Ninth Series, Vol. XIII No, 9

Thursday, January 10,1991
Pausa 20, 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XIII contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, January 10, 1991/Pausa 20, 1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a question of parliamentary privileges. It pertains to security.

MR. SPEAKER: I know, please take your seat. I will permit you after 12.00 hours.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Passenger Amenities at New Delhi Station

*61. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "A nightmare for rail passengers" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 8 June, 1990 listing difficulties being faced by commuters at New Delhi station; and

(b) the steps taken to remove the difficulties of passengers?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Adequate passenger amenities and services exist at New Delhi railway station. The newspaper report pertains to a period when the rush of passenger traffic was at its peak, and passenger services and amenities were under heavy strain and resources fully stretched. Various measures like frequent inspections, proper maintenance of services and amenities, making good the deficiencies noticed and checking the activities of anti-social elements etc., have been intensified.

SHRI RAM SAGAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the difficulties experienced by the passengers at New Delhi Railway Station on 8th June, 1990 and about which a report was published in the Hindustan Times, were caused by some anti-social elements; and if so, the details thereof?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, New Delhi Railway Station is considered to be one of the best railway stations in the country. Due to summer vacations, as usual, the passenger rush was at its peak during the period to which this press report pertains. Keeping in view, all these things adequate steps have been taken to ensure that these difficulties do not recur. Now the situation is perfectly normal.

SHRI RAM SAGAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, difficulties are being created for the passengers at various major railway stations viz.

Varanasi, Mughal Sarai, Bombay V.T., Dadar etc. in the country. Anti-social elements and coolies working at these stations forcibly occupy the reserved seats and they vacate the seats only after the passengers pay them some money for that. We, the Members of Parliament also experience this problem when seats are reserved for us. When we reserve seats in A.C. coaches and reach the station for boarding the trains, we find that the A.C. which has not been attached to the train. Due to this we, the Members of Parliament experience a lot of difficulties. If reservation is made in A.C. Second class sleeper coaches, seats are easily available. It is winter and all of a sudden we came to know that the A.C. coach has not been attached. Since we do not carry bedding, we experience lot of difficulties. The anti-social element's create problems. Seats are reserved for us and all of a sudden the bogie is changed. I would like to request that necessary steps may please be taken to set the things in order.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the complaint is about New Delhi Railway Station only, a report about which was published in the newspaper... (*Interruptions*) Every effort has been made to attend to all such complaints.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know as to what amenities have been increased at New Delhi and old Delhi Railway Stations since the formulation of Janata Dal and Janata Dal (S) Governments at the Centre. This matter relates to Delhi and New Delhi where traffic problems are increasing day by day. I would also like to know as to when tube rail will be introduced in Delhi so that this facility could be provided to the passengers in the city.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, passengers from several nearby districts come to Delhi. 12 new trains have been introduced for their convenience. We are making every effort to see that passengers coming to the station do not experience any difficulty. Specially two teams of task force have been set up which enquire into criminal cases, remove shortcomings in passenger amenities, provide protection and various other facilities to passengers.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know the additional facilities provided by the railways to the passengers since the change in the Government and the Janata Dal (S) Government came to power. My second question was as to when the tube rail would be started in Delhi... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: I said that in the past few days 12 new trains have been introduced and two teams of task force have been raised. These teams would enquire into crimes committed at the railway stations so that the passengers do not face any inconvenience... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said that these difficulties were caused due to increase in passenger rush in summer season. Summer comes every year. In his reply he has stated—

[*English*]

> "... making good the deficiencies noticed and checking the activities of anti-social elements etc..."

[*Translation*]

This is what they say every time. Please let me know the deficiencies that came to their notice—and efforts made to remove them.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the summer attention of the police personnel deployed at the railway station was particularly diverted towards terrorist activities. Just a year back, a bomb explosion took place at the New Delhi railway station—during the 'ghallughara'. Due to that there was some laxity on the part of the railways in keeping proper check on criminals. In order to avoid any recurrence, efforts will be made to raise the strength of the force.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that on 2nd January while booking reservation at the Lucknow Railway Station, an hon. Member of Parliament.....

MR. SPEAKER: You are talking about an hon. Member of Parliament and the question is something different.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member of Parliament wrote a letter to the hon. Minister. What action the hon. Minister has taken on that letter?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Though this point has nothing to do with the main question, I would like to state that we have received this report and action is being taken against the officer concerned.

[*English*]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, the Railway Department is trying to give as many facilities as possible to the commuters. We have also seen that they have modernised some stations. I would like to know as to what the Railways are doing for providing amenities to the passengers who travel in the tribal areas. I want to know specifically about this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: A separate notice is required for this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Anil Basu please go through the question and then put your supplementary.

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, we are especially concerned about the amenities provided to the railway passengers at New Delhi Railway Station. You will agree with me that similar facilities should be extended to other railway stations also. I am precisely asking a question in regard to New Delhi station. Whenever we detrain at New Delhi station and approach the taxi stand or the auto stand, we face a lot of hardships. When the MPs are facing such hardships, it can be guessed how the common passengers are facing hardships at New Delhi station when they want to catch a taxi or an auto. The prepaid taxi and auto service was introduced, which is going on. But unfortunately we noticed that their charges are so high and very costly. Whenever I go from my residence, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, to New Delhi station, auto people will charge only Rs. 7/-. But whenever I take an auto from the prepaid auto stand, they charge about Rs. 20/- or Rs. 21/- to reach my residence, three times of the normal charge. In view of the hardships faced by the passengers also the Members of Parliament whenever we detrain at New Delhi station or go to New Delhi station, I would like to know whether the Minister will consider to do some monitoring by the Government official or the railway official or other agencies so that proper charge is taken from the passengers and from the Members of Parliament to reach their destination.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can appreciate the difficulties of the hon. Member which he has explained now. But after alighting from the train, provision of taxi or auto service is not the responsibility of the Railways. Even then we will take up this matter with the Delhi Administration and request them to take suitable measures so that the passengers do not experience any inconvenience. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Sir, when the airport authorities are helping the passengers by arranging prepaid taxi service why can the Railway Department not help the passengers?... (*Interruptions*) The Railway authorities can do something in this regard. Why is the Minister always shirking his responsibility?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thambi Durai, the Minister said that he will look into it and make arrangements.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU: This is one of the important amenities. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: His answer is right. But when will he do this?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU: I think the whole House is agreed that the Railway Minister should take a positive step to see that the passengers are not harassed at New Delhi station. It is the duty of the Railway Minister... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that he will look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is the demand which concerns not only the Members but also the public. The Minister will take note of it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU: The Railway Minister cannot be silent on this... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister believes in socialist ideology. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would make arrangement to provide sitting accommodation in trains to women and disabled persons without reservation so that they could get at least a seat to sit while travelling in trains? Will the hon. Minister give an assurance to this effect?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is our endeavour to provide facility to all. But now we see that it has become question of the survival of the fittest, meaning thereby that a weak person can seldom get a seat in trains without reservation. It is difficult to remedy this situation.

SHRI ANAND SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to but forward a few suggestions before the hon. Minister. I have been observing for the last 10-15 years that Delhi bound trains from Lucknow halt for a minute or so at Tilak Bridge for one or the other reason whether it is due to chain pulling or deliberately. My suggestion is that it would be better if a stoppage is provided to all Delhi bound trains at Tilak Bridge. It will be convenient to the passengers on the one hand and will help in reducing congestion at New Delhi railway station on the other. It will be convenient for we people also who live in South Delhi because taxi and auto rickshaw will be easily available from there. Moreover for South-Delhi passengers, the distance from Tilak Bridge and New Delhi station is the same. Not only that if train gets late due to unscheduled halt at Tilak Bridge it causes corresponding delay to other trains. Therefore, if a stoppage is provided to all trains at Tilak Bridge, it will be more convenient for the passengers to alight there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANEHSWAR MISHRA: This is a very good suggestion.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that prepaid taxi and auto-rickshaw drivers at New Delhi railway station generally indulge in overcharging. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That point has already been made.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: His reply is not satisfactory. What I want to say is that the prepaid taxi and auto-rickshaw service has not provided any convenience to passengers because they do not charge proper fare. Will the railway administration pay attention in this direction?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that this is not for the railways to regulate this work

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: But it is obligatory on the part of railways to

provide all ancilliary services concerning railways. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Sir, the hon. Member is impressing upon the need that the railways should take upon itself the responsibility of carrying the passengers upto their destination after they alight from the train. But this is not possible. I agree that there is need for regulating taxi and auto rickshaw stands at railway station. For this, we shall have to take up the matter with the Delhi Administration.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have come to know that there is a proposal to direct the route of Delhi-Howrah Deluxe so as to bypass Buxar and Patna. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that during his visit to Patna, he had issued a statement that Delhi-Howrah Deluxe train would continue to run via Buxar and Patna. I would like to mention that in the event of this train being diverted to Gaya, there would be great resentment among the people in Buxar and Gaya. Therefore, I would demand that this train should continue to run via Patna. (*Interruptions*) I would also like to know what steps are being taken for the development of Buxar railway station?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: The question asked by the hon. Member is not linked with the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, that question does not arise from the main question.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: The decision regarding Delhi-Howrah Deluxe has not been taken yet is under consideration.

[*English*]

Ekalakhi-Balurghat Railway Line (E.R.)

*62. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the new railway line from Ekalakhi to Balurghat on Eastern Railway;

(b) the total length of the railway line and the number of proposed stations; and

(c) the budgetary allotments made every year?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) 3%.

(b) Total length is 87.11 km and the number of proposed Stations is twelve.

(c) Expenditure on the project year-wise is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	101.00
1984-85	185.50
1985-86	45.93
1986-87	11.05
1987-88 (Credit)	(-) 43.10
1988-89	0.01
1989-90	0.01
1990-91	0.01

[*English*]

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have put this question because, as you know, West Dinajpur district was devoid of railways after partition. So, it was thought that West Dinajpur should have a railway line and this Eklakha to Balurghat line was proposed eight years back. But what is the progress after eight years? Not even two kilometres have been constructed. According to the answer given by the hon. Minister,

only three per cent of the work has been done. That means less than two kilometres of line has been constructed even after eight years. For the last three years, only Rs. 1,000 have been spent every year on a project of 87 kilometres of line. I want to ask the hon. Minister how long are they going to take to construct this 87 kilometres of the line and what is the total expenditure. Are they going to increase the budgetary among this year or not?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when work on this project was taken up a considerable amount was allocated but now we are facing budgetary constraints. Although the work on this project is going on but the new allocation would be made when we will be able to do so.

[*English*]

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Sir, my second supplementary is whether the work is going on at present or not and if it is going on, how many labourers are they engaging for the work. Secondly, there was a proposal for extending this railway line from Gajol to Gunjuria, via Raiganj What about that proposal?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: No work is going on that line at present.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, the picture presented by the hon. Minister, so far as this railway line is concerned, is very dismal. Eight years have already been taken for constructing 87.11 kilometres of railway line and the progress made so far is only 3% as per part (a) of the reply. Does it speak well of the Railway administration? This is a railway line which connects Balurghat, which has got a Sub-Division and quite a lot of people are there. This is absolutely at the border of Bangladesh and except one very narrow road, there is no other means of communication. Therefore, I want to know what was the total budget allocation or total cost thought of when the Railway administration started constructing this railway line, and of that, how much amount has been spent and how much amount will be spent this year, that is, in 1990-91, so that some work can go on. Lot of land has been taken from poor peasants for the purpose of this line. We were asked to help and we helped the Railway administration so that they give their land. But those poor peasants have not got their compensation yet. The second part of the question is when is the Railway going to give compensation to the poor peasants and the people whose land has been taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the estimated cost on the project was worked out to be Rs. 36.38 crores in 1983-84. So far as the expenditure incurred is concerned, about Rs. 3.04 crore have so far been spent on the project. As I said at the outset, we are short of resources.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Is constraint of resources only for this line?

MR. SPEAKER: Ajit Babu, you have got the reply.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Due to constraint of resources, only nominal allocation could be made.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to satisfactorily. My main question was related to Ekalakhi-Balurghat Railway line. Besides, there are three-four other railway lines which are important namely Tamluk-Dhigha railway line, Bajbaj-Namkhana railway line, Howah-Amta railway line. Balurghat is the district headquarter of Dinajpur district. Since this place

is not connected by rail, Ekalakhi-Balurghat railway line has assumed added importance and it was in this background that this project was sanctioned and work started on it. In 1983-84, an amount of about Rs. 1.01 crore was spent on it, but no progress has been made since then. The project cost that was originally estimated at the time of survey has become outdated due to cost escalation. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government intends to complete this project and if so, whether new survey has been undertaken to revise the cost estimation? In case, the Government intends to complete it, I would like to know whether a schedule has been drawn up for its completion, and if so, the time by which it would be completed. I would like to have complete information from the hon. Minister on all these aspects because our experience in the case of Metro Railway has been that the cost estimate undergoes steep upward revision. Hence I would like to know the revised cost likely to be incurred on the project.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, cost estimate of this project has been reviewed and as I said in the beginning, the project would be completed subject to the availability of resources.

MR. SPEAKER: Since the hon. Minister has said that there is constraint of resources and as and when resources are available, the project would be completed. I find that no new information is forthcoming and hence I am taking up the next question. Next question—Shri Shankersinh Vaghela.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, if you are to go to the next question on the reason that the Minister has constraint of resources we do not have any opportunity to put a question, because every Minister says constraint of resources, constraint of resources'.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no Mr. Rao, no new information is coming.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, please take your seat. No new information is coming. Hence I am passing on to the next question. Please take your seat.

Now, next question—Shri Vaghelaji.

Demand and Supply of Petroleum Products

\+

*63. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI HARISH PAL:

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

(a) the month-wise demand and supply of diesel and other petroleum products, during 1990;

(b) whether there has been a shortage of petroleum products; especially, of petrol and diesel since the Gulf-crisis began;

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage and the results achieved so far;

(d) what further measures are being envisaged and adopted in this regard; and

(e) whether the diesel shortage had some adverse impact on the agricultural activities and on supply and prices of essential commodities; if so, to what extent?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) The month-wise supply and demand position of petrol and diesel in the country during January-November, 1990 is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) The Gulf-crisis which began in August, 1990 has aggravated the already difficult situation which the country was facing in the current year. International prices of crude oil and petroleum products increased steeply after the Gulf-crisis, making it difficult to import larger quantities to meet the domestic demand.

(c) Imports of crude oil and petroleum products from Iraq-Kuwait were disrupted since August, 1990 due to the Gulf-crisis. The Government made arrangements to supplement crude/product supplies from other sources. Government also decided to impose restrictions on supply of petrol and diesel to retail outlets throughout the country from October 8, 1990. The various steps taken by the Government to restrict consumption of petroleum products have had some impact in curbing the growth in consumption of petroleum products has been 2.6% during April-November, 1990 compared to 6.3% during April-November, 1989.

(d) The 10% cut on supplies of HSD through retail outlets has been withdrawn from November 26, 1990 and supplies are now being made at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year. Further measures will be taken either to relax the restrictions or impose tighter restrictions depending on supply-demand position of petroleum products.

(e) Priority has been accorded to meet the diesel requirements of the agriculture sector, agro-based industry and for movement of agricultural produce in consultation with State Governments. The effort has been to minimise the impact of the oil crisis on agriculture and other economic activity.

STATEMENT

Details of supply and demand for petrol (MS) and diesel (HSD) During January-November 1990

(Figs . in Thousand Metric Tonnes)

Months	*MS*		*HSD*	
	Demand (Actual Sales)	*Supply (Production + Imports)*	*Demand (Actual Sales)*	*Supply Production + Imports)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
January, 1990	305	259	1897	1884
February	295	289	1697	1619
March	323	332	1867	1999
April	292	269	1833	1651
May	336	332	1918	1829
June	317	334	1824	1890
July	292	332	1648	1700

(Figs . in Thousand Metric Tonnes)

Months	MS		HSD	
	Demand (Actual Sales)	Supply (Production + Imports)	Demand (Actual Sales)	Supply Production + Imports)
1	2	3	4	5
August	308	296	1698	1645
September	280	266	1492	1518
October	278	300	1628	1664
November	279	317	1752	1657

Note: 1. Full damand was met till June, 1990 while demand has been restricted from July, 1990 onwards.

2. The difference between demand and supply in any given month is reflected in inventory variations from month to month.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, petroleum products are the backbone of the economy of a country. When there is a crisis whether in the country or in the gulf, government has no alternative but to raise price and resort to rationing. When Shri Gurupadaswamy held the Post of Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals he totally ignored the interests of farmers. They had to keep standing in the queus for hours together to get diesel. The government wants to pass on the burden of price rise on common consumer, whether he is a transporter or a farmer, in the name of Gulf crisis. In part (b) of my question I had asked as to whether there has been a shortage of petroleum products especially, of petrol and diesel since the Gulf-crisis began. Will the government continue to have drilling operations only through O.N.G.C. and other monopoly institutions? Who is responsible for the shortage, if any? We are facing the shortage of local production of petroleum products in our country. Who is responsible for this? Whether the government propose to bring private sector in the drilling operation?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: There is no scarcity of petrol in the country. We have got enough. However, diesel is definitely running short and the shortage is being felt by our farmers. Previous government had announced a cut of 8 per cent and later of 10 per cent and that was withdrawn by us on 26th November. So far as the second question of the honourable Member is concerned, it will be considered.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Sir, I do not want to put my second supplementary when I do not get proper answer to my first supplementary. What is the local production?

[*Translation*]

It is running short.

MR. SPEAKER: He is saying that there is no shortage of petrol.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: A few items come under petroleum products including petrol and diesel. So far as cooking gas and kerosene oil are concerned these are some difficulties in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Agnihotri, please take your seat.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: I have definitely been disappointed. My second supplementary is; if there is shortage of fuel, may I know how many cubic metres of gas you are burning? Whether any state transport of any state government has the device of converting gas into automobile fuel because in 1974 we had seen in Kanpur a car operating with such fuel? Whether the Petroleum Minister has considered granting permission to the state transport possessing such a device to convert gas into alternative fuel? Whether the Minister propose to grant the permission and if so by what time?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: It is a good suggestion. It has come to the Department. The suggestion given by Shri Vaghela will be considered.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Sir, I am sorry, the answer it not coming. This proposal is pending with the Government for so many years.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? He says that you have given a suggestion and he will look into it.

[*Translation*]

I can understand your agony, but in reply to the first question, he has said that there is shortage of petroleum products.

SHRI HARISH PAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ten per cent cut imposed on diesel because of shortage has been lifted. Then, why is there rationing of diesel for the farmers? Only one ration card for diesel has been

issued for our entire area and 100 litres of diesel will be issued for one month for one tractor. Does the Honourable Minister think that 100 litre of diesel is sufficient for a farmer for this season of sugar? Why is there rationing when there is no levy?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the supply of diesel to farmers is concerned, we have given directions to our state level coordinators that there should be no shortage of diesel. But, so far as the actual supply is concerned it is under the jurisdiction of state governments, state governments have to distribute the supply as per their own distribution system.

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, in order to meet the demand of petro chemical products, there was a proposal to set up oil refinery and petro chemical complex at Mangalore. It was to be set up in the joint sector and an amount of Rs. 30 crores has been spent. It came up to PIB for clearance.

Now I am told that a decision has been taken to set up only oil refinery and not petro chemical complex. I am requesting the Minister to consider and tell the House whether he is going to set up not only oil refinery but also the petro chemical complex at Mangalore?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of the main question.

[*English*]

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: This supplementary does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI K.S. RAO: In the statement supplied by the hon. Minister, the total supply is 17,172 thousand m.t. and the demand is 17,357 m.t. That means, the difference is less than one percent. With less than 1% of the difference in supply and demand, the entire country and the people were to feel shortage of diesel and blackmarketing is going on. Obviously it is more due to artificial scarcity rather than real scarcity.

I wish to know from the hon. Minister, keeping in view the rich findings of deposit in Krishna Godavari Delta, will he increase the number of equipment-rigs that would be used for exploration and getting more and more oil in the Krishna-Godavari basin, by utilising even indigenous talent? Will he take measures to restrict this artificial scarcity and see that oil availability is made?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: This is a good suggestion and I will examine it.

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: In view of the Gulf crisis, the Government earlier imposed restrictions last year in the month of October and it was subsequently withdrawn. Now today reports have come about that in view of the latest developments in the Gulf, the Government is seriously considering to impose rationing. Tomorrow is the last day for the House. The Government therefore should come out with a full-fledged policy statement with regard to petroleum and LPG consumption in the country, in view of the latest development in the Gulf.

May I know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government has already chalked out any plan in this regard?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: We have taken note of the situation. We are very serious and we are very concerned about it. But it will not be possible to disclose all these details here just now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kashmir Valley has suffered very extremely due to shortage of petroleum products recently. Due to heavy snowfall, the road between Jammu and Srinagar was cut off. It occurs often during Winter months. I raised this questions and wanted the Minister to create an adequate dump there.

God forbids, if the crisis in Gulf escalates and continues to be there, we feel real extreme shortage in the country. Kashmir Valley will be the worst sufferer. I want to ask the hon. Minister through you whether he will consider this proposal of creating an adequate dump of petroleum products, particularly diesel and kerosine somewhere in the Valley so that we do not feel any shortage there?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: We will definitely consider the proposal.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: There is a press report which says that surge in demand of petroleum products has been restricted to 1.5% growth this year. I want the hon. Petroleum Minister to confirm this.

Is it in the mind of the Petroleum Minister that in order to curb the demand further, the railways should be advised to carry wagons and loads for short distance also because Railways are much less diesel-intensive than the trucks are? Similarly, will he suggest to the Ministry of Surface Transport that the shipping service be more energised to carry more cargo than carried by trucks because shipping is the least diesel-intensive and mored transport capacity is available.

On the supply side, what plans does he have to utilise the enormous gas resources which are being flared up in Bombay, Assam and in Tripura? Has he any suggestion to make to transfer the engine of the vehicles so that they are gas-based and not oil-based? Is he thinking of such measures?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: So far as the Railways are concerned, we have not received any proposal from the Ministry of Railways. It will be for the Ministry of Railways to advise us and give such suggestion, and we will consider it.

So far as part-two of the supplementary is concerned, I need time to reply.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard Shri Malviya just now. He said that there is no shortage of petrol, but diesel and kerosine are running short. All these three are prepared from the same source i.e. crude oil. This means you are producting more petrol and less diesel. The Gulf crisis began in August, and during this period no alternative source was tapped. Did you approach the governments of Malaysia, Burma and Indonesia for the supply of petrol, diesel and crude oil?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as diesel is concerned its consumption is more as compared to that of petrol. I admit that there was some shortage during the last few days.

[*English*]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: He has not answered second part of my supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: He has done.

Shri Surya Narayan Yadav.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister did not give a clear reply regarding the quantity of diesel supplied to rural areas during the last few days. However he has admitted that there is shortage of diesel. So, keeping in view the shortage, whether the government is making arrangements for supplying diesel to the farmers who constitute, 80% of our population?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: While replying to other supplementary, I had submitted in the beginning that our department has issued orders to the state governments, who are our state-level coordinators, to restore full supply of diesel to farmer. If there is any slackness on the part of state governments in this respect, the honourable Member should inform me and I

shall take action. But our department and the state level co-ordinators keep constant contact with state governments, after every 15-20 days.

At this stage some slogans from the Visitors' Gallery were heard

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES: The scarcity of diesel was brought to the notice of this august House on the first day of Parliament by me. I have made a submission that the position of Kerala is peculiar. Kerala is the largest foreign exchange earner but there is shortage of foodgrains. All the consumer items are brought to Trivandrum and Kerala from the neighbouring States. So, the cost of consumer items has gone up., One kilo of onions now costs Rs. 11/-. Trivandrum is the city with the highest cost of living. May I request the hon. Minister to remove all restrictions for the supply of diesel in Trivandrum city which is the capital of Kerala so that the cost of living can be brought down temporarily there?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: No special provision can be made for Kerala and Trivandrum because every other city or province is part of India like Kerala.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If the Government wants to really create an attitude of seriousness among the public as far as saving of petroleum consumption is concerned, I think it is high time that they stop, for this period at least, the holding of such unnecessary events as the vintage car rallies. You will find an advertisement in the newspaper on car rallies. You know there have been vintage car rallies and old-fashioned and old-model cars are exhibited. Rallies take place, driving from one place to another, of a large number of cars. It is not necessary at all. Why are they being allowed petrol for such purposes? You want to create an attitude of seriousness. This is a small matter. Please try to get these vintage car rallies and other car rallies stopped for the time being during this period of scarcity.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: This is a very valuable suggestion and I will definitely look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Sir, there is wide-spread concern over the scarcity of petroleum products and regarding their distribution system. The then Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals had informed me that the proposal of setting up a petroleum products depot was included in 1984 in the second phase of Oil Industry. The said depot has not been set up so far, with the result there is scarcity of petroleum products in that area. First, the entire stock of petroleum products is taken from Ujjain to Indore and then it is again brought to Ujjain. In view of the forthcoming 'Singhastha' and 'Kumbha' festivals in Ujjain, I would request that a petroleum products depot may kindly be set up in Ujjain. It is requested that necessary action may kindly be taken in this regard so that petroleum products may be available adequately in Ujjain.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: I need time to reply to the first question but so far as forthcoming 'Kumbh' festival is concerned, requisite steps will be taken in this regard.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, keeping in view the oil crisis, particularly due to Gulf War, the previous Government made efforts to meet this shortage through alternative sources. Representatives of the Government visited various countries for this purpose. I want to know the response of other countries in this matter... (*Interruptions*)

At this stage, a Visitor from the Public Gallery, jumped on the floor of the House

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Order, please.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Possibly, they are doing it in a planned way.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, for the second time this has happened. It should be investigated.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting the matter investigated. Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you, please take your seats. I am getting the matter investigated.

[*Translation*]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Sir, the man has not fallen. He has jumped from the gallery in support of the demand for use of Hindi.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Sir, if that man had fallen on some Hon. Members, head, then... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is being investigated. Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, the Gulf crisis has led to a shortage of petroleum. The previous Government made some efforts to overcome this problem. May I know from the hon. Minister if other countries have given any assurances regarding supply of petroleum and whether the hon. Minister will visit these countries for this purpose?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: At present, I have no programme to visit any country. The officials, who have gone to those countries are having a final round of discussions. So it is difficult to say any thing at this stage.

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: As the hon. Minister knows, there is a shortage of kerosene oil in the country and a new order issued by the Government banning the sale of kerosene oil to persons, whose ration card shows them to be L.P.G. consumers, has worsened the situation. In metropolitan cities, cylinder is booked only after 21 days. Such are the orders of the Government. If a family has 10-15 members and it has just one L.P.G. cylinder and the same is consumed within 15 or 18 days, it will get neither kerosene oil nor cooking gas. I wanted to know the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the face of Gulf War? The reply was that certain restrictions would be imposed but no mention was made of any alternative arrangement. How can meals be prepared without L.P.G. or kerosene oil? This aspect has not been considered. I would request that in cities like Bombay, gas connections should be provided to the 50-60 lakh people living in slums dewellers as there is a shortage of kerosene oil. Is there any proposal in this direction? Due to increase in prices of petrol there has been an increase in the prices of essential commodities. Potatoes are selling at Rs. 12 per kg and onions at Rs. 20 per kg. in Bombay. Is there any scheme to control the prices of essential commodities?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: The concerned hon. Minister will answer the question regarding rise in prices but so far as booking of L.P.G. cylinder is concerned, orders are that a new cylinder will be supplied after 21 days. So, I request the consumers to be economical in their consumption of cooking gas. This habit can be developed if people reduce the number of times they take

tea or coffee each day. This will also bring down household expenditure.

[*English*]

Export of Chemicals

*64. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of dual purpose chemicals that can be used for the manufacture of chemical weapons is being controlled;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Government has decided to put in operation a system of control on the export of specified dual purpose chemicals with a view to ensuring that the exported chemicals are not calendestinely used or diverted for the manufacture of chemical weapons. It has also been decided that three chemicals, namely, Phosphorous Oxychloride, Phosphorus Trichloride and Thionyl Chloride may be brought under OGL No. 3 of the Import Export Policy which permit exports subject to certain prescribed conditions.

[*English*]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister which are the dual purpose chemicals being exported from this country and which are the importing countries. And what is the monitoring system to monitor the use of these chemicals in those countries who are importing from us?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: The Department of Chemicals has given clearance for export of Thionyl Chloride on the basis of the recommendations of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Sir, I asked: Which are the countries who are importing the chemicals from this country? The Minister has not replied to my question.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Has the reply to your first question not been given.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: No, Sir.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is not satisfied.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: What is his question?

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: My question is, which are the countries who are importing this dual purpose chemicals from India? And what are the monitoring devises Government of India has to monitor these chemicals being exported?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: have no information available with me.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He does not have the relevant information at present. The hon. Minister will give a reply afterwards.

[*English*]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: As a protest, I do not want to ask the second supplementary. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, through you I would like to know whether the export of dual purpose chemicals is after the export promotion agency has really verified that this export is meant for the purpose for

which it is submitted in the application by the exporter. Because we have seen many instances where these exports are made in the name of dual purposes; but actually it is a cover-up for exports which are banned.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: If it is a cover-up, then the proper administrative steps will be taken to prevent it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Construction of Jakhapura-Banspani Railway Line

*65. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in the construction of second and third phases of Jakhapura-Banspani railway line in Orissa;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to complete the construction of this line during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the efforts made in that direction and the total expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the policy of the Government with regards to the construction of railway lines in backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) After opening up Jakhapura-Daitari section, the anticipated traffic of iron ore from Daitari mines did not materialise. Consequently, and also due to severe constraint of resources, construction of balance portion was deleted from the Works Programme.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received through Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation Ltd.,(MMTC) in connection with development of Paradip Port for export of iron ore.Construction of Daitari-Banspani railway line (143 km.) at a cost of Rs. 175.00 crores is included in the proposal. However, whereas the Railways will be in a position to make the necessary arrangements for construction of the rail link in keeping pace with the progress of the above project, it will be necessary for the M.M.T.C. to provide funds for the railways line as a part of the total project. Accordingly, they have been asked to provide an amount of Rs. 175.00 crores ((exclusive of escalation cost for this work).

(d) The policy of the Government with regard to construction of railway lines in backward areas is that in keeping with availability of resources, new lines be taken up as developmental lines to establish new growth centres or give access to remote areas.

Bi-partite Wage Agreements in Coal Industry

*66. SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bi-partite Wage Agreements in coal industry have still not been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the growing unrest among the workers due to non-implementation of bi-partite Wage

Agreements?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) to (c). The provisions contained in the National Coal Wage Agreement-IV in regard to pay, allowances etc., have been implemented. The implementation of welfare measures such as construction of houses, water supply, medical facilities etc., is a continuing process and since nationalisation there has been considerable progress in these areas as would be observed from the position given below:-

	At the time of nationalisation	As on 1.4.90
House	1,18,366	3,32,921
Water supply (As on 1.5.73)	16.62 Million Gallons per day	79.12 Million Gallons per day.
Hospitals	52	57
Beds	1482	4776
Dispensaries	197	426
Doctors	444	1548
Ambulances	42	568

However, the Trade Unions have been asking for introduction of the Retirement Benefit Scheme, which was mentioned in the Notes of Conclusion of National Coal Wage Agreement- III. This matter is under consideration of the Govt. as a general policy. Another provision contained in clause 9.4.4 of NCWA-III providing for employment to one dependent of the retiring employee could not be implemented as it was found violative of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India. Further, the implementation of the Agreement is reviewed regularly in the meetings of the Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry and its Standardisation Committee.

Transmission Losses in U.P. and Bihar

*67. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding transmission losses in electricity in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there is any improvement in the situation; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) to (c). The

transmission and distribution losses for the last three years in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were as under:-

	1987-88	*1988-89*	*1989-90 (Provisional)*
Uttar Pradesh	26.83%	26.45%	26.10%
Bihar	21.64%	22.23%	21.50%

Comprehensive guidelines have been issued to the State Electricity Boards, including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, for reducing the transmission and distribution losses. They have been advised to conduct energy audits and formulate system improvement schemes to strengthen the T&D System. However, due to constraint of resources, they have not been able to invest adequate funds on the system improvement schemes. Since inadequate resources have been the main constraints for implementation of the system improvement schemes, funds are also now being provided to the States for these schemes through the Power Finance Corporation, REC etc.Efforts are also being made to arrange financial assistance from International Organisations for implementation of system improvement schemes.

New Railway Divisions

*68. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for opening new Divisions in Western and other railway zones received by the Government;

(b) the number of proposals accepted out of those proposals;

(c) the criteria adopted in acceptance of these proposals;

(d) whether there is a demand for opening a new Division at Ahmedabad; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Since January 1990, the Ministry of Railways have received in all 26 proposals for creating 11 new railway divisional headquarters. Of these, 5 pertain to 2 new divisional headquarters at Gandhidham and Ahmedabad on Western Railway.

(b) Except for the proposal pertaining to creation of a new divisional headquarters at Nanded which had been approved by the Ministry of Railways earlier, no other proposal for creation of a new divisional headquarters is presently under consideration of the Government.

(c) New railway divisions are set-up taking into consideration the size, workload, growth and pattern of traffic and other operational requirements of the existing divisions consistent with the needs of economy and efficiently.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Due to severe constraint of resources, the Ministry of Railways are not considering the creation of any new divisional headquarters for the present.

Essential Drugs under Price Control

*69. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drugs out of the current list of essential drugs prepared by WHO under price control in the country;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to bring rest of the essential drugs from the above list under price control;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) Out of WHO list of 266 bulk drugs 88 bulk drugs are under price control under 1987 at present.

(b) to (d). The criteria for bringing the drugs under price control is not inclusion/exclusion in the WHO list, which is only a model list, but it depends upon the exclusion principles evolved by the Kelkar Committee.

Satna-Rewa Railway Line

[*Translation*]

*70. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the construction of rail line from Satna to Rewa on Central Railway;

(b) whether the construction work of the railway bridge being built on Tamas river in Madhavgarh, between Satna and Rewa on this line, has been completed;

(c) if not, when it is likely to be completed; and

(d) the time by which construction work of this rail line would be completed and become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) Rs. 19.18 crores have been spent so far on the project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is likely to be completed by June, 1991.

(d) The project is likely to be completed by 31.3.1992.

[*English*]

Additional Trains on Bangalore-Trivandrum Section

*71. SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains running every day between Bangalore and Trivandrum;

(b) whether the existing train services on Bangalore-Trivandrum route are inadequate keeping in view the heavy rush of pilgrims to Sabarimala;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to start additional trains on this route to cope with the rush of pilgrims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) One pair of trains. In addition, there is a weekly service that serves these two stations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A special train is being run once a week between Bangalore and Quilon with effect from 18.12.1990. This arrangement will last upto 16.1.1991. In addition, four special trains are being run per week from Madras.

Plans for Oil and Natural Gas Exploration

*72. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the future plans to explore oil and natural gas in the country; and

(b) whether the present level of exploration will be maintained in future also?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) As a part of long term strategy both intensive and extensive exploratory efforts are planned which would enable both immediate gains in terms of crude oil production, as also establishing adequate reserves and future exploration leads. Intensive exploration in Category I basins have resulted in identification and delineation of nearly all the obvious and simple type of hydrocarbon traps. More advanced survey techniques will be used to identify subtle and geologically more complex kind of combination traps. Frontier technology inputs for drilling and production in deeper waters is also planned. To supplement the efforts of the national oil companies, ONGC and OIL, international companies have been invited in there previous rounds of bidding to explore in blocks offered in the country.

(b) The tempo of exploration activities has to be maintained, if not increased.

Privatisation of Catering on Railways

*73. SHRI B.N. REDDY:
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to privatise catering at the Railway Stations and on the trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to ensure reasonable prices as well as better and efficient services by private caterers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) to (c). Most of the catering units on Indian Railways are managed by private contractors. Departmental catering exist only at selected stations and trains. With a view to reducing the financial losses in departmental catering, it has been decided to privatise a few such units that are incurring losses.

Adequate safe-guards such as fixation of tariff, inspections, imposition of fines, termination of contracts, etc. already exist to ensure good quality of catering services at reasonable prices and these will be continued.

Appointment of Clerks/Typists in Indian Airlines

*74. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates empanelled by the Indian Airlines for the various Regional Offices for the posts of Traffic Assistant and Clerk/Typist, category-wise;

(b) whether instead of filling the vacancies from empanelled candidates, Indian Airlines has resorted to fill them on daily wage basis;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken or contemplated to stop this practice; and

(d) the likely time by which the candidates empanelled for the posts are likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) The number of candidates empanelled by Indian Airlines for the posts of Traffic Assistant and other assistants and typists categorywise for the four regional offices and Delhi (Hqrs.) is as under:-

Category	Western Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	Northern Region	Delhi (Hqrs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Catering Asstt.	11	-	4	40	-
Operations Asstt.	12	20	80	33	-
Traffic Asstt.	170	212	80	213	-
Typist (English)	10	60	36	95	-
Typist (Hindi)	2	-	-	-	-
Office Asstt.	13	32	42	32	-
Accounts/Audit Asstt.	15	96	61	61	58
Security Asstt.	39	3	46	30	-
Library Asstt.	2	-	5	-	-
Stores & Supply Asstt.	13	44	48	44	-
Bilingual Typist	-	-	3	12	5

Category	Western Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	Northern Region	Delhi (Hqrs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Transport Asstt.	-	-	3	3	-
Technical Asstt.	-	-	5	-	-

There are no posts of clerks in Indian Airlines and the clerical functions are performed by the assistants (viz. Catering Asstt., Operations Asstt., Office Asstt., Accounts/Audit Asstt., Security Asstt., Library Asstt., Stores and Supply Asstt., Transport Asstt. and Technical Asstt.) in different departments.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Regular vacancies are filled from amongst the empanelled candidates only. However, casual/temporary employment is resorted to by Indian Airlines in the case of leave vacancies and additional work of emergent and short term nature in order to meet operational requirements.

(d) Appointment of candidates from the panels depends on the availability of vacancies arising during the validity of the panels.

Scarcity of Petroleum Products in Gujarat

*75. SHRI RATILAI KALIDAS VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Gujarat are facing great difficulties due to non-availability of petroleum products, like petrol, diesel and kerosene;

(b) when are the Government going to withdraw 10 per cent cut in petrol, diesel and kerosene to States;

(c) whether any request has been received from Gujarat to fulfil the demand as per requirement of the State; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). There is no cut of 10% in supplies of petrol, diesel and kerosene to States. Petrol is presently being supplied by providing a growth of 4% over the corresponding period of the previous year. Diesel supplies are presently being made at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year. SKO allocation to States continues to be made by providing a suitable growth over the previous year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The 10% cut on supply of LDO has been withdrawn and LDO requirements of the agricultural sector are being met in full. The 10% cut on HSD supplies to retail outlets has also been withdrawn from November 26,1990 and supplies are now being made at the same level as last year. Priority is being accorded to meet the requirements of agriculture and agro-based industries, in consultation with the State Governments.

Production and Demand of Linear Alkyl Benzene

*76. SHRI ARIF BAIG: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) The demand of synthetic detergent powders and synthetic cakes in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) The quantum of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) required during each of the last three years; and

(c) The licensed/installed capacity and actual production of LAB during these years;

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The demand of synthetic detergent powders and synthetic cakes have been growing at a rate of about 10-12% per annum. The estimated consumption of LAB in the country for the detergent sector has been 1,17,698 tonnes, 1,19,160 tonnes and 1,25,000 tonnes during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively.

(c) The licensed/installed capacity and actual production of LAB during these years have been as indicated below:

Company	*Licensed/Installed Capacity (In Tonnes)*	*Additional Capacity New/ Expansion (In Tonnes)*
I.P.C.L.	30,000	—
Tamilnadu Petroproducts Ltd	60,000	20,000
Reliance Industries Ltd	60,000	20,000
Hindustan Lever Ltd	—	80,000
Nirma Pvt Ltd	—	80,000
Straw Products Ltd	—	80,000
Total installed+ additional capacity	4,30,000	
Lab Production in Tonnes		
1987-88		50-698
1988-89		1,19,160
1989-90		1,25,570

Reintroduction of A-320 Air Buses

*77. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI R. GUNDU RAO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently decided to re-introduce the services of Airbus A-320;

(b) if so, whether the two A-320 air buses developed technical snags recently on Delhi-Bombay-Delhi sector and the authorities had to deploy other Boeing services;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the snags;

(d) whether any detailed enquiry has been conducted to go into the causes of recurring snags and its outcome; and

(e) whether in view of the safety of passengers the Government propose to review the decision in this regard and ground the aircraft pending clearance by an enquiry committee and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) Yes,Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The two technical snags related to (i) Compressor Vane Warning and (ii) defect in Ground Power Control Unit (GPCU).

(d) There is constant monitoring of technical snags and their causes, and corrective action is taken to avoid recurrence of the snags.

(e) No, Sir. Every aircraft is checked thoroughly before take off in accordance with prescribed procedures. Furthermore, with regard to the A-320 aircraft, the snags that could be carried forward under the Minimum Equipment List (MEL) has been tightened, and the period of carry forward has also been reduced from 72 to 48 hours. Also, only snag free aircraft are allowed to be operated out of the base stations. There is no compromise whatsoever with safety of operation of any aircraft.

Rationing of Diesel and Petrol

*78. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of diesel and petrol in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce rationing system for supply of diesel and petrol;

(c) whether supply of diesel has been drastically reduced for the States; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply of diesel to various States?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) There is no shortage of petrol in the country. However, reports of diesel shortage have been received from different parts of the country.

(b) Sales of diesel and petrol have not been rationed by the Central Government. However, some State Governments have devised different methods for regulating sales in line with local conditions and priorities.

(c) Supply of diesel to retail outlets in different States/UTs is presently being maintained at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year w.e.f. November 26,1990.

(d) All possible steps are being taken to maximise indigenous production of diesel and imports in line with foreign exchange made available for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

Training of Pilots in France

*79. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "IA Pilots sore over new training plan" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 24 November, 1990 regarding new training plan of some pilots of Airbus-320 to fly Airbus-300 instead of A-320;

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

(c) whether some of those pilots were sent to France for training and were cleared for Airbus-320;

(d) the reasons for asking those pilots to fly third types of aircraft within a span of one year and thus waste manpower by frequent changes;

(e) the expenditure incurred on training of such pilots and foreign exchange spent; and

(f) the remedial steps being taken to ensure safety of the passengers and the planes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item is without any basis.

(c) and (d). 144 pilots had passed their training for the A 320 aircraft in Toulouse, France, prior to the grounding of the aircraft in February,1990. Of these, two have been found medically unfit, one has committed suicide and one has taken voluntary retirement.The Indian Airlines is, therefore, left with 140 pilots for the refresher training on A 320 aircraft. Of these, 17 pilots, who are part of 47 pilots due for co-pilot refresher training, have been moved on to the Airbus A-300 aircraft as co-pilots because (a) this is in accordance with their career progression plan settled between the Indian Commercial Pilots Association and the management of the Indian Airlines; (b) the operational requirements of A-300 aircraft: and (c) the refresher training for A-320 aircraft by these pilots cannot in any case be taken up for another 6 to 7 months and they have already not flown for nearly 9 months since the grounding of A 320 aircraft in February 1990.

There is no waste of manpower or of investment made in training by such conversion from one aircraft to another.

(e) The expenditure incurred on the training of these 17 pilots is US 84,400 dollars.

(f) There is no question of safety being jeopardised in moving pilots from one aircraft to another.Pilots are allowed to fly new type of aircraft only after they successfully complete the requisite training and checks as prescribed by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

[*English*]

Induction of A- 320 Airbus for Domestic Flights

*80. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finally decided to induct A-320 airbus for domestic flights; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the names of associations/bodies which have been consulted before induction of the Airbus A- 320 and whether the views expressed in Parliament on safety have duly been taken into account; and

(c) the details of safety measures taken and the routes on which this aircraft has been put into service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) The A-320 aircraft have been reinducted in the domestic sector of Indian Airlines with effect from 3rd December, 1990.They had earlier been utilized for the evacuation of our nationals from the Gulf Region from 7.9.90 to 10.10.90. The A-320 had been reinducted in the external sector of Indian Airlines with effect from 28.10.90. Indian Airlines has taken adequate steps to implement the recom-

mendations of the Ramdas Committee relating to refresher training of pilots, engineers, maintenance of aircraft, minimum equipment list (MEL) and maintenance infrastructure. The Director General of Civil Aviation had also monitored the implementation of these recommendations.

(b) The names of the Unions/Associations of Indian Airlines with whom discussions were held prior to the reinduction in the domestic sector were:

1. Air Corporation Employees' Union
2. Indian Commercial Pilots' Association
3. All India Aircraft Engineers' Association
4. Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association

They had assured their full co-operation to the reinduction of the A-320 aircraft.

(c) Every aircraft is checked thoroughly before take off in accordance with the prescribed procedures. Furthermore, with regard to the A-320 aircraft, the snags that could be carried forward under the Minimum Equipment List (MEL) has been tightened, and the period of carry forward has also been reduced from 72 to 48 hours. Also, only snag-free aircraft are allowed to be operated out of the base stations. There is no compromise whatsoever with safety of operation of any aircraft.

As on 7th January, 1991,Airbus A-320 is being operated by Indian Airlines on the following routes:-

1. Bombay-Karachi-Bombay
2. Bombay-Male-Bombay
3. Bombay-Goa-Bombay
4. Bombay-Madras-Bombay
5. Bombay-Banagalore-Bombay
6. Bombay-Delhi-Bombay
7. Calcutta-Guwahati-Calcutta
8. Calcutta-Dhaka_Calcutta
9. Calcutta-Bangkok-Calcutta
10. Calcutta-Kathmandu-Calcutta
11. Delhi-Guwahati-Delhi
12. Delhi-Hyderabad-Delhi
13. Delhi-Lahore-Delhi
14. Delhi-Karachi-Delhi
15. Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi
16. Hyderabad-Bombay-Hyderabad
17. Hyderabad-Bangalore-Hyderabad
18. Hyderabad-Madras-Hyderabad

Cost of Production of Drugs

694. SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has studied the percentage increase in the average cost of production of different drugs as compared to those in 1974 and 1990;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the percentage increase in the av-

erage price of price controlled drugs during 1979 to 1990;

(d) whether Government has ever notified the norms of material cost for Rifampicin formulation at any time during 1979 to 1984; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the date of publication?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) No such study has been conducted by BICP.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information in respect of drugs which are presently under price control is given in the statement below.

(d) No such norms were notified by the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	*Name of the bulk drug*	*Unit*	*Earlier price (1979 and after* *(Rs.)*	*Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket* *(Rs.)*	*Percentage increase/ decrease in price*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Ephedrine Hcl.	Kgs.	487.56	1300.00 (8.6.90)	(+) 166.63
2.	Acetazolamide	Kgs.	564.56	735.64 (14.4.90)	(+) 30.30
3.	Theophylline	Kgs.	224.36	300.00 (13.7.90)	(+) 33.71
4.	Chloramphenicol Powder	Kgs.	644.00	1300.00 (23.10.90)	(+) 101.86

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Ethambutol Hcl.	Kgs.	730.00	752.00 (27.6.90)	(+) 3.01
6.	Analgin	Kgs.	196.30	280.00 (1.6.90)	(+) 42.64
7.	Paracetamol	Kgs.	104.00	122.00 (24.5.90)	(+)17.31
8.	Mebhydroline	Kgs.	1132.18	1010.00 (9.8.90)	(-) 10.79

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Promethazine Hcl.	Kgs.	538.63	887.00 (23.10.90)	(+) 64.68
10.	Iodochlorohydroxyuinoline	Kgs.	134.00	309.00 (23.10.90)	(+) 130.60
11.	Oxytetracycline Hcl.	Kgs.	650.00	750.00 (19.10.90)	(+) 15.38
12.	Amodiaquin Hcl.	Kgs.	367.00	648.60 (9.8.90)	(+) 76.73

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Cloxacillin Sodium Oral grade	Kgs.	First Price fixation	2048.00 (12.10.90)	—
14.	Ampicillin Sodium Sterile	Kgs.	—do—	2941.00 (13.9.90)	—
15.	Benzathine Penicillin	Kgs.	1375.00	1873.00 (23.10.90)	(+) 36.22
16.	Potassium Penicillin G Ist Crystals	BU	649.00	695.00 (1.8.90)	(+) 7.09

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Sodium Penicillin G	BU	729.00	1207.00 (1.8.90)	(+) 65.57
18.	Sodium PAS	kgs.	116.80	166.00 (27.6.90)	(+) 42.12
19.	Aluminium Hydroxide Gel.	Kgs.	12.50	29.13 (31.7.90)	(+) 133.04
20.	Doxycycline	Kgs.	5890.00	4968.00 (9.8.90)	(-) 15.65

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Streptomycin Sulphate	Kgs.	660.75	1154.00 (6.9.90)	(+) 74.65
22.	Vitamin A Acetate (0.5 miu/gm)	1000 miu	730.00	2185.00 (21.9.90)	(+) 199.32
23.	Vitamin A Acetate (1 miu/gm)	1000 miu	555.00	1545.00 (21.9.90)	(+) 178.38
24.	Vitamink A Palmitate	1000 miu	1026.67	1511.00 (21.9.90)	(+) 50.98

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Sulphacetamide Sodium	Kgs.	113.10	252.89 (1.10.90)	(+) 123.60
26.	Sulphacetamide Sodium (DRC)	Kgs.	258.00	276.95 (1.10.90)	(+) 7.34
27.	Salbutamol Sulphate	gms.	35.65	7.20 (15.10.90)	(-) 79.80
28.	Prednisolon	Kgs.	17100.00	25234.00 (12.6.90)	(+) 47.57

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Prednisolon Acetate	Kgs.	17762.00	28556.00 (12.6.90)	(+) 60.77
30.	Hydrocortisone	Kgs.	15513.00	22015.00 (13.9.90)	(+) 41.91
31.	Hydrocortisone Acetate	Kgs.	14043.00	20209.00 (13.9.90)	(+) 43.91
32.	Procaine Penicillin G	BU	726.50	1127.00 (17.9.90)	(+) 55.13

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Quinine Sulphate Govt. Quile Factory (Tamilnadu)	Kgs.	1232.00	1518.00 (8.6.90)	(+) 23.21
34.	Tetracycline Hcl.	Kgs.	650.00	1022.00 (9.8.90)	(+) 57.23
35.	Vitamin C Plain	Kgs.	154.69	272.00 (9.2.90)	(+) 75.84
36.	Vitamink C Coated	Kgs.	160.69	280.00 (9.2.90)	(+) 74.25

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Sodium Ascorbate	Kgs.	235.50	289.00 (9.2.90)	(+) 22.98
38.	Sulphadiazine	Kgs.	171.00	461.00 (16.10.87)	(+) 169.60
39.	Pseudo Ephedrine Hcl.	Kgs.	1400.00	1621.00 (7.12.87)	(+) 15.79
40.	Pseudo Ephedrine Suphate	Kgs.	1321.00	1529.00 (7.12.87)	(+) 15.75

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	Sulphadimidine	Kgs.	178.56	278.00 (27.6.89)	(+) 55.69
42.	Calcium B PAS	Kgs.	80.80	129.00 (16.2.88)	(+) 59.65
43.	Chloramphenicol Palmitate	Kgs.	679.50	1115.00 (8.6.90)	(+) 64.09
44.	Chloramphenicol Mono Stearoyl Glycolate	kgs.	526.60	951.00 (8.6.90)	(+) 80.59
45.	Thiacetazone	Kgs.	124.00	216.00	(+) 74.19

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(5.4.88)	
46.	Di-Methyl chlor-Tetracycline	Kgs.	1570.00	2382.00	(+) 51.72
				(26.13.89)	
47.	Metronidazole	Kgs.	428.77	482.00	(+) 12.41
				(9.9.88)	
48.	Aspirin	Kgs.	24.58	90.00	(+) 266.15
				(26.10.89)	
49.	Ampicillin Trihydrate	Kgs.	1391.68	1925.00	(+) 38.32
				(21.3.89)	

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	Ampicillin Anhydrous	Kgs.	1953.00	2631.00 (21.389)	(+) 34.72
51.	Amoxycillin Trihydrate	Kgs.	2229.00	2660.00 (34.3.89)	(+) 19.34
52.	Dihydraclazine Sulphate (Neprisole)	Kgs.	433.22	472.00 (20.9.88)	(+) 8.95
53.	Baralgon Keton	Kgs.	1810.20	1926.00 (25.10.88)	(+) 6.40

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
54.	Pheniramine Maleate	Kgs.	809.00	726.00 (17.3.89)	(-) 10.26
55.	Dichloro Metaxylenol	Kgs.	-	211.00 (31.10.88)	-
56.	Rifampicin	Kgs.	3098.00	3500.00 (29.6.89)	(+) 12.98
57.	Cetrimide	Kgs.	156.63	137.23 (31.12.88)	(-) 12.39

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	Ibuprofen	Kgs.	1060.00	502.00 (27.6.89)	(-) 52.64
59.	Frusemide	Kgs.	1679.47	1911.00 (22.11.88)	(+) 13.79
60.	Dexamethasone Trimethyl Acetate	Kgs.	67370.00	90557.00 (14.12.88)	(+) 34.42
61.	Dapsone	Kgs.	250.00	259.00 (14.12.88)	(+) 3.60

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
62.	Chlorhexidine gruconate	Kgs.	611.04	681.00 (14.12.88)	(+) 11.45
63.	Methyl Salicylate	Kgs.	-	58.00 (14.12.88)	(+) 11.45
64.	Chloroquin Phosphate	Kgs.	476.00	833.00 (6.11.80)	(+) 75.00
65.	Chloroquin Sulphate	Kgs.	967.00	1013.00 (6.11.89)	(+) 4.76

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Xylocaine (Lidocaine)	Kgs.	175.00	410.00 (16.6.89)	(+) 134.29
67.	Dexamethasone Pure	gm.	92.62	92.00 (10.11.89)	(-) 0.67
68.	Dexamethasone 21-Phosphate	gm.	195.37	97.00 (10.11.89)	(-) 50.35
69.	Erythromycin TIOC	Kgs.	2000.00	2983.00 (28.12.88)	(+) 49.15

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
70.	Erythromycin Estolate	Kgs.	1700.00	2489.00 (28.12.88)	(+) 46.41
71.	Erythromycin Stearate	Kgs.	1006.00	2076.00 (28.12.88)	(+) 106.36
72.	Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate	Kgs.	-	3532.00 (28 12.88)	
73.	Oxytetracycline Amphoteric	Kgs.	650.00	914.00 (28.12.88)	(+) 40.62

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
74.	Betamethasone Alcohol	gm.	134.28	144.19 (2.1.89)	(+) 7.38
75.	Betamethasone Valerate	gm.	220.0	136.58 (2.1.89)	(-) 37.92
76.	Betamethanose Di-Sodium Phosphate	gm.	225.00	144.58 (2.1.89)	(-) 35.74
77.	Xantinol Nicotinate	Kgs.	413.00	409.00 (11.9.89)	(-) 0.97

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
78.	Sulphacetamide	Kgs.	172.97	352.00 (20.6.89)	(+) 103.50
79.	Isoniazid	Kgs.	174.00	252.00 (3.2.89)	(+) 44.83
80.	Sulphaphenazole	Kgs.	-	294.00 (7.3.89)	-
81.	Ephedrine Resinate	Kgs.	347.00	579.00 (9.3.89)	(+) 66.86

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
82.	Hydroxy Ethyl Theophylline (HET)	Kgs.	354.00	427.00 (26.10.89)	(+) 20.62
83.	Hydrochlorthiazide	Kgs.	198.15	489.00 (17.3.89)	(+) 146.78
84.	Cephalexin Monohydrate	Kgs.	5000.00	4842.00 (6.9.89)	(-) 3.16
85.	Aminophyllin	Kgs.	240.00	253.00 (12.10.89)	(+) 5.42

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
86.	Parachloro Metoxylenol (PCMX)	Kgs.	87.52	175.00 (24.4.89)	(+) 99.95
87.	Terbutaline Sulphate	Kgs.	22660.00	23.441.00 (12.10.89)	(+) 3.45
88.	Diloxamide Furoate	Kgs.	445.67	472.00 (16.6.89)	(+) 5.91
89.	Levamisole Hcl.	Kgs.		2369.00 (16.6.89)	

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
90.	Chlorpheniramine Maleate	Kgs.	1133.00	747.37	(-) 34.04
91.	Spironolactone	gm.	28.00	16.77	(-) 40.11
92.	Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate	Kgs.	177.23	274.00 (11.8.89)	(+) 60.24
93.	Phenobarbitone	Kgs.	260.92	743.00 (11.8.89)	(+) 184.77
94.	Phenobarbitone Sodium	Kgs.	510.00	970.00 (11.8.89)	(+) 90.20

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
95.	Oxytocin	Kgs.	-	5707.00 (6.9.89)	-
96.	Furazolidone	Kgs.	254.00	337.00 (11.9.89)	(+) 32.68
97.	Digoxin	gm.	183.75	183.75	-
98.	Sulphamethoxazole	Kgs.	517.00	390.00	(-) 24.56
99.	Trimethoprim	Kgs.	2587.00	996.00 (12.10.89)	(-) 61.50

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
100.	Gentamycin Sulphate	gm.	35.67	12.50 (19.10.89)	(-) 64.96
101.	Theophylline Ethanoate of Piperazine	Kgs.	-	407.00 (12.10.89)	-
102.	Pyrazinamide	Kgs.	734.00	1222.00 (13.10.89)	(+) 66.49
103.	Clofazamine	Kgs.	-	7108.00	-

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Earlier price (1979 and after (Rs.)	Price as revised upto 1990 with date of revision in bracket (Rs.)	Percentage increase/ decrease in price
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(12.10.89)	
104.	Insulin	MU	14970.00	13991.00	(-) 6.54
				(6.3.90)	

Clearance to Thermal Power Plant of Rajasthan

695. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Thermal Plant with an installed capacity of 2x210 MW costing Rs. 481.80 crores report of which was submitted to Central Electricity Authority in June, 1984 by Rajasthan Government is still awaiting clearance;

(b) whether the CEA has received the project in this regard; and

(c) by when this project is likely to be ready for operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) to (c). No Project Feasibility Report for a Thermal Power Plant of 2x210 MW capacity costing Rs. 481.80 crores was received in the Central Electricity Authority from the Rajasthan Government. However, the details in respect of thermal power project of 2x210 MW capacity received in the Central Electricity Authority in 1984 from the Government of Rajasthan and the status of their clearance are contained in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project and Capacity	Date of Receipt	Cost	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Suratgarh TPS 2x210 MW	May '84	Rs. 349.43 Rs 467.42 (Revised Feb.'86)	The revised scheme (2x250 MW) Stage-I was techno-economically appraised by the CEA in Oct., 1990 subject to certain inputs/ clearances being tied up by the Rajasthan State Elecy. Board. The Scheme could be accorded techno-economic clearance as soon as all the necessary inputs/clearances are tied up by the RSEB.
	Revised Project Feasibility Report (2x250 MW)	Oct '90	Rs. 1003.15	
2.	Chittorgarh TPS (2x210 MW)	June '84	Rs. 451.81	CEA had asked Rajasthan State Elecy. Board to carry out further investigations to tie up water and other inputs and send Revised Project Report after tieing up the necessary inputs. The Government of Rajasthan have since entrusted the installation of Chittorgarh TPS to M/s. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., in the private sector. The Project Report in this regard has not been submitted by the company so far.

[*Translation*]

LPG Consumers and Agencies In Rajasthan

696. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the city-wise number of cooking gas consumers and the number of cooking gas agencies in Rajasthan;

(b) the metropolitan city-wise and town-wise number of persons on waiting list in Rajasthan and the steps being taken to sanction in that regard;

(c) the number of gas agencies sanctioned in Rajasthan and their proposed locations and the time by which the process of opening these agencies is likely to be completed; and

(d) the names of places in Rajasthan from where demand for opening new gas agencies has been received, and whether the Government have chalked out any time bound programme for sanctioning gas agencies therefor and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The information about number of LPG consumers, LPG agencies and persons on waiting list in Rajasthan is given below in the STATEMENT-I. New LPG connections are released all over the country, in a phased manner, under the annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to availability of LPG.

(c) 20 LPG distributorships are at different pre-commissioning stages after issue of Letters of Intent (LOI) as per STATEMENT-II. In view of the various steps involved like procurement of godown site, show-room, fulfilment of legal requirements etc. It is not possible to indicate the time by which these distributorships would become operational.

(d) Based on local demand and the market surveys conducted by the oil industry 20 locations have been indentified for setting up new LPG distributorships, as per STATEMENT-III. The new locations are included in the LPG Marketing Plans to be implemented in phases.

STATEMENT-I

(As on 1.11.1990)

Sl.No.	*Town/City*	*Approx. No. of LPG consumers*	*No. of LPG distributors*	*Approx No. of Persons on the waiting list*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	Jaipur	1,35,056	28	1,69,398
2.	Ajmer	41,843	9	33,250
3.	Jodhpur	51,392	12	1,64,086
4.	Bikaner	23,945	5	12,340
5.	Kota	46,753	10	68,725
6.	Sujangarh	2,850	1	3,201
7.	Sriganganagar	12,591	3	7,492
8.	Beawar	7,490	2	7,685
9.	Kishangarh	3,574	1	6,253

(As on 1.11.1990)

Sl.No.	Town/City	Approx. No. of LPG consumers	No. of LPG distributors	Approx No. of Persons on the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Hindaun	3,064	1	1,504
11.	Gangapur City	3,167	1	2,588
12.	Karauli	1,897	1	1,441
13.	Rajgarh	1,921	1	937
14.	Hanumangarh	3,079	1	2,560
15.	Dari Amines	1.075	1	600
16.	Chitorgarh	4,546	1	4,201
17.	Makrana	3,275	1	3,195
18.	Sojat	1,243	1	2,348
19.	Pali	6,595	1	7,526

(As on 1.11.1990)

Sl.No.	Town/City	Approx. No. of LPG consumers	No. of LPG distributors	Approx No. of Persons on the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Mount Abu	2,854	1	388
21.	Abu Road	3,805	1	1,443
22.	Barmer	3,964	1	5,237
23.	Balotra	4,111	1	3,131
24.	Tonk	3,690	1	3,389
25.	Swai Madhopur	5,386	1	1,963
26.	Nokha	1,652	1	2,500
27.	Nagaur	4,375	1	2,338
28.	Jaisalmer	3,607	2	2,291
29.	Rawat Bhatta	4,792	1	685

(As on 1.11.1990)

Sl.No.	Town/City	Approx. No. of LPG consumers	No. of LPG distributors	Approx No. of Persons on the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5
30.	Jhalawar	3,386	1	2,275
31	Udaipur	44,494	7	412
32	Sirohi	4,099	1	1,876
33.	Dungarpur	4,833	1	996
34.	Banswara	4,138	1	781
35.	Dholpur	3,513	1	2,000
36.	Alwar	22,655	5	3,359
37.	Fathepur	1,942	1	1,262
38.	Chomu	2,296	1	1,400
39.	Ramgarh	2,329	1	390

(As on 1.11.1990)

Sl.No.	Town/City	Approx. No. of LPG consumers	No. of LPG distributors	Approx No. of Persons on the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5
40.	Khetri	7,270	2	2,296
41.	Ranthambbor	1,673	1	2,400
42.	Chirawa	858	1	2,521
43.	Sanganner	4	1	5,000
44.	Jhadrapatan	1,657	1	196
45.	Baran	2,822	1	4,315
46.	Zawarmines	3,942	1	141
47.	Bharatpur	13,549	3	5,514
48.	Phalodi	919	1	2,505

(As on 1.11.1990)

Sl.No.	Town/City	Approx. No. of LPG consumers	No. of LPG distributors	Approx No. of Persons on the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5
49.	Bilara	1,100	1	1,327
50.	Kuchaman	2,714	1	1,228
51.	Bhilwara	8,026	2	10,250
52.	Laxamangarh	1,820	1	384
53.	Pilani	4,753	1	3,013
54.	Neemkathana	1,092	1	2,316
55.	Bari	769	1	1,492
56.	Bayana	752	1	2,085
57.	Deeg	3,051	1	1,565
58.	Ratangarh	1,535	1	1,793

(As on 1.11.1990)

Sl.No	Town/City	Approx. No. of LPG consumers	No. of LPG distributors	Approx No. of Persons on the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5
59.	Nasirabad	723	1	1,033
60.	Nawalgarh	571	1	528
61.	Jhunjhunu	3,799	1	788
62.	Suratgarh	210	1	570
63.	Bundi	7,221	1	1,652
64.	Nimbahera	4,403	1	1,843
65.	Churu	4,079	1	2,522
66.	Sardarsahar	2,807	1	2,282
67.	Dausa	4,095	1	2,1751
68.	Jalore	4,212	1	1,197

(As on 1.11.1990)

Sl.No.	Town/City	Approx. No. of LPG consumers	No. of LPG distributors	Approx No. of Persons on the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5
69.	Sikar	8,311	1	462
70.	Rawatsar	1,141	1	1,801
71.	Suratgarh	3,843	1	3,827
72.	Rajsamand	1,288	1	3,553
	Total	5,92,291	149	6,12,020

STATEMENT-II

S.No.	*Location*
1	2
1.	Pratapgarh
2.	Sirohi
3.	Nasirabad
4.	Bharatpur
5.	Jaipur-A
6.	Dausa
7.	Kota
8.	Niwai
9.	Sikar
10.	Udaipur
11.	Jaipur-B
12.	Ajmer
13.	Kekri
14.	Bharatpur-B
15.	Shahpura
16.	Amber
17.	Chaksu
18.	Jaipur-C
19.	Jodhpur
20.	Suratgarh

STATEMENT-III

S.No.	*Location*
1	*2*
1.	Nohar
2.	Bandikui
3.	Kota
4.	Reengus
5.	Bhadra
6.	Udaipur
7.	Kotputli
8.	Alwar
9.	Deedwana
10.	Bikaner
11.	Lakheri
12.	Sumerpur
13.	Pipar
14.	Nathdwara
15.	Merta
16.	Ladnu
17.	Ramganj Mandi
18.	Dungergarh
19.	Sangwara
20.	Bhinmal

[*English*]

Power Requirement of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

697. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the electricity requirement for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island as on 30 November, 1990 and the total generation of electricity, month-wise since the last eleven months;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortages if any, and the causes of short generation;

(c) whether adequate workers/staff are available with the Department; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

LPG Agencies in Bihar

698. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new L.P.G. agencies in Benipatti Jainagar, Jhanjharpur of Madhubani District and Jale of Darbhanga district in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Adequate potential is not available at these locations to justify the opening of independent LPG distributorships at these locations.

[*English*]

Extension Centres of CIPET

699. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where extension centres of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) were completed during 1990;

(b) whether the Government contemplate to make the CIPET an autonomous public sector undertaking with some production units instead of its present status as a society;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) The steps taken/proposed to be taken to lay more emphasis on export ventures in the courses to be offered by CIPET?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) In 1990 project activities relating to the CIPET extension centers at Lucknow, Hyderabad and Bubaneswar were completed.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. CIPET is essentially a training institute and any development or production work it undertakes is incidental to the training programme. Any production activities on commercial scale will dilute the effectiveness of its primary training objective. The syllabi of various courses offered by CIPET include inputs to meet the requirement

of export oriented ventures.

Panki Thermal Power Station

700. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had given funds for development of Panki Thermal Power Station, Kanpur;

(b) whether the funds could not be utilised by the Plant;

(c) whether as a result, the plant is unable to get cleared the imported spares; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) Yes, Sir. Union Government has given Rs. 1892.51 lakhs as Central loan assistance against a sanctioned Renovation and Modernisation scheme (Phase-I) of Rs 2514.00 lakhs.

(b) The funds has been utilised by the Plant and an amount of Rs. 5.02 crores is pending to be released by M/s Power Finance Corporation (PFC), New Delhi.

(c) and (d). The imported spares are not covered under Central loan assistance scheme, hence question of clearance of imported spares out of the Central loan assistance amount does not arise.

Natural Gas Through Pipeline in Gujarat

701. SHRI M.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Gujarat Government for commitment of 1.5 lac CMD natural gas under pipe supply scheme for Valia and Ahmedabad city; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Governmet have already allocated 2 lac cubic metre of gas per day for Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd. at Valia. At present, there is no likelihood of any further allocation for either Valia or Ahmedabad cities.

[*Translation*]

Konkan Railway Project

702. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN.
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on 'Konkan Railway Project' and the time by which this project is likely to be completed.

(b) the amount sanctioned for this project during the current financial year and the funds utilised so far; and

(c) the progress made in this regard as on Ist December, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The estimated expenditure is Rs. 1043 crores at 1989-90 price level and the expected date of completion is Oct.'1994.

(b) The amount Sanctioned for this project during the current financial year is Rs. 70 crores by the Ministry of Railways and Rs.49 crores by the participating State Governments. Out of this amount Rs. 43 crores have so far been released to Konkan Railway Corporation.

(c) Land acquisition work is in progress. Contracts for earth work and minor bridges have been awarded in Mangalore-Udupi and Roha-Dasgaon section.

[*English*]

Oil Swap-Ties with Developed Countries

703. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered or explored any plan for oil swap with developed countries which have stock piles of oil in excess of their immediate requirements to tide over the current oil crunch created by the Gulf crisis;

(b) if so, the Swap-ties or counter trade deals explored by the Government and the quantity involved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (c). As a result of Gulf crisis, the supply of crude oil, petroleum products from Iraq and Kuwait has been disrupted since August, 1990. It has, however, been possible to get supplies from alternate sources during August-December, 1990, to meet this shortfall, without any oil swap with the developed countries.

Passenger Amenities in South Bound Trains

704. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger amenities available in the South bound trains need inprovement; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Amenities as per existing norms have been provided in the South bound trains. Upgradation and improvement of facilities/ amenities for the passengers is a continuous process. Some of the additional facilities provided in trains in the recent past include provision of cushions in Second Class sleeper coaches, water coolers in some trains as a trial measure, bed rolls in AC Sleeper coaches, Train Superintendents in some Super Fast trains, mobile train cleaning staff in selected trains, increase in water tank capacity on B.G. Coaches from 1, 272 litres to 1,820 litres, etc.

Complaints Against LPG Agencies in Kanpur

705. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation, Kanpur has received a number of complaint from the consumers of 'Indane' domestic gas consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (c). During the last 6 months about 91 complaints have been received by Indian Oil Corporation from its LPG consumers in Kanpur market. These complaints have been investigated and appropriate actions have been taken accordance with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

Pilferage of Crude from Pipelines

706. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any estimate of crude pilfered from pipelines every year;

(b) if so, the quantity and values thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check the pilferage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) The small and sporadic losses/pilferage of crude oil from crude oil pipelines cannot be determined.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The following preventive steps have been taken to check pipeline leaks:

(i) Utilization of services of Home Guard, Gram Raksha Dal & Sarpanches.

(ii) Foot patrolling by oil company security personnel.

(iii) Mobile patrolling with local police.

(iv) Deployment of horse mounted police in selective crime prone areas.

(v) Use of helicopter for surveillence of pipelines.

(vi) Special checking of pipelines at road crossing, railways crossing etc.

Petrochemical Complex in Punjab

707. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a petrochemicals complex in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its proposed location?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). While there is no petrochemical complex in Punjab under consideration during the 8th plan period, it may be feasible to consider setting up of such a complex in Punjab at a later stage.

[*Translation*]

Oil and Gas Exploration in Rajasthan

708. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Thar desert of Rajasthan where the efforts for oil and gas exploration are being made by the Oil India Limited and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) the details of progress mead so far in this regard;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(d) the extent of provisions made in the next plan for this project and its future prospects; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government simultaneously for utilisation of gas found so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been conducting exploration in the following areas of Rajasthan viz. Ghotaru, Manhera Tibba, Kharatar, Bhakhri Tibba, Lang, Shahgarh, Sattarwali, Arutar, Sumarweli Talai, Dangiwala, Bhuna, Bankia, Sadewala, Miajalar, Lunar and Paperwala Tibba areas. As on date 39 wells have been drilled and one well is under drilling. This has led to the discovery of gas at Manhera Tibba, Ghotaru, Kharatar, Bhakhri Tibba and Bankia.

Oil India Ltd. have so far drilled 7 wells viz. 3 in Tanot area, 1 in Ramgarh area, 2 in Dandewala area and 1 in Jalalwala. Gas has been discovered in all the wells drilled in Rajasthan by Oil India Ltd.

(c) Upto 31.3.1990 ONGC have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 147.46 crores and the expenditure incurred by Oil India Ltd. is Rs. 69.17 crores.

(d) A provision of Rs. 122.96 crores has been tentatively kept by ONGC for exploration in Rajasthan during the 8th Plan period. The corresponding outlay provided by Oil India Ltd. is Rs. 131.68 crores. The future prospects of Rajasthan Exploration Project is considered to be bright in view of the likely establishment of gas reserves.

(e) The gas discovered so far in Rajasthan is proposed to be utilised after ascertaining the priorities of the State Government.

[*English*]

Average Ash percentage of Washeries

709. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the average-ash percentage and raw coking coal fed into the washeries and the percentage after washing and in the fines with particular reference to Sudamdih Washery;

(b) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute is carrying out any programme about coking coal beneficiation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALAYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) The average ash percentage of raw coal being fed to Sudamdih Washery varies between 31-32% and the average ash percentage of washed coal is 18.7-18.9%. The average ash percentage of raw coal fed to the other washeries of Bharat Coking Coal Limited varies between 29-33% and the ash percentage of washed coal is 20%. The average ash percentage of raw coal fine fed to Sudamdih Washery and other washeries of BCCL varies between 24 to 26% and the average ash percentage of beneficiated fines is 17 to 18%.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The details are as under:

(i) 20 tph leo flotation test at Sudamdih

Washery;

(ii) Froth flotation unit of Sudamdih Washery in collaboration between CFRI and Sudamdih Washery;

(iii) A combined heavy-madia cyclone for beneficiated of fine coals oil agglomeration of the middlings;

(d) Does not arise.

New Station between Jogeshwari and Goregaon (Bombay)

710. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand for a new suburban railway station on the Western Railway Suburban Net-work Bombay in between Jogeshwari and Goregaon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). There has been a demand for a new station between Jogeshwari and Goregaon stations. This has been examined but not found justified.

Completion of Metro Railway, Calcutta

711. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether work on the Metro Railway in Calcutta had to be suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how far it has affected the overall time-schedule for the completion of this project;

(d) how long the suspension lasted; and

(e) the stage at which the completion of the remaining stretch of this Metro Rail stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Construction of Civil Engineering works between Esplanade and Belgachia being done by M/s Hindustan Construction Company Limited has come to a stop due to strike by the contractor's labour w.e.f. 12-11-90 and subsequent lockout declared by M/s. Hindustan Construction Company Limited w.e.f. 19-11-90.

(c) and (d). As the strike/lock-out still continues, it is not possible at this stage to estimate the extent to which completion schedule of the project will be affected.

(e) About 50% work on the remaining stretch of Calcutta Metro between Esplanade & Belgachia is yet to be completed.

[*Translation*]

Petrol Pumps and LPG Agencies in Rajasthan

712. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps and LPG agencies in Rajasthan;

(b) whether these are sufficient to meet the demand of the State fully;

(c) if not, the future plan in this regard;

(d) whether Government propose to allot petrol pump and LPG agency at each Tehsil level;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) There are 873 Petrol/diesel Retail Outlets and 149 LPG distributorships in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). The oil industry conducts survey on a continuous basis to identify locations for development of Retail Outlets/ LPG distributorships. Based on the estimated growth in demand, 62 new locations have been indentified in Rajasthan for the development of Retail Outlets and 40 locations for LPG distributorships in a phased manner.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Retail Outlets (Petrol/diesel are set up in line with the volume/distance norms stipulated for the purpose, on the basis of regular surveys conducted by the oil companies. On the other hand LPG distributorships are being introduced in Towns/cities with population of 20,000 and above (as per 1981 census) offering viable distributorships subject to product availability.

[*English*]

Closing of Bombay-Nanded Vayudoot Service

713. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to close down Bombay-Nanded Vayudoot service;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) the reasons for operating Bombay-Hyderabad Vayudoot service on that route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) and (b). Vayudoot has been rationalising its route network in order to reduce has mounting losses and utilise its fleet in a more efficient manner. As a result, the number of stations in its network has been cut down from about 104 to 55 now. The operations to Nanded have been discontinued as part of this rationalisation of Vayudoot's operations.

(c) The Bombay-Aurangabad/Pune-Hyderabad routes yeild better returns to Vayudoot.

Supply of Coal to Vijayawada Thermal Power Station

714. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure the smooth supply of coal to the Vijayawada Thermal Power Station in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): Vijayawada Thermal Power Station (VTPS) in Andhra Pradesh was originally linked to Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) for requirement of coal. On account of low production in Singareni, a part of the Linkage has been shifted from SCCL to Talcher Coalfield. However, Railways have expressed some capacity constraints in moving coal from Talcher to VTPS specially during busy season. Following steps have been taken to ensure smooth supply of coal VTPS:

(i) Higher linkage from SCCL

(ii) Supply of at least 10 rakes a month from Talcher Coalfield

(iii) monitoring and coordination of coal movement to VTPS in consultation with the Railways and Central Electricity Authority.

Capital Raising by Unconventional Methods

715. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to get out of 'budgetary syndrome' of lower budgetary support from the Government and slashed allocations for expansion and modernisation of projects by adopting unconventional methods of raising capital; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Due to dwindling budgetary support, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, Railways had to resort to market borrowings through the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, in order to maintain an adequate plan size.

Having regard to the budgetary constraints, a new approach called B.O.T. (Build, Operate and Transfer) has been evolved only for construction of Konkan Railway. A public sector company with the name"Konkan Railway Corporation Limited" has been set up for this purpose to raise the necessary finances by market borrowing.

(b) Size of market borrowings in Eighth Plan would depend on the extent of budgetary support, plan outlay and requirements based on the levels of traffic.

Shifting of Car Shed from Arrah

716. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a car shed for repair and maintenance of railway coaches at Arrah (Bihar);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No Sir, there is no proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rolling Stock maintenance sheds are set up based on several factors viz. optimising operational requirements, cost of the facility in one place compared to another, conversion of some existing facilities to minimise additional investments etc. Keeping all these factors in view, no facility has been found justified for setting up at Arrah.

Interviews by Oil Selection Board (South)

717. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Selection Board (South) have taken the interviews of many candidates for LPG distributorship on behalf of the Hindustan Petroleum Limited in the South during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the selection made thereby; and

(c) the unemployed engineers or other professionals have been selected during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (c). During the last year interviews were conducted by the

Oil Selection Board (South) for Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited's LPG distributorship at Tirupati. The results of the same are yet to be announced.

Replacement of Wooden Sleepers

718. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of track across the country that has replaced wooden sleepers with concrete sleepers;

(b) how the discarded wooden sleepers are being utilized;

(c) the approximate quantity of wood sleepers collected so far;

(d) the average costs of replacing one Km. length of track with concrete sleepers; and

(e) the proposed outlay for substitution during the near future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) About 2450 Kms.

(b) Serviceable released sleepers are utilised for casual renewals, accident repairs and conversion to MG and NG sleepers to the extent feasible. Unserviceable released sleepers are used for miscellaneous departmental uses. The leftover unserviceable sleepers, if any, are disposed of by sale/ auction.

(c) Around 32 lakh nos. of wooden sleepers have been released and replaced by concrete sleepers so far and are being utilised as stated in (b) above.

(d) Rs. 15 lakh per Km. for BG and Rs.9 lakh per Km. for MG approximately.

(e) The extent of outlay depends on the availability of funds towards track renewal from year to year.

Rail Line from Haridaspur to Paradeep

719. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for construction of railway line from Haridaspur to Paradeep in lieu of doubling the Cuttack-Paradeep line; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Bilingual Computer System in O.N.G.C.

720. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state;

(a) whether bilingual computers in Hindi and English have been installed at the "Keshav Dev Petroleum Anveshan Sansthan, Dehradun" of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as per the orders of the Union Government;

(b) if the aforesaid computers can not be used for Hindi work the details of the measures taken to get the work done in Hindi and action taken as per the issued instructions;

(c) if no measures have been taken the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether a time bound programme has been chalked out in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PRAKASH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to purchase only bilingual computers in Hindi and English in future as per Government orders.

(d) It is proposed to procure software for use in Hindi and additional Devnagari Printer for one computer during 1991. Depending on the performance of this printer and software other computer will also be provided the same facilities during subsequent years. In future all computers will be procured with bilingual facilities.

[*English*]

Inclusion of Bombay-Palaghar Section into Suburban Railway Management

721. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a persistent demand that the Western Railway route from Bombay to Palghar be included in the jurisdiction of the Western Railway local trains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to technological constraints, the extension of local services beyond Virar to Palghar has been found to be not feasible.

Utilisation of Gobar Gas

722. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to arrest diesel consumption being used for captive power generation; and

(b) the steps taken to utilise gobar-gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABAN RAO DHAKNE): (a) The Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas has taken the following steps to arrest diesel consumption being used for captive power generation; (i) Ten percent cut has been imposed on the last three years' average consumption with effect from 1.7.1990 in case of direct High Speed Diesel supplies by oil companies to industrial units subject to special exemptions granted to certain industrial units. (ii) No High Speed Diesel supplies are being made for new captive diesel generating sets w.e.f. 8.10.1990 except for categories exempted for the purpose.

(b) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been promoting both family type and community and institutional type biogas (gobar gas) plants in the country. Recently, steps taken for family type biogas plants include enhancement of rates of Central Subsidy, turn-key job fee, repair and maintenance charges and promotional incentives and organisation of various kinds of training programmes with emphasis on training of women-users and local masons and technicians.

[*Translation*]

Hindi Work by Computers in EIL

723. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of different types of computers installed in the Engineers India Limited and since when these are installed;

(b) the number of computers out of them which can be used for work in Hindi and the number of computers already working in Hindi;

(c) whether all these computers have been adapted to work in Hindi as per the Union Governments directives, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which all the computers are likely to be adapted to work in Hindi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PRAKASH): (a)

Types of Computer		Installed since (Period)	
1.	3 Nos. Minis	1. 1982-90	VAX 11/780-1982 SUPER 32/70-1987 INTERGRAPH 380-1990
2.	6 Nos. Minis Work-stations	2. 1985-89	2 Nos. Minis -1985 2 Nos. W/s-1986 1 No. Mini-1987 1 No. Mini-1988
3.	105 Nos. PCs.	3. 1987-90	

(b) Out of the above PCs, two are already working in Hindi and another 13 Nos. which are expected to be received shortly would also work in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir. However possibilities are being explored to acquire computers with Hindi facilities as per Government orders. EIL has recently ordered for Hindi facility on 13 Computers.

(d) The extent to which Hindi usage could be achieved will be within the limits of facilities available for computerisation in Hindi in view of EIL's bulk applications being in very technical areas. Every effort is being made to adopt older computers for Hindi usage as and when facilities are available.

[*English*] 158-59

Circular Railway in Bangalore

724. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Union Government have discussed with the Karnataka Government about some of railway projects during September, 1990;

(b) if so, whether a proposal for a circular railway for Bangalore has been considered;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(e) the other railway projects in Karnataka that will be cleared during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) As per available record, no such formal discussion was held.

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

(e) No new project has been sanctioned in Karnataka after the presentation of the Railway Budget for 1990-91.

Electricity Bills of DESU

725. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken by the NDMC/DESU in preparing and despatching the electricity bills to Government employees residing in Sarojini Nagar, Laxmibai Nagar, R.K. Puram, Gole Market, Mandir Marg, BKS Marg, Lodi Colony areas;

(b) the number of consumers/allotees residing in those areas since June,1990 or prior to that period who are yet to receive any Bills;

(c) the reason for delay in not furnishing the bills; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken or proposed to be taken to settle these bills expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) Normally, it takes about 45/60 days by the NDMC/DESU in preparing and despatching the electricity bills for their respective areas.

(b) According to the NDMC/DESU, the bills in the said areas are being sent regularly.

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

Angamaly-Achenkovil-Malayora Railway Line

726. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan prepared for construction of Angamaly-Achen-Kovil-Malayora railway line in Kerala; and

(b) when the work for execution of the project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There is no plan for construction of Angamaly-Achenkovil-Malayora new Railway Line in Kerala at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Capacity Utilization by Oil and Gas Drilling Companies

727. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

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

(a) whether an investment to the tune of Rs. 300 crores by oil and gas drilling companies in the services sector is in jeopardy due to sudden reduction in business opportunities for major oil companies in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is 30 per cent idle capacity in offshore rigs and 40 per cent in the case of onshore rigs;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether Government have considered necessary to include early implementation of the Kelkar Committee recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (d). The indigenisation programme approved by the Government envisages that Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. would be charter hiring drilling services on the basis of international competitive bidding and there would be no guarantee for the indigenous employment of the rigs being acquired by the Indian companies. These companies are expected to be internationally competitive and also to quote such rigs elsewhere in the international market. In the circumstances, it is not correct that there would be an idling of capacity due to the reduction in the drilling programme of ONGC. The drilling programme of ONGC is dependent on the availability of resources and any marginal reduction in the drilling programme of ONGC will have some impact on the indigenous business opportunities of these companies.

(e) and (f). The recommendations of the Kelkar Committee on Indigenisation are presently under the consideration of the Government.

Calcutta a Second Port of Call

728. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered having Calcutta as a second Port of Call in India for any foreign airline and such offer has or is being made to any foreign airline; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) It is not a normal international practice to allow foreign airlines two landings on the same flight in the country. No such proposal is presently under consideration. However, Calcutta is being actively promoted for international flights and 21 foreign airlines have rights to operate to Calcutta in addition to other point(s) in India.

(b) Does not arise.

Consumption of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

729. SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimates of sector-wise consumption of petroleum and petroleum products in agriculture, industry, power, private transportation etc. separately;

(b) whether any substantial reduction has taken place in the consumption level of any sector as a result of the public campaign to save oil; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to reduce private consumption of oil and oil-based power?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. The growth in consumption of petroleum products which was 9.4% during July-November, 1989 has dropped to 1.5% during July-November, 1990.

(c) The steps already taken by the Government have helped to reduce growth in consumption of petroleum products. Further steps will be taken depending on the needs of the situation.

STATEMENT

The consumption in Different sectors of major petroleum products are as below:

Sector-wise consumption of major petroleum products

(Figs in thousand MT)

	1987-88	*1988-89*	*1989-90*
LPG			
Domestic	1415	1592	1839
Commercial/Industry	243	326	376
Others	28	43	51
Total	1686	1961	2266
Naphtha			
Fertilizers	2064	2373	2287
Petrochemicals	754	894	971
Others	34	66	77

(Figs in thousand MT)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Total	2852	3333	3335
Diesel			
Railways	1375	1440	1455
Waterways	152	152	184
Other Transport (Incl. Agriculture)	13833	15126	16667
Power Generation	209	134	126
Industry	1500	1345	1511
All Sectors	15657	18704	20697
Furnance Oil			
Transport	416	452	381
Plantation/Food	130	150	161

(Figs in thousand MT)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Power Generation	636	607	692
Industry	2765	3152	3055
Others	244	166	199
Total	4191	4527	4488
LSHS/HHS			
Transport	2	2	3
Plantation/Food	36	33	44
Power Generation	1650	1572	1630
Industry	2242	2231	2730
Others	14	11	19
Total	3953	3849	4426

Allotment of Funds to Andhra Pradesh for Railway Safety

730. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of amount released during Seventh Five Year Plan period under railway safety fund to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent so far and the schemes taken up for execution with the help of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No amount was released during the Seventh Five Year Plan period to Andhra Pradesh. However, the amount accrued during the Seventh Plan period was Rs. 69 lakhs.

(b) The funds from Railway Safety Works Fund are released to the State Government on preferment of claims for reimbursement by them through their Accountants-General. The Schemes undertaken are not known.

MRTS Madras

731. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) in Madras City will be completed as per the schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total cost of the project; and

(d) the amount allotted for the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). No target for completion of this project has so far been laid down due to:-

(i) Resource-constraint

(ii) Non-handing over by the State Govt., of the remaining land required for this project.

(c) Rs. 108.21 crores.

(d) Rs. 14 crores.

Creation of New Posts in Air India

732. SHRI R. MUTHIAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite being in red by Rs. 200 crores the Air India has created some new posts in the senior managerial cadre,Technical Adviser and host of others during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details of such posts created, department-wise;

(c) whether any rules had been framed for filling up all these posts including that of the Technical Adviser;

(d) if so, whether these Rules were in existence when selection for appointment to all these newly created posts was made; and

(e) if not, the details of procedure followed for filling up the new posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) No posts of Deputy Managing Director, Director or Deputy Director of Technical Adviser has been created during the last six months.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Performance of Public Undertakings Under Ministry of Energy

733. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Errant PSU Chief face the axe' appearing in the 'Business Standard' dated 4 December, 1990;

(b) if so, the names of the enterprises where performance would be reviewed;

(c) whether those enterprises whose performances are under review have signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Government; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against those officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Ministry of Energy prodigally reviews the performance of the Public Sector Undertakings under its administrative control. The National Thermal Power Corporation, the Coal India Limited and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation are the Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Energy who have signed Memorandums of Understanding with the Government of India. As the over all performance of these Public Sector Undertakings is quite satisfactory, no action against their Chief Executive is called for.

[*Translation*]

Linking of Bahraich and Border Area with Nepal with Railway Line

734. SHRI RUDRA SEN CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lay a broad gauge line in Bahraich of Uttar Pradesh and in the border areas of adjoining Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Allocation of Power to Kerala from Central Pool

735. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of electricity allotted to Kerala from the Central Pool during the last three financial years, year-wise; and

(b) the quantity that was utilised by the State Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) and (b). The details of Kerala's entitlement and actual drawals from the central power generating stations in the Southern Region during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given below:-

(All figures in net MU)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
(i) Entitlement	1001	1372	1594
(ii) Actual drawals	1080	1270	1138

Development of Ecological Train

736. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the development of ecological train in Yugoslavia;

(b) whether RDSO have any such projects in hand and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to obtain this technology for use in city commuter service etc?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (c). No, Sir.

New Drug Policy

737. SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pharmaceutical companies are influencing doctors also for boosting sale of drugs of various brands manufactured by them;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered or propose to consider measures to check these methods being adopted by the companies;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a new drug policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The marketing strategies of individual companies are not monitored by the Department. The MAPE (maximum allowable post manufacturing expenses) alowed on the schedule formulations covers marketing expenses, including the margin of the producers.

(c) to (e). The review of the 1986 Drug Policy is in progress.

Pension to widows in Central Railway

738. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given on 4 September, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 4267 regarding pension to widows in Central Railway and state:

(a) whether the assured information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement regarding the implementation report in respect of the Assurance to Unstarred Question No. 4267 answered in Lok Sabha on 4.9.1990, is attached.

STATEMENT

IIIrd Session, 1990 of Ninth Lok Sabha

Date of Fulfilment

Ministry of Railways

S.No. and Date	*Subject*	*Promise made*	*When and how Fulfilled*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Unstarred Question No. 4267 dated 4.9.90 by Shri Ram Naik.	*Pesnsion to widows in Central Railway:*	(a) to (c):	(a) 53.	
	(a) The total number of pesion applications of the widows of railway employees pending with the Divisional Manager, Central Railways, V.T. Mumbari (Bombay);	The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.	(b) 2. (c) Necessary asssistance is being provided by the Administration to the widows for early filling up claim forms and finalisation of payments to them at the earliest.	
	(b) The number of such applications pending since October, 1988; and		Efforts are being made to clear all pending cases within 90 days except those involving legal issues	

S.No. and Date	Subject	Promise made	When and how Fulfilled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	(c) The steps taken/proposed for clearance of these applications and time bound action plan for the same?			

Supply of Petroleum products to Madhya Pradesh

739. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) The quota of petrol, diesel and kerosene released to Madhya Pradesh in the months of October, November and December, 1988, 1989 and 1990 respectively;

(b) whether the quota released in 1990 was less than the demand, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government was aware of the fact that the Rabi crop is sown mainly in these months and that reduction in the supply would adversely affect agriculture; and

(d) if so, the reasons for short supply of these products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Supplies in 1990 were made as per demand upto June, 1990. Certain restrictions were introduced on supplies of petroleum products from July, 1990 onwards due to the foreign constraint.

(c) and (d). Certain restrictions were introduced on supplies of petrol and diesel through retail outlets throughout the country from October 8, 1990 due to the Gulf crisis. Since the restrictions coincided with the Rabi sowing season, instructions were issued to oil companies to accord priority for supply of diesel to the agricultural sector and agro-based industries in consultation with the State Governments.

STATEMENT

The releases of petrol, diesel and kerosene to Madhya Pradesh during October, Novermber and December 1988, 1989 and 1990 are given below:

(Figs. in thousand MT)

	1988			*1989*			*1990*		
	Oct.	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	—
Petrol	11	12	12	13	13	13	12	13.5	—
Diesel	95	98	100	92	101	110	107.7	—	
Kerosene	29	32	31	30	30	34	27.4	33.8	—

Supply of Kerosene and Diesel to West Bengal

740. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of diesel and kerosene has been decreased in West Bengal;

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

(c) whether Government propose to increase the quota; and

(d) the details of the supply position of kerosene and diesel to the States at present, Statewise and commodity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Supplies of HSD and SKO to West Bengal during the period April-November 1990 have been lower by 2.9% and 1.6% respectively as compared to April-November 1989. This is primarily due to restrictions on supplies of petroleum products introduced throughout the country from Ist July, 1990.

(c) and(d). The availability position with regard to High Speed Diesel and Kerosene continues to be difficult in view of the Balance of Payments constraint and the Gulf Crisis. The position is under constant review and supplies are being regulated from time to time depending on the overall Supply-Demand position.

SKO continues to be allocated to all states including West Bengal by providing a suitable growth over the corresponding period of the previous year. HSD is presently being supplied to retail outlets throughtout the country at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Freight Charges on Coal supplied to Raichur Power Station

741. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has requested the Union Government to decrease the freight charges on the coal supplied to Raichur Thermal Power station;

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

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Due to increase in demand of coal for Raichur Thermal Power Station, additional coal linkage has to be provided from Bhadrachalam Branch Line area of Singhareni Coalfields. The shortest routes for this movement via Kazipet-Wadi being saturated, this coal has to be moved via Vijayawada-Renigunta rationalised longer route and freight charges are levied accordingly.

The reasons for moving this coal by the longer route have been explained to the Government of Karnataka.

Adherence of Reservation Policy

742. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in various categories of posts in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;

(b) whether appointment/recruitment and promotions to various categories of posts is being made in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government from time to time; and

(c) whether there are still some vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees lying vacant for want of suitable qualified persons and if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) The number of employees belonging to SC and ST category is as under:-

	SC	*ST*
Group A	1	—
Group B	5	3
Group C	11	6
Group D	8	3

(b) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is following the instructions issued by the Govt. of India on the subject from time to time.

(c) There is no vacancy reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees lying vacant for want of suitably qualified persons. However one vacancy of SC in the grade of Asstt. under DR quota has been reported to SSC under Special Rectt. Drive.

Conversion of Miraj-Bangalore Line

743. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take up the conversion of Miraj-Bangalore rail line into broad gauge;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted for this project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). A preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey was carried out in 1984 and on the basis of the survey report, the project was not found to be viable. Again on persistant demands, the survey report of 1984 was updated in 1989 and even then the proposal was not found to be viable.

Separate Company for Collieries of Orissa

744. SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to open a separate Company for the collieries located in Orissa region;

(b) if so, when it will be opened and the reasons for its delay;

(c) the amount of coal which the new company will raise during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(d) whether the new collieries have been given permission in Orissa to start coal production; and

(e) if so the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) and (b). A proposal to form a new coal company for Ib Valley and Talcher coalfields in Orissa and Mand-Raigarh coalfield in Madhya Pradesh with headquarters in Orissa, has been re-

ceived from Coal India Limited. No decision has been taken by the Government on the proposal so far.

(c) The quantity of coal expected to be raised by the proposed new coal company during the Eighth Five Year Plan, is as under:-

(in million tonnes)

Coalfield	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Talcher	8.87	9.31	10.30	11.96	14.28
Ib Valley	5.73	6.22	7.19	8.80	10.93
Mand Raigarh	0.009	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total	14.609	15.54	17.50	20.77	25.22

(d) and (e). Bharatpur OC Project in Talcher coalfield and 4 projects namely Balpahar OC, Lilari OC, Orient No. 3 Mech. UG and Hingir Rampur UG in Ib Valley coalfield have been approved.

Operation of Air-Bus to Calicut

745. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey/study has been made to determine the possibility of operating the Airbus aircraft at Calicut airport;

(b) if so, the details of its findings;

(c) whether any representations have been received by the Government to introduce direct flight from Calicut to the Gulf countries; and

(d) if so, the decision of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A feasibility study to extend this runway by 3,000 feet to make it operational for Airbus 300 aircraft was conducted by M/s RITES in October, 1989. It revealed that an investment of about Rs. 50 crores would be required for the purpose. Considering the high cost involved and the paucity of resources as well as certain operational difficulties, the project could not be undertaken.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Due to operational and commercial reasons, it is not feasible to introduce direct flights from Calicut to the Gulf countries.

Capacity of Power Plants

746. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various hydel, thermal, wind and solar power-plants in the country, each one's capacity and its average percentage utilisation in each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the international standard percentage utilisation of the above power sectors; and

(c) the steps being taken in the country to bring up the percentage utilisation to the international standard levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

[*Translation*]

Air Linking of Bhagalpur, Dumka etc. to Patna

747. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link Bhagalpur, Dumka, Deoghar and Gauda with Patna through Vayudoot services; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Neither the availability of aircraft nor the financial viability of such operations permits Vayudoot to start such new services.

[*English*]

Rural Electrification in Gujarat

748. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some villages in Jamnagar and other districts of Gujarat have not been electrified;

(b) if so, the names of villages, district-wise in Gujarat where electricity does not exist; and

(c) when all these villages are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) and (c). As per available information, the State of Gujarat has achieved cent percent electrification of villages by the end of February, 1989 However, 222 number of villages are non-feasible for electrification due to submergence scheme, no population and special forest rehabilitation scheme. The district-wise breakup of such villages are as under:-

Bulsar	2
Bharuch	24
Baroda	14
Panchmahals	23
Sabarkantha	18
Mehsana	2
Kutch	21
Bhavnagar	2
Jamnagar	3
Junagarh	113
Total	222

Coal supply to Industries in Karnataka

749. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industries in Karnataka have been severely affected due to short supply of coal;

(b) if so, the reasons for the short supply;

(c) whether, there is shortage of railway wagons to transport coal to Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard to improve the coal supply in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) to (c). Some complaints have been received from consumers in Karnataka about inadequate availability of coal. The main reasons for shortfall in supply of coal to consumers in Southern region has been shortfall in production in Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. due to strikes and disturbed law and order situation. To overcome the shortage, alternative arrangements were made to supply coal to Southern region from Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) and South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL). Since alternative arrangements involve movement of coal over longer distances, railways have expressed some capacity constraints specially during the busy season.

(d) Coal supplies to consumers in Karnataka and other Southern States are being closely monitored in consultation with the coal companies and Ministry of Railways.

Assistance to Bhopal Gas victims

750. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Minister accuses Centre of neglecting gas victims" appearing in the "Hindu" of 17th October, 1990;

(b) if so, what Central assistance has since been given, if any, for the relief of these victims; and

(c) the reasons for the inordinate delay in providing compensation to the gas victims?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has released Rs. 101.62 crores to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the form of medium term loans and ways and means advance to meet expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of the gas victims. The Government has also accepted in principle to write off the medium term loans given to the State Government during 1984 to 1989 in connection with Bhopal Gas Tragedy to the extent of Rs. 91.62 crores, alongwith interest thereon.

The Settlement Order dated 14th/15th February, 1989 of the Supreme Court directing the Union Carbide Corporation, USA and Union Carbide India Ltd. to pay a total sum of $ 470 million in full settlement of all claims is the subject of several review petitions and the Government are supporting these review petitions. The matter is, presently, sub-judice in the Supreme Court.

Pending decision on the Payment of compensation, the Central Government has already sanctioned an amount of Rs. 300 crores for making payment of interim relief to all persons residing in 36 severely affected municipal wards of Bhopal at the time of Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster in December, 1984, at the rate of Rs. 200/- per month for a period of 3 years w.e.f 1.4.1990.

As on 17th December, 1990, the position regarding interim relief is as under:

(i)	No. of notices issued to beneficiaries	:	7,89,518
(ii)	No. of notices served	:	5,09,470
(iii)	No. of beneficiaries identified	:	4,00,323
(iv)	Accounts opened	:	3,99,110.

Grievances of Group 'B' Railway Officers

751. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken steps recently to solve the grievances of Group 'B' Railway Officers including their cadre review; and

(b) if so, details of the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The main grievances of Indian Railway Group B officers are:

(i) Abolition of discrimination between Group A and B Officers in the matter of pay scales;

(ii) Removal of anomalies in the matter of allotment of scales of Group B and highest Group C cadre;

(iii) Restoration of Concordance Table for the purpose of fixation of pay;

(iv) Restructuring of Group B (Class II) Gazetted cadre of the Indian Railways and career planning for them;

(v) Implementation of recommendations under Para 23.11 of the Fourth Central Pay Commission by way of giving effective share against the Group A cadre strength.

All these issues have been examined from time to time and the position has been apprised to the Federation. All these matters relate to Central Government's decisions which are equally applicable to all Government Departments.

Electrification of Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam Line

752. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to electrify Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith estimated cost of the project and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Petrol/Diesel Pumps in Maharashtra

753. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of petrol/diesel pumps proposed to be opened in Maharashtra this year;

(b) whether any reservation has been provided for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, physically handicapped persons, freedom fighters etc. in their allotment; and

(c) if so, the number of petrol/diesel pumps allotted to the persons belonging to the said categories during 1989-90, separately?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) 82 new Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlet dealerships have been planned in Maharashtra. However, in view of various steps preceding commissioning of a Retail Outlet, it is not possible to indicate how many of these would be actually set up in 1990-91.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is as follows:

Category	Number
SC/ST	10
PH	08
FF	Nil

[*English*]

Soviet Assistance to Bakreshwar Power Plant

754. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet experts visited Bakreshwar Thermal Plant Project recently;

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

(c) whether the Soviet assistance has been given to the Bakreshwar project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) to (d). A Soviet Delegation comprising of Experts in Soil Mechanics, Structural Engineering and Specialist in Hydro Dynamics visited Bakreshwar site on 14th December, 1990 for a day. The visit was inter-alia intended to get an idea of the work done on the site in relation to the proposed Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project (3x210 MW). The Soviet assistance for the Bakreshwar TPP will be given to the West Bengal Government after the final contract is signed with the Soviet Authorities on the basis of the detailed project report including prices, which are under preparation by the concerned Soviet agencies.

[*Translation*]

Flaring of Natural Gas

755. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI MONORANJAN SUR:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) the estimated volume and value of Natural gas flared in different parts of the country per day from 1 December, 1989 todate, separately, and its comparison with gas flared during the last three years;

(b) whether the Oil and natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has made plans of Rs. 2002 crores in recent months to put an end to the flaring of natural gas and utilise the same in different sectors of the economy;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which the proposals are pending; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be implemented keeping in view of the oil crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) The quantity of gas flared in different parts of the country between December 1,1989 to November 30,1990 is approx. 5400 m.cu.m and the estimatd economic value of this gas approx. Rs. 1421.40 crores. The volume of gas flared and its economic value in the previous three years is as follows:-

S. No.	*Year*	*Gas Flared (M.cu.m.)*	*Economic value (Rs./crores)*
1.	1987-88	3318	984.00 approx.
2.	1988-89	3838	1040.00 approx.
3.	1989-90	5460	1420.00 approx.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Details of ONGC plans to end the flaring of gas are as follows:-

(i) SHG Process Complex in Bombay High South and SHB-BPB Pipeline, at a cost of Rs. 1122 crores. Expected to be completed by pre-monsoon 1994.

(ii) NQP Process Complex in Bombay High North, at a cost of Rs. 575 crores. Expected to be completed by pre-monsoon 1994.

(iii) ICP Heera Pipeline at a cost of Rs. 347 crores. Expected to be completed by pre-monsoon 1993.

[*English*]

Harnessing of alternative energy sources

756. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken a decision in recent months to investigate as to how alternative energy resources could be utilised;

(b) if so, the outcome of the investigation made in this regard; and

(c) the salient features of such investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABAN RAO DHAKNE): (a) to (c). The working group set up by the Planning Commission for Non-Conventional Energy Sources for the 8th Plan has prepared a report containing proposals in this area. The salient features of this report are proposals for expansion of programmes in the area of Biogas, Improved Chulhas, Wind and Solar Energy, Mini & Micro Hydel Power requiring a total outlay of approximately Rs. 7000 crores.

Power Supply in Calcutta from Bhutan

757. DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute power shortage in Calcutta for the last several years the Union Government have started negotiations with the Government of Bhutan requesting the latter to part with its surplus energy to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) and (b). In terms of an agreement signed between India and Bhutan in 1974, India is importing energy, surplus to the requirements of Bhutan, from their Chukha Hydroelectric Project Stage. I. The surplus energy available from Bhutan is distributed among various States in the Eastern Region of India, including West Bengal. A Memorandum of Understanding has recently been signed between Government of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan for taking up investigations for setting up Chukha Hydroelectric Project Stage-II and III in Bhutan. Surplus power from these projects, when commissioned, would also be imported to meet the requirements of the Eastern Region.

Tunnel in Konkan Railway

758. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seven Kilometre tunnel will be constructed in the proposed Konkan Railway Project; and

(b) if so, where it will be located and what will be its estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The length of the proposed tunnel is 6.44 kms. It will be located between Ukshi and Karbudi stations, 15 kms. Northeast of Ratnagiri town on Ratnagiri-Dasgaon section of the Konkan Railway Line. The estimated cost of the construction of the tunnel is Rs. 12 crores.

Setting up of power plants in Rajasthan

759. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) has been accorded permission to set up power plant in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and capacity of the proposed power plant; and

(c) the location of the plant and by when the plant is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the Government of Rajasthan and NLC in this regard.

(b) A power plant of 2x120 MW capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 585.73 crores is proposed to be set up.

(c) The power station will be set up at Barsingsar village in Bikaner District of Rajasthan. The power station will be commissioned in 56 months.

Railway commuter service in Bombay

760. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Save Bombay Committee, Bombay has sent him two representations dated 5 March, 1990 and 12 March, 1990 regarding Railway Commuter Service

in Metropolitan Bombay and Status Paper on Indian Railways-some issues and options; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, a letter was received from Secretary, Save Bombay Committee for improvements to suburban services in Bombay which were considered but could not be implemented for want of resources and physical facilities.

The status paper on Indian Railways was issued to gather public opinion on important issues and the responses received will be inputs for long-term policy formulation.

[*Translation*]

Recruitment for RPF

761. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the centres where the recruitment for Railway Protection Force was made during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons recruited at the centres, year-wise; and

(c) the criteria adopted regarding those recruitments?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). A statement of recruitment of Constables in RPF is attached.

(c) Candidates who possess the requisite educational qualification and physical standards are subjected to physical efficiency test, written and I.Q. tests and are selected as Constable recruits according to merit.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b)

Railways	1987		1988		1989	
	Name of centres	Nos. recruited	Name of centres	Nos. recruited	Name of centres	Nos. recruited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	Manmad Nagpur	26	Pune Satna Ahmad Nagar Bina Solapur Bhopal Jhansi Jabalpur Mathura	395	Manmad Nagpur Bhopal Gwalior	219
Eastern	Danapur Patratu Kanchrasara	307	Nil	Nil	Dumka Danapur Dhanbad Mughalsarai Kantapurkur Suri Burdwan	734

Railways	1987		1988		1989	
	Name of centres	Nos. recruited	Name of centres	Nos. recruited	Name of centres	Nos. recruited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Kanchrapara	
Northern	Lucknow, Palampur, Jodhpur	272	Lucknow, Ambala, Mirzapur	267	Moradabad	76
N.E.	Izzatnagar, Sitapur	138	Nil	Nil	Gorakhpur, Sonpur	220
N.F.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Katihar, Alipurduar	106
Sourthern	Nil	Nil	Harihar	40	mysore, Vellore, Podanur, Tiruchi-rapalli	390
S.C.	Vijayawada	302	Secunderabad	357	Secunderabad	97

Railways	1987		1988		1989	
	Name of centres	Nos. recruited	Name of centres	Nos. recruited	Name of centres	Nos. recruited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Aurangabad Secunderabad					
S.R.	Nil	Nil	Ranchi Shalimar Sambalpur Bilaspur Jagdalpur Korapur Bhubaneshwar Balasore Waltair Nagpur	222	Kharagpur	169
Western	Nil	Nil	Chhitorgarh Karkaria Nandurbar Ajmer Kota	423	Bharatpur Dahod Palampur Bulsar	283

Railways	1987		1988		1989	
	Name of centres	Nos. recruited	Name of centres	Nos. recruited	Name of centres	Nos. recruited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Dahod Bulsar			
RPSF	Vellore Nalgonda Hubli Delhi	378	Gwalior Murena Mulund Sabarmati Asansol Guwahati Pondicherry	465	Jaipur Bhubaneshwar Delhi	306

[*English*]

Suspension of Trains on the Occasion of Kar Seva

762. SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
SHRI RAGHAVJI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trains suspended or terminated at their incomplete journeys in the context of preventing traffic to Ayodhya on the occasion of the Kar Seva there on October 30, 1990;

(b) the number of days of suspension/ termination in each case;

(c) the overall total loss to the Railways as a result thereof; and

(d) the reasons for not terminating the trains at originating stations to avoid inconvenience to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). A statement giving details of trains cancelled or short terminated in the wake of civil disturbances occasioned by the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid controversy is attached.

(b) It varied from one day to seventeen days.

(c) While it is not possible to quantify the losses precisely, they are estimated to be approximately Rs. 25 crores.

(d) To the extent cancellation or termination short of destination could be planned and announced, it was done. Train services had to be regulated on a day to day basis to meet developing situation.

STATEMENT

(a) Details of trains cancelled or short terminated due to Kar Seva.

Section	*Trains totally cancelled*	*Duration*	*Trains partially cancelled*	*Duration*	*Trains diverted*	*Duration*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
Varanasi-Faizabad-Lucknow.	4	17 days	1	17 days	5	17 days
Allahabad-Sultanpur-Faizabad.	1	17 days	3	17 days	-	-
Lucknow-Sultanpur-Varanasi.	4	17 days	-	-	-	-

Section	Trains totally cancelled	Duration	Trains partially cancelled	Duration	Trains diverted	Duration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lucknow-Gorakhpur	5	17 days	-	-	-	-
Mankapur-Katra	3	17 days	-	-	-	-

In addition to above, following trains services had to be curtailed on day-to-day basis due to difficulty in finding passage on account of agitators holding-up trains for going towards Ayodhaya.

(a) On 24.10.90, 10 pairs of Mail/Express trains and 2 pairs of passenger trains passing via Agra had to be short terminated due to passage difficulty in Agra Area.

(b) On 27.10.90,23 pairs of Mail/Express trains passing via Jhansi and Bhatni had to be cancelled due to passage difficulty.

(c) On 28.10.90.15 pairs of Express trains scheduled to pass via Bhatni and via Saharanpur had to be cancelled due to passage difficulty upto 1.11.90.

(d) On 29.10.90, 14 pairs of Express trains scheduled to pass on Jhansi-Agra Section had to be short terminated due to passage difficulty. And another 4 pairs of Express trains had to be diverted via Bhopal-Nagda and Surat-Jalgaon Sections. These arrangements continued upto 1.11.90.

Raw material Depots for Import of Petrochemical Intermediaries

763. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments were requested to collect relevant data regarding the proposal for setting up of Raw material depots for import of petrochemical intermediaries from the Middle East and other countries for the purpose of establishment of petrochemical industry and make available the same to the working group constituted for the purpose;

(b) if so, whether the Orissa Government has already submitted the report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (c). The proposal made by the Government of Orissa for setting up of a Petro-chemical terminal at Paradeep has been considered by a Committee which has suggested that such a terminal facility at Pradeep Port is feasible. The Committee has also recommended that the organisation desiring to set up such a port facility may have to ascertain the demands from the down-stream units and also undertake detailed technoeconomic feasibility before an investment decision is attempted. The recommendations of the Committee have been made available to the State Government of Orissa for appropriate action. The State Government has also been requisite to contact the Ministry of Transport who are concerned with the development of ports.

[*Translation*]

Requirement of Petroleum Products in Surat, Gujarat

765. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of kerosene, diesel and petrol of I.B.P., Bharat Petroleum and I.O.C. in Surat Division of Gujarat; and

(b) the details of quota sanctioned for each month from January, 1990 to November, 1990 and actual quota allotted during this period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The

Central Government only makes bulk allocation of kerosene to States and Union Territories. Districtwise allocations are made by the State Govts. High Speed Diesel (HSD) releases to retail outlets throughout the country are presently being made at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year. Motor Spirit (MS) releases to retail outlets throughout the country are presently being made by providing a 4% growth over the corresponding period of the previous year. A statement regarding SKO allocations Vs upliftment in Surat district during January-November 1990 is enclosed in Statement-I.

A statement regarding sales of petrol and diesel in Surat district during January-November, 1990 is at statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Month	Allocation	Upliftment				
		IOC	BPC	HPC	IBP	Total Upliftment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jan.	7911	6428	513	471	505	7917
Feb.	7911	6386	605	482	505	7978
March	7305	6092	433	473	414	7412
April	7305	5979	491	448	414	7332
May	7305	5979	491	448	414	7332
June	7305	5974	481	431	419	7305
July	7244	5977	570	332	348	7227
August	7244	5987	529	374	348	7216
Sept.	7244	5983	478	496	347	7304
Oct.	7244	5983	478	496	347	7304
Nov.	8190	6596	557	547	545	8245

STATEMENT-II

Month	Petrol					Diesel				
	IOC	BPC	HPC	IBP	TOTAL	IOC	BPC	HPC	IBP	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jan.	2292	1398	1340	560	5590	5921	1376	1539	1295	10131
Feb.	2065	1241	1233	453	4992	5833	1320	1488	1114	9755
March	2371	1317	1360	471	5519	6676	1239	1502	1121	10538
April	2355	1277	1292	461	5385	6077	1413	1451	1284	10225
May	2352	1380	1353	512	5597	5988	1574	1454	1297	10313
June	2426	1306	1145	497	5356	5251	1467	1497	1044	9259
July	2075	1228	1250	394	4947	4277	1195	1193	963	7628
August	2088	1244	1256	481	5069	4242	1864	1028	778	7912
Sept.	1871	1203	1021	406	4501	4323	1067	1017	887	7294

Month	Petrol					Diesel				
	IOC	BPC	HPC	IBP	TOTAL	IOC	BPC	HPC	IBP	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Oct.	2119	1357	1059	475	5010	4916	1203	1256	999	8882
Nov.	1878	1124	1348	478	4828	5113	1350	1386	1033	8802

Outstanding dues of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board against coal Mines

766. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL"
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the mine-wise details of the dues of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board outstanding against the coal mines in the State:

(b) the reasons for delay in the payment of dues by the coal mines; and

(c) the arrangements being made for the payment of the said dues?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Shortage of Petrol and Diesel to Maharashtra

767. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is steep shortage of diesel and petrol in Nagpur and the Vidarbha region in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether due to acute shortage of diesel ad petrol in Nagpur, the entire commerce, business, trade and industry have come to a standstill; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government have taken to meet the shortage of diesel and petrol in Nagpur?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) There is no report of steep shortage of diesel and petrol in Nagpur and the Vidarbha region in Maharashtra at present.

(b) Does not arise in view of the (a) above.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above. Petrol is presently being supplied to retail outlets by providing a growth of 4% over the corresponding period of the previous year. High Speed Diesel is being supplied to retail outlets at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year.

[*Translation*]

Extension of Trains Running Between Madras and Bokaro upto Gaya

768. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to extend the train service running between Madras and Bokaro upto Gaya;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be extended; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Presently not found feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

[*English*]

Terrorist Attack on Trains

769. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists in Punjab have fired upon moving trains and blew up tracks during November, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated loss of railway property and the number of railway employees and others killed or injured due to terrorists attack on trains; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide safe journey to its commuters?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been six cases of firing on trains and two cases of blowing up of track. A statement showing the details is attached.

(c) The loss of Railway property is approximately Rs. 7,400/-. No Railway employee was killed or injured during these incidents. As regards others, such information is not available with the Railways. This is maintained by the State Govt.

(d) The state-Govt. of Punjab is responsible for maintaining law and order on the trains and are taking the following steps to provide safe journey to the commuters, in co-ordination with Railway administration:-

1. Track patrolling has been intensified.

2. Areas have been identified as sensitive and less sensitive where patrolling of track is being done.

3. Passenger trains as far as possible are being escorted by GRP/Police Home Guard.

4. Security cover by local police on stations before arrival and departure of the trains.

5. Checking of trains by sniffer dogs has been introduced at important stations.

6. Rakes are being thoroughly checked in sick lines/yards before their placement at Platforms.

7. Patrol engines have been provided for track patrolling at vulnerable sections.

8. Escorting Guards have been instructed to keep more vigil on passengers boarding/detraining at every halting station and at the time of stoppage of trains enroute.

9. Train conductors have been told to prevent un-authorised entries.

STATEMENT

(i) *Cases of firing on trains.*

1. On 1.11.90 at about 22.30 hrs, some extremists fired at patrol Special at KM No. 42/43 between Batala & China stations. No injuries or casuality was reported. GRP/ Pathankot have registered a case.

2. On 6.11.90 at about 17.15 hrs. when 5 AK passenger train was running between Rure Asal & Tarn Taran, some miscreants opened fire resulting in death of Jugal Kishore, Constable/ Punjab Police (off duty). On checking at Amritsar 8 bullet marks were found on the tender of its engine. GRP, Amritsar have registered a case.

3. On 6.11.90 at about 18.30 hours

some unknown persons opened fire at running train No. 350 Dn. at KM No. 475-476 in between Railway Station Butari and Beas. No casuality or injury was reported. GRP, Amritsar have registered a case.

4. On 6.11.90 at about 20.45 hrs. when 2904 Dn. was passing Railway crossing gate No.43-A between Butari and Beas Railway Station some unknown miscreants fired at train. No casuality or injury was reported to anyone. GRP Amritsar has registered a case.

5. On 5.11.90 at about 19.40 hrs. some unidentified miscreants fired at speeding 5 LL passenger train at KM No. 59/60 near bridge No. 141 in between Kankhurd Halt and Lohiankhas, GRP, Jalandhar have registered a case.

6. On 20.11.90 at about 18.22 hrs. some miscreants fired at 5 AK passenger train at KM No. 19/90 in between Taran Taran and Gohalwal Verpal Stations. GRP, Amritsar have registered a case.

(ii) *Cases of blowing up of track.*

7. On 5.11.90 a track was blown off following blast at KM 68/12/69/I in between Ghariayala and Khemkaran station. As a result of which 4 ft line piece was blown off, 5 sleepers, 9 CST plates and 2 tie-bars were damaged. GRP, Amritsar has registered a case.

8. On 20.11.90,3 feet track at East side and 2.71 Mtrs. at West side was found completely blown off at KM No. 61/5-6 between Khemkaran and Ghariyala. As a result of above explosion 5 sleepers were found completely demaged and 200 partially damaged. GRP, Amritsar has registered a case.

[*Translation*]

Strike by LPG Delivery Men in Delhi

770. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the LPG delivery men in capital went on strike on 11 August, 1990 in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the main demands thereof;

(c) the action being taken by the Government on their demands; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shortage of Kerosene and Diesel in Rural Areas

771. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Diesel and Kerosene in rural areas and the prices have increased sharply; and

(b) if so, the time by which oil is likely to be made available sufficiently at the prescribed rates in rural areas, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) No reports have been received regarding acute shortage of Diesel and Kerosene and sharp increase in

prices in rural areas. However, reports of sporadic shortages of Diesel have been received from different parts of the country.

(b) High Speed Diesel is presently being made available to retail outlets throughout the country at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year. Kerosene is being made available to all States and Union Territories by providing a suitable growth over the allocations made in the previous year. The Central Government only makes bulk-allocation of kerosene to States and UTs. Further distribution between rural and urban areas is decided by the State/UT Governments as per local needs and priorities.

[*English*]

Production by Subsidiaries of I.D.P.L.

772. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) The names of drugs, chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and formulations allotted for production by the three subsidiaries of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(b) the reasons for decline in production and sales of the Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Limited, Bhubaneswar and the steps taken for improvement and to allot for production of Drugs/Chemicals etc. which are more in demand for sustained growth;

(c) whether expansion of the Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Limited into four units is awaiting clearance for several years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken to expedite clearance of expansion/diversification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE FOR PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PRAKASH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected ans will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Power from Central Power Stations to Rajasthan

773. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the criteria for the distribution of power from Central Power Stations has been prescribed on the basis of consumption made during previous years and central assistance instead of demands if so, the details of new and previous criteria;

(b) whether the share of those States where there is shortage of power has not been reduced due to new criteria; if so, the project-wise details of State's quota in new and old criteria;

(c) whether the quota of Rajasthan has not been reduced from 15 per cent to 9 1/2 per cent as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to allote more quota from central projects to those States whose power generation is low; and

(e) whether the Governrnent propose to increase the quota of Rajasthan in Rihand, Narora, Anta and Auraiya Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) to (c). The present criteria for distribution/allocation of power from the central power sector generating stations are given in the enclosed

statement. The State of Rajasthan has been allocated the following shares from central sector power generation stations:-

Name of Central Station	*Capacity (MW)*	*Share of Rajasthan*
1	*2*	*3*
Singrauli	2050	15%
RAPP	440	100%
Rihand	1000	9.5%
Auraiya	652	9.2%
Anta	413	19.8%
NAPP	470	9.6%

Allocation of power from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station was based on the following considerations as the formula for allocation of power did not exist at that time:

(i) the projected demand for power in the States in the Northern region by 1983-84;

(ii) distance from coal fields;

(iii) availability of other alternative sources of power generation;

(iv) efforts made by the State itself in investing resources for developing power; and

(v) need for thermal power for firming up hydro energy.

Similarly, as a special case the entire power from RAPP was allocated to Rajasthan.

The allocation of power from Rihand Super Thermal Power Station Stage-I, Auraiya, Anta and NAPP was however, based on the formula outlined in the Annexure.

(d) and (e). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

STATEMENT

Criteria for allocation of power from Central Sector Generating Stations

Central Sector Thermal Power Projects

(i) 15% power is kept unallocated at the disposal of the Centre to meet the urgent requirements of individual States in the Region from time to time.

(ii) 10% power is allocated to the 'Home State' in which the power station is located.

(iii) The balance 75% power is distributed amongst the beneficiary States in the Region, including the "Home

State" in accordance with the energy consumption by, and the Central Plan assistance to, the States during the last five years. The needs of the Union Territories are also met by appropriate allocation.

Central Sector Hydo-Electric Power Projects

(a) 15% of the generation capacity will be kept as "Unallocated" at the disposal of the Central Government to be distributed within the Region or outside, depending upon overall requirements;

(b) 12% of power from the energy generated by the power station would be supplied free of cost to these States of the Region (including the State where the Hydeo-electric project is located) where distress is caused by setting up the project at the specific site, like submergence, dislocation of population; the allocation being made in proportion to the extent of such distress. The "energy generated" figures for the purpose would be calculated at the bus bar level, i.e. after discounting auxiliary consumption but without taking into account the transmission line losses. The extent of distress caused would be assessed for purposes of allocation of 12% free power by the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the concerned States;

(c) The remaining power (73%) would be distributed between the States of the Region on the basis of the Central Plan assistance given to various States in the Region during the last five years and on the basis of consumption of electricity in the States of the Region in the last five years, the two factors being given equal weightage.

[*English*]

Stoppage of Delhi-Valamau Express at Sadat

774. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to provide stoppage for the Delhi-Valamau Express (Northern Railway) at Sadat Railway Station in Nagaria Tehsil is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Operation of Airbus A-320

775. PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Airbus A-320 have been thoroughly examined and found perfectly fit before re-introduction especially in the light of measures suggested by the technicians and experts both Indians and foreigners; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to withdraw and re-check all these aircrafts in the interest of safety of the passengers and to prevent tragedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decrease in Exploration Activities of ONGC

776. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI SUDDHIR GIRI:
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to reduce the Oil and Natural Gas Commission exploration activities;

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

(c) its effects on the country's self-reliance plan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) No. Sir.

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

Petrol Pumps to SCs/STs and Backward Classes

777. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the number of petrol pumps sanctioned to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward class persons during 1990?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) During the period 1st January, 1990 to 30th November, 1990, the oil companies have issued 57 Letters of Intent under SC/ST category. No statistics are maintained by the oil companies separately about the caste and class of the persons other than those belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, who are awarded Retail Outlet dealerships.

Kayamkulam Power Plant of Kerala

778. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the proposed NTPC project at kayamkulam in Kerala is likely to be commissioned;

(b) wheher the Public Investment Board has approved it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures the Government propose to take for adhering to the schedule for its commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) to (c). The Public Investment Board has recommended the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project consisting of two units of 210 MW each for investment approval. The first unit of the project is expected to be commissioned within 48 months from the date of award of the main plant and equipment and the second unit six months thereafter.

Supply of Coal to Small Industrial Units

779. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Coal has drawn up any crash programme to step up the supply of coal to a large number of small industrial units to ease the problem created by shortage of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by coal companies and their subsidiaries in this regard; and

(c) the extent of shortfall in production of coal due to heavy rainfall in coal-mining areas and the estimated loss in production, subsidiary-wise and the measures envisaged to overcome the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) and (b). A time bound programme to supply coal to domestic and small industrial users has been drawn up. Under the programme, State Govts will help set up one Hundred new coal stock yards in next one year for better supply of coal to domestic and small industrial users. Further, more coal has been offered under liberalized distributon scheme. 6 million tonnes of coal from various collieries/satellite stockyards have been offered under liberalised distribution scheme, under which any coal consumers can obtain coal upto 1000 tonnes at a time. Off take under the scheme durng October'90 and November'90 have been 1,19,780 tonnes and 2,04,143 tonnes respectively.

(c) The estimated shortfall in coal prodction due to heavy rainfall in the subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. is given below:-

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	4.17 Lakh tonnes.
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	6.20 lakh tonnes.
Central Coalfields Ltd.	4.15 lakh tonnes.
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	0.69 lakh tonnes.
Western Coalfields Ltd.	14.30 lakh tonnes.
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	0.30 lakh tonnes.
Total:	29.81 lakh tonnes.

Measures being taken to deal with this problem inter-alia include:-

(i) establishment of adequate pumping capacity in the mines;

(ii) setting up of captive power generating units to supply power during failure of supply from the graid; and

(iii) taking precautions to prevent in rush of rain water into the mines.

[*Translation*]

Rail-Cum-Road Reservation in Hilly Areas of U.P.

780. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to make arrangement for rail-cum-road reservation in some cities of hilly areas in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the likely date when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, provision of rail-cum-raod reservation facilities in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh could be cosidered if suitable contractors are found to take up the agency contracts as per standard terms and conditions.

[*English*]

Railway Crossings in Gujarat

781. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway crossings on canals of Damanganga, Karjan, Deo, Sukhi and Guhai Projects of Gujarat State are pending for construction from last several years;

(b) if so, whether Government have prepared any programme for undertaking the execution of these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). Railways' portion of works on 4 crossings on Daman Ganga Project and 9 crossings on Karjan Project have already been completed. Works on the remaining 3 crossings on Daman Ganga, one each on Guhai, Sukhi and Dev Projects, and 3 crossings on Karjan Project are at various stages of progress.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Ahmedabad-Delhi Line

782. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme was announced and survey conducted years back to convert Ahmedabad-Delhi railway line into broad gauge line;

(b) whether government are aware that passengers in Ahmedabad face inconvenience and business is affected for want of broad gauge railway line; and

(c) whether goverment propose for doubling and conversion of this line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi-Ahmedabad MG line is an important trunk route which is working quite satisfactorily. It has been upgraded to permit maximum permissible speed upto 100 Kmph for a passenger train. Double line exists on critical sections between Delhi-Rewari, Jaipur-Durai and Bhadu-Motidau-Sabarmati. Doubling is also in progress between Garhi-Harsaru and Khalilpur. Conversion of this long route into BG will involve very heavy investment and will adversely affect vital connection between MG network on the Northern and Eastern parts of the country with that of South. The Railways are facing acute constraint of resources for gauge conversions. There is, therefore, no proposal for conversion of this route, at present.

[*English*]

Restoration of 25UP/26DN and 29UP/30DN

783. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25UP/26DN and 29UP and 30DN Trains running between Dhubri and Guwahati have been suspended from April, 1990 and onward;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether representation against the suspension of these trains have been received; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir, 25UP/26DN Passenger train between Guwahati and Dhubri and 29UP/30DN Passenger between New Bongaigaon and Dhubri were suspended with effect from 17-4-1990.

(b) As advised by Government of Assam, due to poor law and order situation night running of trains was suspended with effect from 14.4.1990 in some parts of the State.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of Assam has been approached and in consultation with them 29UP/30DN Passenger between New Bongaingaon and Dhubri has been restored with effect from 1.1.91 with revised timings. Since night running continues to be restricted by the State Govt. 25UP/26DN Guwahati-Dhubri passenger stands cancelled until further advice.

Over-bridge near Kala Bhata (Ghaziabad)

784. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a railway over-bridge near Kala Bhata (Ghaziabad):

(b) if so, the action taken by the Railways to undertake the work of the said over bridge;

(c) whether the work on this project is behind schedule; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, construction of a road-overbridge in replacement of Level crossing No. 100/A-3, about 2 KM away from Kala Bhata, is in progress.

(c) and (d). There has been a set-back in progressing the Railway portion of work on Bridge proper due to failure of the contractor.

A fresh agency has since been fixed for executing the balance work, which is likely to be completed by June' 91.

Delay in Oil Projects

785. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Governmet has been drawn to the news-item captioned "commissioning delay escalates cost of oil projects" appearing in the 'Deccan Herald' dated 19 October, 1990; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not commis-

sioning these projects so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for delay in the commissioning of approved projects viz. Cambay Basin Petroleum Development Project, Development of Heera Field Phase-II and Marketing Facilities of LPG Phase-III iclude obtaining credit from World Bank, re-tendering to avail of fall in charter rates in world market, delay in receipt of main decks by ONGC from the suppliers, industrial relations problems at one of the project sites and delays on the part of the contractors.

The V-C-K Pipeline Project is linked with the Karnal Project on which a revised project report is still to be approved.

Import of Oil

786. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the decrease in oil imports from the Gulf countries due to the crisis in that region;

(b) the future plan of action by the Government for conserving this precious project; and

(c) the estimated quantity of petroleum crude and other petroleum products being obtained from countries like USSR, Philippines, Indonesia etc. to meet the shortfall in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) As result of crisis in the Gulf region, the supplies of crude oil from Iraq ad Kuwait has been discrupted since August, 1990. Further, due to Iraq-Kuwait conflict, SNE of USSR is now supplying Soviet Blend crude oil under term contract.

(b) Various measures have been taken to conserve petroleum products. These include:

(1) up-gradation of technology to manufacture fuel efficient vehicles and revision in fuel efficiency norms;

(2) standardisation of bus chassis and design of bus bodies;

(3) replacement of inefficiant oil fired boilers with efficient ones;

(4) fuel oil utilisation studies in industrial units and in State Transport Organisations for adopting more efficient practices;

(5) implementation of integrated energy audit in major consuming industries;

(6) development of fuel efficient equipment/devices like kerosene /LPG stoves and lubricants;

(7) rectification of diesel operated pumpsets;

(8) generation of climate of austerity and awareness among the people to use petroleum products efficiently and avoid wastage.

(c) There is no supply of crude oil ad Petroleum products from Philippines, and Indonesia. USSR has also not increased the quantity of crude oil and petroleum products under term contract to meet the shortfall.

Allocation of Petroleum Products to States

787. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state: the month-wise allocation of diesel, petrol and kerosene to different States since September, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): A statement regarding month-wise allocation of kerosene to States and Union Territories since September, 1990 is attached.

The Central Govt. does not allocate petrol and diesel to States and Union Territories. Full demand of petrol and diesel through retail outlets was met till September, 1990. Thereafter, in view of the Gulf crisis, a cut of 8% was imposed on supplies of High Speed Diesel and 6% on supplies of petrol through retail outlets throughout the country from October 8, 1990. The cut was subsequently withdrawn and supplies of High Speed Diesel are presently being made to retail outlets at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year. Supplies of petrol to retail outlets are presently being made by providing a growth of 4% over the releases in the corresponding period of the previous year.

STATEMENT

Showing the kerosene allocation to States/UTs

(Figures in tonnes/per month)

Sl.No.	*States/UTs*	*Sept. & Oct. 1990*	*Nov. 1990*	*Dec. 1990*	*Jan. 1991*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	312	31230	310	309
2.	Andhra Pradesh	46440	55430	54628	54669
3.	Assam	19541	23488	23183	23117
4.	Bihar	23297	40479	40080	39727
5.	Gujarat	60887	72351	71562	71358*
6.	Haryana	12397	13472	13225	13287
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1071	3571	3524	3524
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5061	6675	6602	6486
9.	Karnataka	35638	41199	40750	40633

(Figures in tonnes/per month)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Sept. & Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kerala	21529	24604	24349	24283
11.	Madhya Pradesh	29504	34862	34510	34419
12.	Maharashtra	122058	134753	133285	132404
13.	Manipur	1508	2068	2046	2040
14.	Meghalaya	1246	1398	1383	1379
15.	Mizoram	345	649	642	640
16.	Nagaland	762	956	945	943
17.	Orissa	12671	14290	14148	14111
18.	Punjab	27258	27570	27270	7192
19.	Rajasthan	21118	24870	24618	24553

(Figures in tonnes/per month)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Sept. & Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Sikkim	384	1034	1023	1019
21.	Tamil Nadu	53464	59578	58929	58761
22.	Tripura	1436	2314	2289	2282
23.	Uttar Pradesh	76441	78588	77795	77590
24.	West Bengal	57410	65850	65133	64947
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	679	917	907	905
26.	Chandigarh	1697	2007	1985	1980
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	812	313	310	309
28.	Delhi	18779	22819	22570	22505
29.	Goa	2337	2509	2482	2475

(Figures in tonnes/per month)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Sept. & Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Pondicherry	1068	1487	1471	1467
31.	Lakshadweep	71	68	67	67
32.	Daman & Diu	239	257	254	253

*Excluding 390 tonnes.

Suspension of Air Services

788. SHRI MONORANJAN SUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various air services suspended or cancelled in different zones during the current year have been restored;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) All the services suspended or cancelled by Indian Airlines have not been fully restored.

(b) Services of Indian Airlines suspended/cancelled during the current year and restored are as under:

B-737: Bangalore-Mangalore-Bangalore withdrawn from 20.11.1989, restored from 16.7.1990.

B-737: Services from Delhi and Gorakhpur withdrawn from 5.3.1989, restored from 1.1.1991.

A-320: Delhi-Guwahati-Imphal (Daily withdrawn from 19.2.1990, restored from 16.2.1990-thrice weekly by B-737.

The A320 services suspended from the sectors with effect from 19th February, 1990 because of the grounding of the fleet were either replaced by A300/ B737 or their frequencies were reduced. After its reinduction in the domestic sector on 3rd December, 1990, the A320 services are at present being operated on the following routes:

Delhi/Bombay/Delhi

Delhi/Guwahati/Delhi

Delhi/Hyderabad/Delhi

Bombay/Goa/Bombay

Bombay/Madras/Bombay

Bombay/Bangalore/ Bombay

Bombay/Hyderabad/ Bombay

Hyderabad/Bangalore/ Hyderabad

Hyderabad/Madras/ Hyderabad

Calcutta/Guwahati/Calcutta

(c) The A320 aircraft has been reinducted in the domestic sector with effect from 3rd December, 1990 in a phased manner. It will take several months before the fleet of A320 aircraft gets reinducted in a substantial manner. Furthermore, the restoration of services will depend upon the traffic density in the sectors because the focus of operations of Indian Airlines will be on achievement of high passenger load factors.

Conversion of Amritsar-Ludhiana into Shuttle Trains

789. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to convert UP/DN Amritsar-Ludhiana train into a shuttle train for the convenience of lakhs of daily passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage of Railway Property due to Agitation

790. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway station buildings and other railway properties including rolling stocks damaged in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi during terrorist, other anti-social activities and anti-reservation agitation during the period 1st April, 1990 till date, State-wise, place-wise and moth-wise; and

(b) the extent of the damage caused property-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) A statement showing the details of Railway station buildings and other Railway properties including Rolling stocks damaged in Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi is attached.

(b) The property-wise total cost of damages is as under:-

Elec.	—	43,19,492.00
Mech.	—	5,52,07,491.00
Signal	—	1,28,84,800.00
Engg.	—	49,09,558.00
		7,73,21,341.00

STATEMENT

(a) (i) PUNJAB

September—90

Noorpur	—	Damaged rake of 4 PB, 5PB & 2 JPA
Jawanwala Shaher		Talare-Rake of 4 PB damaged Fatuhi Damaged level crossing gate
Bhatinda	—	Damaged Coach No. 4587 & station building
Hosiarpur	—	Damaged first class coaches
Barnala	—	Damaged Station furniture

Dhuri	—	3 coaches of 4587 & engine set on fire
Kotkapura	—	Gate No. 25-A set on fire.
Patiala	—	Damaged railway property inside workshop
Ludhiana	—	Damaged East West & C. Cabins & S & T Equipments
Moga	—	Damaged gate
Batala	—	Damaged station building
Jalandhar	—	Damaged accounts office & Parcel office.
Fatuhi	—	Damaged coaches of 336 Dn. & control phone.
October, 90		
Firozpur	—	Damaged Telephone exchange
Budlada	—	Damaged track
Hoshiarpur	—	Damaged one parcel.

(ii) HARYANA

June, 90		
Ballabhgarh	—	Station building set on fire.
August, 90		
Sonipat	—	2 coaches & engine of 4647 UP & station building
Sambhalkha	—	Damaged to station building
Jind	—	Speedometer of engine of UP BTI load damaged.
Bahadurgarh	—	Damaged railway station
Asaudha	—	Signal equipments and station damaged.
Sandhal Kalan	—	Jn Box & telephones damaged.
Sonipat	—	Rake of 337 Up & gate No: 26-C & 27 damaged.
Rajlugarhi	—	Window panes of 4 DP damaged

Narwana	—	Damaged S & T equipments
Rohtak	—	Singnal equipments damaged
Sampla	—	Burnt coach No. 4659 of 341 UP.
Jaijaiwanti	—	Damaged station property & set fire coach No. 8557GS
Basai Dhankot	—	S & T equipments & gate No. 28 damaged.
Kosli	—	Signal & relay room damaged.
Tohana	—	Station building damaged
Rathdhana	—	Home signal damaged
Harsana Kalan	—	Coach No. 7198 of 8102 set on fire.
Barara	—	Damaged engine of coal rake
Ambala	—	Set fire on coaches of 1 SUN train
Hissar	-	S & T equipments damaged
Garhi Harsaru	—	Control phone damaged
Hansi	—	S & T equipments damaged
Patli	—	Signal equipments damaged
Tohana	—	Both sides cabins damaged.
Kalayat	—	Station furniture burnt
Kharawar	—	Burnt hose pipes of Punjab Mail & Abha Express
Jagadhri	—	Damaged booking office & gates
Mohindergarh	—	Damaged S & T equipments
Pataudhi	—	Damaged gate No. 45-B
Jatola Jori Sampka	—	Damaged S & T Equipments
Rewari	—	Burnt 60 hose pipes
Dharaudi	—	Station record set on fire & damaged xing gate

Tohana	—	S & T equipments damaged
Jakhal	-	Damaged engine No. 10543, Rest House & East & West Cabin
Gohana	—	Damaged rail track at Km No: 40/14—15
Shabadmarkande	—	Damaged Dsl Power No. 10945.
Tarawari	—	Damaged Gate No. 78-C
Baijida Jattau	—	Damaged furniture of station.
September -90		
Ghasso	—	Damaged station building
Rohtak-Dobhwali	—	6 coaches of 4085 UP burnt in black section.
Kinana	—	East Cabin burnt
Gurgaon	—	Damaged 26 hose pipes.
Rewari	—	Damaged 40 hose pipes
Narwana	—	S & T equipments & gate bariers of East side damaged.
Jakhod Khera	—	S & T equipments & doors of ASM office damaged.
Dharaudi	—	S & T equipments damaged at gate No. 143
Ambala	—	Signal equipments of Home signal damaged
Ghasso	—	Set on fire Station building/signals
Uchana	—	Set on fire station Building
Dhamtan Sahib	—	Set on fire bridge No. 242
Kalka	—	Cabins damaged.
Rampura phool	—	Dsl. Power of 4588 Dn. damaged.
Bar dola	—	Set on fire station building
Sirsa	—	S & T equipments at gate No. 143/144 damaged
Bhattu	—	S & T equipments damaged.

Qutabpur Halt	—	One coach of 4 JNK burnt.
Ghaggar/Chandigarh	—	Damaged train No. 8603 UP Window panes
Ding	—	Control phones damaged
Sirsa	—	Signal equipment damaged
Mandi Adampur	—	Singnal equipment damaged.
Kalka	—	AC Coach No. 1783 damaged at Km. No. 260/5.
Jagadhri	—	Signal equipment control system damaged.
Jagadhri Workshop	—	S & T equipments damaged.
Kurukshetra	—	Set on fire booking office parcel office & station.
Dhanesar	—	Damaged gate No. 63,64,65.
Dhola Majri	—	Damaged station building.
Darajpur	—	Set fire station building.
Bhattu	—	Set on fire station furniture etc.
Sonipat	—	Set on fire coaches of 4678 Dn.
Ambala Cantt	—	Set of fire Station building
Ambala City	—	Set on fire coaches of 339 UP.
Hisar	—	damaged station building and equipments.
Adampur	—	Damaged station building & furniture.
Ganaur	—	Damaged equipments
Mohri	—	Damaged control phones
Adampur	—	Electrical equipments damaged.
Hissar	—	Electrical fittings damaged
Garaundi	—	Damaged station building
Kharanti	—	Set on fire station building

Ismaila	—	Burnt 14 coaches of 1 TR & its engine.
Sampla	—	Damaged engine No: 17982 & coaches of 345UP
Sonipat	—	Set ablaze engine of 2311 UP
Jaijaiwanti	—	Set on fire station building
Siwaha	—	Set on fire ASM office
Mustafabad	—	Damaged Cabins
Ganaur	—	Set on fire gatehut of gate No. 35
Ambala	—	Set on fire coach of Moori Express No GS 5471
Dharaudi	—	Caused damaged to 345 UP.
Jatusana	—	Damaged signals
Gurgaon	—	Hose pipes of Goods trains damaged
Gajuwala	—	Set on fire station building
Palwal	—	Damaged 2 sets of lenses track leadwire
Asapti	—	S & T equipments damaged.
Faridabad	—	E G Type gate locks. S & T equipments & Civil Engg materials damaged
Faridabad New Town	—	S & T equipments damaged
Palwal	—	S & T equipments & property of Civil Engg Furniture in HQD office damaged & one Emu Coach Burnt
Asaoti Vil. ABH section	—	S & T equipments damaged.
Rundhi-Sholaka	—	S & T equipments damaged.
Shelaka	—	S & T equipments and Civil Engg. Material damaged
Dabra	—	Repeater station burnt.
October 90		
Sonipat	—	Engine No. 17982 damaged.

Kaithal	—	Set on fire Bridge No. 37 at Km. No. 27/15-14,
Jind-Bisanpura	—	Set on fire bridge No. 163.
Bajida Jattan	—	Set on fire ASM office, relay room etc.
Kalka	—	Set on fire Dal. Power No. 159.
Bhiwani	—	Damaged electrical fittings.
Bhattu	—	Damaged electrical fittings.
Jakhod Khera	—	Damaged electrical fittings.
Kalanwali	—	Damaged electrical fittings.
Kalka	—	Set on fire Stn. building, running room etc.
Rohtak	—	Set on fire coach No. 11052 of 2 JPR.

(iii) **UNION TERRITORY DELHI**

August-90

Narela	—	Dynamo belt of 1057 UP cut & removed.
Ghevra	—	Signal glasses & indicators of Xing gate damaged.
Bijwasan	—	Gate No. 21 C Damaged.
Palam	—	Gate No. 15 & S & T equipments at W. Cabin damaged.

September-90

Delhi Queens Road	—	Window panes of 10 coaches of rake of 4792 damaged
Delhi Sarai Rohilla	—	30 Hose pipes of 2915 UP damaged.
Delhi Queens Road	—	Window glasses of rake of 2916 damaged.
Narela	—	S & T equipments damaged at gate No: 16/17.
Narela	—	Set on fire Coach No. FC 587
Sarojini Nagar	—	Damaged station building

Palam	—	Set on fire ASM Office & Booking Office.
Holambi Kalan	—	Badli Coaches of 2312 Dn. Set on fire at KM No. 8/14
Vivek Vihar	—	Signal No. 1, 2 & 3 damaged.
Karkarduma	—	Reservation office damaged
Palam	—	ASM Office, West Cabin, Gate No. 15—C damaged.
Bijwasan	—	S & T equipments at Gate No. : 21-C damaged.
October-90		
Delhi Main	—	One coach burnt
Nizammuddin	—	Exit gate glasses broken/damaged.

[*Translation*]

Railway Projects in Bihar

791. PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct new rail lines in many areas of Bihar and whether surveys have been conducted in this regard;

(b) if so, the names of district headquarters of Bihar which have not been connected by railways so far and yearwise action taken therefor during the last five years;

(c) whether Government are taking any action with regard to conducting of surveys and to accord approval to the projects/estimates for connecting Hazaribagh from Kodarama or Ramgarh;

(d) if so, the time by which the Hazaribagh district headquarters will be connected by the railway line; and

(e) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The following surverys for new rail lines in Bihar have been conducted:-

1. Sitamarhi-Muzaffarpur
2. Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga
3. Raxaul-Birganj (Nepal)
4. Nirmali-Saraigarh
5. Laukaha Bazar-Laukahi
6. Dauram Madhepura-Singheshwar Asthan
7. Saharsa-Tarapith Maheshi
8. Simri Bakhtiarpur-Bihariganj
9. Pirpainti-Lalmatia

10. Paimer-Rajgir

11. Ara-Sasaram (Restoration)

12. Mandar Hill-Baidyanathdham

13. Mandar Hill-Dumka

14. Madhupur-Dumka

15. Dumka-Rampur Hat

16. Dumka-Sainthia

17. Ranchi-Giridih via Hazaribagh-Koderma

18. Barwadih-Bisrampur

19. Tori-Korba

The projects were not found viable and could not be taken up.

Survey for Dehri-on-sone-Bhavnathpur has recently been completed.

Survey for Koderma-Manikpur new line has been approved in 1990-91.

(b) to (e). Aurangabad, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh and Dumka district headquarters are not connected by rail. Updating of the survey conducted in the past for Ranchi-Hazaribagh has been taken up. Further action would depend on the results of the survey and availability of resources in coming years.

[*English*]

Short Term Deposits made by Power Undertakings

792. SHRI S. B. THORAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertaking like NTPC/NHPC/REC/CIL/THDC and their subsidiaries and other corporations under his Ministry to give short term deposits to various branches of nationalised banks every year;

(b) if so, the details of such short term deposits given to various branches of banks by each of these corporations PSU as on 31 March, 1990 and during 1989-90;

(c) whether some irregularities in release of such advances to favoured branches has come to the notice of Government; and

(d) whether the Government propose to evolve well defined criteria and a rational procedure in release of such short term deposits; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABAN RAO DHAKNE): (a) and (b). Details of short term deposits as on 31.3.90 with the various nationalised banks made by the Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Ministry of Energy are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). The public Sector Undertakings have sufficient internal autonomy to decide where to put their surplus money in deposits. Instructions already exist that all public sector enterprises should maintain their accounts only with the State Bank of India including their subsidiaries or with any of the nationalised banks.

STATEMENT

Department of Power

1. Power Finance Corporation Ltd.

Name of the Bank where deposits made	*(Rs. in lakhs) Amount*
Corporation Bank, Ansal Chambers — I, 3 Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi	25.00

Name of the Bank where deposits made	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount
Punjab & Sind Bank, 38-39 Industrial Area, Naraina, New Delhi	25.00
State Bank of Mysore, Regal Building, New Delhi	25.00
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, G—72 Connaught Circus, New Delhi	25.00
Indian Bank, G—41 Connaught Circus, New Delhi	25.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce, A—30/33 Connaught Place, New Delhi	25.00
Indian Overseas Bank, Jeevan Deep, Sansad Marg, New Delhi	75.00
Vijaya Bank, Palika Kendra, Regal Building New Delhi	75.00
Andhra Bank, M—35 Connaught Circus, New Delhi	75.00
Union Bank of India, 52 Sunder Nagar, New Delhi	75.00
Bank of India, 54 Janpath, New Delhi	137.50
Allahabad Bank, 17, Sansad Marg, New Delhi	362.50

Name of the Bank where deposits made	*(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount*
2. Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation Limited	
Canara Bank, Parliament Street, New Delhi	251.70
New Bank of India, Connaught Circus, New Delhi	53.20
Indian Bank, Connaught Circus, New Delhi	750.00
Corporation Bank, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi	200.00
3. National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	
Punjab National Bank, ECE House, Connaught Place, New Delhi	14000.00
4. North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation	
State Bank of India, Shillong	650.00
Bank of India, Shillong	50.00
Canara Bank, Shillong	100.00
United Bank of India, Shillong	100.00
Central Bank of India, Shillong	25.00
Bank of Baroda, Shillong	100.00

Name of the Bank where deposits made	*(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount*
5. Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd.	
State Bank of India Capital Market Ltd.	1200.00
Can Bank Financial Services.	1386.51
6. Rural Electrification Corporation	
(a) For extending inventory loan facilities to SEBs	
State Bank of India, Nehru Place, New Delhi	50.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce, Nehru Place New Delhi	50.00
Allahabad Bank, Nehru Place New Delhi	50.00
Bank of India, Nehru Place, New Delhi	100.00
Syndicate Bank, Nehru Place, New Delhi	50.00
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Nehru Place, New Delhi	50.00
U. C.O. Bank, Nehru Place, New Delhi	50.00
Central Bank of India, Nehru Place, New Delhi	50.00

Name of the Bank here deposits made	*(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount*
Indian Bank, Nehru Place, New Delhi	50.00
State Bank of Travancore, R. K. Puram, New Delhi	50.00
(b) As per banks conditions while subscribing bonds	
Andhra Bank, Green Park, New Delhi	100.00
Corporation Bank, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	12.50 25.00
Bank of Maharashtra, NDSE, New Delhi	25.00
State Bank of Saurashtra, Nehru Place, New Delhi	25.00
State Bank of Mysore, Nehru Place, New Delhi	25.00
Union Bank of India, Nehru Place, New Delhi	100.00
Punjab National Bank, Parliament Street, New Delhi	8510.00
(c) IDBI, Parl. St., New Delhi as per Income-Tax (Surcharge Scheme, 1983-84)	90.00
(d) Bank of Baroda, Parl. St., New Delhi for obtaining guarantee for repatriation of funds	50.00

Name of the Bank here deposits made **Name of the Bank here deposits made**	*(Rs. in Lakhs)* **Amount**
7. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	
Bank of India, Parliament Street	100.00
Central Bank of India, Nehru Place, New Delhi	38.00
Central Bank of India, Badarpur, New Delhi	9.00
Dena Bank, Scope Complex	37.00
Indian Overseas Bank, Nehru Place, New Delhi	55.00
Indian Bank, South Extension	2330.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce, Nehru Place, New Delhi	1215.00
Punjab National Bank, Parliament St. New Delhi	934 00
State Bank of Hyderabad, Scope Complex New Delhi	400.00
State Bank of India, CWC Palam	6.00
Syndicate Bank, Nehru Place, New Delhi	48.00

Name of the Bank here deposits made	*(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount*
UCO Bank, Nehru Place New Delhi	67.00
Vijaya Bank, R. K. Puram, New Delhi	100.00
8. National Power Transmission Corporation Ltd	
—	NIL
9. Damodar Valley Corporation	
Allahabad Bank, Calcutta Main Branch	25.00
Allahabad Bank, Park, St. Br.	15.00
Andhra Bank, Calcutta Main Br.	45.39
Andhra Bank, Karayan Br.	10.00
Bank of Maharashtra, New Alipore Br.	35.00
Bank of India, Panchet, Bihar	5.00
Bank of Baroda, Kidderpore Br.	25.00
Bank of Baroda, Jodhpur Park Br.	17.70
Canara Bank, Kidderpore Br.	30.60
Corporation Bank, Dharmotola Br.	136.87
Indian Bank, Alipore Branch	15.00
Indian Bank, Howrah Branch	10.00
Indian Bank, Main Branch	27.00
Indian Bank, Strand Rd. Br.	10.00
Indian Overseas Bank, Ballygung Park Rd. Br.	10.00

Name of the Bank here deposits made	*(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount*
Oriental Bank of Commerce, Brabourne Rd. Br.	93.67
Punjab National Bank, Sakharia Para Rd. Br.	25.00
Punjab & Sind bank, Kalakar St. Br.	50.00
Punjab & Sind Bank, Lindsey St. Br.	119.00
Punjab & Sind Bank, Old Court House St. Br.	30.00
Union Bank of India, Salt Lake Br.	5.00
Union Bank of India, Taltola Br.	90.00
UCO Bank, Khalasitolla Br.	50.00
United Bank of India, Park St. Br.	50.00
United Bank of India, Alipore Br.	4.00
United Bank of India, Old Court House St. Br.	25.00
Vijaya Bank, Hastings Park Rd. Br.	75.00
Vijaya Bank, Rabindra Sarani Br.	15.00
Vijaya Bank, Old Court House St. Br.	25.00
State Bank of India	200.00
10. Coal India Limited (Department of Coal)	
Punjab National Bank, BRBB Rd, Calcutta	11500.00
Can Bank Financial Services Ltd. Russel St. Cal.	1000.00
11. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	
Canara Bank, Block 6, Neyveli	50.00
State Bank of India, Block 2, Neyveli	152.50
12. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources Indian Renewal Energy Development Agency (I.R.E.D.A.)	
State Bank of Hyderabad, Pragati Vihar Br. New Delhi	642.17

[*Translation*]

Import of Petrol and Diesel

793. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) where the Government propose to import petrol and diesel in view of shortage of the same in the country;

(b) if so, the names of countries from which petrol and diesel are proposed to be imported in near future; and

(c) the price and other conditions for importing these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (c). No import of petrol is envisaged in the financial year 1990-91. Diesel, however, is being imported both under term contracts with various countries including USSR, UAE, etc. and by purchases in sport market. Both under the term contracts as well as in spot purchases the prices are market related and are therefore dependent on the prevailing international prices at the time of the import.

Direct Train Between Bombay V.T. and Panvel

794. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a direct train service between Bombay V.T. and Panvel; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Utilisation of Bombay High Flared Natural Gas

795. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS of be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural gas from the Bombay High from which 25 lakhs cylinders can be filled is being flared daily;

(b) whether some industrialists have offered to use the gas from the Bombay High as a substitute from petrol and diesel;

(c) if so, whether the Government have accepted the offer of the industrial units; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) About 10 million cubic meters per day of gas is being flared in Western Offshore currently.

(b) to (d). Suggestions for use of natural gas as a substitute of petrol and diesel are received from time to time. Government have set up an inter-disciplinary Committee to examine the techno-economic feasibility of Inter-fuel substitution under the chairmanship of Chairman & Managing Director, GAIL. The report of the Committee is awaited.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Production of Petroleum Products

796. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHALE:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual increase in the production of petroleum products and year-wise expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years in the country item-wise; and

(b) the target fixed for increase the production of petroleum products in the coming three years and the amount earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The increase in the production of petroleum products in the refineries in the country during the last 3 years and the expenditure incurred thereon are as follows:

Year	*Actual Production (Million tonnes)*	*Increase over previous year (Million tonnes)*	*Total estimated expenditure on production of petroleum products including cost of crude oil (Rs. in crores)*
1987-88	44.7	1.9	10522.41
1988-89	45.7	1.0	10716.38
1989-90	48.7	3.0	12018.87

The statistics on expenditure incurred for the production of each petroleum product are not maintained, item-wise.

The future production estimates are not available as these are finalised for the Oil Economy Budget prepared from year to year.

[*English*]

Supply of oil and Natural Gas in Tamil Nadu

797. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the supply of crude oil and natural gas in the Cauvery basin in Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) the action taken so far on the proposal for setting up an Oil Refinery; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to exploit the oil resources available in Cauvery basin fully?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) The average daily production of crude oil and natural gas in Cauvery basin in Tanjavur District of Tamil Nadu is given below:

Crude Oil — 825 Tonnes

Natural Gas — 24000 m^3

(b) The proposal of MRL to set up a crude distillation unit at Narimanam in

Tanjavur District of Tamil Nadu is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Development drilling in Narimanam, Kovilkallappal and Adiyakkamangalam in Tanjavur District has been undertaken.

Development of Alternative Sources of Energy

798. SHRI PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of alternative sources of energy developed so far to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors in the country;

(b) the number of improved chullahs supplied so far in the rural areas and urban areas, State-wise; and the proposed plan regarding the improved chullahs to be set up in the Eighth Plan period;

(c) the number of solar cookers sold so far in the country; State-wise; and

(d) the price at which the improved chullahs and solar cookers are supplied in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABAN RAO DHAKNE): (a) The various devices based on alternative sources of energy developed so far to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors include solar water heating systems, solar Timber Kilns, Solar Cookers, Solar Air Heaters, Solar Crop Dryers, Improved Chullahs, Biogas Plants, etc.

(b) National Programme on improved Chullahs is a wide spread programme and does not make any demarcation between rural and urban areas. The State-wise achievement in respect of Improved Chullahs upto March 1990 is given in Statement—I and the 8th Plan targets have not yet been finalised.

(c) The total number of Solar Cookers sold so far in the country is 1.57,740 (upto November 1990) and the State-wise details are given in statement-II

(d) (i) Solar Cookers: The price of Aluminium body solar cooker is Rs. 750/- and that of FRP body solar cookers is Rs. 825/-. A central subsidy of Rs. 150/- per solar cooker is available to the consumer. Some State Governments also provide State subsidy ranging from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 250/- per solar cooker over and above the central subsidy. Hence net price to the consumer varies from State to State.

(ii) Improved Chullahs: Improved Chullahs can be broadly classified into two categories viz: fixed chullahs and portable chullahs.

(a) There are various types of fixed chullahs depending on the various cooking requirements within cost range of Rs. 42/- to Rs. 95/- per chullah. Under National Programme on Improved Chullah (NPIC) a beneficiary has to give only Rs. 5/- per chullah towards material cost of fixed chullahs and Rs. 5/- per chullah towards

construction cost to the self employed worker.

(b) There are various types of portable chullahs with different material specifications and size with cost ranging from Rs. 110/- to Rs. 165/- per chullah. For general category beneficiaries, the Government subsidy is 50% of the cost of chullah whereas for SC/ST/Hilly areas beneficiaries the Government subsidy is 75% of the cost of the chullah.

STATEMENT—I

State-wise Break up of Improved Chullahs upto 31.03.1990

Sl. No.	*State/Union Territory*	*No of chullahs Installed*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	657,221
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,042
3.	Assam	61,357
4.	Bihar	422,691
5.	Goa	38,379
6.	Gujarat	439,263
7.	Haryana	490,579
8.	Himachal Pradesh	303,940
9	Jammu & Kashmir	123,476
10.	Karnataka	357,807
11.	Kerala	152,048
12.	Madhya Pradesh	685,000
13.	Maharashtra	521,286
14.	Manipur	15,576
15.	Meghalaya	10,200

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No of chullahs Installed
1	2	3
16.	Mizoram	5,194
17.	Nagaland	7,000
18.	Orissa	247,283
19.	Punjab	418,995
20.	Rajasthan	904,711
21.	Sikkim	14,175
22.	Tamil Nadu	632,378
23.	Tripura	4,361
24.	Uttar Pradesh	997,591
25.	West Bengal	248,300
26.	A & N Islands	8,260
27.	Chandigarh	8,498
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,979
29.	Delhi	89,632
30.	Lakshadweep	3,278
31.	Pondicherry	12,732
32.	Daman & Diu	—
33.	Others	501,056
	Total	8,390,288

STATEMENT—II

State-wise Break up of Solar Cooker Sold as on November, 1990

Sl. No.	*State/Union Territory*	*Total Cumulative*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,430
2.	Bihar	575
3.	Delhi	20,324
4.	Gujarat	20,883
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3,502
6.	Haryana	1,789
7.	Kerala	188
8.	Madhya Pradesh	41,164
9.	Karnataka	188
10.	Maharashtra	17,896
11.	Orissa	874
12.	Punjab	4,566
13.	Rajasthan	22,810
14.	Tamil Nadu	1,077
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	124
16.	Uttar Pradesh	16,308
17.	West Bengal	1,100
18.	Meghalaya	600
19.	Goa	362
20.	A & N Islands	19

Sl. No.	*State/Union Territory*	*Total Cumulative*
1	*2*	*3*
21.	Chandigarh	656
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,255
23.	Pondicherry	50
	Total	1,57,740

Drilling in Cochin High

799. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the details of the steps taken to find out oil and natural gas in Cochin High by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): A total of five exploratory wells have been drilled in the offshore Kerala-Konkan basin. Two foreign oil companies viz. M/s SHELL and BHP have also drilled two and one well respectively in the offshore blocks offered to them under the Third Round of bedding. So far no commercial discovery of oil has been made.

Reconstruction of Stations in Kerala

800. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for reconstruction of railway stations in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Reconstruction of station buildings is a continuous process which is done on age-cum-condition basis and as per traffic requirements subject to availability of funds. Accordingly, reconstruction of station buildings at Angamali Ernakulam Jn., Payyannur and Trivandrum Central is in progress. In addition, stations at Auvaneeswarem, Chengannur, Irinjalakuda are also being improved by providing additional facilities.

Boxes for TTEs

801. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the boxes carried by Travelling Ticket Examiners on duty are much outdated; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide modern brief cases in place of the existing ones?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). There is no provision to supply boxes to travelling

Ticket Examiners by the Railways. There is, therefore, no question of any replacement.

Panel for Power Projects Clearance

802. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any panel has been set up to expedite early clearance of power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof including their terms of reference; and

(c) the number of projects pending for clearance at present and when these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABAN RAO DHAKNE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 86 power projects are pending techno-economic clearance in the Central Electricity Authority. The requirements for techno-economic clearance of power projects by the Central Electricity Authority include comprehensiveness of project reports, response of project authorities to various comments/observations of the the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission, availability of various essential inputs like fuel linkage, water availability and clearances from environment and forest angles, State Pollution Control Board and National Airports Authority etc., resolution of inter-state disputes if any, in sharing of water resources and compliance with provisions of Section 29 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, etc. These projects could be considered for techno-economic approval after all the relevant requirements are fully complied with.

Digha-Tamluk Rail Line

803. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allotted for the construction of Digha-Tamluk rail line for the current financial year has been utilised; and

(b) the present position of the construction of the said rail line.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). In the current Financial Year an amount of Rs. 3.00 crores has been allocated.

During current financial year upto Nov. 90 an amount of Rs. 1.72 crores has been utilised.

The overall physical progress upto November '90 is 9.65%.

Expenditure Incurred on Legal Matters by IDPL

804. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited on legal matters concerning its employees during the last three years;

(b) the details of total number of cases involved and the expenditure incurred on them during the period; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred and shown in the miscellaneous accounts during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PRAKASH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Consumption of Petrol and Diesel

805. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
SHRI A. CHARLES:

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

(a) the consumption of petrol and diesel in the country between January and December, 1989 and from 1st December, 1989 to 1st November, 1990;

(b) the rates of petrol and diesel on 1st December, 1989 and 10th November, 1990;

(c) whether enhancement of rates and cut in supplies of petrol and diesel had effect on their consumption; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of decrease in consumption and the additional income received by the Government on the account?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The rates of petrol and diesel are as below:

(RS/KL)

	Petrol	*Diesel*
1 December, 1989	7694.07	3095.55
10 November, 1990	11180.09	4541.91

These prices are ex-storage point and exclude local taxes and levies.

(c) and (d). There are many factors which effect the consumption of petrol and diesel and as such it is difficult to isolate the effect of enhanced prices. Growth in consumption for the period July to November is indicated below:

(0% growth)

	July-November, 1989	*July-November, 1990*
Petrol	16.5%	0%
Diesel	14.4%	1.6%

STATEMENT

Consumption of Petrol and Diesel

(1) FOR THE PERIOD 1 JAN. 1989 TO 30 DEC. 1989

QTY: '000 MTs

	PETROL	*DIESEL*
JAN 89	265	1680
FEB 89	263	1632
MAR 89	276	1796
APR 89	260	1759
MAY 89	308	1823
JUN 89	288	1748
JUL 89	276	1590
AUG 89	279	1479
SEP 89	279	1535
OCT 89	294	1691
NOV 89	291	1795
DEC 89	290	1801

2) FOR THE PERIOD 1 DEC 1989 TO 1 NOV 1990

QTY: '000 MTs

	PETROL	*DIESEL*
DEC 89	290	1801
JAN 90	305	1901
FEB 90	295	1677
MAR 90	326	1907

QTY: '000 MTs

	PETROL	*DIESEL*
APR 90	292	1833
MAY 90	336	1918
JUN 90	317	1824
JUL 90	292	1648
AUG 90	308	1698
SEP 90	280	1492
OCT 90	279	1628

Reservation Difficulties in Indian Airlines Flights

806. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that passengers are facing difficulty in getting reservation in the Indian Airlines due to the paucity of seats in aircrafts; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken/ proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With the reinfection of Airbus A-320 aircraft in a phased manner in the domestic net-work of Indian Airlines w.e.f. 3.12.1990, the availability of seats will improve gradually.

Oil Exploration in Kutch

807. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to start oil exploration in Kutch district and in the nearby sea and Rann of Kutch in the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Oil and Natural Gas Commission has already been conducting exploration in Kutch district and nearby sea and Rann of Kutch. During the Eighth Plan period ONGC envisages carrying out 5000 SLK of 2D seismic survey and 8000 LK and 3D survey in the offshore areas. Drilling of 10 exploratory wells with meterage of 40000 metres is also planned in the Kutch offshore.

Konkan Railway Project (Goa Section)

808. PROF. GOPAL RAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Goa section of Konkan Railway project has commenced;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the proposed date for commencement of work and completion schedule of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) Preliminary work like land acquisition, soil in investigation and finalisation of contracts etc. are in progress. Physical work by the Contractors has not started.

(b) The delay was due to the State Government not agreeing to the alignment finalised earlier. A new alignment has now been cleared by the State Government.

(c) Work is expected to commence by February, 1991 and the project is expected to be completed by October, 1994.

Oil Exploration by Foreign Companies

809. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

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

(a) whether Government have invited foreign companies for oil exploration in selected blocks in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, the names of such area companies and norms fixed therefor, etc;

(c) whether Indian companies have also been invited;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). No fresh invitation has been given to any foreign oil companies for oil exploration in India so far. However, under Third Round of bidding, contracts with following five foreign oil companies were signed in 1987 and 1988 for oil exploration in 9 offshore blocks of India:—

	Name of Company	*Name of Block*
i)	Chevron-Texaco	KG-OS-I, P-OS-II, KG-OS-VII, MN-OS-I
ii)	Shell	KK-OS-II, KK-OS-IV
iii)	IPC	KG-OS-IV
iv)	BHP	KK-OS-VI
v)	AMOCO	KG-OS-V

The salient features of contracts signed under Third Round are as follows:

1. Foreign oil company will explore for petroleum at its own risk and cost.

2. If there is a commercial discovery, ONGC/OIL will have the option to participate forty percent in development and production of the discovery.

3. If ONGC/OIL decides to participate it will contribute forty percent of ongoing development and production costs and remaining sixty percent will be borne by the foreign oil company.

4. ONGC/OIL will be entitled to the share of petroleum produced corresponding to its participation.

5. The foreign oil company's share of oil will be available to the Government at international market price till India reaches self-sufficiency.

6. After recovery of cost, the contractor will share petroleum with the Government on sliding scals basis. Government's share of petroleum will increase as the project economics improves.

7. The contractor will pay tax at the rate of fifty percent on its profit.

(c) and (d). Private Indian companies were free to participate and bid for offshore acreage under the Third Round which were offered on a production sharing basis. However, Indian companies were to passes adequate Financial capability and necessary technical back up arrangement and it was intended that their participation in the Third Round should not involve any outgo of foreign exchange, since the basic objective of the Third Round was to attract foreign risk capital in the oil exploration in India. No bid by an Indian company was received in the Third Round.

(e) Does not arise.

Circular Railway in Calcutta

810. DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to extend the Circular Railway in Calcutta to Majerhat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when this work is expected to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) No decision on extending Calcutta Circular Railway upto Majerhat has been taken so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Findings of Special Team on Drug Companies

811. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government have ordered the review of the findings of drug companies involved in Supreme Court case;

(b) if so, whether the review has been completed; and

(c) the findings of the review and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Tentative liabilities upto 31.12.1983 have already been assessed after review. Liabilities for the period from 1.1. 1984 on wards are being assessed. A statement giving the liabilities as assessed by the Special team and the liabilities as assessed after review is attached. The companies concerned have already been

asked to deposit the amount due from them with the Government.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	*Name of the company*	*Tentative amount assessed upto 31.12.83 by the special Team (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Tentative amount assessed upto 31.12.1983 after review (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	M/s. Hoechst (India) Ltd.	458.10	2491.05
2.	M/s. Cyanamid	389.06	536.91
3.	M/s. Merind	138.79	781.58
4.	M/s. John Wyeth & Geoffrey Manners	161.83	206.04
5.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	48.21	87.61
6.	M/s. Franco India & M/s. Griffon Labs.	11.02	14.02
7.	M/s. Ethnor Ltd.	8.15	10.19
8.	M/s. Tamilnadu Dadha	15.59	37.97
9.	M/s. Anil Starch	11.61	11.61
10.	M/s. S.G. Pharmaceuticals	114.30	205.36
	Total	1356.72	4382.34

[*Translation*]

Supply of LPG, Petrol and Diesel to Hamirpur and Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh

812. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is short supply of petrol, diesel and LPG in Hamirpur and Jalaun Districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand of these districts in full?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Demand is presently being met at restricted levels throughout the country in view of the Gulf crisis and the foreign exchange constraint which the country is facing.

[*English*]

Higher Capacity LPG Cylinders

813. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some oil companies have introduced a higher capacity LPG cylinder for use of commercial and Industrial Consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of the concerned oil companies; and

(c) the norms fixed for the supply of such cylinders to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Three LPG marketing companies viz. Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation have introduced the higher capacity LPG cylinders of 19 Kg. each. Such cylinders will be provided to commercial and industrial consumers and will replace the 14.2 Kg. cylinders being supplied to such consumers.

Railways Project in Rajasthan

814. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented for the improvement, addition and construction of new railway lines in Rajasthan or the lines passing through Rajasthan at present;

(b) when the work was started and whether it was/will be completed as per schedule and the time by which the work is likely to be completed;

(c) the total estimated expenditure of these schemes at the time of approval, the amount spent so far and the net increase made in the estimate or proposed to be made, the scheme-wise details thereof; and

(d) the details of such schemes proposed in the Eighth Plan and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) The following Gauge Conversion projects have been included in the first year of the 8th Plan:—

i) Phulera-Bikaner (Lalgarh) and Merta Road

ii) Jodhpur-Bhildi

iii) Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur and parallel BG from Jodhpur to Phulera.

The inclusion of more projects for Rajasthan in 8th Plan will depend on availability of resources and over all national priorities.

STATEMENT

(Cost in crores of Rs.)

Sl.No.	*Name of Work*	*Length (Km)*	*Year of Approval*	*Approved Cost*	*Anticipated Cost*	*Expenditure upto 1990*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
	New Lines						
1.	Mathura-Alwar	120	1983-84	24.35	69.43	10.35	(90 Km. in Rajasthan)
2.	Kota-Chittourgarh-Neemuch	222	1980-81	41.07	160.00	155.00	(206 Km. in Rajasthan)
	Gauge Conversions						Line opened on 30.10.90
1.	Phulera-Bikaner (Lalgarh) and Merta Road	430	1990-91	325.87	325.87	0.20	
2.	Jodhpur Bhildi	303	—do—	267.83	267.83	-	

(Cost in crores of Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of Work	Length (Km)	Year of Approval	Approved Cost	Anticipated Cost	Expenditure upto 1990	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur and Parallel BG from Jaipur to Phulera.	187	—do—	179.73	179.73	0.10	

Wholesale Price Index and Industrial Prices

815. SHRI KHEMACHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in wholesale price index and industrial prices yearwise from 1979;

(b) the percentage increase in the value of various main inputs taken into consideration for fixing conversion cost and packing charges fixed and notified in 1974 and actual values thereof in 1990;

(c) whether the Government have ever notified in official Gazette the norms for the cost of the packing material for various types of packings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the date of publication in the official Gazette?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) The wholesale price index of drugs and pharmaceuticals from 1979-80 increase from 135.2 to 271.6 in 1988-89 with 1970-71 equal to 100, as the base year. Industrial price index increased from 215.8 to 407.4 in December, 1989.

(b) Conversion cost includes salaries and wages, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, quality control etc. Packing charges include cost of labour depreciation, overheads etc. These costs very from company to company and from place to place. The norms are notified from time to time for these costs and are based on indepth study of cross section of drug manufacturers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Price fixation of Bulk Drugs and Formulations

816. SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for price fixation of bulk drugs and formulations separately and that of review applications against the price fixation orders of bulk drugs and formulations received separately during the period of operation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and 1987;

(b) the number of applications disposed off separately during that period; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to expedite the decision on the remaining applications?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (c). There were over 350 price controlled bulk drugs under DPCO, 1979 and the number of price controlled bulk drugs under DPCO, 1987 is 143. The number of formulations run into thousands under both the lists. DPCO, 1979 was in operation till 1987. Therefore, the number of representations and review applications received during the currency of 1975 DPCO are not readily available and time and efforts involved in collecting the details asked for, would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. As regard DPCO 1987, the details, to the extent available, are being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Conventional Energy sets in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

817. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-conventional energy sets supplied to the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years and the total expenditure incurred stating the locations where these were installed;

(b) whether all these sets are in working order; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring them back to normal working conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) Under the National Demonstration Programme of Development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, the systems and devices sanctioned/installed during the last three years in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Most of the Installed system are reported to be in working order. Steps taken include of spare parts and repairs facilities to bring them back to in working order.

STATEMENT

Year	*Name*	*Capacity*	*Sanctioned/ (Installed) Nos*	*Site*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
(i) *Solar Thermal:*				
1989-90	Solar Water Heating Systems.	1000 lpd	1(1)	G.B. Pant Hospital Port Blair.
1989-90	Solar Water Heating Systems.	500 lpd	1(1)	Govt. Girls School, Port Blair.
1989-90	Solar Water Heating Systems.	100 lpd	15(15)	All Primary Health Centres in A & N.
1989-90	Solar Desalination systems.	2-3 lpd	4(4)	Port Blair.
Total expenditure incurred on above is Rs. 4.294 lakhs.				
(ii) *Solar Photovoltaic Systems*:				
Domestic lighting systems			300 Nos.	
Street lighting Systems.			235 Nos.	A & N Islands

Year	*Name*	*Capacity*	*Sanctioned/ (Installed) Nos*	*Site*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Water Pumping Systems.			23 Nos.	
Community television/Lighting systems			12 Nos.	
VLPT (very low Power Transmitters)			7 Nos	
Solar PV power plants			12 Nos.	(11 are under installation)
Total expenditure incurred on above is Rs, 260.00 lakhs.				
(iii) *Wind Energy:*				
Wind battery charges		4 KW	2(2)	Raj Bhavan, Port Blair & Chatham.
Wind battery charges		250 W	3 (Nil)	Differenct locations in Islands.
Wind battery charges		50 W	10(5)	Different locations in Islands.

Year	*Name*	*Capacity*	*Sanctioned/ (Installed) Nos*	*Site*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*

Total expenditure incurred on above is Rs. 4.60 lakhs.

(iv) *Biomass*:

Gassifier systems (water pumping)	5 HP	10	Different locations in Islands.
Stirling engine (water pumping)	5 HP	1	Different locations in Islands.
Gasifier Power generation	20 KW	2	Different locations in Islands.
Gasifier Power generation	40 KW	2	Different locations in Islands.
Gasifier power generation	100 KW	1	Different locations in Islands. Some systems have also been installed in Chatham Power House.

Year	Name	Capacity	Sanctioned/ (Installed) Nos	Site
1	2	3	4	5

Total expenditure incurred on above is Rs. 6.43192 lakhs

(v) *Improved Chulhas*:

Year	Target/Achievement
1987-88	1000/1200
1988-89	2000/2000
1989-90	5000/5060
1990-91	5000/2340 (Upto November, 1990)

Total expenditure incurred on the above is Rs. 1.30 lakhs so far)

(vi) *Biogas Plants*:

1987-88	19

Year	Name	Capacity	Sanctioned/ (Installed) Nos	Site
1	2	3	4	5
1988-89			15	
1989-90			11	
1990-91			20 (Target)	

Total expenditure incurred on the above is Rs. 2.35 lakhs.

Petrol Pumps in A & N Islands

818. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are only three petrol pumps in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more petrol pumps there to provide petrol/diesel easily to all the places of the Islands; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However a market survey conducted by the Oil Industry has established the potential for setting up one Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) at Rangat Island.

Restoration of Train Services in Smastipur Division

819. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the trains running in Samastipur Division of North Eastern Railway particularly Samastipur-Lokaha, Samastipur-Jainagar, Darbhanga-Jainagar, Samastipur-Darbhanga-Raxaul routes which have been cancelled in the last six months;

(b) the names of the trains which have not yet been restored and the reasons therefor; and

(c) when all the cancelled trains will be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) 41 pairs of Passenger trains.

(b) 11 pairs which were not well patronised.

(c) There is no proposal to restore these trains.

Policy for Growth of Petrochemical Industry

820. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding growth of petro-chemical industry in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up some petrochemical industry in Orissa during the Eighth Plan period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) In view of its relevance to important sectors of economy, Petrochemical industry is being treated as a thrust area for development.

(b) and (c). Letters of intent have been issued for following major petrochemical projects in Orissa, which are likely to be taken up for implementation during the 8th plan period:—

(1) M/s. Orissa Synthetics Ltd. has been permitted to set up a 6000 tonnes capacity polyester filament yarn project in District Dhankamal as a part of diversification. The

letter of intent has been converted into industrial licence and the project is under implementation.

(2) M/s. L.K. Polyfibres has been issued letter of intent for manufacture of 15000 tonnes of polyester filament yarn in a backward District of Orissa.

(3) A letter of intent has been granted to M/s. IPICOL in June, 1989 for the manufacture of one lakh TPA of Caprolactam in Orissa.

Frequency of Asansol Barddhaman Local/Passenger Trains

821. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of Asansol-Barddhaman local/passengers trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Investment by Australia in Coal Mining Industry

822. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently entered into a collaboration agreement with Australia for investment in coal mining industry in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are more similar collaboration agreements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) to (d). The Indo-Australian Joint Working Group on coal was set up in July 1986. Piparwar coal project was identified for assistance from Australia. The first meeting of the Working Group was held in Australia from 31st July to 4th August, 1989. The second meeting of the Indo-Australian Joint Working Group on Coal was held in New Delhi on 22-23 November, 1990 to review on-going projects and to identify the potential projects for future cooperation in the coal sector.

An agreement to implement Piparwar Integrated Mine-cum-Coal Beneficiation project on turnkey basis was signed between Coal India Ltd. and White Industries Australia Ltd. on 23rd September, 1989. The sanctioned cost of this project is Rs. 542.43 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 223.89 crores. The entire foreign exchange cost has been agreed to be financed from a concessional Australian credit.

In the recently concluded Joint Working Group meeting, both sides also identified potential areas for future co-operation in the coal industry. Some of the new technologies that were identified for implementation in Indian Coal mines, interalia included roof bolting system of supports in coal mines, Wongawilli method of mining and washing of fine coal. SCCL has identified one underground mine (N. 5 incline) for introduction of Wongawilli mining method using continuous miners and other associated equipments. Coal India Ltd. have also identified 14 underground mines in its different subsidiary companies for induction of roof bolting system for creating better safety conditions in the underground workings. In addition, Coal India have also identified a few mines for introduction of Australian Wongawilli system of extraction of coal. The Pootkee Balihari

Underground project of BCCL and Kalinga Opencast mine alongwith coal beneficiation plant are also to be examined for development with Australian assistance.

Natural Gas from Bombay to Pipavav Landfall Point

823. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government under the zero flaring programme decided to bring additional 17 MCMD Bombay High Natural Gas onshore;

(b) whether Gujarat Government has represented to bring this gas near Pipavav Landfall point; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The most economic utilisation of natural gas from the Western Offshore region has to be considered with a view to maximising the utilisation of investments already made, commitments already made to downstream consumers based on the availability of this gas and such other considerations in the overall national interest. Suggestions made by State Governments such as the one referred to are also kept in mind.

Conversion of Railway Lines

824. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received proposals for conversion of several Meter Guage lines into Broad guage;

(b) the number of proposals out of these found acceptable; and

(c) the criteria on which these proposals were found acceptable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present 11 Gauge Conversion projects are in progress.

(c) On economic, operational and strategic considerations.

Abandon of Exploratory Well in Bombay High

825. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

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

(a) whether the Oil & Natural Gas Commission is likely t abandon the exploratory well in Bombay High's B 50-1 block that developed abnormally high pressure levels some days ago;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made into this situation;

(c) if so, its outcome and the future course of action contemplated; and

(d) the expenditure involved as a result of such abandonment apart from the loss of in place geological hydrocarbon resources in the Block?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) Abnormally high pressure was encountered at a depth of 3307 metres while drilling the well B 50-1. Efforts to control the well are being made. The fate of the well depends on the success of these efforts.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir An investigation has been initiated.

(d) The well has not yet been abandoned. However, no 'inplace geological hydrocarbon reserves' would be lost even in it is eventually decided to abandon this well.

Introduction of through Coaches between Bidar and Bangalore

826. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the introduction of through coaches between Bidar and Bangalore in Karnataka is pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Clearance to Three New Thermal Power Projects

827. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received clearance of the Public Investment Board recently for three new Thermal Power Projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the capacity of each such project with details of participation of Indian and foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) and (b). The Public Investment Board has recently recommended the following three new thermal power projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for investment approval:

Sl. No.	*Name of the Project*	*Capacity*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Kayamkulam Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) Stage- I.	2x210 MW
2.	Mangalore Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) Stage- I.	2x210 MW
3.	Yamunanagar Thermal Power Project	4x210 MW

The Kayamkulam and the Mangalore projects have been identified for bilateral Soviet assistance together with the Maithon Thermal Power Project (4x20 MW) of the Damodar Valley Corporation and a credit agreement for Roubles 770 million has been signed for the purpose. The balance cost of these projects are proposed to be financed from domestic sources. The mode of financing the Yamunanagar Project has not been finalised.

Fast Train between Delhi and Tatanagar

828. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to introduction a fast train between Nizamuddin/Delhi and Tatanagar via Agra-Gwalior-Bilaspur ad Rourkela has been pending since long;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in its implementation; and

(c) when that train would be introduced on that route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) No, Sir.

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

Pending Oil Projects

829. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of projects to step up crude oil out-put, are pending with the Government;

(b) if s, the details of pending projects;

(c) the extent of crude in expected to be produced annually on the execution of those projects; and

(d) the steps taken to clear those projects at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following projects to step up the crude oil output are presently under examination of the Government:

(1) Development of Neelam field.

(2) Development of Mukta field.

(3) Enhanced oil recovery for Bombay High field (L-III Infill).

(4) L-II Development in Bombay High North.

(5) Development of Gandhar field

(6) Integrated Development of Ravva Offshore field.

(c) The annual production of crude oil is estimated to be 50 million tonnes per annum by the terminal year of the VIII Plan period.

(d) All these projects are under active consideration of the Government.

Train Service on Berhampur-Bhubaneswar Section

830. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce a fast train between Berhampur and Bhubaneswar and vice versa and to increase the frequency of existing

trains between these two cities of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals in that regard; and

(c) the steps taken to implement those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) No, Sir.

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

Thefts from Goods shed at New Delhi Station

831. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thefts, pilferages, stealing are taking place regularly in the Commercial goods shed at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such cases came to notice during the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken to tone up the safety of the goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) No, Sir. Thefts and pilferage occurs only occasionally.

(b) Theft/Pilferage reported during the last three years upto 23.12.1990 is as under:

Years	*No. of cases registered*	*Persons arrested*
1	*2*	*3*
1988	1	1
1989	4	18
1990 (upto 23.12.90)	3	1

(c) Preventive steps taken by RPF to control crime in Commercial Goods shed are as under:

1. Regular Patrolling and guarding of Goods shed is being done.
2. Frequent checks are conducted by Supervising Officers.

Road over Bridge at Ghatkopar (Bombay)

832. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to construct a new road-over bridge next to the existing road-over bridge south of Ghatkopar railway station in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when this bridge is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bombay Municipal Corporation

has initiated a proposal for construction of a new road-over bridge by the side of the existing road-over bridge, to be undertaken by the Railways on 'Deposit terms.'

(c) As the proposal for the work is in the initial stage, no target time for its completion has been fixed so far.

Rail Line Between Panvel Khopoli and Karjat

833. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey was carried out to have a railway link between Panvel Khopoli and Karjat around Bombay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) and (b). Survey for a New BG line from Panvel to Karjat has been ordered during 1990-91 at a cost of Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

Import of Luxury Cars by Air India

834. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India imported some Luxury Cars some time back; if so, the number thereof and the foreign exchange involved;

(b) the reasons for such import; and

(c) whether he proposes to re-examine the deal and also considers some more profitable use being made of these cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) and (b). Air India purchased two Toyota Cars in 1986 at an expenditure of Rs. 2.55 lakhs (Japanese Yen 4.23 million) for transportation of VIPs/ CIPs. These cars were purchased as replacement for old Mercedez Benz Cars.

(d) Does not arise.

Air India Projects for Loaders/Transporters

835. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India conceived a Rs. 12 crore project for loaders/transporters machinery sometime back to improve the existing set up;

(b) if so, its foreign exchange component and its utility and at which of the international airports it was planned to be installed;

(c) whether the Government propose to examine the viability of this project in the context of the present acute financial stringency and the fall in Air India's Gulf traffic; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The initial cost of the project is approximately Rs. 1.2 crores for importing some units in fully assembled condition. Later, it is proposed to make payment in rupees to parties who undertake phased manufacture of these units. These equipment will be located at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum airports.

(c) and (d). The equipment presently utilised for ground-handling of aircraft have become old and outlived their utility. Therefore, replacement of these units is essential.

Generation of Power from Rice Straw

836. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been made or any pilot plant set up for the generation of power from rice straw;

(b) if so, the results achieved so far; and

(c) if not, whether as one of the measures to conserve coal and oil, Government is likely to consider the utilisation of rice straw as a step forward in the use of agricultural wastes for power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABAN RAO DHAKNE): (a) Yes, Sir. Based on the studies carried out a pilot plant for generation of 10 MW power from surplus rice straw is being set up at Jalkheri, Distt; Patiala, Punjab. The plant installation is nearing completion.

(b) and (c). The result would be known after the plant is commissioned and setting up of more such plants could be considered thereafter to utilise surplus agricultural wastes and residues for power generation.

[*Translation*]

Railway Lines in Tribal Areas of Rajasthan

837. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide sufficient rail facilities in tribal dominated areas of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Sirohi Districts where the railway facilities are essential there for the development of mines and industries as well as tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the time by which these areas are likely to be linked with railway lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) and (b). The expansion of Railway network to meet the traffic requirements is an on-going process and new lines are taken up every year depending on the availability of resources. At present, there is no proposal to provide rail facilities in tribal areas of Udaipur-Dungarpur, Banswara and Sirohi District of Rajasthan.

[*English*]

Oil Drilling in Andhra Pradesh

838. SHRI RAJMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Andhra Pradesh where oil is located and drilling is in progress for its exploitation; and

(b) the details of the drilling operations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Oil and Natural Gas Commission has so far discovered oil in the following structures in Krishan and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh:

1.	Lingala	:	A total of 3 wells have been drilled and all three have given indications of the presence of oil. At present one well is under drilling.

2.	Bantumilli	:	Out of total 3 wells drilled only one well have given indication of the presence of oil.
3.	Kaikalur	:	Out of 7 wells drilled 2 are oil bearing.
4.	Mori	:	Only one well has been drilled which is oil bearing.

At present ONGC propose to take up delineation drilling in Lingala, Kaikalur and Mori structures.

Energy Accounting and Monitoring Systems

839. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are evolving a comprehensive programme in he field of demand management and energy conservation;

(b) if so, whether any suggestion have been made to develop and adopt adequate energy accounting and monitoring systems; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABAN RAO DHAKNE): (a) to (c). Proposals have been formulated for undertaking a comprehensive programme in the field of energy demand management and energy conservation during the Eighth Plan period. For energy accounting, and monitoring, various measures, like energy audits, stationing of Energy Audit Buses in different part of the country, fixing of targets for specific energy consumption, modification of standards and periodic review of the progress made towards achievement of targets are proposed to be adopted.

Planning Oil Production, Refining and Investment

840. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have planned on increasing oil production, refining and petro-chemical industry in view of the present crisis;

(b) if so, the position with respect to the national investment, returns thereon, and reserves that might be tapped in a crisis such as this; and

(c) the percentage of national requirement that can be met by indigenous capacities?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government attaches highest priority for increasing oil production, refining and expanding petro-chemical industry in the country.

(b) Efforts in oil exploration have resulted in upgradation of 5.7 billion tonnes of Geological reserves out of the prognosticated reserves of 20.6 billion tonnes. While outlay for this sector during the VIII Plan has not been finalised, in order to get optimum returns as well as to tap these reserves in the current crisis projects are being executed to develop discovered oil fields in order to optimise the reserves to production ratio.

(c) The current percentage of self-

sufficiency in crude oil is about 59%.

Rakes for Palace of Wheels

841. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are making in new air-conditioned rake for a second 'Palace on Wheels' train, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the ratio of sharing investments and returns etc. between the Railways and the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation, if any;

(c) the figures of receipts outgoings and profits for the last three years of completed financial records in regard to 'Palace on Wheels'; and

(d) the details of the designing of rakes models, the interiors of passenger compartments and for technical improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) A new air-conditioned rake is being fabricated to replace the existing rake of Palace on Wheels which has outlived its life.

(b) The sharing ratio of earnings between the Railways and the RTDC at present is 65: 35. For the new rake it is proposed as 72:28. Both RTDC and Department of Tourism have not agreed to make any investment in the new rake.

(c) The Railway's share of earnings, expenditure and Profit/Loss on 'Palace on Wheels' during the last three years is as under:

		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
			(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Earnings	91.25	121.80	150.57
2.	Expenditure			
	(i) Fully distributed cost	113.76	128.82	153.17
	(ii) Direct cost	77.52	81.44	97.86
3.	Loss/Profit			
	(i) On the basis of fully distributed cost.	(-) 22.51	(-) 7.02	(-) 2.60
	(ii) On the basis of direct cost.	(+) 13.73	(+) 40.36	(+) 52.71

(d) A decision has been taken to do the interior designing of the new rake in consultation with RTDC and an Architect-cum-Interior Decorator has been appointed to give it a vintage look.

Manufacture of Plastic Articles from Crude Oil

842. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the manufacture of basic plastic as well as plastic articles is highly energy intensive and main material for the manufacture of basic plastic is the crude oil which is very much in short supply;

(b) whether the Government have made alternative arrangements in view of the crisis in the Gulf region and ever-rising trend in oil prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (c). Basic plastic material can be manufactured from hydrocarbons, as well as non-hydrocarbons such as alcohol. However the former method is more economical. The energy content in the manufacture of plastics is less than that of conventional materials such as metal.

Revamping of Project Management Group of ONGC

843. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has recently revamped its project management group in order to execute more effectively its various projects during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). In order to execute its projects more effectively, ONGC has revamped its project management system by adopting a multi disciplinary integrated approach to bring in closer co-ordination & networking among the different groups associated with the implementation of projects. The new set up is expected to facilitate better sharing of information among the different groups involved in project management and minimise the time between conceptualisation of projects and their execution.

Setting Up of Thermal Power Station at Panandhro in Gujarat

844. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation is planning a new 110 MW thermal power station based on lignite at Panandhro (Kutch);

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved;

(c) whether the project report has been received; and

(d) the main features of the proposed project plan, the amount of central assistance to be provided and the quantum of power to be generated therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABAN RAO DHAKNE): (a) to (d). The Central Electricity Authority has not received any Project

Feasibility Report from the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation for installation of a new lignite based 110 MW Thermal Power Station at Panandhro (Kutch).

Oil Refinery in Gujarat

845. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for setting up of an oil refinery at Wadinar in Jamnagar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is for setting up of a 100% Export Oriented unit by M/s Essar Group in Collaboration with M/s Beghtal Inc., USA for refining of petroleum products with a capacity of 9 million tonnes per annum at Vadinar at a cost of Rs. 1900 crores.

(c) No decision has been taken so far in this regard.

Increase in Air Fares

846. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA:
SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which internal air fares has been increased during the last three years;

(b) the quantum and percentage of increase on each occasion; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) to (c). The domestic fares of Indian Airlines were increased as follows during the last 3 years:

(1)	1988 :	No increase in fares.	
(2)	1989 :		
	Date	Percentage increase of the total fare.	Reason
i)	16.2.89	1.6%	To offset the high cost of short sector operations upto 500 Km as length.
ii)	9.6.89	13.6%	To offset the increase in operating cost other than the Aviation Turbine Fuel.
(3)	1990 :		
i)	11.4.90	15.7%	To offset the steep increase in the price of Aviation Turbine Fuel.
ii)	26.9.90	10%	As Gulf Evacuation Surcharge.

Furthermore, an inland Air Travel Tax (IATT) was introduced by the Government of India @ 10% of the basic fare w.e.f. 1.7.89. The rate of tax was increased to 15% and was made applicable to the total fare w.e.f 1st July, 1990. This tax accrues to the Government of India and not to the Indian Airlines.

Saving of Oil

847. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal regarding invention of devices to save millions of liters of oil per year resulting in saving of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Petroleum Conservation Research Association undertakes the evaluation of additives/devices claimed to be fuel efficient. This is done at the laboratories of IOC (R&D) at Faridabad, Indian Institute of Petroleum at Dehradun and Lubrizol India Limited at Bombay. The results of recent evaluation have shown that three additives have a fuel saving potential to the extent of about 2-3%. These have to be further evaluated in field trials to confirm the saving potential.

[*Translation*]

Electrification of Unauthorised Colonies

848. SHRI HARISH PAL:
SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of unauthorised colonies electrified in Delhi during 1989-90 and the details thereof;

(b) the details of unauthorised colonies likely to be electrified during 1990-91;

(c) whether government have received such proposals in regard to Jagjivan Nagar, Ram Nagar, Bhagwanpur Kheda situated on Loni Road in Shahdara Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof and when these are likely to be electrified; and

(e) the details of criteria followed in regard to the electrification of the unauthorised colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABAN RAO DHAKNE): (a) and (b). The details are indicated in the attached statements I and II.

(c) and (d). According to DESU, the colonies of Jagjivan Vihar, Ram Nagar and Bhagwanpur Khera situated in Loni Road, Shahdara District, are already electrified.

(e) Electrification of any colony is the responsibility of the concerned colonising agency. Only those unauthorised colonies which were in existence upto 1.1.91 are eligible for electrification subject to the certification to this effect by the Town Planner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The scheme for electrification is released by DESU after the prescribed development charges @ Rs. 12/- per sq. yard (Rs. 14.35 per sq. meter) are deposited by the minimum 25% of the plot holders and suitable land for the sub-station is also handed over to DESU.

STATEMENT-I

Name of the Unauthorised colonies electrified in Delhi during the year 1989-90

East Circle

1. Chhajju Pur Colony
2. Kabul Nagar
3. 'D' Block North West Ashok Nagar, Mandoli Road.
4. Madhu Vihar
5. Chander Vihar

North West Circle

6. Nai Basti Bankner
7. New Gupta Colony

West Circle:

8. Indra Park Extn. Part-I, Palam
9. Binda Pur Extn., Palam
10. Durga Puri
11. Dashrath Puri C-Block
12. T-Extn. Block
13. Subhash Park
14. Indra Park, Part-II, Palam
15. Left Out Portion Mahavir Enclave, G&H Block
16. Left Out Portion Anup Vihar
17. Left Out Portion Sanjay Enclave
18. E-Block, Sadh Nagar, Part-II
19. Mahindra Park, Pankha Road
20. Vijay Enclave
21. Chanakya Place
22. G.I. Block Extn., Uttam Nagar
23. Left Out Portion Vashisth Park
24. Q-Block Extn. Vikas Vihar
25. Dabri Extn. East
26. Ravi Nagar Extn.
27. Bhagat Enclave, Uttam Nagar
28. Gitanjali Park Partly Shiv Puri.
29. Patel Garden (Near Kakrola More)
30. Swaran Park, Rohtak Road.
31. Vaishali Colony
32. Vinobha Enclave
33. I-Block & Mohan Block, West Sagarpur
34. Shiv Ram Park, Nangloi
35. Q-Block, Vikas Vihar
36. Left Out Portion Mahavir Enclave

South Circle:

37. Dugal Colony
38. C & D Block, Molar Band
39. D-Block, Krishna Park, Devli Road
40. Left out portion Molar Band Extn.

41. Elect. of Harijan Basti Village Masoodpur.

42. Elect. of Dot potters Basti Haus Rani, Malviya Nagar.

43. B-Block, Village Molana Band

STATEMENT-II

Names of the Unauthorised Colonies likely to be electrified in Delhi during the Year 1990-91

East Circle:

1. Bhagirthi Vihar
2. Kabir Nagar
3. Viswan Nagar, Block 28-29
4. North School Block, Mandawali-Fazalpur.
5. F-Block West Vinod Nagar.
6. E-Block West Vinod Nagar.
7. A-Block West Vinod Nagar.
8. D-Block West Vinod Nagar.
9. Sanjay Mohalla 'D' Block, Bhajanpura
10. 'E' Block, Part Subhash Mohalla.
11. Gali No. 1 to 8 Zakariya Maszid.
12. 'E' Block, Khajoori Khas.

North West Circle:

13. Shiv Mandir Mohalla, Village Badli.
14. Friends Enclave Sector 5 & 6, Sultan Puri Road.
15. Part of Budh Vihar (Electrified).

West Circle:

16. Dabri Extn.
17. Q-Block Extn. Uttam Nagar.
18. T-Block, Uttam Nagar
19. Prem Nagar Ph. I,II and IV.
20. Rajapuri and Viswas Park at Uttam Nagar
21. F-Block, Sadh Nagar Part, II, Palam Colony.
22. Left out portion J Block, West Sagarpur.
23. Jankipuri Colony, Near Vill. Bindapur.
24. Left out portion Durga Park Colony.
25. D-Block, Dashrath Puri, Palam Road.
26. Left out portion Raghu Nagar, Pankha Road
27. Bindapur Extn. Uttam Nagar.
28. Left out portion Raj Nagar, Palam
29. Left out portion of Geetanjali
30. Gettanjali Extn. West Sagarpur
31. Partap Gardan, Bindapur Extn.
32. Raj Nagar Part-II Extn. Palam Colony.
33. Left out portion of Sitapuri Extn. Dabri Extn.

34. Elect. of Sewak Park Shiv Puri & G-Block

35. Palam Vihar Colony Matiyala Road

36. Elect. of Roshanpura Extn. Najaf Garh

37. GL Block, Usha Park, Hari Nagar.

38. Amar Colony, Nangloi.

39. Arvind Enclave, Nangloi.

40. Rattan Park, Nangloi

North Circle:

41. Indra Vikas Colony (Dhakha Johar Colony)

South Circle:

42. Viswakarma Colony.

43. Elect. of Pulpahladpur Colony.

44. Batla House

45. Abdul Fazal Enclave

46. Budh Vihar, Tajpur Pahari

47. Left out portion of Mahipal Pur

48. Hari Nagar Extn. Jaitpur

49. Left out portion of Batla House, 544 Mamin Street, Okhla

50. Noor Nagar Extn. Okhla.

51. Elect. of New Colony Basti (Harijan Basti) Okhla.

52. Elect. of Hari Nagar Extn. Saurabh Vihar, Jaitpur.

53. Elect. of B, C, D, and E Block, Jawahar Park, Devli Road.

54. Elect. of Durga Vihar, Devli Road

55. Elect. of I- Block, Hari Nagar Extn.

[*English*]

Doubling of Railway Lines in Kerala

849. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway lines in Kerala being doubled this year and the stages of construction work on each project;

(b) whether Government propose to provide more railway journey facilities in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) An alternative BG line has been proposed for construction between Ernakulam-Kayankulam. Of this Ernakulam-Alleppey (57 kms.) has already been commissioned on 15.10.89. Work on Alleppey-Kayankulam (43 Kms.) is in progress and is targetted for opening in 1991-92. When completed it will provide two single lines between Ernakulam and Kayankulam instead of conventional doubling one via Alleppey and the other via Kottayam—the existing route. Doubling on Kayankulam-Quilon (41 kms.) was approve in the Budget for 1989-90. The land acquisition work has started and work on Earth Work, Minor Bridges and Staff quarters has been commenced. The progress as on 30.11.1990 is 8%. Doubling on Quilong- Trivandrum Central (65%) was included in the Budget for 1990-91 and the final location survey for fixing the alignment on land is in progress. However, it may not be possible to complete any stretch on which

train operations can commence, this year.

(b) and (c). Provision/introduction of additional train facilities is a continuous process subject to operational feasibility, availability of resources and traffic justification.

Guruvayoor-Mangalore Railway Line

850. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the proposed Guruvayoor-Mangalore railway line project;

(b) the funds allotted for the railway line; and

(c) the details of the tentative plan of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) to (c). A railway line already exists between Kuttipuram and Mangalore. A survey was carried out for construction of Kuttipuram-Trichur (via Guruvayoor) railway line. Out of this, construction of Trichur-Guruvayoor is in progress for which an outlay of Rs. 8.00 crores has been provided during 1990-91. There is no proposal for construction of railway line from Guruvayoor to Kuttipuram (on Shoranur-Mangalore) at present.

SC/ST Backlong

851. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether backlong of reserved post meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various Railway zones has since been cleared;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any action plan has been prepared by railways to wipe out the backlong especially in higher cadres reserved for SC/STs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) The backlogs in recruitment in the reserved quotes for SCs and STs in posts controlled by Zonal Railways have been cleared except in a few cadres on certain zonal Railways, particularly in Group C posts in technical categories due to reasons such as non-availability of SC/ST candidates, non-completion of selection process due to disturbed conditions in certain areas, non-availability of vacancies, etc.

(b) and (c). The posts in higher cadres are filled by promotion. Some backlog exist in promotional categories and steps are being taken to clear this. However, there are certain constraints like (i) non-availability of suitable candidates in the feeder categories and (ii) restrictions imposed by orders/injunction of Supreme Courts, high Courts/CATs restraining Railway Administrations from making reservation for the SCs/STs in promotion in such cadres where the representation on the SCs/STs has reached the extent of 15% for SCs and 7-12% for STs of the cadres strength.

Clearance to Project and Production Targets of ONGC

853. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for crude oil and natural gas production during 1990-91;

(b) whether the Government have received any investment proposals from the

ONGC for the development of L-II and L-III reservoirs of Bombay High and for laying the additional pipeline form its South-base of Hazira;

(c) whether the proposal has since been cleared by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) The production targets of ONGC for crude oil during 1990-91 are given below:

	(MMT)
Crude Oil	32.12
NGL	0.88
	33.00

The target for production of Natural Gas during 1990-91 is 17.316 BCM.

(b) to (e). The proposal for development of L-II and L-III reservoirs of Bombay High are under examination of the Government. The Proposal for laying of additional pipeline from South Base in to Hazira has not been submitted to the Government by ONGC so far.

[*Translation*]

Damage Caused to Farmers Due to Breach in Ash Dam Project at Badarpur

854. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Kisanon Ko Muavja Dene Kas Nirdesh' appearing in 'Jansatta' dated 28 November, 1990;

(b) if so, the outcome of the directions issued to the authorities of the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(c) whether the farmers, whose crops have been destroyed due to the breach in the Ash dam of Badarpur Power station have not so far been paid compensation in full; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The National Thermal Power Corporation/Badarpur Thermal Power Station have not received any specific directions from the Lt. Governor of Delhi for payment of compensation to the affect farmers. Compensation can be paid by the concerned authorities only after assessment of the damages and the determination of the rate of compensation etc. which is being carried out by the Delhi Administration. Meanwhile, the Delhi Administration is releasing an amount of Rs. 1000/- per hectare to the affected farmers in the form of 'relief'.

[*English*]

Free Supply Offer of Crude by Iraq

855. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq Government offered to India, crude oil free of charge not only for

1990, but also for 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether India has accepted the offer and to what extent; and

(c) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (c). Iraq had offered supply of crude oil to India. In view of the economic sanctions imposed on Iraq under the Security Council Resolution 661, it is not possible to import oil from Iraq.

Charges for Catering Service in Rajdhani Express

856. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether meal charges included in the ticket for Rajdhani Express trains are the same for vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals and snacks; if so, the reason therefor;

(b) whether the Government propose to reduce charges for Vegetarian meals and snacks in Rajdhani Express trains; if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) to (c). The fare by Rajdhani Express is inclusive of catering charges. The difference in cost between vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals is marginal. Moreover, it is not desirable to have different fares for the same class of travel in the same train for the same destination. Hence there is no proposal to change the existing system.

Financing of New Power Projects of Rajasthan

858. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to set up and to finance new thermal, hydel nuclear and solar power generation units in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of respective share of the Union Government, State Government, International aid and private participation in the financing of these power projects; and

(c) the State-wise details of shortfall in estimated requirement and the existing availability of electricity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) and (b). The Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. The details of the new power projects to be taken up in Rajasthan and their mode of financing would be known only after the Eighth Plan has been finalised.

(c) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Actual power supply position for November, 90 and cumulative for April '90-Nov., '90

Figures in MU

Region/State system	*November, 1990*				*April, 90-Nov., '90*			
	Requirement	*Availability*	*Shortage*	*(%)*	*Requirement*	*Availability*	*Shortage*	*(%)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
Northern Region								
Chandigarh	42	42	0	0.0%	403	403	0	0.0%
Delhi	590	587	3	0.5%	5840	5796	44	0.8%
Haryana	670	643	27	4.0%	5920	5831	89	1.5%
Himachal Pradesh	122	122	0	0.0%	974	974	0	0.0%
Jammu & Kashmir	315	259	56	17.8%	1947	1844	103	5.3%
Punjab Incl. NFF	990	986	4	0.4%	11224	11075	149	1.3%
Rajasthan	1020	1006	14	1.4%	7170	7065	105	1.5%

Figures in MU

Region/State system	November, 1990				April, 90-Nov., '90			
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	(%)	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	2500	2220	280	11.2%	19255	17245	2010	10.4%
Total (N.R.)	6249	5865	384	6.1%	52733	50233	2500	4.7%
Western Region								
Gujarat	2000	1946	354	2.7%	14660	14181	479	3.3%
Madhya Pradesh	1700	1643	57	3.4%	11236	11036	200	1.8%
Maharashtra	3290	3185	105	3.2%	24820	23916	904	3.6%
Goa	53	53	0	0.0%	396	396	0	0.0%
Total (W.R.)	7043	6827	216	3.1%	51112	49529	1583	3.1%
Southern Region								
Andhra Pradesh	1700	1667	33	1.9%	13835	12688	1147	8.3%

Figures in MU

Region/State system	November, 1990				April, 90-Nov., '90			
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	(%)	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	1550	1200	350	22 6%	12320	9538	2782	22.6%
Kerala	559	559	0	0.0%	4441	0	0.0%	
Tamil Nadu	1800	1571	229	12.7%	14500	13677	823	5.7%
Total (S.R.)	5609	4997	612	10.9%	45096	40344	10.5%	
Eastern Region								
Bihar	565	408	157	27.8%	4400	3240	1160	26.4%
D.V.C.	620	464	156	25.2%	4890	3986	904	18.5%
Orissa	750	578	172	22.9%	5525	4315	1210	21.9%

Figures in MU

Region/State system	*November, 1990*				*April, 90-Nov., '90*			
	Requirement	*Availability*	*Shortage*	*(%)*	*Requirement*	*Availability*	*Shortage*	*(%)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
West Bengal	830	729	101	12.2%	6765	6187	578	8.5%
Total (E.R.)	2765	2179	586	21.2%	1580	17728	3852	17.8%
N. Eastern Region	260	252	8	3.1%	1989	1890	92	4.6%
All India	21926	20120	1806	8.2%	172503	159724	12779	7.4%

Recommendations of Power Ministers' Conference

859. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Power Ministers' Conference was held in New Delhi;

(b) whether Karnataka had suggested for the regional power tariff advisory committee as a measure to improve the liquidity of the electricity boards in the country;

(c) if so, whether all the State Governments accepted these recommendations; and

(d) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No suggestion was made by the Government of Karnataka regarding the setting up of Regional Power Tariff Advisory Committee as a measure to improve the liquidity of the Electricity Boards in the country. However, the State Power Ministers Conference held in New Delhi on the 11th and 12th September, 1990 had recommended the creation of Regional Tariff Advisory Committees.

(c) and (d). The above recommendation is under consideration of the Central and the concerned State Governments.

Setting up of Windmills in Eighth Plan

860. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARSIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wind mills proposed to be set up during the Eighth Plan;

(b) the State-wise target set up the Union Government or the State Governments thereon;

(c) the names of the States where these windmills are proposed to be set up; and

(d) the central assistance proposed to be sanctioned and the amount so far sanctioned to different States for that purpose State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) and (b). The number of Windmills to be set up in different States will depend on the final 8th Plan allocations.

(c) Wind surveys are underway in 19 States to identify locations for wind energy installations. Significant wind potential has been identified in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. In other States also, it is expected that suitable locations will be identified based on surveys currently underway.

(d) Central assistance to different States will depend on feasibility for specific locations in different States and 8th Plan allocations.

Villivakam and Annanagar Railway Line

861. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal for construction of Railway line between Villivakam and Annanagar;

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for the completion of the project; and

(c) the present stage of the project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Purchase of Airbus A-320 Deal

862. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:

Will the CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state refer to the reply given on 13 March, 1990 to Starred Question No. 5 and state the latest progress made so far regarding purchase of Airbus A-320?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): The matter is still under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Overcharging by Some Petrol pumps Dealers in Delhi

863. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of overcharging of prices printed on the tins of mobil oil, etc. by the petrol pump dealers in Delhi during the last 12 months; and

(b) the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) No case of overcharging was detected with regard to supply of mobile oil in tins. However, one case of overcharging was detected with regard to supply of loose mobile oil.

(b) Sales and supplies of petroleum products to the concerned retail outlet were suspended for 15 days.

Tidal Energy Prospects in Gujarat

864. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of further investigations and studies made to establish techno-economic feasibility of the tidal energy project in Gujarat;

(b) the comparative cost of tidal energy per unit vis-a-vis hydro energy per unit in France; and

(c) the estimated per unit cost of tidal energy in India as compared to that of hydro energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) The further investigations and studies to establish the techno-Economic feasibility of the tidal energy project in Gujarat mainly comprised:

— Under-water core drilling in the Hanstall creek where the main tidal barrage would be constructed.

— Ground survey to transfer the revised alignment through Naviwat and Hadkiya creeks.

— Drilling of 30 m deep bore holes on either banks of Hadkiya creek.

— Drilling of 50 m deep hole in dry dock area.

— Drilling of 10 m hand augur holes along the revised alignment on the embankment on Sathsaida bet.

(b) Recent cost comparison data between tidal energy per unit and hydro energy per unit in France is not available. However, the literature available in the Central Electricity Authority indicates that in 1973, the comparative cost of the tidal energy per unit from La Rance Tidal Power Plant in France and hydro energy per unit from EDF hydro power plants in France was as follows:—

(i) La Rance Tidal Power Plant :9.67 centime power Kwh

(ii) EDF hydro power plants :Varied from 4.7 to 8.0 centime per kwh.

(c) As per the estimates at December, 1987 price level, the cost of energy generation at power house bus-bars for the proposed Kachchh Tidal Power Plant in Gujarat has been estimated to be 96 paise per Kwh. The average cost of generation from conventional hydro projects based on the projects recently appraised by CEA varies from 50 paise to 85 paise per Kwh.

Passenger and Cargo Traffic at Indira Gandhi International Airport

865. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of passenger and cargo traffic handled at Indira Gandhi International Airport from January to November, 1990, month-wise;

(b) whether the profit earned at the airport during the said period exceeds the profits during the corresponding period in 1988 and 1989; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The financial year of the Authority is from 1st April, to 31st March. Whereas the provisional profit of Indira Gandhi International Airport for the period from April 1990 to November, 1990 is less than the profit fort the corresponding period of 1989, it is higher than the profit for corresponding period of 1988.

(c) Details of profit are as under:—

(Rupee in lakhs)

April to Nov., 90	April to November, 89	April to November, 88
2686.74	2887.58	2564.47

STATEMENT

Passenger & Cargo. Traffic at IGI Airport
(January to November, 90)

Month	*Passengers (in lakhs)*			*Cargo ('000) tonnes*		
	International	*Domestic*	*Total*	*International*	*Domestic*	*Total*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
Jan'90	2.57	2.91	5.48	7.9	3.1	11.0
Fab'90	2.32	2.66	4.98	7.5	2.5	10.1
March'90	2.54	2.69	5.23	8.1	3.2	11.3
Apr'90	2.24	2.65	4.89	9.0	2.6	11.6
May'90	2.10	2.79	4.89	8.2	2.7	10.9
Jun'90	2.16	2.76	4.92	8.0	2.9	10.9
Jul'90	2.25	2.38	4.63	8.0	2.7	10.7
Aug'90	2.42	2.91	5.33	7.1	3.0	10.1

Month	Passengers (in lakhs)			Cargo ('000) tonnes		
	International	Domestic	Total	International	Domestic	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sep'90	2.21	2.93	5.14	7.3	3.2	10.5
Oct'90	2.46	3.35	5.81	8.2	3.3	11.5
Nov'90	2.44	2.63	5.07	7.6	2.8	10.4
Total	25.71	30.66	56.37	86.9	32.1	119.0

Note : Data from August to November, 90 is provisional.

Bridge over Ganga at Digha

866. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether is a proposal to build a rail bridge over the Ganga at Digha (Bihar);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost for construction of the proposed bridge; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) and (b). An Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for a rail bridge across the river Ganga near Patna has been taken up.

(c) The estimated cost of the proposed bridge could be known only after the survey is completed.

(d) Further action in the project will depend upon the results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

Discovery of Oil and Gas Reserves

867. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has recently discovered some vast oil and gas reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(c) the approximate quantity of oil expected in the oil reserves discovered recently; and

(d) the steps taken to speed up exploration of those oil reserves?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) No, Sir. There have been recent discoveries by ONGC which may be called vast.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The oil reserves can be estimated only after delineation/assessment drilling is completed. This work has been expedited.

Improvement in Petroleum Situation

868. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the petroleum situation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Petroleum situation in the country is dependent on developments in the Middle East which have their impact on prices and availability of crude oil and petroleum products in the International Market. Uncertainty continues to prevail in the International Oil Market due to the current Iraq-Kuwait conflict. However, all efforts are being made to make available the petroleum products by maximising the imports of crude oil and petroleum products keeping in veiw the foreign exchange constraints.

Cost of Coal realised from U.P. Electricity Board

869. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount pending with the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board regarding the cost supplied to it from the various mines during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for non-payment of dues and the steps being taken to realise the dues from the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) The total amount due from Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board to Coal India Ltd. for coal supplies as at the beginning of last three financial years is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

	Total amount
As on	
1.4.88	183.16
1.4.89	388.56
1.4.90	600.96
1.11.90	503.92

(b) The main reason for non-payment of dues by UPSEB is financial constraints faced by them.

Steps being taken to realise the outstanding dues include:

(i) Regular follow up action by CIL and its subsidiaries to realise the outstanding dues from State Electricity Board.

(ii) All State Electricity Boards were advised to open Letter of Credit in favour of coal companies to cover future supplies. But response from them has so far been poor. Therefore, from 1.4.90 a system of linking supplies of coal progressively to advance payment to State Electricity Board having outstanding dues equivalent to two months' bill has been introduced. In case of State Electricity Board defaulting in observing this discipline, coal companies will be free to take coercive steps like curtailing or stopping supplies of coal to the power stations.

New International Airport in Gujarat

870. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI M.M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have carried out any study for locating/constructing a new international airport in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of study report; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) to (c). There is no plan under consideration to construct a new international airport in Gujarat. However, the existing airport at Ahmedabad is being upgraded to cater to international operations. It is proposed to start international flights from Ahmedabad with effect from 26 Jan. 1991.

Gas-Based Power Station at Gandhar

871. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from the Gujarat Government to install a gas-based power station at Gandhar; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to implement the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) and (b). The proposal for installation of gas based combined cycle plant of 615 MW at Gandhar received from the Gujarat Electricity Board has been techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs. 573.73 crores subject to certain conditions. The project is envisaged to be set up in the State Sector. The State Authorities could implement this project only after investment approval of the Planning Commission becomes available.

Lack of Facilities at Dimarpur Airport

872. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Dimapur airport lacks minimum facilities like generator, fans, drinking water etc. in the passengers lounge; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or likely to be taken remove such hardships being faced by the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) and (b). Flights to Dimapur are operated during the day time only and, therefore, generator for terminal building has not been provided. A generator, however, is available for operational requirements only. The local water supply is erratic. Water is drawn manually from a well and stored in receptacles for passengers' use. Since the storile lounge has a low ceiling, ceiling fans could not be provided but pedestal fans are provided during the summer months.

The National Airports Authority has plans to build a new terminal complex, subject to availability of land. The new terminal complex will have the required passengers facilities.

Cost Study of Amoxycillin Trihydrate

873. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was asked to conduct cost study of Amoxycillin Trihydrate;

(b) the names of the units whose products were studies and when; and

(c) what are the recommedations of the Bureau on both bulk drug and formulations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) After the promulgation of Drug Prices Control Order, 1987, BICP was required to study the cost structure of all the price controlled bulk drugs.

(b) and (c). BICP have brought to the notice of the Ministry that none of the manufacturers have furnished the details to them for the cost study of Amexycillin Trihydrate. The fixing of the price of this drug on suo-moto basis is therefore, receiving the attention of the Government.

Formulations under price control

874. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of formulations out of the first 120 formulations referred in Operational Research Group (ORG) under price control;

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring under price control rest of the formulations as their sale is more than Rs. 50.00 lacs per year;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (d). The price control of drugs is on the basis of the criteria laid down by the Kelkar Committee and is based on the turnover the bulk drugs not on the turnover of formulations. The Standing Committee in the Ministry is reviewing the position in regard to the bulk drugs having turn over more than Rs. 50 lacs.

LPG Agencies in Kohima and Dimapur

875. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present LPG dealers in Kohima and Dimapur are unable to meet the demand for cooking gas;

(b) if so, whether any new proposals for granting LPG agencies in Kohima and Dimapur are under consideration;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the district Headquarters in Nagaland where the Government propose to allot new LPG dealerships and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) to (d). A market survey conducted in this area by the Oil Industry has established the need for opening one more LPG distributorship each at Kohima and Dimapur. In addition, one LPG distributorship at Dimapur is in the process of being commissioned.

[*Translation*]

Superfast Train Between Satna and Bhopal

876. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no daily train service between Satna and Bhopal as a result of which the people of Vindhya region face much difficulty in going to the State Capital;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce a daily superfast train between Satna and Bhopal; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) to (c). A three tier second class slip coach running by 1027/1028 Varanasi-Dadar Express/1657/1658 Parasia-Bhopal Penchvalley Fast Passenger provide a daily overnight service between Satna and Bhopal. 1171/1172 Indore-Howrah bi-weekly Shipra Express also connect Satna directly with Bhopal. At present there is no proposal to introduce any additional train in this section.

[*English*]

Petrol/Diesel Pumps in Bangalore City

877. SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol/diesel pumps in Bangalore city separately;

(b) whether there is any agency to check adulteration in these petrol pumps;

(c) if so, the number of petrol/diesel pump outlets checked by the concerned agency; and

(d) the outcome thereof and the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) In Bangalore city 41 retail outlets sell only petrol, 6 only diesel and 99 both petrol and diesel.

(b) to (d). Regular inspections of these retail outlets are carried out by the officers of the respective oil companies individually as well as jointly and also by the concerned State Government authorities. During 1990, one case of adulteration of lubricants and one case of tampering with weights and measure seals were detected. Sales/supplies of all products to the concerned outlets were stopped for 15 and 6 days respectively in line with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

Railway Reservation Counter at Legislators' Home, Bangalore

878. SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Railway Reservation Counter at Legislators' Home, Bangalore for reserving berths for legislators;

(b) if so, the details of berths allotted to different trains for legislators therefrom;

(c) whether there is a proposal to increase the existing berths for legislators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present to increas the quota in view of limited availability of accommodation and full utilisation of the quotas at other quota-holding stations.

STATEMENT

Train No. & Name	AC 2 -tier	First Class	2nd Sleeper
1	2	3	4
2627 Karnataka Express	2	2	8
6530 Udyan Express	2	-	4
6530 Udyan Express (for Gulbarga)	-	-	6
6008 Madras Mail	-	2	4
6526 Nagercoil Express	-	-	4
2604 Trivandrum-Rajkot Exp.	-	-	4
2612 Banglaore-Howrah Express	-	-	3
2673 Bangalore-Guwahati Exp.	-	-	3
7086 Bangalore-Hyderabad Exp.	2	-	4
6592 Bangalore-Hospet Hampi Express	-	2	4

Train No. & Name	AC 2 -tier	First Class	2nd Sleeper
1	2	3	4
7807 Bangalore-Miraj Kittur Express	-	2	4
6201 Bangalore-Vasco Mail	-	2	4
6286 Bangalore-Mangalore Express/Fast Passenger	-	2	-
6583 Bangalore-Talguppa Malnad Express/Passenger	-	4	-
6583 Bangalore-Talguppa Malnad Express/Passenger (for Shimoga Town)	-	4	3
2638 Cochin-Ahmedabad Exp.	-	-	4
2603 Rajkot-Trivandrum Exp.	-	-	2

Electrification and Doubling of Bandel-Katwa Section

879. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for electrification and doubling of Bandel-Katwa section of the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for doubling of Bandel-Katwa section. As regards electrification of the section, feasibility and financial viability studies are in progress.

New Train Between Delhi and Howrah

880. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to introduce any new fast passenger train between New Delhi/Delhi and Howrah in view of heavy rush of passenger traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Operational and resource constraints. However, train No. 3213/3214-3283/3284 Ganga Yamuna Express presently running between Bhiwani and Danapur is being extended upto Sealdah providing an extra service between Delhi and Sealdah with effect from 25-1-91.

New Coach Factories

881. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Railway Coach Factories in different parts of the country in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Hyderabad has been identified for the establishment of such a factory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The need for manufacture of additional Coaches is under examination. This is tied up with several other issues, some of which are:

— Projection of requirements in future and existing capacities;

— optimum utilisation of resources for competing requirements;

— development of backward areas;

— redundancies in existing Railway Workshops etc. No final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

(d) Same as (b).

Assistance Offered by California Energy Commission for Power Plants

882. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the California Energy Comission recently visited India for exploring the possibility of setting up power plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) and (b). A representative from California Energy Commission had met officers of Department of Power for familiarising themselves with the details of scheme for private sector participation in power generation, transmission and distribution.

No proposal to set up power plants were discussed at this meeting.

Production Capacity of Linear Alkyl (Benzene (LAB)

883. SHRI ARIF BAIG: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies holding letters of intent for manufacture of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) are being allowed project finance through financial institutions;

(b) The existing licensed and installed capacity for LAB in the country;

(c) whether the existing capacity is adequate to meet the demand of LAB in the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons for allowing more companies to install LAB capacity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) Companies holding valid LOIs make applications for financial assistance and such application are decided by financial institutions on merits.

(b) The existing installed and approved capacity of LAB is as below:

COMPANY	*Licensed/installed capacity (In MTs)*	*Additional capacity New/Expansion (In MTs)*
1	*2*	*3*
I.P.C.L.	30,000	—
Tamilnadu Petroproducts Ltd	60,000	20,000
Reliance Industries Ltd	60,000	20,000
Hindustan Lever Ltd	—	80,000
M/s Nirma Pvt. Ltd	—	80,000
M/s Straw Products Ltd	—	80,000
Total installed/approved capacity	4,30,000	

(c) and (d). The existing capacity more or less matches the present demand for LAB. However, licensing of additional capacity is done keeping in view projected future demand and allowing for possible delays in project implementation.

[*Translation*]

Loss due to grounding of A-320 Airbuses

884. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
SHRI G.S BASAVARAJ:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire fleet of A-320 Airbuses was grounded after the Bangalore crash;

(b) the total loss suffered by the Indian Airlines as a result thereof;

(c) whether the flights of the said aircraft have been resumed; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety of these flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total loss to Indian Airlines during forty weeks of grounding is estimated at Rs. 171.60 crores.

(c) Between 7th September and 10th October, 1990, some of the A-320 aircraft were used for evacuation of our nationals from the Gulf region. Since 28 October, 1990 the A-320 aircraft have been reinducted in the external sector of Indian Airlines and from 3rd December, 1990 they have been reinducted in the domestic sector as well. The reinduction is proceeding in a phased manner.

(d) Every aircraft is checked thoroughly before take off in accordance with prescribed procedures. Furthermore, with regard to the A-320 aircraft, the snags that could be carried forward under the Minimum Equipment List (MEL) has been tightened and the period of carry forward has also been reduced from 672 to 48 hours. Also only snag free aircraft are allowed to be operated out of the base stations. There is no compromise whatsoever with safety of operation of any aircraft.

Generation and Requirement of Power

885. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise extent of power generated in the country during the last five years and the extent of requirement thereof;

(b) the extent of power generation during the current year and the extent of requirement thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to meet the power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is as under:—

Year	*Energy Generation (MU)*	*Energy Requirement (MU)*
1	*2*	*3*
1985-86	170,037	170,746
1986-87	187,605	192,356
1987-88	201,894	210,993
1988-89	221,125	223,194
1989-90	245,141	247,762
1990-91 (April-Nov.)	170,476	172,503

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

Amount Outstanding Against Drugs Companies

886. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount outstanding against various drug companies for the period from 1 January, 1984 to 31 December, 1989 under Drug Prices Equalisation Account, separately;

(b) the action being taken by the Government to realise the said amount; and

(c) the reasons for not realising the said amount from defaulter Drug Companies till 31 December, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): (a) A statement giving the details as asked for is attached.

(b) and (c). The matter relating to realisation of the amount due is regularly taken up with the concerned companies.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Tentative amount calculated for the period 31.12.83 after review (Rs. lakhs)	Amount deposited so far (Rs. lakhs)	Balance amount due (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
(A) *Supreme Court Case*				
1.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.	536.91	100.00	436.91
2.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.	2491.05	312.10	2178.95
3.	M/s. John Wyeth India Ltd. and M/s. Geoffrey Manners Ltd.	177.67 28.37	45.00	161.04
4.	M/s. Ethnor Limited	10.19	10.19	-
5.	M/s. Franco Indian Pharmaceuticals Limited and M/s. Griffon Limited	14.02	0.43	13.59
6.	M/s. Pfizer Limited	87.61	19.90	67.71

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Tentative amount calculated for the period 31.12.83 after review (Rs. lakhs)	Amount deposited so far (Rs. lakhs)	Balance amount due (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
7.	M/s. Anil Starch Products Ltd.	11.61	Nil	11.61
8.	M/s. S.G. Pharmaceuticals	205.36	Nil	205.36
9.	M/s. Tamilnadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals	37.97	Nil	37.97
10.	M/s. Merind Limited	781.58	Nil	781.58
		4382.34	487.62	3894.72

(B) *Details of tentative amounts assessed and recoverable under para 7(2) of DPCO, 1979.*

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed (Rs. lakhs)	Amount Deposited so far (Rs. lakhs)	Balance amount due (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
RIFAMPICIN					
1.	M/s. Biochem Pharmaceuticals	3/79 to 3/84	34.28	-	34.28
2.	M/s. Lyka Labs.	4/79 to 3/84	57.57	5.70	51.87
3.	M/s. Astra IDL Ltd.	82-83 to 5.84	24.11	2.41	21.70
4.	M/s Micro Labs.	79.80 to 82-83	2.24	-	2.24
5.	M/s Themis Chemicals Ltd.	82.3 to 83-84	36.31	-	36.31
6.	M/s. Alembic Chem. Labs.	81-82 to 83-84	38.73	3.80	34.93
7.	M/s. Bombay Drug House	80-81 to 83-84	1.73	-	1.73
8.	M/s. Pharmed Pvt. Ltd.	79-80 to 83-84	66.01	-	66.01
9.	M/s. Dolphin Labs.	1979 to 1983	18.11	-	18.11

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed (Rs. lakhs)	Amount Deposited so far (Rs. lakhs)	Balance amount due (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	M/s. Albert David Ltd.	11/81 to 9/83	3.91	3.91	Nil
11.	M/s. Pharma & Chemical Ind.	80-81 to 82-83	87.99	-	87.99
12.	M/s Cadila Labs. Pvt. Ltd.	79-80 to 83-84	76.52	7.50	69.02
13.	M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals	82-83 to 83-84	4.14	2.00	2.14
14.	M/s. Lupin Labs.	8/80 to 3/84	215.89	21.60	194.29
15.	M/s. Ranbaxy Labs.	4/79 to 6/84	36.23	3.63	32.60
16.	M/s. Wallace Pharmaceuticlas	4/82 to 2/84	2.82	0.29	2.53
17.	M/s Ethico Drug & Chem. Mfg. Co.	5/82 to 3/84	140.98	-	140.98

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed (Rs. lakhs)	Amount Deposited so far (Rs. lakhs)	Balance amount due (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticlas Ltd.	12/80 to 1/86	2.18	-	2.18
19.	M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	81-82 to 83-84	36.66	-	36.66
			886.41	50.84	835.57
DIPYRIDAMOL					
1.	M/s. German Remedies	4/79 to 7/84	59.95	59.95	Nil
GENTAMYCIN					
1.	M/s. Fulford I. Ltd.	79-80 to 2/84	194.62	50.00	144.62
2.	M/s. Biochem Pharma Limited	79-80 to 3-84	33.88	-	33.88
3.	M/s. Lyka Labs. Ltd.	78-79 to 3/84	17.47	1.75	15.72

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed (Rs. lakhs)	Amount Deposited so far (Rs. lakhs)	Balance amount due (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	M/s. Nicholas Labs.	79-80 to 3/84	53.03	10.00	43.03
			299.00	61.75	237.25
SALBUTAMOL					
1.	M/s. Khandelwal Ltd.	79-80 to 81-82	0.15	-	0.15
2.	M/s. Biddle Sawyer Pvt. Ltd.	4/79 to 3/83	142.74	-	142.74
			142.89		142.89
CLOFAZAMINE					
1.	M/s. S.G. Pharmaceuticals	4/79 to 3/84	5.01		5.01

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed (Rs. lakhs)	Amount Deposited so far (Rs. lakhs)	Balance amount due (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
AMPICILLIN & AMOXYCILLIN					
1.	M/s. Biochem Pharma Limited	79-80 to 83-84	11.80	-	11.80
OXYPHENYBUTAZONE					
1.	M/s. Tablets India Limited	79-80 to 83-84	9.49	-	9.49
METRONIDAZOLE					
1.	M/s. Boots Co. Ltd.	79-80 to 25.8.87	62.17	47.91	14.26
2.	M/s. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	79-80 to 83-84	7.82	-	7.82
3.	M/s. KSDPL	79-80 to 83-84	5.50	-	5.50
4.	M/s. Khandelwal Labs.	79-80 to 3/84	1.34	-	1.34

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed (Rs. lakhs)	Amount Deposited so far (Rs. lakhs)	Balance amount due (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	M/s. I.D.P.L.	79-80 to 3/84	20.33	-	20.33
			97.16	47.91	49.25
SULPHAMETHOXAZOLE					
1.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome	1979-80 to Feb. 1984	441.27	-	441.27
TRIMETHOPRIM					
1.	M/s. German Remedies	2/82 to 5/86	8.25	8.25	Nil
FLUCINOLONE ACETONIDE					
1.	M/s. Lyka Labs.	1979-80 to 25th Aug., 87	678.73	-	678.73
(C) *Amounts recovered in High Court cases*					
1.	M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals	N.A.		20.00	-

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed (Rs. lakhs)	Amount Deposited so far (Rs. lakhs)	Balance amount due (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	M/s. Glaxo	6635.00	819.00	5816.00	
(D)	*Amounts due against overcharging*				
1.	M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. now M/s. Parke Davis	106.36	55.49	50.86	
2.	M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd.		97.74	-	97.74
3.	M/s. I.D.P.L.		336.454	Nil	336.454
4.	M/s. A.P. Chemicals		25.43	Nil	25.43
5.	M/s. Malladi Drugs		116.30	Nil	116.30
6.	M/s. IDPL (Sulphadimidine)		37.30	Nil	37.30
7.	M/s. Krupa Traders		20.48	Nil	20.48
			740.06	55.49	684.57

Cancellation of A-320 Airbus flights

887. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Airbus A-320 flights which had to be cancelled due to some technical faults after Government's recent decision to resume its flights; and

(b) the details thereof with reasons for the snags?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) and (b). On 4.12.90 IO-805 scheduled to be operated by Airbus A-320 aircraft on Delhi-Bombay sector could not be operated due to defect in the Ground Power Control Unit (G.P.C.U.). Flight No. 805 was, however, operate by a B-737 aircraft.

Indian Airlines has operated 1064 scheduled commercial flights in the external and domestic sectors of its network between 28th October, 1990 and 6 January, 1991. No other A-320 flight had to be cancelled.

[*English*]

Power Plants at Ibrahimpatnam and Muddanur (A.P.)

888. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is planning to expand their Thermal Power Station at Ibrahimpatnam (Vijayawada);

(b) whether there is a proposal to commission a new Thermal Plant at Muddanur (Cuddapah): and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) to (c). A Feasibility Report for extension of Vijayawada Thermal Power Station located near the village Ibrahimpatnam in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh, envisaging installation of two units of 210 MW each under Stage-II has been techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) at an estimated cost of Rs. 585.76 crores. The work on this expansion project could start after it has received investment decision of the Planning Commission.

Unit-1 & Unit 2 of 210 MW each of Rayalseem Commission under Stage-I, are under execution by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB). These units are expected to be commissioned in 1993-94. A Feasibility Report for installation of two units of 210 MW each under Stage-II has been received by the CEA in September, 1990 from the APSEB. This proposal could be techno-economically appraised by the CEA only after all the essential inputs, such as water and coal availability, etc. are tied up and necessary clearances, including clearance from the environmental angle are obtained by the State Authorities.

Madras Aromatic Project

889. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the Madras aromatics project whose clearance was announced by the former Prime Minister in September, 1990; and

(b) the estimated cost of the project in September 1990 and its current estimate?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). A letter of intent was given to Madras Refineries Limited on 6th February, 1987 for setting up an aromatic complex at Madras. Since then a new company in the name of M/s National Aromatics and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has been incorporated to implement the project in the joint sector. The company has obtained necessary pollution control and environmental clearance from the State Government. Foreign Collaborator has also been identified. The estimated project cost, given by the company, as revised, is Rs. 1433 crores.

[*Translation*]

Free Rail Travel Facility to Girls

890. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide free rail travel facility of girls upto the age of 16 years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Corruption in Booking of Parcels

891. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4310 on 4 September, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information regarding corruption in booking of parcels has since been collected and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) and (b). Only one case of malpractices in parcel offices has been reported. It relates to irregularities in booking of parcels. Suitable disciplinary action will be taken if the charges are proved.

Seminar Organised to Solve Energy Crises

892. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Energy Planning Training Programme and South Asian Seminars had been organised in September, 1990 to solve the energy crisis;

(b) if so, the names of the participant countries in the seminar; and

(c) and major recommendations made to solve the energy crisis and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) to (c). A training programme on Energy Planning for South Asian Countries was organised by the Tata Energy Research Institute at New Delhi during September 10-15, 1990. Participants from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India participated in the training programme. No formal recommendation are reported to have been made in the training programme.

[*English*]

Shortage of Petroleum products

893. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government could stock adequate quantity of petroleum to meet the needs of the country when the Gulf Crisis started;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for acute shortage now;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

(d) whether Kerala Government made any protest when the Union Government increased fuel prices and cut the quota of the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Adequate stocks of petroleum products were available when the Gulf Crisis started. There is no acute shortage of petroleum products at present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Requests were received from Kerala Government for additional releases of petroleum products to meet the demand from the agricultural sector, fisheries sector and due to Sabrimala Pilgrimage Season.

Trivandrum as International Airport

894. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to declare Trivandrum as an international airport;

(b) if so, from what date and the action taken in this regard;

(c) the time by which it will be converted into fullfledged international airport;

(d) the facilities required to enable an airport to be declared as an international airport; and

(e) whether the State Government has fulfilled all the conditions required by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) to (c). Trivandrum has been declared as an international airport under the IAAI Act, 1971, with effect from 1.1.91 A Notification in this regard has been published in the Gazette of India dated 6th November, 1990.

(d) The facilities relating the Immigration, Customs and Health clearance are required at international airport. These facilities are available at Trivandrum airport since international air services are already being operated from there.

(e) The Central Government is authorised to suo moto to declare an airport as an International Airport and no condition is required to be fulfilled by the State Government for this purpose.

Allotment of Petroleum Products to Kerala

895. SHRI PALAI K.M MATHEW:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

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

(a) the month wise allotment of petro-

leum products to Kerala from January to October, 1990, commodity-wise;

(b) the allotment in November, 1990, commodity-wise;

(c) whether there was any reduction in the allotments to Kerala in these months as compared to other States like Haryana and Rajasthan;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to allot more quota to Kerala during the Sabarimala pilgrim season as a special case; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). An additional 2500 Kl HSD has been released for Kerala in January, 1991 to meet requriements during the Sabarimala Pilgrim season.

STATEMENT

Releases/Sales of petrol, diesel and kerosene to Kerala from January to November, 1990 are as follows

(Figs. in KL)

Month	*MS*	*HSD*	*SKO*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
January, 90	18925	77902	18250
February, 90	17414	68946	18080
March, 90	19006	78834	15018
April, 90	17332	66205	15719
May, 90	19175	80420	15731
June, 90	17702	68817	15774
July, 90	17310	63516	15907
August, 90	17908	71388	16738
September, 90	17184	64774	16738

(Figs. in KL)

Month	MS	HSD	SKO
1	2	3	4
October, 90	16765	66906	16595
November, 90	17621	70013	18911

[*Translation*]

Supply of Natural Gas from Bombay High

896. SHRI HARI BHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request for allocating 50 per cent natural gas from Bombay High and other places to Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which the gas is likely to be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) Proposals for allocating higher quantities of natural gas to units in Maharashtra have been received from time to time.

(b) and (c). Depending upon the availability, a quantity of about 18.55 MMSCMD of gas has been committed for supply to various consumers in Maharashtra State. The details are in the attached Statement. Some of these consumers are already taking supplies of gas. Supplies to other is related to their completion and readiness to receive and utilize the gas.

STATEMENT

Demand for supply of Natural Gas in Maharashtra

	Consumers	Quantity (In Million cubic meters per day)
	1	2
1.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers, Trombay	1.80
2.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers, Thal	3.00
3.	Heavy Water Project, Thal	0.15
4.	Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Ltd., Taloja	0.60
5.	Bharat Electronics Corporation, Taloja	0.03
6.	Tata Electric Company, Trombay	1.50
7.	Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Uran	3.00
8.	Hindustan Copper Limited	0.01
9.	Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex, Nagothane	0.60

	Consumers	Quantity (In Million cubic meters per day)
	1	2
10.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd./Hidustran Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	0.05
11.	C2/C3 Project	1.15
12.	LPG Plant	1.00
		12.89

In addition to the above, commitment additional 5.66 MMSCMD of gas to the various projects coming up in the state of Maharashtra has been made. The details are as under:

	Consumers	Quantity (MMSCMD)
	1	2
1.	Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Uran	1.50
2.	Bombay City Distribution	1.00*
3.	Grasim	0.75

	Consumers	Quantity (MMSCMD)
	1	2
4.	Kalyani Steel	0.75
5.	Nippon Denro	1.00

*further allocation to be considered in 9th Plan.

Setting up of Railway Out-Agency in Malegaon, Nasik

897. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received to setup a "Railway Out-Agency" in Malegaon (Nasik); and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Railway administration have invited tender applications in this regard. An out-agency would become functional as soon as suitable contractor is found to operate the same.

[*English*]

Haldia Petrochemical Project

898. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding implementation of Haldia Petrochemicals Project in West Bengal; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to complete the project at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). A fresh letter of intent for setting up Haldia Petrochemicals Complex comprising a naphtha cracker and various down stream unit, conforming to the prescribed minimum economic sizes has been issued to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (WBIDC) on August 10, 1990. The WBIDC is taking steps for implementation of the project.

Trains on Howrah-Bargachia Section

899. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for increasing the number of trains on Howrah-Bargachia EMU section on South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, local Passengers' Associations have proposed additional services in Howrah-Bargachia section instead of four (4) pairs of trains running at present.

(c) On examination the proposal was not found feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

Price of Petrol and Diesel

900. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI C.D. GAMIT:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:

SHRI K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:

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

(a) whether the international oil prices have come down;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel in view of the declining trend of petroleum prices in the international market;

(d) if so, when and to what extent;

(e) whether the Government also, propose to remove the Gulf surcharge imposed on petroleum products and if so, by what time;

(f) whether there is any proposal to increase the supply of petrol and diesel; and

(g) what other steps Government propose to take to meet the situation created by the gulf crisis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monthly spot prices of Dubai crude oil which has gone upto $37 per barrel on 28.9.1990 from $18.24 per barrel on 1.8.1990 has again come down to $ 22.41 per barrel on 21.12.1990.

(c) to (e). Though the price of crude oil in the international market has come down, they are still very high as compared to the prices before the Gulf Crisis when they were around US $ 15-16 per barrel. Further, the position is still very volatile and uncertain and it is not possible to assess the likely price trends even in near future. There is therefore, no proposal at present to withdraw the Gulf Surcharge imposed on petroleum products. There is also no proposal to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel now.

(f) Supplies of Petroleum products including petrol and diesel are continuously reviewed and supplies are maintained, keeping in view the demand and availability of petroleum products.

(g) To meet the situation arising from Gulf crisis, Government had approached all the term suppliers to advance the deliveries and supply additional quantities of crude oil. Possibilities for additional supplies of crude oil from term suppliers have also been explored and the Government was able to get additional supplies of crude oil from terms supplies after ten Gulf crisis started.

[*Translation*]

Training of Pilots in France

901. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for sending pilots abroad for training;

(b) the number of pilots sent for training to France during the last three years year-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) The criteria

fixed for sending pilots abroad for training very depending upon the type of aircraft on which training is to be provided by the manufacturers and the nature of such training.

(b) and (c). The number of pilots sent to France and the expenditure incurred on their training by India Airlines and Air-India during the last 3 years areas under:—

Number of pilots sent/Expenditure incurred on their training

	Indian Airlines No. of Expend		*Air India No. of Expend.*	
Year	*pilots*	*(Rs.)*	*pilots*	*(Rs.)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1988	—	—	128	156.36 lacs
1989	142	133.12 lacs	—	—
1990	10	9.90 lacs	—	—
	152	143.02 lacs	128	156.36 lacs

Construction of Air Strips in Hill Areas of U.P.

902. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct small air strips and introduce air taxi service is the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the by what time and the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) There is no plan under consideration to construct any new air strip in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The construction of new airports and their maintenance requires heavy capital investments. They have to be based on traffic demand and viability.

Appointment of Engineer-helpers in Indian Airlines, Eastern Region

903. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates belonging to scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes appointed as Engineer-helpers in Eastern Region in the Indian Airlines during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total number of candidates appointed upto 31 December, 1990 out of the panel lapsing on July, 1991;

(c) the reasons for not appointing rest of them so far; and

(d) the time by which the remaining

helpers on the existing panel selected on the basis of tests held in 1988 will be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) The total number of SC & ST candidates appointed as Engineer-helpers in the Eastern Region by Indian Airlines during the last 3 years is as under:—

Year	*SC*	*ST*
1	*2*	*3*
1988	—	—
1989	17	5
1990	7	4

(b) Upto 19th December, 1990, 104 candidates have been appointed from the panel which is valid upto July 1991.

(c) Other candidates could not be appointed for want of vacancies.

(d) Appointments of the remaining candidates will depend upon availability of vacancies during the validity of the panel.

Use of Natural Gas in Place of LPG

904. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

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

(a) whether the use of natural gas in place in L.P.G. can be more convenient and economical in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken appropriate steps to make necessary arrangements in this regard in the metropolitan cities of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) The use of natural gas in place of LPG can be more convenient and economical under certain conditions and circumstances.

(b) and (c). Natural gas is being supplied as a domestic fuel in Baroda, Bharuch, Ankleshwar, Sibsagar Duliajan and Moran. Commitments of natural gas have also been made for city supply schemes in Agartala, Bombay and Surat. Feasibility studies for supply of natural gas have been undertaken by GAIL with respect to Delhi, NOIDA and Kanpur.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Additional Train Services in Bombay-Dadar-Manmad Section

905. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the heavy traffic between Bombay-Dadar-Manmad and vice versa on the Central Railway and long distance trains not able to accommodate all passengers in the section, Government propose introduction of additional trial services on this section;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) There is no proposal immediately to introduce any additional train in Bombay/Dadar-Manmad section.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Presently not feasible due to operational resource constraints.

Stoppage of Goa Express and Karnataka Express at Belapur

906. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been persistent demand for stoppage of Goa Express an Karnataka Express at Belapur Railway Station of Central Railway; and

(b) the steps being taken to have was stoppage there in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Examined but not found feasible.

Additional Coaches in 1001/1002 Panchavati Express

907. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of first Class Chair car on 1001/1002 Panchavati Express;

(b) whether the present capacity of First Class Chair car is quite inadequate and there is demand for introduction of two additional coaches in the said trains; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) The present capacity of First Class Chair car on 1001/1002 Panchvati Express is Sixty seats.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some demands for providing additional first class accommodation have been received.

(c) It is presently not feasible to attach additional First Class Chair cars on the train due to limited availability of such coaches on Railways.

Reinstatement of dismissed Railway Employees

908. SHRI A.K ROY:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI G.S BASAVARAJ:
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI MONORANJAN SUR:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to reinstate the railway employees dismissed under Rule 14 (ii) of the Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken for its implementation;

(c) whether any list has been submitted

to Government by different organisations of the railway employees;

(d) if so, the category-wise number thereof;

(e) the total number of employees, zone-wise dismissed u/r 14 (ii);

(f) the number of employees being considered for reinstatement and its impact on Government in financial terms?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). No, Sir, the previous Government did not take any final decision. However, the entire matter is under consideration at present.

(c) and (d). Lists have been received from some organisations of Railway employees. However, complete information pertaining to all the Raiwlays is not given in these lists.

(e) A statement is attached.

(f) This would arise only after the entire matter is considered.

STATEMENT

Railway	*Number of ex-employees who, at present, stand dismissed/removed from service from 1.4.1980 and onwards under rule 14 (ii) of Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules for participation in trade union agitations*
1	*2*
Eastern	80
Northern	162
Northeastern	74
Northeast Frontier	2
Southern	5
South Central	48
South Eastern	40
Western	3
Total	414

Production and Consumption on Petroleum Products

909. SHRI A.K. ROY:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) the year-wise details of the consumption of petroleum products in the country and the indigenous production during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of demand of petroleum products being met from domestic production;

(c) the consumption in different sectors during the same period;

(d) the foreign exchange needed to cover up the gap, between the production and the consumption in the coming years;

(e) the percentage of saving in consumption after adopting various measures;

(f) whether any study or assessment has been made about the saving of fuel if the roads of the country in the traffic intensive zones are kept in good condition; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) Statement-I is attached.

(b) About 93% of the total demand of petroleum products was met from domestic production from refineries in 1989-90.

(c) Statement-II is attached.

(d) In view of the undertain situation prevailing in the International Oil Market at present, it is difficult to project the requirement of foreign exchange for import of crude oil and petroleum products in the coming years.

(e) The growth in consumption of petroleum products has declined from 9.4% during July-November, 1989 to 1.5% during July-November, 1990. Additional 1.7 million tonnes of petroleum products would have been consumed during July-November 1990 in case growth in consumption was at the same level as in the corresponding in consumption was at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(f) and (g). "The Road user cost study" completed in 1982 indicates that the following fuel savings can be achieved through improvement in the road conditions.

	Nature of Improvement	*Fuel Saving %*
(i)	Widening single lane pavement to intermediate width and improving its riding quality.	5%
(ii)	Widening single lane pavement to two lanes with minor improvement in riding quality.	6%
(iii)	Widening single lane pavement to two lanes, strengthening the pavement and improving riding quality.	10%
(iv)	Strengthening weak bituminous pavement and providing superior bituminous surfacing.	5%

STATEMENT-I

The year wise consumption of petroleum products in the country for the last three years is given below:

Year	*Consumption (MMT)*
1	*2*
1987-88	46.4
1988-89	50.1
1989-90	54.1

The indigenous production from refineries for the last three years is given below:

Year	*Production (MMT)*
1	*2*
1987-88	45.6
1988-89	46.8
1989-90	50.1

STATEMENT-II

The consumption of major petroleum products in different sectors is indicated below:

Sector-wise consumption of major petroleum products

(Figs. in TMT)

		1987-88	*1988-89*	*1989-90*
1.	LPG			
	Domestic	1415	1592	1839
	Commercial/Industry	243	326	376
	Others	28	43	51
	Total	1686	1961	2266
2.	NAPHTHA			
	Fertilizers	2064	2373	2287
	Petrochemicals	754	894	971
	Others	34	66	77

(Figs. in TMT)

		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	Total	2852	3333	3335
3.	DIESEL			
	Railways	1375	1440	1455
	Waterways	152	152	184
	Other Transport (Incl. Agriculture)	13833	15126	16667
	Power Generation	209	134	126
	Industry	1500	1345	1511
	All Sectors	17657	18704	20697
4.	FURNACE OIL			
	Transport	416	452	381
	Plantation/Food	130	150	161

(Figs. in TMT)

		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	Power Generation	636	607	692
	Industry	2765	3152	3055
	Others	244	166	199
	Total	4191	4527	4488
5.	LSHS/HHS			
	Transport	2	2	3
	Plantation/Food	36	33	44
	Power Generation	1659	1572	1630
	Industry	2242	2231	2730

(Figs. in TMT)

	1987-88	*1988-89*	*1989-90*
Others	14	11	19
Total	3953	3849	4426

Note: The data for 1989-90 are provisional.

Development of Neelam Oil Field

910. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Propose to develop the Neelam oil field located South-West of Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Neelam field is expected to yield 63.19 million tonnes of oil and 8.558 billion cu. mts. of gas over a period of 21 years. The plateau rate of production would be 4 million tonnes per annum for a period of six years.

(c) The reason for developing the Neelam field is that it would significantly add to the production of oil and gas in the country.

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(c) The reason for developing the Neelam field is that it would significantly add to the production of oil and gas in the country.

Report of Court of Enquiry Into Airbus A-320 Crash at Bangalore

911. SHRI DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the court of enquiry has completed its enquiry into the 14 February, 1990 Airbus A-320 crash;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed thereon;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to ensure safety of Airbus A-320; and

(d) the details of the claims filed and settled as a result of crash so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report has been received on 3.12.1990 and is presently under the consideration of the Government.

(c) The Technical Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Air Marshal S.S. Ramdas has made certain recommendations for the safe operation of the A-320 fleet. These recommendations relate to:

(i) Training of of Pilots

(ii) Training of 'A' and 'C' Engineers

(iii) Maintenance infrastructure

(iv) Maintenance/Operating procedures and use of Minimum Equipment List (MEL)

(v) Integrated Management System to coordinate all the activities related to rectification of the deficiencies noted.

Indian Airlines has taken adequate steps to implement these recommendations.

(d) 99 claims from the relatives of deceased passengers and incurred passengers have been received. Out of these, 85 claims amounting to Rs. 316.37 lakhs have been settled.

Appointment of US Consultants for Production of Engineering Plasters

912. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed American consultants to help India plan for becoming a global cost competitive producer of engineering plasters;

(b) if so, whether U.S. Government Trade Development programme has agreed to fund their appointments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). An agreement under the U.S. trade development Programme has been singed for assistance of US $ 290,000 to finance the cost of services required for a feasibility study on the expansion of manufacture and use of engineering plastics in India.

ONGC Expertise In Foreign Countries

913. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to give its expertise to some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the countries to which it is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). ONGC has in the past given expertise in petroleum exploration to Tanzania, Mauritius, Seychelles, Belieze (Central America) and has offered consultancy services to the national oil companies of Abu Dhabi, Malaysia, Vietnam and Thailand. Consultancy services to the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company are being continued at their request. The Seychelles National Oil Company has also requisitioned an expert in Geophysics from ONGC.

Modernisation and Execution of Coal Projects in Eighth Plan

914. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India has any proposal to modernise and execute some new coal projects during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the name of the coal mines proposed to be modernised;

(c) the number of new coal mines proposed to be executed;

(d) the amount earmarked towards the modernisation and execution programme; and

(e) the production envisaged with the modernisation and execution of new coal mines by the end of the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) to (e). On the basis of the Report of the Working Group on Coal & Lignite Coal India Ltd. have identified new projects as well as other projects for reorganisation/modernisation during the 8th plan. There are 39 projects identified for modernisation during the 8th plan names of which are given in the attached statement. Another 99 new coal projects have ben identified for being taken up during the 8th plan. These are apart from on-going modernisation schemes and other new projects under implementation. These projects are expected to contribute about 28 m.t. of additional coal production in the terminal year of the 8th plan (1994-95). Since the 8th Five Year Plan has not been finalised so far amount of funds required for these projects is still to be defined.

STATEMENT

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

1. Tilaboni
2. Shankarpur
3. Namrakonda
4. Kumardihi
5. Bharatohak
6. New Ningha
7. Haripur
8. Purushattampur
9. Sripur
10. Chora Ph. II
11. Jambad
12. Bansra

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

13. Muraidih Expn.
14. Kustore
15. Gopalichak IX Spl.
16. Dharmaband Scheme
17. Keshalpur O C

Central Coalfields Ltd.

18. Topa O C
19. Kedla O C
20. Jharkhand O C
21. Gidi 'A' OC
22. K.D. Expn. OC
23. Karkatta OC
24. Kargalli O V
25. Bokaro-Chalkari O C
26. Kathara Ph.II
27. Saunda 'D' U G

Northern Coalfields Ltd.

28. Dudhichua Expn.

Western Coalfields Ltd.

29. Rajur U G

30. Nakoda U G

31. Inder U G

32. Pipla U G

South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

33. Nawapara U G

34. Bisrampur U G

35. Kachandi U G

36. Jagannath Ph. Expn.

North Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

37. Ledo

38. Tipong

39. Baragolai Expn.

Tack Renewal in Rajasthan

915. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for track renewal in Seventh plan and the actual achievement in Rajasthan; and

(b) the tentative plan for doubling of railway lines in Rajasthan in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) The aggregate target for track renewals for the Seventh Plan for the Indian Railways was 18,500 kms. As targets are fixed zonal railway-wise and not state-wise, no separate targets were fixed for Rajasthan. A total of 1244 kms. of track has been renewed in Rajasthan during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) 28 kms. of track is sanctioned for doubling in Rajasthan, at present.

Proposal to Set up Petrol-Chemical Industry in Rajasthan

916,. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals to setup some petro-chemical industries both in the public and private sector at different places of Rajasthan are pending at various stages with the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details of these proposals;

(c) the various stages where the proposals are pending; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the clearance of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) to (d). Applications for industrial licence for the manufacture of various petrochemicals, including those of projects proposed to be located in Rajasthan, are received from time to time. These are examined and decided upon on techno-economic consideration, in line with existing policies, as a continuous process.

Train Accidents

917. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred between January 1, 1990 and 31 October, 1990;

(b) the reasons of those accidents; and

(c) the details of steps taken to control such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) There were 468 train accidents during the period 1.1.90 to 31.10.90

(b) The accidents occurred primarily due to staff failure, failure of persons other than railway staff and equipment failure.

(c) Some of the important steps taken to control such accidents are:—

(i) Induction of technical devices to aid the human element.

(ii) Improvement in quality of out-turn from the workshops.

(iii) Intensive and frequent inspections of sensitive installations.

(iv) Monitoring the performance of the staff of the critical safety category such as drivers, guards, station masters, etc.

(v) Intensive training including psychological checks of staff in operational categories.

(vi) Surprise checks against carriage of inflammable/explosive material in passenger trains.

(vii) Provision of whistle boards/ speed breakers and road signs at the approaches of unmanned level crossings and improving visibility for road users and train drivers.

[*Translation*]

Samastpur-Darbhanga Railway Line

918. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allocated in the current financial year for the construction of Samastipur-Darbhanga broad gauge railway line of North-East Railway has been utilised; and

(b) if so, the main places and the items on which this amount has been spent or is being spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) and (b). Work preparatory to taking up construction viz. preparation of detailed plans and designs for yards and bridges has been commenced. Upto end of Sept., 90 an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs has been spent out of the allocation of Rs. 4.09 cores for the current year.

Chitauni-Bagha Bridge

919. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work at Chhitauni-Bagha Bridge, North-Eastern Railway have started;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) the funds allocated for this project during 1990-91 and the amount spent thereon as on 30 November, 1990; and

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is likely to be completed in 1993-94 subject to availability of funds, including timely contributions from the co-shares viz. Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of U.P. and Govt. of Bihar in the current and following years.

(c) Out of Rs. 13.03 crores allocated for 1990-91, and amount of Rs. 64 crores has been spent upto Nov.'90.

(d) Estimated cost is Rs. 154.65 crores, at present.

Setting up of Thermal Power Plants in Uttar Pradesh

920. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board for setting up of two thermal power plants in Velthera road in district Balai in Uttar Pradesh is under consideration of Government;

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

(c) the total amount likely to be incurred on these plants; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) to (d). A Feasibility Report in respect of installation of a Thermal Power Project (3 x 210 MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 982.2 crores at Belthera Road in Ballia district, was received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in December, 1988 from the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) for techno-economic appraisal. In view of the techno-economic advantage of having a larger unit size of 250 MW, the UPSEB has undertaken to revise the feasibility report of the proposed station to 3 x 250 MW. The proposal could be considered for techno-economic appraisal only after the revised feasibility report is received from the UPSEB. The proposed scheme has been identified for yielding benefits during the time-frame 1995-2000.

[*English*]

Loss Due to Agitation and Cancellation to Trains

921. SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY:
SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the loss of revenue and damage caused to the Railways due to the anti-Mandal Commission and other agitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total loss suffered by the Railways on account of damage of railway properties and also due to cancellation of trains separately;

(c) the number of trains cancelled due to agitation;

(d) the what extent the position has

since improved; and

(e) the steps being taken to overcome the loss suffered by the Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) and (b). Exact assessment of loss suffered cannot be quantified precisely; it is approximately Rs. 100 crores.

(c) 5502 due to anti-reservation agitation.

(d) At present no train is cancelled on this account.

(e) No concrete proposal has yet been formalised.

Decrease in Demand of Petroleum & Products

922. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

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

(a) whether the demand of petroleum and petroleum products has fallen since June, 1990, when the Government had introduced a series of measure to conserve petroleum products much before and Gulf Crisis began;

(b) if so, the details thereof, commodity wise; and

(c) the saving of foreign exchange due to less demand of petroleum and petroleum products separately?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). The growth in consumption of petroleum products has declined since July , 1990. The growth was 1.5% in July-November, 1990 compared to 9.4 in July—November, 1989.

(c) An additional quantity of about 1.7 million tonnes of petroleum products would have been consumed during July-November, 1990 in case in growth was at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year The saving in foreign exchange can not be fully assessed due to large fluctuations in the international price of crude oil and petroleum products in the recent past.

Private Sector Participation in Power Generation

923. SHRIMATI T. MANEMMA:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether twenty-eight firms have submitted their plans for setting up of power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the proposals;

(c) whether these power projects have been considered and approved by the Union Government;

(d) the number and names of private sector organisations which are to set up power projects in the country;

(e) the names of the State where these power projects by private sector will be allowed during 1990-91;

(f) whether the involvement of private

sector parties in power generation will have any impact on the power generation situation in the country; and

(g) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): (a) to (g). Several private sector entrepreneurs have evinced interest in setting up power projects, as listed in statement. Only 8 (Eight) Feasibility Reports for Power Projects have been submitted to the CEA. Out of these 4 (four) Projects have been techno-economically cleared. These are GIPCL (144 MW), AECO (Vatwa) 99 MW, CESC Southern Generating Station (135 MW), AP Gas Power Corporation, Vijayeswaran (99 MW) are being implemented. The other 4 projects are Tata Electric Company's OCGT Trombay 180 MW, and Bihar Pumped storage 150 MW, Bombay Suburban Electric Supply's Dahanu 500 MW in West Bengal are under techno-economic examination by the Central Electricity Authority.

The private sector participation is expected to bring in additional resources into power generation and distribution which may augment availability of power and bridge to the extent possible the shortfall in generation.

STATEMENT

Details of Power Projects from Twenty Eight firms for setting up of Thermal, Coal, Lignite, Oil Gas and Hydel Power Stations in Eleven States in Private Sector

S.No.	State	Region	Agency	Type	MW	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rajasthan	NR	CS Chittorgarh	Coal	420	F.R.N.S
2.	Himachal Pradesh	NR	Kusum, Kusum HE	Hydel	300	F.R.N.S
3.	Uttar Pradesh	NR	HINDALCO TPS	Coal	600	F.R.N.S
4.	Maharashtra	WR	TATA, Bhira PS	Hydel	150	Under TEC
5.	Maharashtra	WR	BSES, Dahanu	Coal	500	Under TEC
6.	Maharashtra	WR	CSCPL, Ship/Barge	Oil	110	F.R.N.S
7.	Maharashtra	WR	Lloyds, GBS	Gas	330	F.R.N.S
8.	Maharashtra	WR	Nippon Dendro	Coal	420	F.R.N.S
9.	Maharashtra	WR	Ballarpur Ind.	Coal	500	F.R.N.S
10.	Maharashtra	WR	Tata, Trombay	Gas	180	Under TEC

S.No.	State	Region	Agency	Type	MW	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	WR	Martin TPS	Coal	500	F.R.N.S
12.	Gujarat	WR	NDDB, Sumarkha	Gas	236	F.R.N.S
13.	Gujarat	WR	GIPCI, CCGT	Gas	144	TEA/OG
14.	Gujarat	WR	AECO, Vatwa, CCGT	Gas	99	TEA/CG
15.	Andhra Pradesh	SR	Richman Silk GBS	Gas	N.I.	F.R.N.S
16.	Andhra Pradesh	SR	SFPL. Sancheti GBS	Gas	N.I.	F.R.N.S
17.	Karnataka	SR	LKPC, Coal TPS	Coal	250	F.R.N.S
18.	Tamil Nadu	SR	SEDCO, Coal TPS	Coal	420	F.R.N.S
19.	Tamil Nadu	SR	GM Swami & Associate, LTPS	Lig.	210	F.R.N.S
20.	Tamil Nadu	SR	—do—	Gas	1000	F.R.N.S
21.	Andhra Pradesh	SR	APGPC, VIJAYESWARAM	Gas	99	TEA/OG

S.No.	State	Region	Agency	Type	MW	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Andhra Pradesh	SR	ABAN. KRISHNAGODAVARI	Gas	150	F.R.N.S
23.	West Bengal	ER	CESC, BUDGE BUDGE	Coal	500	Under TEC
24.	Orissa	ER	INDAL TPS	Coal	67.5	F.R.N.S
25.	Orissa	ER	LKPC, Daitry TPS	Coal	260	F.R.N.S
26.	West Bengal	ER	CESC, S. Gen. Station	Coal	135	TEA/OG
27.	N.I.	NI	DCL, Coal or Gas	Gas	N.I.	F.R.N.S
28.	N.I.	NI	SFGC, Gas Based PP	Gas	N.I.	F.R.N.S
				Total	8480.50	

N.B. F.R.N.S. : Feasibility Report Not Submitted
N.I. : Not Indicated
Under TEC: Under Techno-Economic Clearance
TEA: Techno-Economically Approved
OG: Ongoing

12.00 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

Observation regarding receipt of Notice from High Court of Delhi

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to make an announcement, please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that on 4 January, 1991 a notice has been received from the Registrar of the High Court of Delhi, in the matter of Civil Writ Petition No. 3323 of 1990, regarding the Sixty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1986-87), requiring the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, to appear before the High Court personally or through counsel to show cause against the admission of the Writ Petition.

As per well established practice and convention of the House, the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, has been asked not to respond to the notice. The Minister of Law and Justice is being requested to take such action as he may deem fit to apprise the High Court of the correct constitutional position and the well established conventions of the House.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The High Court Judges Travelling Allowance Amendment Rules, 1990 and Review on the working of and Annual Report of Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. for 1989-90

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the High Court Judges Travelling Allowance Amendment Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 426 in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1993/91]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1994/91]

Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses Procedural Amendment Rules 1990 and Notification under Delhi Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, 1989 etc.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses (Procedural) Amendment Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 977 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the

Lighthouse Act,1927. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1995/91]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. SECE (3)/90/Tpt/88 (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 25th January, 1990 fixing the date of effectiveness of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1989 as 1st February, 1990 issued under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the said act. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1996/91]

(3) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SECE (3)/89/Tpt/171 in Delhi Gazette dated the 25th January, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) of and (3) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1997/91]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1998/91]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1999/91]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2000/91]

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 28th December, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 253 by Sarvashri Harish Rawat and Madhav Rao Scindia regarding Amendment to New Motor Vehicles Act and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2001/91]

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Review on the working of Annual Report of Biecco Lawrie Ltd. for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 791 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1990.

(ii) The Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 792 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1990.

(iii) The Furnance Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) Amendment Order, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 793 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1990.

(iv) The Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Order, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 794 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1990.

(v) The Kerosene (Restriction on use and Fixation of Price) Amendment Order, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 795 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1990. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2002/91]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Biecco Lawrie Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2003/91]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the IBP Company Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the IBP Company Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2004/91]

(c) (i) Review by the Government join the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Co-

chin Refineries Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2005/91]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gas Authority of India Limited, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gas Authority of India Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2006/91]

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil India Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2007/91]

(3) A copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and sessions of Lok Sabha—

(i) Statement No. XXVI—Fourteenth Session, 1984. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2008/91]

(ii) Statement No. XVI—Fifteenth Session, 1984. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2009/91]

Seventh Lok Sabha

(iii) Statement No. XXV—Fourth Session, 1985. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2010/91]

(iv) Statement No. XXIX—Fifth Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2011/91]

(v) Statement No. XXVII—Sixth Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2012/91]

(vi) Statement No. XXVI—Seventh Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2013/91]

(vii) Statement No. XXVII—Eighth Session, 1987. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2014/91]

(viii) Statement No. XIII-II Part of Eighth Session, 1987. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2015/91]

(ix) Statement No. XXII—Ninth Session, 1987. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2016/91]

(x) Statement No. XX—Tenth Session, 1988. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2017/91]

(xi) Statement No. XVI—Eleventh Session, 1988. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2018/91]

(xii) Statement No. XIII—Twelfth Session, 1988. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2019/91]

(xiii) Statement No. XII—Thirteenth Session, 1989. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2020/91]

(xiv) Statement No. IX—Fourteenth Session, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2021/91]

Eighth Lok Sabha

(xv) Statement No. VII—First Session, 1989. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2022/91]

(xvi) Statement No. VI—Second Session, 1990. [Placed in Library *See* No LT—2023/91]

(xvii) Statement No. II—Third Session [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2024/91]

Ninth Lok Sabha

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Cancer Institute, Madras, Paster Institute of India, Coonoor and Hindustan Latex Ltd. for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cancer Institute, Madras, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cancer Institute, Madras, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2025/91]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paster Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Paster Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2026/91]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section

619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2027/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras for 1988-89 and 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): On behalf of Shrimati Maneka Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1988-89.

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1988-89.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India Madras, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2028/91]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Padmaja Naidu Himalyan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2029/91]

National Airport Authority Regulation, 1989, A Statement correcting the reply to USQ No. 34 dated 7 August 1990 and Annual Report of and Review on the working of Air India, Bombay for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the National Airports Authority (Management of Airports) Regulations, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SEC 9:2:4 in

Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 under section 40 of the National Airports Authority Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2030/91]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Pawan Hans Limited for the years 1986-87 to 1989-90 and of the Vayudoot Limited for the years 1987-88 to 1989-90 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2031/91]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 7th August, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 34 by Sarvashri Ashok Anandarao Deshmukh, Gopinath Gajapathi, Ganga Charan Lodhi and A. Vijayaraghavan, M.Ps regarding profit/loss of National Airlines. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2032/91]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Air India, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Air India, Bombay, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2033/91]

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Air India, Bombay, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2034/91]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 24 and sub-section (2) of section 25 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2035/91]

(7) (i) A copy of the Report of the Court of Inquiry on the accident to Indian Airlines Airbus A-320 aircraft VTEPN on the 14th February, 1990 at Bangalore (Hindi and English versions)

(ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of the Action taken on the above Report.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report of the Court of Inquiry on the accident to Indian Airlines Airbus A-320 aircraft VT-EPN on the 14th February, 1990 at Bangalore. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2036/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited, for the year 1989-90.

(2) Annual Report of the India Railway Finance Corporation Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2037/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training for 1989-90 and Annual Report of and Review on the working of Sangeet Natak Akademi for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2038/91]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2039/91]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for one year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2040/91]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1988-89.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2041/91]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1988-89.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2042/91]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1988-89.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2043/91]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2044/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Indian Tourism Development Corporation Limited for 1989-90 and Annual Report of Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited

Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2045/91]

(2) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2046/91]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2046A/91]

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2047/91]

(iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, catering Technology and Applied Butrition, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2048/91]

(v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2049/91]

(vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Ahmedabad, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2050/91]

(vii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Banglore, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2051/91]

(viii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Man-

agement, catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2052/91]

(ix) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2053/91]

(x) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2054/91]

(xi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2055/91]

(xii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Lucknow, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2056/91]

(xiii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Aligarh for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2057/91]

(xiv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Guwahati, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2058/91]

(xv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Gwalior, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2059/91]

(xvi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Shimla, for the year 1988-89 along with Au-

dited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2060/91]

(xvii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2061/91]

(xviii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2062/91]

(b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Srinagar, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Goa and Lucknow and Food Craft Institute, Aligarh, Guwahati, Gwalior, Shimla and Visakhapatnam for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2063/91]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2064/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of National Co-operative Consumers Federation of India Ltd., New Delhi for 1989-90 etc.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): I beg to lay the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2065/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Central Board of workers education for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2066/91]

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Annual Report of and Review on the working of National Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay for 1989-90 etc.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) S.O. 332 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1990 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 271 (E) dated the 29th March, 1990.

(ii) S.O. 397 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1990 containing corrigendum to the Hindi version of Notification No. S.O. 140 (E) dated the 12th February, 1990.

(iii) S.O. 404 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1990 containing corrigendum to the English version of Notification No. G.S.R. 1160 (E) dated the 21st October, 1990.

(iv) The Fertiliser (Control) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 675 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1990.

(v) S.O. 716 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1990 regarding appointments of certain officers as inspectors of fertiliser.

(vi) S.O. 1034 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1990 regarding appointments of Officers as Controller of various states.

(vii) S.O. 2546 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1990 regarding appointments of controller of various states.

(viii) S.O. 956 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1990 containing corrigendum to the English version of Notification No. S.O. 716 (E) dated the 14th December, 1990.

(ix) S.O. 957 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1990 containing corrigendum to the English version of Notification No. S.O. 403 (E) dated

the 23rd May, 1990. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2067/91]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation, Bhopal, for the years 1983-84 to 1989-90 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2068/91]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the State Farms Corporation of India for the year 1989-90 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2069/91]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2070/91]

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Seeds Corporation for the year 1989-90 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2071/91]

(6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2072/91]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for

the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2073/91]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2074/91]

(7) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) and (c) of item (6) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2073-2074/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd., for 1989-90

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited for the year 1989-90.

(2) Annual Report of the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2075/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. and Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES: (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2076/91]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2077/91]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2078/91]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Refractories Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Refractories Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2079/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of National Fertilizers Limited for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): On behalf of Shri Ram Bahadur Singh I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Fertilizers Limited for the year 1989-90.

(2) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2080/91]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1988-89—Union Government (Civil) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comp-

troller and Auditor General of India for the year 1988-89—Union Government (No. 16 of 1990) (Civil)—Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2081/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Scooters India Ltd. and Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. etc. for 1989-90

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619(A) of the Comptroller Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2082/91]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mandya National Paper Mills Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mandya National Paper Mills Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2083/91]

(c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2084/91]

(d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2085/91]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Ac-

counts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended the 30th June, 1987 Audited Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended the 30th June, 1988 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives Limited, New Delhi, for the years ended the 30th June, 1987 and the 30th June, 1988.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2086/91]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2087/91]

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 29th March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 5172 by Shri Kali Prasad Pandy regarding registered companies. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2088/91]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2089/91]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2090/91]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Repor

(Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2091/91]

Notifications under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 and Annual Reports of and Review on the working of Coffee Board, Rubber Board etc. for 1989-90

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 929(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1990 regarding exemption to certain commodities from purview of sub-section (d) of section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection Act, 1963) under sub-section (3) of section 16 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2092/91]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coffee Board for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2093/91]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion, Council, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2094/91]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies (Volume-I) for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies (Volume-I) for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2095/91]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working

of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2096/91]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2097/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Smith Staine-street Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bengal Immunity Limited etc. for 1989-90

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): I beg to lay on the Table—a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619(A) of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Smith Stanistreet, Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2098/91]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bengal Immunity Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Immunity Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2099/91]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2100/91]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2101/91]

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—2102/91]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministers, who are unable to be present in the House, should give in writing.

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th January, 1991, agreed without any amendment to the Public Liability Insurance Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th January, 1991."

12.05 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Twelfth Report and Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Sir, I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Industry-Sickness in Heavy Engineering Industry and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.05 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ninth Report and Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Oil and Natural Gas Commission—Avoidable payments of Rs. 89.06 lakhs made to a foreign contract and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.06 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Second Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK (Durg): I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway

Convention Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourteenth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on "Rolling Stock Programme (Availability of coaches and wagons)".

12.06 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of Second Sixth and Eighth Sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Surya Narayan Singh.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH (Balia): Sir, in spite of the Supreme Court direction...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are supposed to present it and not to read the whole.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Surya Narayan Singh, you are not to read the whole petition. You just present it, that is enough.

12.08 hrs.

PETITION REGARDING ABOLITION OF CONTRACT SYSTEM OF LABOUR IN FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA AND PAYMENT OF WAGES TO PALLEDARS IN BIHAR, ORISSA ETC. AT PAR WITH PALLEDARS IN PORTS AND PORT CITIES

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH (Balia): I beg to present a petition signed by the Chairman, Shri K.L. Mahendra and the General-Secretary Shri Amar Singh Bhatia and by others of the All India Palledar (Handleing) Works Federation, regarding abolition of contract system of labour in Food Corporation of India and payment of wages to Palledars in Bihar, Orissa etc. at par with Palledars in Ports and Port Cities.

12.09 hrs.

RE. REPORTED INTERVIEW GIVEN BY THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY TO THE FINANCIAL TIMES, LONDON ABOUT TAXATION

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shastriji, please take your seat.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Min-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

ister had already clarified in this House that... (*Interruptions*) Sir, can I catch your eyes?

MR. SPEAKER: You are bound to catch my eyes and I have called you.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Prime Minister had, the other day, clarified very emphatically, here that the report about Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's interview in the Financial Times, London...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: That matter is already over.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, since the Prime Minister has given the assurance that, that interview was not given, I have given a notice of privilege against the Editor, Financial Times, London, because it is a very serious matter. If the interview was not at all given—and the Prime Minister says that only on the information of Dr. Swamy and he is informing the House,—then, in that case, it is a very serious lapse on the part of the Editor of Financial Times, London. Therefore, I have given a notice of privilege under Rule 233. Under Rule 222, I have a sought your consent to allow me to raise the question of privilege against the Editor of Financial Times. Sir, it is the question of dignity of the House, dignity of the Prime Minister and dignity of the Law Minister. Therefore, I should be allowed to raise that question. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice of privilege motion under rule 223 against the Editor of Financial Times, London on 8th of this month... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed the privilege motion. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted the privilege motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to you, Shri Kumaramangalam.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The matter has been disposed of, at that time, itself.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have closed the matter and you know that, Madam.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have raised the issue that the interview given to the Financial Times, printed on 27.12.1990. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shastri, please sit down. I have not allowed your adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had raised the issue in this

House regarding the interview published on 27.12.1990. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, that matter has been closed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Please hear me out. And the Prime Minister said that the interview and that was published in the newspaper were not correct. They were false. Subsequently, the correspondent of *The Financial Times* in Delhi, Mr. David Housego, has given an interview to two reputed dailies in India saying that he stands by every word of that story. He stands by every word of the report filed by him. Now this is a very serious situation. But the Prime Minister comes to the defence of his colleague and says that what has been printed is false and the correspondent of the newspaper, in question, says that he stands by every word of the story. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: This is a specific case of a specific interview. (Interruptions) The correspondent stands by his story. In that context, I would request you to kindly call upon the Minister, Dr. Swamy, to tell us what he has told the correspondent and what he has not. Is it false or is it true? (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): We had also given notices of privilege against this paper—the editor and the correspondent. I do not know what is the fate of those notices. You have not informed us anything. Here a newspaper has put into the mouth of the Minister many remarks and comments regarding Government policies which the Prime Minister subsequently states on the floor of the House that it is completely untrue and such a thing has never been said. He has stated here. You must have heard him that this report is false, this has no basis. And yet that paper has given all these purported to be quotations from what this Minister is supposed to have said. If the paper has made a fabrication, a total concoction of these things, they should be hauled up. They cannot go on committing a breach of privilege of the House like this. (*Interruptions*) Anybody can write anything and get away with it? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): If they continue to give wrong statements, what will happen in future.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Subhashini Ali, you are not required to cross talk.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when an assertion was made in the House here that a Member of the Union Cabinet had stated that the imposition of import duties was a panic reaction and that these will be reversed, the Minister said, "This is totally false." This is as per the records of the Lok Sabha itself. (*Interruptions*) Thereafter, the Hon. Prime Minister went to the extent of saying that he has been informed by the Minister that in all the cases, he has denied having made such a statement. (*Interruptions*) I have checked with *The Financial Times* and the correspondent of *The Financial Times*. I have written to you about this. The correspondent of *The Financial Times* has informed me categorically that this interview did take place, that the Minister did use the phrase 'panic reaction', that the Minister did suggest that he shall have all such duties reversed after the IMF loan and finally the Delhi correspondent of *The Fi-*

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

nancial Times has asserted and stated categorically that *The Financial Times* stands by its report in its entirety. The Hon. Prime Minister then on that occasion had spoken in words which suggested that Members place reliance on a newspaper report without verifying it. (*Interruptions*) It is a very peculiar situation. (*Interruptions*) The Prime Minister of the country has denied a statement. *The Financial Times*, London stands by it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing remains to be said after the statement of the Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would like the Minister himself to respond. It is a simple proposition here. The Prime Minister was saying that he had been informed by the Minister. My request is that the Minister should clarify the position as it was his statement. Otherwise, he should not have made such a statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No Minister should give calls, wittingly or unwittingly, for this House to be brought into ridicule. It is a very serious matter. Somebody must clarify the matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vasant Sathe.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, on an issue like this, the House may feel anything about an hon. Minister having said something to a newspaper. But we believe that the Prime Minister is the Leader of the House and the leader of this country. Is it that we say that, after the reiteration by the Financial Express correspondent, we do not believe the Prime Minister of this country?... (*Interruptions*)... As far as we, the Members of Parliament, are concerned, I would say that after the Prime Minister took the responsibility of saying that he believes his colleague and that the report given in the Financial Express was false, if we do not believe the Prime Minister, then move a motion against the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE (Thane): We belive the Prime Minister and not the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We cannot, in the same breath, say that we believe the Prime Minister and yet, we want action to be taken. Once we believe the Prime Minister, then Prime Minister's words are final. The matter is closed then. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Sathe, I agree with what the Prime Minister had said. We accept the Prime Minister's words. But the Privilege Motion is against the Financial Express... (*Interruptions*)... We accept the version of the Prime Minister and that is why, I have given a notice of Privilege Motion against the Financial Times. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the notice I have given under Rule 23 and the statements given on it, I would only like to submit that if it had been any other Minister, we would have accepted the Statement given by the Prime Minister. But the language that has been used in the Financial Times is the language generally used by him. It cannot be the language of anybody else. Dr. Swamy has used the same language which he generally speak. I would like to submit that either

Dr. Swamy should give a clarification here regarding the correspondent of Financial Times... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not go into the merits.

MR. MADAN LAL KHURANA: Dr. Swamy has mentioned in it that he was instrumental in bringing Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Chandra Shekhar closer. He always says that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please do not waste time of the House on a non-issue...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Shri Saifuddin Choudhury.... I have allowed Shri Choudhury. Then I will resolve this issue. Please take your seats.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should not doubt the truthfulness of the statement by the Prime Minister... (*Interruptions*) But the Financial Times corespondent has repeated that he stands by what he had said. This is a challenge to the statement of the Prime Minister and it has brought this issue again in the House. So, in this case, in all fairness, the privilege motion moved by Prof. Dandavate and Shri Indrajit Gupta against the newspaper should be admitted... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No further submissions on this.

After the Prime Minister's contradiction in the House, I treat the matter as closed. The House should accept this position.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): I want to raise an important issue. This concerns the whole country... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw your attention towards an incident. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Member of Parliament was prevented from discharging his Parliamentary duties. I was coming from my residence in South Avenue to Parliament House *via* Vijay Chowk. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on my way to Parliament House, I was stopped by a police officer who was supporting three stars on his shoulder. I requested him to let me go since I had to file notice in Parliament House before 10 O'clock, but he told me that he would not allow me to go. I asked him whether he was stopping me on account of some untoward happening. He outrightly replied that he could not allow me to go. I told him that I was a Member of Parliament and it was very essential for me to reach Parliament House before 10.00 A.M. since I was to file an important notice and therefore, I once again requested him to allow me to go. The Inspector replied that I could take a different route in that case and added that if I called myself a Member of Parliament, he would teach me a lesson. In this way I was obstructed from discharging my duty...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi, Sadar): Meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs was being held. Consultative Committee meeting was over by 11 A.M. and I told the Police Officers that I had to reach Parliament House by 11.00 A.M. since the question hour is scheduled to begin at 11 A.M.

MR. SPEAKER: Whom did you tell?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I told it to the Police Officer. The Police Officers deputed at this place told me that I could not go since there was movement of V.I.Ps and Prime Minister was to pass from this route.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Prime Minister has to go somewhere, in that event, the meeting should be concluded early. The Members of Parliament cannot be stopped half way in this manner and all the Members of Parliament cannot be prevented from reaching Parliament House on account of V.I.P. movements—on the road. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it comes in the way of discharging our Parliamentary functions..... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat. Mr. Bhagat is going to speak on it..... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Bhagat ji will speak on this issue. You please resume your seat. It is an issue which concerns every Members of this House. You please listen patiently. He is also referring to the police... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the permission to speak. I don't want to take any advantage because I am sitting close to the Government or we are supporting them. We don't want any favour. Through you I would like to tell the Government that in Delhi we took up an anti-price rise rally and on that route... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear him. Don't be intolerant.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, on the same route various rallies including that of BJP were allowed to pass. We were also asked to go. Police want in front of us and we were in the back of it. Afterwards a case was registered against the Congress only. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am not complaining against the BJP. I am glad that the police allowed them to go. My grievance is that they let them go; let them pass and did not register a case but D.P. chose and registered a case against the Congress Party. I request that the case should be withdrawn.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to tell Mr. Jatiya that so far as his problem is concerned.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You, please resume your seat. Mr. Kumaramangalamji is also speaking on the same subject.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam is speaking on the same point.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is rather unfortunate that Members of Parliament are finding that either when they have to file notices at 10.00 o'clock or reach the House at 11.00 o'clock, in the name of VIP coming across the police are stopping cars and vehicles. I think it is a serious matter and it should be looked into. It cannot be left like this otherwise the Members of Parliament in various other names will soon be stopped and our rights and privileges will be disturbed. It is time that the House look into it in a serious manner otherwise Members of Parliament cannot function. We request the Government to react on it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you also wish to speak on this point?..... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: You have already said you had to say. What else is left now? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you also speaking on this topic. You please take your seat.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was also stopped by the police at three points and I was told that I could not go by that route.

MR. SPEAKER: You please resume your seat. You have said enough. It is not that only you are woried, it is a matter of common concern..... (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Does it behove a socialist Prime Minister that on account of the movement of Prime Minister, the roads are blocked for hours together and the Members of Parliament are stopped from reaching Parliament. After all what is the matter? The Parliament Session is going on, but despite this we are stopped on the road for hours together and prevented from reaching Parliament in time. After all why do you stop the traffic on the road and under whose instructions. We have seen socialist Prime Minister going on foot amidst the people when he was not in power, but after coming to power, he is preventing the Members of Parliament from reaching Parliament. After all, why are we being obstructed on the roads. You kindly tell us the action that you propose to take in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Mr. Jatiya, as far as your problem is concerned, the incident is that... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I too was obstructed near the Parliament House Annexe on account of V.I.P. movement, although people know me well.

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat. Nathu Singhji, you also resume your seat.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter relating to our protection. Our movement is being obstructed.

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat. I would like to say that it is futile to repeat the same thing over and over again. Do you also wish to speak on the same topic. All right, Dinesh Singh ji. Joshi ji you take your seat. Shri Dinesh Singh.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very important issue has been raised about the difficulties that the members of Parliament are facing in coming to the House and even in the House itself. Sir, I remember one occasion and I think you too were in the House at that time. At that time hon. Shri Lohia raised this issue that while he was entering the Parliament, the Prime Minister's car was going out and he was stopped. Then the Prime Minister got up in the House and apologised to him and told him that all members in the House were equal and the Prime Minister would claim no privilege over any other member.

But today what is happening? What is the idea of some VIP movement? I have never understood this VIP movement, which disturbs the whole city. That apart, at a particular time when members are in a rush to come to the House, this is particularly a barrier to our free functioning as members of Parliament to come to the House. Even inside the House, a lot of barriers have put up

[Sh. Dinesh Singh]

all across, preventing the movement of members and their cars from one place to another.

If the Prime Ministers or the minister are so afraid, then they may as well stay in their homes and not come to the Parliament. When in Parliament, there should be no privilege to any Minister above that of a member. Sir, you are the custodian of our rights in this House. Areas are reserved for car parking only for the Deputy Prime Minister or only for the Prime Minister and so on. No other person can go through those areas. To what are we reducing our democracy to? I would therefore beg of you to have this whole question of security within the Parliament and also the movement of members coming into the House, examined. Thank you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa): These obstructions caused to the members by the so call VIP movement have been a problem for long. I remember during the time of Shri Rajiv Gandhi also.....

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Shri V. P. Singh's Government?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY: Irrespective of any Government, it has been happening. Mr. Dinesh Singh has suggested that the Ministers and the Prime Minister might remain seated at their homes.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I have raised this issue at that time too.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY: I know. We suggested at that time that an underground tunnel be built from the Prime Minister's house to Parliament. Then they can come undisturbed from all sides and we also would be free. Sir I request you to take a fresh move on this situation and save us from this harassment.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with the hon. members. What has happened is very serious and unfortunate. I am referring the matter to the Home Minister to let us know what action he is taking in this regard.

12.33 hrs.

RE. REPORTED NEXUS BETWEEN ULFA AND LTTE AND DETERIORATING LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN TAMILNADU

[*English*]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, the situation in Tamil Nadu is becoming extremely grave. In fact the Prime Minister has been making statements all over, not only in this House, but in public and in the consultative committee as well. The situation in Tamil Nadu has reached a stage where sensitive information which is available to the Tamil Nadu Government is now being leaked to those persons by the Government, against whom the Government has to take action. In fact, the constitutional machinery has broken down. The situation is so grave that in the name of arresting militants, they are actually arresting innocent refugees, even ladies and little girl children. We would like to know what the Government is doing. What is the use of the Prime Minister making statements saying that the situation is becoming bad. There is break-down in law and order and the constitutional machinery is broken down, and thereafter taking no steps at all? I want the Prime Minister to come here and make a statement. We cannot allow this to go on. Everytime we raise the issue but there is no response at all. Is the Prime Minister deaf to the Parliament? We want the Prime Minister here and we want a statement

from him. At least, let the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs react. We do not understand what is wrong with the Government. Tamil Nadu is going into flames. Do you want another Jammu & Kashmir in Tamil Nadu or do you want another Punjab in Tamil Nadu? How long will it continue? Are they acting in collusion with them? This should not be allowed. The most unfortunate factor is that, two days ago, Mr. Dinesh Singh had raised the point and there is no reaction on that. We want the Prime Minister to react to it. We want the Prime Minister to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have already raised it. Now, they are also raising it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (COIMBATORE): Let the Prime Minister make a statement. This is very-very important, otherwise, you adjourn the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Do you want to finish off the people of Tamil Nadu?(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KADAMBUR MR. R. JANARDHANAN (Tirunelveli): What action he is going to take regarding this? We want the Prime Minister to intervene. He should come here and reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: It is the voice of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Who is preventing them to react?

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: Dismiss Karunanidhi Government. We are raising the voice of the people. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): There is a close connection between the Government of Tamil Nadu and the LTTE. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): I have heard the hon. Members. I will apprise the Prime Minister about the whole thing. I think the Prime Minister will reply to them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please see this news item. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is ridiculing the statement of the Prime Minister and he is saying that it is a new invention....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It is not only the feeling of the Tamil Nadu MPs but it is the feeling of the entire Congress party.

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: How can we tolerate this. The Government must respond to it. The murderer of the Superintendent of Police of Assam, Shri Pawan Barua has been taken to the Vellore hospital. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will convey the feelings of the hon. Members to the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: It is an anti-national Government.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: We want the Prime Minister to come. (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We want the Prime Minister here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has told you that he will apprise the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*) What is the difficulty?

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Dismiss the Karunanidhi Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would request you to take your seats. Please go to your seats; please take your seats first.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you. You, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats? The Prime Minister is here. If he wants to respond, . he will.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seats; please take your seats. Yes, Mr. Dinesh Singh.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, the other day, you might recall that I had raised this issue....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN: This is a conspiracy to pull down that Government.(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, you might recall that the other day I had raised this question of the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu. The Prime Minister has already made statements, stating that there has been a collusion between the ULFA and the LTTE, and that the ULFA insurgents are receiving training by LTTE in Tamil Nadu. This is a very serious matter. Here is a foreign agency, the LTTE, which is training our people, training them in insurgency. It is not an ordinary matter. If the government is aware of that, viz. that there is a collusion between a foreign agency and our insurgents in a State, then the State Government must be held responsible for it. After all, it is not able to maintain law and order, it is, not able to function under the Constitution; and, therefore, action has to be taken. (*Interruptions*)

Now it has also been stated that the information passed on by the Central Government.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Mr. Kuppuswamy, please take your seat. What is this?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, will you please take your seat? All of you please take your seats. Please go to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will request the Members to address the Speaker.

[*English*]

Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to inform the hon. Members that they should not indulge in cross talks.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It has also been stated that the information passed on by the Central Government to the State Government about this matter is being leaked out to the LTTE. This is even a more serious situation. In such a situation, what is the difficulty for the Central Government in dismission the Government in Tamil Nadu? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: I must be allowed to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. MUTHIAH (Periyakulam): Somebody has thrown this headphone at us.

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Somebody has thrown this headphone. This is how the House is run!

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thambi Durai, will you please take your seat? Mr. Basudeb Acharia, will you please take your seat? Will you please also take your seat? I am on my legs. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the act of throwing a headphone on a hon. Member is disgraceful.....(*Interruptions*) .....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are adding to the confusion. Please take your seat. Mr. Datta, will you please take your seat? Mr. Surya Narayan Yadav, will you please take your seat?

[*Translation*]

You take your seat. I have seen and they are also saying that it was thrown. You please take your seat.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing the members to make submissions. The Prime Minister has come. It does not behove of the hon. Members to throw this Somebody has shown this..... Mr. Nithish Kumar has also shown this.

[*Translation*]

Whosoever is doing this work

[*English*]

it does not behove Members of Parliament to indulge in these things. I do not know who has done it. But those who have done it, those who are resorting to this, it should be condemned.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Mr. Janardhanan, instead of addressing the Speaker, you are addressing them and they are also addressing you. Why do you do this? Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The entire House must condemn those who are indulging in these things. Please take your seats.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I entirely share the sentiments expressed by my senior colleague Dinesh Singhji. The simple question is that the hon. Prime Min-

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

ister is on record as having stated that there exists a nexus between ULFA and the LTTE. This is a very serious matter and it is a matter which goes beyond parties and political positions because it involves national security.

There are two other aspects of it to which I would draw your attention. ULFA is a self-declared insurgent organisation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Secessionist.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, secessionist; openly, avowedly, declaredly secessionist. We are going to discuss Assam Subsequently. So, I do not want to take to much time on the activities of ULFA. We in India have suffered at the hands of LTTE. If the Government and the Prime Minister have stated that there exists a nexus between the ULFA and LTTE, the secondly if it has been reported that documents have been discovered in the raids on UIFA camps and thirdly if it be true that one of the top leaders of ULFA Pawan Barua-Pawan is his pseudonym-was taking shelter in the Vellore Hospital, whether he took shelter in Vellore hospital or he was under treatment, we do not know. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: He took shelter (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Why are you showing papers like that? The Hon. Member is making submissions. You should hear him.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If Pawan Barua took shelter in Vellore Hospital, or the was under treatment in Vellore Hospital, and it this information was available with the Union Government, then it is a matter of some worry for us-whether this Government or the previous Government-what did they do about it? And my final request to the hon. Prime Minster would be that rather than getting involved into heightened controversy about the dismissal of Governments, there exists a provision under the Constitution under Article 246 and if the Union Government is seized of a issue involving national security, then I would request the Union Government and the hon. the Prime Minister to issue a directive to whichever Government it is-and in this case it happens to be the Government of Tamil Nadu then I consider it mandatory, obligatory and a duty on the Union Government to issue a directive to the Government of Tamil Nadu that so far as the activities of LTTE or so far as the nexus between ULFA and LTTE is concerned, these are the following five or seven steps you, the Government of Tamil Nadu are enjointed upon by the Union Government under Article 246 to take in a a specified time-frame because national security is involved

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But they do not pay need to it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: My honourable friend, I am coming to that point because he has raised it. We are not aware that the Government of Tamil Nadu has flouted the directives. (*Interruptions*) Because the question has been raised and hon. Shri Vasant Sathe is saying that a directive has been issued and that the State Government is not only not going by these directives, it is indeed flouting those directives.....(*Interruptions*) Then the Constitution does contain that if Article 246 is flouted then 356 comes in. I would like the Prime Minister to let us know what are the directives that were issued, what are the directives that were flouted and how can the Constitution be made into a total nullity? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You should hear us also. Having heard him, you hear us also.

MR. SPEAKER: It is becoming a debate, Mr. Acharia. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When you have allowed others, please allow us also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN (Tirunelveli): Please allow us also.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Janardhanan, you have been allowed. Why are you interrupting now? Mr. Kumaramangalam and Mr. Dineshji were specific on this. Now I call upon Mr. Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the nexus between ULFA and LTTE is really a serious matter. We all in this House consider that this is a very serious matter....(*Interruptions*) This should be tackled. Sir, you know the position of our Party and the Left Parties as a whole. We have made our position clear earlier as a whole. We have made our position clear earlier also. This should be tackled together by both the State Government and the Union Government. We do not know what directions were issued by the present Government and how those directions were flouted. The Prime Minister has never stated that the Chief Minister of the Tamil Nadu Government has ever flouted the direction of the Central Government. They may criticise the tackling of the LTTE issue by the State Government. We consider that this issue should be tackled both by the Union Government and the State Government.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: Sir, he is diluting the seriousness.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Janardhanan, why are you interrupting him?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This should not be made an issue at this juncture to topple the State Government and to create a situation of destabilisation. Here what is necessary is to strengthen the hands of the State Government so that the State Government can efficiently tackle the situation .....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia is making a submission. Please do not disturb him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

MR. SPEAKER: We know that the AIADMK Party has made this as one of the conditions for supporting this Government.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: This should not be allowed. (*Interruptions*) He is diluting and diverting the issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats? I will call Mr. Thambi Durai later.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is holding talks with the militants of Khalistan. We have just experienced in my District Purulia as to what these militants have done yesterday and day before yesterday. They got an encouragement from his talks with the militants of Khalistan. What did they do in Dhanbad? They killed the S. P. of Dhanbad. What are they doing in the district of Purulia of West Bengal?.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude Mr. Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This should not be made an issue to topple the State Government. What is necessary is now that the Central Government should extend all support so that the Tamil Nadu Government can tackle this LTTE issue efficiently.....(*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: First of all, I want to strongly deny the charge levelled by Mr. Acharya that we have given the support to this Government on the condition of toppling the DMK Government.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats?

DR. THAMBI DURAI: When there is an allegation against our party, it is my duty to deny that because we are not supporting this Government on the condition of toppling the DMK Government.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. He is speaking; do not disturb him. Mr. Biplab I am not allowing you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should be tolerant Mr. Biplab.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Every Member including the Marxist Members share the concern of LTTE activities in Tamil Nadu and also their connections with ULFA and how they are getting training. When our Prime Minister categorically said that there was a connection between LTTE and ULFA activities and training camps in Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu ridiculed his statement. What he said was that it was a new invention of the Prime Minister. I want to know whether Mr. Karunanidhi is correct or the Prime Minister is correct. As our Members have said, since the DMK Government has flouted the directions of the Central Government, it is the duty of the Central Government to use Article 356 and dismiss the DMK Government.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Please conclude.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Even in the Eighth Lok Sabha all sections of the House including our leftist friends had expressed their concern about the activities of LTTE. Nobody denies that.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please conclude now? You are repeating the points.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: During Shri V. P. Singh's Government when IPKF returned from Sri Lanka, at that time the Chief Minister had said that they were the murderers. Is this not insulting to our country.? When so many of our soldiers had lost their lives, is this the way a Chief Minister should give the statement? I raised this matter at that time also. .....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not open the entire gamut of it.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: The Chief Minister has always flouted the directions of the Central Government. The whole of Tamil Nadu expect from the Central Government to dismiss the DMK Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Hapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Kumaramanglam, an hon. Member of Congress Party has raised a very serious issue. This issue is not new one. Some foreign powers have been conspirating against our unity and integrity for the last 10-15 years and are helping the secessionists to achieve their goal. Earlier, also they had encouraged the secessionist forces in Tripura when Government of communist party's was

there.....(*Interruptions*) After that, some forces of our country with the connivance of external forces had destablised Shri Jyoti Basu's Government in West Bengal. Same thing had happened in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir also. I would like an open discussion on the issue, raised by Shri Kumaramanglam. The question, regarding the activities of ULFA and LTTE involves the unity and integrity of our country. So, by taking the entire House into confidence, there must be an open discussion on this issue. I hope, you will give some time for discussion on this issue. Since when Shri Chandra Shekhar has sworn is as the Prime Minister of India, efforts are being made to topple Tamil Nadu Government through press. I am giving you the factual position. Our Prime Minister is a courteous persons. When he visited Tamil Nadu, he went to see Shrimati Jai Lalita for courtesy-sake. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Time is limited. Please take your seat.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: As, I am speaking on behalf of my party, I may be given more time. All the news papers being published from Tamil Nadu gave a news that Smt. Jai Lalita and Shri Chandra Shekhar has discussed to topple the Tamil Nadu Government. But I tell you, whenever Smt. Lalita comes to Delhi she discusses with the Prime Minister on the issue regarding activities of ULFA and LTTE. Each and every one has right to express his views on the burning problem on our boarders.....(*Interruptions*) .....I would like to remind the Hon. Prime Minister about the suggestions, he had made regarding the centre-states relations in all opposition parties meeting held in Calcutta and in another meeting held in Srinagar convened by Shri Farooq Abdullah.....(*Interruptions*) .....The action taken by Congress Government against Jammu and Kashmir Government in 1982-83.....(*Interruptions*) .....Present situation in Jammu and Kashmir is the result of toppling Farrukh Abdullah's Government and I can say with full confidence, if Tamil Nadu Government is toppled by Shri Chandra Shekhar Government situation like Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab will be arised in Tamil Nadu also.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Indrajit Gupta.....

(*Interruptions*)

SRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I think some people who come from outside Tamil Nadu should also be permitted to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are Members of Parliament and leaders of the nation. Everybody has a right to talk.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, there is no doubt of the fact that the entire country is concerned, and rightly concerned, about the developing increasing activities of various secessionist groups in this country. We have the Khalistani outfit, we have the ULFA, we have the people in Kashmir, those organisations which are demanding secession of some part of our country from India. This is a question which involves the integrity of the nation and I do not think in all fairness tat you can equate the activities and demands of these outfits with what the LTTE is doing. You may condemn the LTTE for violence, you may condemn for their use of illegal arms and all that, but certainly they are not demanding secession of any part of India or Tamil Nadu. (*Interruptions*) . They won't allow me to speak. He says, 'tolerate, tolerate', but he is the most intolerant of all. (*Interruptions*) .

These people are trying to utilise the Indian soil and India territory for carrying on their so-called war of liberation in Sri Lanka for Elam. That is what has been going on for so many years, nothing new. (*Interruptions*).

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

We don't want any part of Indian territory now after we have extricated ourselves from Sri Lanka, got the IPKF back, we don't want any part of our territory to be used as a hinterland for the LTTE's war in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this is a matter of concern to everybody. I don't go into the history of the past, how this LTTE came into existence, who financed it, who armed it, who encouraged it. Shall we go into all that now? I do not want to go into all those things. (*Interruptions*).

I want to criticise Mr. Karunanidhi because I understand that he may be pressurised by sentiments of people in Tamil Nadu, I don't know. When the IPKF was brought back from Sri Lanka after suffering heavy casualties there and when their ships came and landed them in India, Mr. Karunanidhi refused to go to receive them at the port. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. MUTHIAH: What he has told is 'The killers' army is coming, that is why I am not going to receive them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You cannot go on commenting on word by word. Do you want a monopoly of this House?

SHRI R. MUTHIAH: You ask for his press statement. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will ask what I want to ask. (*Interruptions*) .

I am saying, Sir, that all these facts are very disturbing and it is very easy to mount political pressure that an elected Government should be dismissed by the Centre because it may be encouraging or abetting or refusing to take action against this type of activities which the Prime Minister will tell us about, I am sure. The other day I had the opportunity to hear something from him, but that was a private talk, I don't want to raise that here about this man. But I am saying one thing and that is that this provision in our Constitution for dismissing an elected Government has to be utilised with utmost care and discretion. It cannot be lightly used. I will give you one example, Sir. The Government in Assam has been removed and President's Rule has been imposed there. Now, the Governor of Assam has come on record in a press conference last week in which he said that 'we are still examining the evidence, but up to now, there is no proof that the AGP Government is directly linked with ULFA.' (*Interruptions*) . Yes, these are not my words, it was the Governor who said this. He said, 'It may be there, we are still looking for evidence, but upto now it has not been proved conclusively that the AGP Government was directly linked with ULFA.' He may be right, he may be wrong, I do not know. So, what I am saying is, we have to be careful in these matters and here, new the Prime Minister should tell us certainly what were the directives given to the DMK Government in their handling of the law and order situation and the administrative situation there, he should also tell us whether any report has been received from the Governor of Tamil Nadu. I believe that before elected Governments are dismissed, generally we go by some report from the Governor also who says that the law and order situation has broken down, that normal administration cannot be carried on. Generally in the past, in this House so many times in so many years we have seen the Governor's report is available here, and on that basis some action is taken. Is there any such case at present? What are the directives which have been flouted by the DMK Government? We want to know and then so many times the Chief Minister is having direct talks with the Prime Minister. We want to know as to what is the total impression. Is it that there is total refusal of the DMK Government to prevent these people from carrying on these activities from Indian soil? But they are not a secessionist outfit as far as India is concerned; they may be want-

ing to take away some part of Sri Lanka and convert it into Ealam. That is their look out. We do not want our country to be used for that purpose. Do not go on putting them on the same level as the other secessionist outfits which are operating in our country. Therefore, I request the Prime Minister to tell us whatever facts he has got. But he should think 20 times before using the powers in the Constitution to dismiss an elected Government. The people there have elected that Government; they have elected that Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. MUTHIAH: Why have they not elected them here? They are not represented here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Muthiah, please take your seat. Mr. Indrajit Gupta, address the Speaker.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am sorry Sir. But this hullabaloo is going on behind me. All I want to say is that a political pressure is being mounted inside this House and the other House for an instant dismissal of this elected Government. I hope Mr. Chandra Shekhar will not succumb easily to this. He should be very careful about this and every possible measure should be taken to make the DMK Government comply with those directions of the Centre which they consider necessary in order to see that the administration is properly run and law and order is maintained there. Before that no hasty step should be taken.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears from the discussion that the question of dismissal of State Government is under consideration. Sir, this is a matter of serious concern. It is serious in the sense that the ULFA and the LTTE are reported to be in collision to run their terrorist activities in the country. It has also come to the notice that the terrorists of Punjab and Kashmir and the LTTE, the ULFA, some external forces and other terrorist groups of India are planning to run their activities jointly in order to break the unity and integrity of India.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter and whenever we get an impression that Central Government or State Government is ready to talk to them, we hear the news that Punjab terrorists have committed massacre in Bengal and fled away to Bihar. They killed an S. P. in Bihar. Their moral is too high and if they are a danger to our unity in collision with L.T.T.E., Central Government should take note of it. Soon after the talk between Prime Minister and Mr. Mann, the terrorists in Punjab became active and since then they are killing persons daily. I support the Prime Minister remarks, given in the House that it should be the last incidence to topple an elected Government but before that directions should be issued to Tamil Nadu government and if they do not comply with the directions and gives encouragement to the terrorists then it has to be toppled. I would like to know whether Prime Minister has given directions to them. He had said yesterday that secret information and directions issued by the Central Government fell in to the hands of LTTE. If such is the case, it should be thoroughly investigated and the State Government should be warned in case it is found involved in it. This is not the matter of the confrontation between the State Government and the Central Government. This is a threat to the existence and the security of India. The Prime Minister should take this House into confidence, as how he is serious over this issue and what steps he has taken in this matter.

[*English*]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing here to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister

[Sh. K. Ramamurthy]

towards the situation which is prevailing in Tamil Nadu. Much has been said by other hon. Members from all the sides. I would first clarify the position. The Congress-I and the AIADMK never extended conditional support to Shri Chandra Shekhar, the hon. Prime Minister. When the question of Congress-I continues to be the Opposition or not came up, the very same people argued that since Cong. (I) gave unconditional support to the Government, Cong. (I) are not eligible to continue to be in the Opposition. Now, the same people are talking otherwise.

Now, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, old and seasoned parliamentarian said.....

MR. SPEAKER: He is not old but senior and old Member of Parliament. He is young.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: He said, because of battle in Sri Lanka, LTTE should not use Indian Soil, particularly Tamil Nadu for that purpose. We have every evidence that Tamil Nadu police and the Administration have got nexus with the LTTE. This is our charge. Even two months back, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has said on one occasion that Tamil Nadu map will not be on the Indian map. LTTE and some of the disgruntled elements in Tamil Nadu are preaching Akanda Tamil Nadu, i.e. separate Eelam and adding with it Tamil Nadu to have one country. Some of my friends have levelled charges against the hon. Prime Minister stating that he has gone to Tamil Nadu to have tea with Ms. Jayalalitha, General Secretary of AIADMK. If that is the sin what Mr. V. P. Singh has one when he has gone to Mr. Karunanidhi's house? For argument's sake, you can put forth anything. But they should see the reason. He has gone there to extend his sincere thanks to her for extending her Party support to his Ministry.

What is wrong in it?

Moreover, Tamil Nadu has now become the market of arms. It is not only the ULFA nexus but LTTE has got nexus with the Khalistan movement and PWG on Andhra Pradesh. They have nexus with extremist elements in the entire country as supplier of arms and ammunitions to all the people. Tamil Nadu is being used for manufacture of landmines. Tamil Nadu is being used for stitching clothes for their own soldiers in Jaffna area and other areas. Hon. Member from BJP said, it is very alarming. Even when the Opposition Leader, Shri L. K. Advani came to Madras he expressed his anguish and anxiety over the situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu. The Hon. Prime Minister, from they day of assuming of his office, even from the beginning has said about that the nexus between LTTE and some other elements is a serious situation in Tamil Nadu. I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister what action he is proposing to take. Of course, he may not like to express it here. But is it a serious situation and he has to attach much importance to this matter and take immediate action. Otherwise, Tamil Nadu, in the words of Mr. Karunanidhi, will not be in the map of Indian sub-continent. This is what I would like to say.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): This is an important issue and it covers the entire gamut of Centre-relations. It is not merely the question between the Tamil Nadu Government and the Government of India. But it relates to the entire gamut of the Centre-State relations in our country.

My first objection is that some Members in this House are trying to make this House, this Parliament, a weapon to bring down the popularly elected Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. MUTHIAH: What is wrong in it? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What I say to you and to the Prime Minister is that Parliament is Parliament. Parliament has got its own functions. Therefore, I strongly feel that this Parliament should not be utilised for bringing down an elected Government nor it should be utilised as a State Legislature. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But, will you tolerate secessionism? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The position is well-defined in the Constitution of our country. Law and order is exclusively the subject of the State Government. Generally, the Government of India does not and should not interfere in the law and order position of a State. Certain provisions have been made under Article 256 of the constitution in case of exigencies. Union has got the right to issue directives. (*Interruptions*) Now, Tamil Nadu Government is not an enemy government. It is not an enemy territory. It is not an alien Government. The Tamil Nadu government has also been elected by the Tamil People. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Shri Kadambur Janardhanan.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Shri Vakkom Purushothaman.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have not elected the Tamil Nadu Government. It is the Tamil Nadu people who have elected the Tamil Nadu Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Let me conclude. May I know from the Hon. Prime Minister whether any specific directives were issued to the Government of Tamil Nadu under the provisions of the Constitution of our country?

Secondly, in what way those directives have been violated?

Thirdly, what has been the Governor's report in that regard? (*Interruptions*).

That is a constitutional body. Therefore, if there is a violation of the directives, what has been the report of the Tamil Nadu Governor because Tamil Nadu Governor is a part of the Tamil Nadu Government. (*Interruptions*)

Even Sarkaria Commission has also recommended that Article 356 should be most sparingly used in the States. Today I find the Members are saying that the State Government is not working in union with the Union Government. If there is any dispute, if there is any difference of opinion, the matter may be referred to inter-State Council. In this case I want that this Government, which naturally wants better Centre-State relations should also see that Article 356 is not used indiscriminately. There has been an Inter-State Council. The Inter-State Council has been formed.

(*Interruptions*)

SRI CHITTA BASU: The Inter-State Council has not been activated. The Inter-State Council is an important machinery to ease the strained relations between the Centre and the States. I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister whether he will activate the Inter-State Council and refer the matter to the Inter-State Council so that the problem can be eased.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that many extraneous matters have benn brought in this question. I shall not like to deal with all of them. But my friend Shri Indraji Gupta has extended a very peculiar theory to which I shall not agree. He has said that LTTE is not asking for secession but doing something for gaining some ground in another country and so they cannot be equated with other organisations which are indulging in insurgency. I agree with him if it is a technical question, what should be the status of these two organisations. But here comes the question of unity and integrity of this country. I think it is a more serious matter because people from outside India come and try to create problems here. That cannot be tolerated and that should not be tolerated.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Send them back.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I am not as free as my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta to say what are the designs for the future. Government of India has certain knowledge which I am sorry, Mr. speaker, we cannot share with this House because of the matters involving a foreign country.

MR. SPEAKER: He has also said that.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The matter is involving the future of this land also. But I shall just like to indicate that the matter is too serious. Some of my friends were trying to say that this was a deal between the AIADMK and the Janata Dal-S for forming the Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is being propagated by certain elements in the political life of this country who have never known anything else but opportunism. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What happened? Please take your seats.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to set the record correct, I want to bring it to the notice of this House that when I was an ordinary Member of this House I sent a note to the then Home Minister of the Government of India giving the details of the activities of militants or extremists of the LTTE in Tamil Nadu and also the reaction of the then Tamil Nadu Chief Minister at that time. Unfortunately that letter was not even acknowledged by the then Home Minister. That situation is not going to continue now in this country. This, I want to make clear. My opinion is something else. But I am not guided by my own opinion as my friends Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Indrajit Gupta have said it. I want to make it quite clear that we shall think hundred times before using Article 356. I want to assure this House, Mr. Speaker, that I have my own information. But my information is communicated to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. I am clear in my mind that once the directive under the Article of the Constitution is issued, then there is no point of return. So, I have not issued any directive under the Article of the Constitution. But Mr. Karunanidhi has been informed of the opinion of the Government of India and the situation that is operating in that part of the country. I want to bring two or three points to the knowledge of the House. It is true, as my friend Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra has said that there is not only nexus between ULFA and LTTE but there has been a close cooperation between these two. There have been six centres of ULFA in Tamil Nadu. I do not know whether it is with the connivance and knowledge of the Tamil Nadu Government. But this is the reality. It is also true that two of the ULFA leaders were arrested from the Vellore Hospital and they are important members of ULFA. (*Interruptions*)

I do not know. I do not want to take the names. They were interrogated and the information that they have given is quite disturbing. I also want to make it clear that the

Tamil Nadu is the place where you can get the AK-47 rifles at the cheapest rate. And that is the centre for purchase of AK-47 for naxalites in Andhra, for militants in Punjab and also ULFA people. These are the information which are on the record of the Government. I do not want to go into the details of this. But I want to say that when I informed the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister about all these things, he assured of action. Some hon. Members have referred to Sarkaria Commission-relations between the State Governments and the Union Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall be guided by your advice and the advice of the House. If I say something to the Chief Minister of a State, is it proper that this Chief Minister should make a public statement that he was coerced or forced to take such an action because of the insistance of the Prime Minister of this country. I do not think this is the way to maintain good relations between the State Governments and the Government of India. I also say and I say with a sense of responsibility that now we are feeling hesitant, what type of information should be passed on to the State Government and what should not be passed on to them because I have information that certain information what were just given to the Chief Minister has gone to the LTTE headquarters not only in Tamil Nadu but even in Jaffna. This is something very serious. In spite of this, I have repeatedly said that nothing will be done against the Government....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Government of India has giving information? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: All right. Some hon. Members have their own ideas. I do not what to say about that. If the Central Government has given that information to the LTTE, all right. But some friends do not know how the information is collected and how the information is known. There is some positive proof of that also how it is being collected, and that I cannot give it to the House. If you want, I shall put the whole thing before you and before the leaders of the opposition parties. There should be some limit of irresponsibility in uttering things in this House. We are dealing with a very sensitive matter.

My friend, the CPM leader, Shri Acharia told that I am talking with Khalistanis. I have not talked to any Khalistani. He might have some Khalistani in mind. There is no Khalistan; there is no Khalistani citizen. They are Indians. We are talking about Khalistan. I have told that I shall talk only to Indians and no compromise on the question of unity and integrity of this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to assure my friend Shri Acharia that whatever talks I had or whatever information I got from Shri Mann or militants, everything has been passed on to his leaders and it his leaders have not communicated it to him, it is not my fault. I am not doing anything in a clandestine manner. Whatever is being done is with the full knowledge of the leaders of the important parties in the House and in the country. I do not have any inclination to do anything in a surreptitious manner. If talks are there, if dialogues are there everything will be kept in the knowledge of the responsible leaders of this House ad responsible leaders even outside the House. But I cannot share that information with all those people who consider themselves very important. I am sorry, I gave them the importance that they deserved. That is what I can say about it.

My friend Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra told me that because of my dialogue and talk with Mr. Mann people are getting wrong signals. Mr. Speaker, may be; I don't deny this. But through this House I want to caution those elements that if they have taken the signal

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar]

that we shall tolerate violence, we shall tolerate innocent killings, they are mistaken. I told Shri Mann in my dialogue that the first responsibility of the Government is to give a sense of security to the people of Punjab or to the people of the whole country. We have taken certain steps after the killing of innocent people in Punjab. I tell you not with the mind of being vindictive or being tyrannical, but in order to establish the authority of the State everything possible will be done and there would be no hesitation to use the whole authority of the Government to see that the people feel secure. I assure you Mr. Speaker, and through you my friend hon. Vijay Kumar Malhotra that if this wrong impression has gone by the action of the Government, this wrong impression will be removed wishing 24 hours after my talking here.

Mr. Speaker, I assure you the Government has no intention to dismiss Shri. Karunanidhi's Government; but the performance of the Government in this regard has been far less than satisfactory and I hope Mr. Karunanidhi should not go on giving statements challenging the Government of India. This morning he has come out with a statement that he will fight it back. I don't fight; I don't want confrontation. But the days are gone when the Government of India will be run from Madras. It will be run from this House and this Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 2.40 p.m.

13.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till 40 minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been trying to get time to speak on this matter but in vain. Sir please give me five minutes to raise the issue regarding the Vidarbha Development Board. This issue is related to the poor people of Marathwara. I had been put in jail for four days for taking part in the agitation for the development of our backward region. It is my right to speak, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can raise the issue tomorrow.

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Sir, it is a burning problem, I had demanded to the ex-Prime Minister and he had promised me.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am declaring on the floor of the House that tomorrow you will be given time.

(*Interruptions*)

Now please be seated.

(*Interruptions*)

Please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I may also be given time tomorrow to speak on this issue. I had made my submission on that issue yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already spoken. Will you speak daily on it.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: If the Government does not take notice of it.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes All right, tomorrow.

14.46 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Recent visit of the Minister of Commerce and Minister of Law and Justice, to Afghanistan

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in response to an invitation from the Minister for Commerce of Afghanistan, I visited Afghanistan from 30th December, 1990 to 1st January, 1991. This is the First bilateral visit of Minister of Shri Chandra Shekhar's Government to a friendly country.

I was accompanied by a delegation of senior officials of various Ministries of the Government of India and experts as well as senior representatives of commercial establishments connected with Indo-Afghan trade and economic relations.

I had detailed discussions with His Excellency the Commerce Minister of Afghanistan, Mr. Zakim Shah as well as with the Deputy Prime Minister-cum-Minister for Planning and the Minister for Light Industries and Food Stuff.

The discussions were held in a warm and cordial atmosphere. Both sides appreciated the sincere efforts made jointly by the Indian delegation and that of Afghanistan to identify areas of common interest where the two countries could consider economic and commercial interaction to their mutual advantage. Both sides also noted with satisfaction the substantial growth in their bilateral trade during the preceding years and agreed to take further steps to increase the same in the near future. Items like fresh and dry fruits, precious stones, hides and skins, etc. would be seriously considered for increased imports by India.

The Indian side expressed its willingness to participate actively in the economic recovery and development of Afghanistan through Joint ventures, consultancy, and credit arrangements. Cooperation in the development of telecommunication infrastructure was also identified by both sides. The Afghan side expressed interest in receiving Indian assistance in the development and setting up of industrial estages. They also indicated their desire for entering into joint ventures in industries like leather persisting, textiles, raisings, processing etc. The Indian side expressed their willingness to make specific proposals in this regard.

The Afghan side indicated their full satisfaction with the quality of the buses supplied earlier by India to Afghanistan and reiterated their desire to import additional buses from India.

Both sides discussed possibilities of cooperation in the mining sector where India offered to share its experience ad expertise in an active manner.

Both sides indentified the need for promotion of industrial cooperation through adoption and facilitation of joint ventures and projects through participation by public and private sector. It was agreed that bipartite and tripartite partnership in trade and industrial cooperation would be encouraged. In this connection, Indian side agreed to take steps to encourage the private sector in India to send a delegation to Aftghanistan as early as possible.

[Sh. Subramaniam Swamy]

Both sides agreed to remove trade constraints in order to encourage a better environment for expansion of bilateral trade. For this purpose, it was agreed to set up a Joint Trade Advisory Committee on Indo-Afghan Trade in Kabul and Delhi.

I also called on the President of the Republic of Afghanistan, His excellency, Dr. Najibullah and exchanged views with him on the latest situation in respect of the bilateral relations between India and Afghanistan as well as other matters of mutual interests. I also called on the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, His Excellency, F. Khaliqyar and the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, H.E. Mr. Wakil. All of them unequivocally stated that Jammu & Kashmir was and would continue to be an integral part of India and any outside interference should not be tolerated. Equally they resent outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. They also stated that the Ministerial visit would strengthen further the age-old bond and friedship between the two countries.

14.50 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Deregistration of 160 reputed medicine firms including IDPL from the approved list

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Badaun): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Minister of Law and Justice to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him to make a statement thereon;

"Situation arising out of the reported deregistration by Director General of Supplies and Disposals and Department of Defence Production of one hundred and sixty reputed medicine firms including the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. from the list of approved medicine suppliers thereby leaving the supplies in the hands of unreliable pharmaceutical firms and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): - Sir, Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA), Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence is the nodal agency for capacity assessment of drugs/medicines manufacturing firms who intend to supply drugs/medicines to the Government Departments/Ministries. Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals (DGS&D) does not have any expertise in the field of drugs/medicines. The drugs/medicines manufacturing firms are registered by DGS&D on the basis of recommendations given by DGQA for supply to Government Departments/Ministries including Ministry of Defence. A re-assessment of the capacity of all the drugs/medicines manufacturing firms who were registered with DGS&D was undertaken in a suo moto manner by DGQA with the introduction of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) norms which were made a part of the licensing condition for firms in June, 1988. As a result of the re-assessment of the capacity, DGQA had recommended de-registration of 160 firms out of a total of 298 firms registered with DGS&D. The list initially included M/s. IDPL, Hyderabad Unit but their name was subsequently deleted from the list.

2. The recommendations of DGQA were considered by the High Power Committee on Drugs (HPCD) in its meeting on 25-

10-90. It is brought out that representatives from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Directorate General of Health Service (DGHS), Drug Controller of India, Various Hospitals at Delhi and Ministry of Defence are members of HPCD. The HPCD in its meeting deliberated the above issue at a great length and recommended that the recommendations of DGQA will be binding as far as supplies to Defence are concerned. For supplies to other users in the civil sector status quo can continue for a period of three months. In the meantime, DGS&D will finalise its recommendations regarding de-registration of the firms and report of HPCD again.

These recommendations will be then again submitted to the Government for its consideration.

3. The above recommendations of HPCD were considered by the Government and accepted. However, no formal de-registration of any firm has been done by DGS&D. Only the offers of the firms who have been recommended for de-registration by DGQA are not being considered for Defence indentors/requirements only.

4. It is incorrect to say that supplies have been left in the hands of unreliable pharmaceutical firms since there are still 138 firms registered with DGS&D and these firms are considered to be reliable since they have been found capable even on re-assessment of the capacity. In addition as stated above, none of the 160 firms recommended by DGQA have been deregistered formally, only their offers are not being considered for Defence indentors/requirements. These firms will be given suitable/adequate opportunity to explain their position prior to any action to formally deregister them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given an incomplete reply. Rajiv Gandhi Government and the NF Government had decided about DGS&D, particularly about the centralisation of purchases in which misappropriation of crores of rupees in done. As it was a policy matter it was discussed in the House many times and the NF Government decided that the centralisation of purchases for various departments should be done away with. I had raised the matter of DGQA. They never made an effort in this direction. Assessment of Capacity is the jurisdiction of the DGQA and the firms can get registered only when they have a certificate of the DGQA. Statutory powers have been delegated at the state level to the drug Controller who issue licences but the capacity assessment is done by DGQA. It should be done beforehand. The statutory powers have been given to observe the norms of good manufacturing practices. 160 firms of international repute have been allowed to supply medicines. 5 firms which indulge in large-scale irregularities have been named. These firms have been black listed and their manufacturing capacity is also not satisfactory. 138 firms have been issued licences. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that one firm is Faridabad based 'Dawson Pharmaceuticals' which had supplied bottles containing fungus on a large scale to Jaiprakash Narain Hospital. This was reported in the press also. The company was issued the certificate by DGQA. Another firm is Indore based 'Ernest'. When a patient was administered anaesthesia injection supplied by this firm in AIIMS, he died. This firm has also been black listed. Mr. Minister Sir, when the NF Government moved in this direction the DGQA in consultation with Director General Supplies and Disposal forwarded the proposal and when it came at the joint.

15.00 hrs.

secretary level in the supplies department the Secretory of the department strongly opposed the move of DGS & D. He proposed

[Sh. Sharad Yadav]

that all these firms should be de-registered. He noted that it was not in the jurisdiction of DGS&D. He wrote down five paragraph long note highlighting that it was illegal and unconstitutional and beyond the purview of the DG. The latter did not have any jurisdiction whatsoever in this matter. He could demarcate the areas which was well within his jurisdiction your Government came to power after this. The objections which were raised are in the joint secretaning's diary. Pressure came from DGS&D and DGQA and we don't know what happened thereafter. Sixth paragraph was inserted and it proposed the reverse of what had been written in the earlier paragraphs. This is in the note. You have to reply to the noting made by the officials of the supplies Department. How was that note changed. The joint Secretary and the Secretary of the Department categorically said that it is not in the jurisdiction of DGQA and is in the purview of State Drugs Controller. The DGQA can only assess the capacity. 160 firms were registered and the case of IPPL is well known now. Companies like Pfizer which are of international repute have never given a change of complaint. You want to make these corrupt companies of international repute. There is no complaint about 160 firms. CBI inquiry report was adverse against the rest of the firms and even the High Court had passed strictures. Those firms.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SHIKHO SEMA (Nagaland) Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Member is seeking clarification or giving the information.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Here I would like to read out the Rule to you. It says:

> "There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question.."

So, you can seek clarifications only.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am doing both the things. Calling Attention Stands in my name only. I would like to submit that it is there in the diary. The sixth paragraph has been added under pressure. In reply to a question it was said on behalf of the Government in the Parliament that those five firms were useless and have been black listed. The two firms which I have named have also been included in this. It means that supply will made at almost double the price. Spirit behind competitive tender system has been killed. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to who is responsible for making frequent changes in the noting and at whose instance and pressure was it done? First five paragraphs say something and the sixth para proposes quite reverse. Under whose pressure was it done. How did the note change? What were the reasons? No doubt DGQA was authorized to register and assess the capacity but whatever he did in this case was outside his purview. They stayed in hotels in Bangalore and I even have the cheque numbers issued to them by these companies. I can give those numbers. Deal could not be struck with those 160 firms. those 138 firms who had supplied fingurs infected injections were called reputed companies. The companies carried a profit of over one to two crore. I would like to submit here that the reply is contrary to the questions. The first thing is that though DGQA is anothorised to register companies but he has no right of deregistration. He has transgressed his authority. There has been resistance within the department also. Number of complaints have been registered against him. Allegations have been made that DGQA is not functioning

property and there are lot of irregularities. I would like to know under whose pressure was it done and why? There was no complaint gainst 160 companies and keeping them away from competition without notice was unconstitutional. This leaves no doubt that it had been done under pressure and through corrupt means. I would like the Government to give satisfactory reply to all these points.

[*English*]

SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, the hon. Member has made a number of allegations about the irregularities that have been committed. I will certainly enquire into what he has said. I would just like to say that as far as this de-registration is concerned, DGQA which is a part of the Ministry of Defence is particularly competent to make these decisions as far as medicines supplied to the Ministry of Defence is concerned. But as far as the file notings and so on are concerned, I have been through the material that has been supplied to me and I would like to point out that first time a decision was taken under the good manufacturing practices norms and the recommendations were submitted by DGQA vide a letter dated 3.7.90 when the hon. Member was a Minister in the then Cabinet. He has referred that subsequently the movement of the files was hurried. All this happened before 25th of October, 1990. As far as the final decision of the Supply Department is concerned, which came for signature at the lower official level, it came on 30th of November. So, I would answer these questions in two parts.

As far as DGQA is concerned, it is perfectly competent to take a decision and I don't agree with the hon. Member when he says that they have no authority and they encroached upon the authority.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This is not what I say. This is what your officers have said. It has been noted on the file. I am ready to supply the facts. The matter should be looked into and there should be a debate on it I believe, it is not in your notice whether the entire thing was done according to proper procedure or not.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not correct.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If the Member had taken as much interest as a Minister in this matter, this could have been solved within the Government itself, because all the file movements that took place in an important way, were during the tenure when the previous Government was in power. But, nevertheless, since he has raised the matter, I will have it investigated to find out whether there has been *gadabadi,* as he says, and who are likely to be the beneficiaries, irrespective of who is going to be hurt by such an investigation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like submit that when National Front Government was in power it was noted in the diary and even then the hon. Minister says it is wrong. That is why I am ready to furnish the details. (*Interruptions*) It is a clear case. Please look into this case seriously. Please conduct an inquiry, nothing else would suffice. It has been clarified...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yadavji not like this. He has agreed to conduct an inquiry.

15.12 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION UNDER RULE 357

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Tarit Baran Topdar.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Sir, I would like to make the following statement as personal explanation in connection with what was said by Shri Ajit Kumar Panja, MP on 28 December 1990 in my absence, where he tried to impute certain allegations against me.

I have to state that as the President at JARI Labour Union, I had a few occasions to visit CRIJAF (erstwhile JARI) premises situated at Nilganj, Barrackpore and participated in discussions and negotiations with the concerned people, and addressed a few gate meetings.

On many occasions, the Director of the Institute along with some of his colleagues called on me, in order to discuss many relevant problems.

I did never feel that there prevailed any animosity

Agitation has been continuing for quite some time now, against arbitrary suspension of some employees by the Director without giving any reason whatsoever, and without any charge sheet against them till date, when already 12 months have elapsed.

The agricultural labourers and staff members there have been conducting a peaceful, democratic and constitutional movement at very primary level only by shouting slogans (1) against the illegal suspension, (2) against vindictive transfer of scientists of one discipline to another discipline at a far away place which does not have any relevance with their subject; (3) against the acts of subversion of the Institute and (4) against partial implementation of recommendation of CBI on embezzlement of funds by some officials, etc.

While my role as the trade union leader and President of the Union was widely appreciated, I am amazed to learn that distorted stories are being brought out by a section of the management.

I am distressed to learnt that an hon. Member of Shri Ajit Kumar Panja's standing who was once a member of the Union Council of Ministers should have made allegations against me.

I do strongly deny any such action as has been referred to by Shri Panja.

15.14 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1987-88

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Yashwant Sinha.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Sir, we have been informed since this morning that there was going to be a statement issued, on the Gulf situation, by the Prime Minister. Earlier in the morning, we were told that he would make that statement around 3 O'clock. We want to know definitively whether that statement is going to be made today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will collect the information. Now Mr. Yashwant Sinha.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would be

grateful, so that we can structure our own work accordingly.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1987-88. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2103/91]

15.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1987-88

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English version) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1987-88. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2104/91]

15.15 1/2 hrs.

INFANT MILK FOODS FEEDING BOTTLES AND INFANT FOODS (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) BILL*

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN): "I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant foods with a view to the protection and promotion of breast-feeding and ensuring the proper use of infant foods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant milk foods, feeding bottles and infant foods with a view to the protection and promotion of breast-feeding and ensuring the proper use of infant foods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The motion was adopted

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(I) Need to set-up an Ammonia/ urea plant in Andhra Pradesh

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam); Fertiliser is the most crucial input for securing rapid increase in agricultural productivity and providing reasonable return to the farmers. The largest deficit for nitrogenous fertiliser in the southern region is in Andhra Pradesh, and this position is likely to continue for quite some time, unless new capacities are set up. The current deficit in Andhra Pradesh is of the order of about ten lakh tonnes of urea, which justifies the setting up of a Urea plant. In fact, the working group of the Department of

*Published in Gazette of India extra ordinary, Part II, sector 2, dated 10-1-91.

[Smt. Uma Gajapathi Raju]

Fertilisers has recommended the setting up of three large Ammonia/Urea plants to meet the growing deficit in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan. In view of the availability of natural gas in Andhra Pradesh and the high demand for urea, the case for setting up a large Ammonia/Urea plant in Andhra Pradesh is fully justified. Farmers and cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh are eager that IFFCO, a multi-State cooperative society and India's largest producer of fertilisers, should be entrusted with the task of setting up this Ammonia/Urea plant in Andhra Pradesh to meet their requirements urgently.

(ii) Need to exempt small scale cotton oil extraction plants from obtaining licences

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY (Adilabad): The Government of India had notified in 1988 that edible oil plants extracting oil from cotton seeds under small scale sector should have a licence from the Government of India. Notwithstanding this notification, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had sanctioned and advanced loan to cotton oil seed extraction plants under small sectors in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. Many of them have started production. The growth of cotton oil seed in Adilabad is about one and a half lakh quintals. All these plants hardly consume 5% of the production. Earlier, the Government had imposed a ban on such small scale entrepreneurs in the State due to which a great hardship is caused in the interests of small scale entrepreneurs, it is requested that small scale cotton oil extraction plants be exempted from obtaining licence from Government of India. Government of India could well visualize the hardship that would be caused to a small entrepreneur to come over to Delhi and run from pillar to post to obtain to GOI licence to set up the industry on a small scale.

(iii) Need to provide more central assistance to Government of Orissa to meet the damage caused due to bloods in Ganjam district

SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): I wish to focus the attention of the Government to the tragic loss of human lives, life-stock and crops in Ganjam district of Orissa, due to recent floods. Orissa's agriculturally rich southern district of Ganjam is in a shambles due to the unprecedented flood fury that has crippled its economy.

As many as 763 villages were affected badly. The deluge followed by floods took a heavy toll of 600 precious human lives. Official estimates of damage is over Rs. 1,000 crores. The assistance by Union Government given so far is inadequate. Many people in the interior rural areas are yet to receive any assistance.

Owing to the unprecedented magnitude of the devastation caused by cyclonic floods in Ganjam district, this incident has to be considered as a "Calamity of Rare Severity" requiring special dispensation, beyond the pattern of relief financing envisaged by the Ninth Finance Commission. As funds available under the Calamity Relief Fund have been fully utilised. Government of India should consider releasing atleast Rs. 100 crores as non-plan grant for enabling the State Government to continue relief and restoration work without interruption. Further, after the preliminary visit of the World Bank Team, a "Ganjam Reconstruction Project" report with an outlay of Rs. 792.27 crores has been sent to the Government of India. The project must be cleared expeditiously and forwarded to the World Bank for funding.

(iv) Need to sanction Pipalda, Piplet and Indira Lift Irrigation Projects to provide irrigation facilities in several parts of Rajasthan

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Sawai Madhopur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while raising a matter under rule 377, I would like to state that river Chambal flows in a stretch of about 150 kilometres in Sawai Madhopur and Dholpur, the border areas between the states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Sawai Madhopur of Rajasthan is primarily an agriculture area and as such it requires extensive irrigation facilities. Two lift irrigation Projects namely Pipalda and Piplet irrigation projects for utilising the surface water of Chambal in Sawai Madhopur were sent to the centre for approval way back in 1982. Similarly, a major irrigation project called the Indira Lift Irrigation Project under which water is proposed to be lifted from Chambal near Rameshwar ghat in Madhipur itself and provide irrigation facilities to entire Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur and same parts of Dholpur covering a land area of 94,000 hectares. Technical feasibility report and the survey report of this scheme has since been prepared, but the Central Water Commission has not given its clearance to the above three projects so far. The entire area is lying dry. Even drinking water is not available. It is predominantly a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes area where the primary occupation is agriculture. It is urged that clearance to the Pipida, Piplet and the Indira Lift Irrigation projects may be given without any delay so that water of river Chambal could be utilised properly.

(v) Need to connect Saharsa district of North Bihar with Vayudoot services

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise matter under Rule 377. Saharsa district in north Bihar remains submerged in flood water for six months in a year and all roads remain blocked entirely. Not only this Saharsa gets flooded from all the four sides during rainy season by the rivers originating from Nepal. There is lot of resentment among the people of Saharsa over the fact that though Saharsa is a commissionary headquarters where a number of Government offices and agro-based small industries are located it has been brought under the air map of the country.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government that Saharsa district should be connected with Delhi, Patna, Calcutta and other places by Vayudoot services so that people of the area could be saved from hardships.

(vi) Need of fix the support price of sugarcane for cane growers of Bihar

SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I would like to raise a matter under Rule 377. Price of sugar cane has since been fixed all over the country wherever sugar mills are there. It is Rs. 41 per quintal in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 46 per quintal in Haryana. But the Government of Bihar has failed to fix the price of sugar cane so far though the sugar mills have been functioning for the last one month. Now only that, the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh which get their sugar cane supplies from Bihar, refuse to pay reasonable price to sugarcane growers of Bihar on the plea that the Government of Bihar had not so far fixed the price of sugar cane. The most intriguing factor is that that some sugar mills continue to pay sugar cane growers at the old rates. Some mills are not quoting their price. The Government of Bihar has failed to fix the price of sugarcane. In view of the above situation, I would urge the Government of

[Sh. Raj Mangal Mishra]

India either to get the price of sugar cane fixed by the Government of Bihar or fix the price on its own and also see that farmers are paid the arrears of the cost of their produces accordingly.

(vii) Need to construct railway level crossings in rural areas of Ganganagar, Bikaner and Nagour of Rajasthan

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, the Railways instead of providing level crossings have either raised barriers or dug ditches to close the passages at points, where people used to cross the railway lines, along the railway lines passing through agricultural fields and villages in the rural areas in districts Ganganagar, Bikaner and Nagour in my constituency. Under these circumstances the farmers very often meet with serious accidents as and when they try to cross the railway lines with their camel carts, bullock carts or tractor trollies.

Several people have suffered losses to their lives and properly on this account. As a Member of Parliament and Legislator in the state Legislature I took up this matter with the Central and State Governments but nothing tangible came out.

I would, therefore, request the Government to solve this problem by providing unmanned level crossings so that Lakhs of farmers could be saved from this serious problem.

(viii) Need to take action against the management and institute a judicial probe into the fire accident at Maharashtra Gas Crackers complex at Nagothane in Raiged District, Maharashtra

[*English*]

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): On 5 November, 1990 a huge fire broke out resulting in blast at the Maharashtra Gas Crackers Complex at Nagothane in Raigad District which resulted in loss of 30 lives, and loss of approximately Rs. 30 crores property.

The management was legally bound to comply with the conditions laid down by the Centre prior to commissioning of the factory. Also the State Government had warned the concerned duty officer by indicating that they would be responsible for rectifying the leaks as well as for the loss of lives if any, due to fire accident or hazard.

In view of the above, strict legal action should be taken against management and they should be directed to pay necessary compensation to the families of the deceased in consonance with Supreme Court judgement in the case of Shreeram Foods and Fertilizers, New Delhi.

As the factory belongs to Government/ Public Undertaking a judicial probe has to be ordered before restarting the plant.

(ix) Need to start Vayudoot air services from Faridpur, Distt. Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, Bareilly is an important town in Western Uttar Pradesh. Since it is a metropolitan city, a number of major industrial institutes viz. the IFFCO, Animal Husbandry Research Institute of India, Divisional Railway office of the North eastern Railway and sugar mills are located here. In view of its importance the Central Government has decided to develop Bareilly as a counter magnet city. There is a great demand by the people of Faridpur and other areas in early as possible. Though survey in this regard has already been conducted. Vayudoot ser-

vices for this city have not been started so far.

In view of the people's demand and the peculiar situation of the district I would the Hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to see that Vayudoot services in Faridpur are started immediately.

(x) Need to provide more wagons for transportation of grapes from Nasik, Maharashtra

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, so far as the production of grapes is concerned, Nasik district of Maharashtra is on the top. The grapes produced here are supplied to most of the states from this area and people eat them very fondly But it is a matter of regret that adequate member of wagons are not made available timely to make the suppliers.

It is a perishable fruit. If it is not delivered timely, the farmers have to suffer losses to the tune of lakhs of rupees. Businessmen also suffer losses. Now that the time of supply of this fruit is drawing nearer, it is requested that adequate number of wagons may be made available immediately at places viz. Nefad, Lasal gaon, Manmad and Nasik station from where this fruit is seek to different places to save farmers from suffering losses of lakhs of rupees.

(xi) Need to provide financial assistance to the government of Bihar for construction of power grid in Jagdishpur.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxur); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government has approved the construction of a power grid in Jagdishpur in district Bhojpur in Bihar. Lakhs of rupees have been spent on this project and the boundary walls have been erected. The Chief Minister of Bihar wants this grid to be constructed as early as possible, but because of non-allocation of funds by the Central Government, the construction of grid is getting delayed. I, therefore, urge the Central Government to release an amount of Rs. 4 crores 85 lakhs and 30 thousand as early in possible so that this grid could be completed early.

(xii) Need to introduce 'one rank one pension' scheme at the earliest

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one rank one pension' demand of lakhs of ex-servicemen in the country is pending for a long time. This issue has been raised several times both inside and outside Parliament. When I raised this issue in parliament during the course of debate on 1st October, 1990, the then Prime Minister, while intervening in the debate had said that a decision in respect of one rank one pension to the ex-servicemen upto the rank of Subedar Major had been taken after consultation with various organisation of Ex-servicemen. He had said that this decision would benefit about 85 per cent ex-servicemen and the decision in respect of the rest 15 per cent would be taken soon.

But I am constrained to point out that nothing has been above so far in this direction except making an announcement of adhoc increase in pension. As a result of it, discontent and resentment among lakhs of ex-servicemen is growing. Therefore, I would request the Government to implement 'one rank one pension' decision in respect of ex-servicemen immediately.

15.32 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF THE FINANCE (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

AND

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item Nos. 34 and 35 to be discussed together. Now Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava will move the Statutory Resolution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I move the following statutory Resolution:

> "That this House disapproves of the Finance (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1990) promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1990."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have moved this Resolution to disapprove the Ordinance that has been issued by the President in respect of fresh taxes to the tune of Rs. 810 crore. My humble submission in this regard is that two days before the ordinance was issued, the Prime Minister had announced that no fresh tax would be levied before the Budget. But hardly two days after that announcement, the poor people of this country were burdened with fresh taxes to the tune of Rs. 810 crores. This has led to loss of credibility of the Government among the people and a feeling has gained ground that there is a lack of coordination among three concerned agencies namely, the Prime Minister, Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Ministry of Finance. What I want to say is that if such a measure was contemplated, a legislation to this effected could have been passed in the session that was convened on the 7th October, 1990. Since no surcharge has been levied on foreign companies, if may hit exports on the one hand and on the other hand the foreign companies will get undue advantage. Not only that, it will result in further deterioration of balance of trade position. The basic point which I want to raise here relates to the logic which the Government has put forward while levying these taxes. It says that government has been forced to spend huge amount on evacuating the Indians who were held up in the gulf and hence these taxes to the tune of 810 crores.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask as to how many time will the government levy taxes in the name of gulf? Initially, 8 per cent surcharge was levied in the name of Indians living in gulf countries. Therefore a like of 25 per cent on petroleum products was made in the name of gulf crisis. Then surcharge was levied on air travel, yarn, cold drinks and a number of other items, all in the name of gulf crisis. I would like to ask the hon. Minister that we the Members of Lok Sabha would like to know the amount of money the government his spent so far on evacuating the Indians from the Gulf because through this ordinance the poor people of this country have been burdened to the tune of Rs. 810 crores. The Government should punish at least the details of the expenditure incurred under this head so that we are able to tell the people as to why we

have supported this Bill. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): These taxes were levied when your party was supporting the government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: It is meaningless to say that the taxes were levied when our party was supporting the government (*Interruptions*) But the ordinance has come before us todays only. Chandra Shekhar Government whom you are supporting has not levied these taxes. I do not think these taxes were levied when we were supporting the Government. In the light of this fact, I would request Shri Rawat to make amends in what be has said. (*Interruptions*) I want do know as to how much the Government has spent under this level, how many Indians were evacuated from the gulf, how many of them were rehabilitated and how many more are yet to be rehabilitated. This House must be given at least. This much of information.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as question of economic crisis is concerned, it was feared that the price of patrol will go up to Rs. 40 dollars per barrel and accordingly the price by petroleum products was raised. But contrary to the apprehension the price did not rose that high. In fact it slumped. But the Government did not reduce the price. Therefore, what I went to say is that there was no need to levy fresh taxes in the name of gulf crisis. Through this ordinance.. So far as the question by levying surcharge is concerned, you know this process pretty well because you have been a Member of this House for a long time. If only surcharge is levied in the regular budget, the income tax payer in given assurance that income tax law will not be amended in any way during the year. On the one hand we talk about long term economic policy, but on the other hand the very sanctity of the budget is being eroded by amending the income tax policy in the mid-year. I think even the Congress Party did not adopt this policy during emergency. Therefore, the government should not resort to levying surcharge before the budget.

About from that, the Government has betrayed the industry by changing the limit of depreciation in the mid-year. This will result in making the financial position of those units unstready which have made investments after 1st April, 1990. The non-resident Indians and the foreign companies will shy away from investment and all efforts that have been made to attract the non-resident Indians will come to naught. Another submission which I want to make to you is that repeated likes in taxes leads to tax evision. The possibilities of tax evasion have increased all the more since the rate of surcharge in respect of individual tax payer has been increased from 8 per cent 10-12 per cent, because if the increase in income is more than Rs. 75,000, the increase in surcharge will apply to the income tax on Rs. 75,000 also. In my view, black money to the tune of Rs. 40 to 50 thousand crore is generated in the country. If the government could flush out even 10 per cent of it, there would not be any need to levy fresh taxes on the poor people. Since you are ringing the well repeatedly, I shall have to adhere to your instructions. I would say once again that taxes to the tune of Rs. 810 crore were levied on the poor people through our ordinance despite the announcement made by the Prime Minister that no tax would be imposed before the budget. Barely two days after he made this promise, the people were burdened by levying taxes worth Rs. 810 crore. I would therefore request the government to withdraw these taxes. With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move;

> "That the Bill further to amend the Finance Act, 1990 and the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the hon. Members are aware—and I might like to clarify to the hon. Member Shri Bhargava—that the Bill that we have brought before the House, consists of two parts, One is the regularisation of an Ordinance which had been adopted or passed by the previous Government on the 15th of October, 1990, imposing certain taxes, and the other is certain other taxes which we propose to levy now. It has clearly two parts. My friend Shri Harish Rawat was trying to point out to him that this order was passed by a Government which had the support of the hon. Member and his party and, therefore, for him to turn back now and to say that he opposes the regularisation of that Ordinance and its enactment into an Act, is something which intrigues me.

[Sh. Yashwant Sinha]

Sir, the hon. members are aware that as a result of the crisis in the Gulf, the Government had undertaken massive efforts to evacuate Indians working in that area and provide relief to them. With a view to partly meeting the costs involved in this effort, the Government had decided to mobilise additional resources through, inter alia, increasing the surcharge on income-tax payable by domestic companies, Since the parliament was not in session and it was necessary to take immediate action to raise the resources, the Finance (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 was promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1990. Under this Ordinance, the surcharge payable by domestic company during the financial year 1990-91 on incomes exceeding Rs. 75,000 was increased from eight per cent to fifteen per cent. The Ordinance provided that the surcharge at the higher rate of fifteen per cent would apply while deducting tax at source from payments made to a domestic company where such deduction is to be made under various provisions of the Income-tax Act 1961 and the Finance Act, 1990. The Ordinance also provided that the enhanced rate of surcharge would apply while collecting tax at source from domestic company engaged in the business of trading in alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian made foreign liquor) or forest produce as well as while computing the amount of advance tax to be paid during the financial year 1990-91. As the date by which the first instalment of advance tax due on 15th September, 1990 had already elapsed before the Ordinance was promulgated and the Government's intention was to raise additional resources immediately, the Ordinance provided that the surcharge immediately, the Ordinance provided that the surcharge in respect of instalment of advance tax payable on 15th September, 1990 could be paid by 15th November, 1990.

This will yield revenue of about Rs. 400 crores.

One of the objectives of the Bill is to replace the provisions of the Finance (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.

The present Government, after assuming office, undertook a review of the economic situation in the country. As a result of the Gulf crisis, which has affected imports and excise duty realisation, and the domestic disturbances which have affected production and movement of goods, the budgetary deficit might reach alarming level unless immediate steps are taken to restore some balance in the fiscal account. As a part of the strategy to meet this challenge, the Bill seeks to enhance the rate of surcharge on personal income-tax from the existing rate of eight per cent to twelve per cent. Under this proposal, resident non-corporate tax-payers having taxable income exceeding Rs. 75,000 during the financial year 1990-91, will be required to pay surcharge on income-tax at the rate of twelve per cent of income-tax as against the present rate of eight per cent. The additional surcharge will be levied while deducting tax at source from incomes subject to such deduction paid after the date on which the Bill, as enacted, received the assent of the President. Similarly, surcharge at the enhanced rate will be levied in cases where, under certain special provisions of the Income-tax Act, assessments of the current incomes are to be made during the current financial year and these assessments are made after such date.

Non-corporate resident tax-payers liable to advance tax during the current financial year will also be required to take into account the enhanced rate of surcharge while calculating their liability to advance tax. They will be required to make good the deficiency in the first two instalments on this account while paying the last instalment due on 15th March, 1991. Persons responsible for paying salary income will also be required to adjust the deduction from such income during the remaining part of the current financial year so as to recover the surcharge at the enhanced rate for the whole year.

This proposal is likely to yield revenue of Rs. 140 crores in a full year. The estimated revenue during the remaining part of the current financial year is Rs. 60 crores.

Another proposal for additional resource

mobilisation in the Bill relates to the business sector. At present, depreciation in respect of plant and machinery used for the purposes of the business is calculated at the rate of 33.33 per cent, 50 per cent and 100 per cent. Other assets like buildings, furniture and ships are depreciated at rates ranging between 5 per cent and 20 per cent. As a one time measure, the Bill seeks to restrict the deduction on account of depreciation in respect of plant and machinery and other assets used for the purposes of the business or profession to 75 per cent of the sum calculated at the rate of depreciation prescribed under the Income-tax Act. This will have the effect of increasing the tax base of taxpayers carrying on business for the assessment year 1991-92 to the extent of about Rs. 2400 crores in a full year. Out of this, about Rs. 750 crores are estimated to be collected during the current financial year.

The other provisions in the Bill are of consequential nature.

After the introduction of the Bill it has been brought to the Government's notice that small business, normally carried on as partnership firms or as proprietory concerns, would suffer hardship from the proposed restriction on depreciation allowance. Accepting this point I propose to move a Government's amendment to the Bill to secure that the proposed restriction on depreciation allowance will not apply to the non-corporate taxpayers.

Sir, I trust that this Bill will receive the unanimous support of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Finance (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1990) promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1990."

"That the Bill further to amend the Finance Act, 1990 and the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Some Members have given amendments to the motions. I would like to know whether they are interested in moving those amendments.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): I beg to move:

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 2nd April, 1991.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I beg to move:

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 5th April, 1991.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): I beg to move;

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 9th April, 1991.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Raghavji may speak. Raghavji your party has been allotted 18 minutes. You are the only person to speak from your Party I suppose, because I have received only one name. So, please restrict your speech to the time.

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA (Surat): Sir, I have also given my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is at the consideration stage. You might have given the amendment to a clause. Yes, Raghavji, you may speak.

SHRI RAJGAVJI (Vidisha); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister was saying just now that the ordinance was promulgated when we supported the Government. But the hon. Minister might be aware that we withdrew our support three days after the ordinance was promulgated and while withdrawing our support Ramjanam bhoomi Babri Masjid dispute was not the only issue; There were other issues also like price rise and imposition of taxes etc. Hon. Minister may kindly correct himself....(*Interruptions*) The amendment provides that depriciation will not be allowed on non-corporate tax. I welcome it. While opposing the Bill I would like to further point out that though the hon. Prime Minister had categorically stated in Calcutta that no new taxes would be imposed before the budget but within a week new taxes were imposed in addition to the ordinance already promulgated. The hon. Minister said that new taxes to the tune of Rs. 810 crores would be imposed on account of reduced collection of revenue due to deduction of Rs. 750 crores for depreciation and sixty crores for surcharge. During the current financial year the actual increase would be of Rs. 1000 crores due to depreciation and Rs. 160 crores due to surcharge. It is true that 250 crores would be recovered after 31st March. So there is no need to mislead the House that taxes to the tune of Rs. 750 crore and 60 crore have been imposed. In fact taxes to the tune of 1160 crore have been imposed. These were imposed before the budget. Never before were direct taxes imposed, but this is the first time that a new practice has started in the name of surcharge and reducing the depreciation claim. Those who are in the trade and business make their plans according to the tax structure. Only 25 per cent margin has been given for depreciation. Those who must have calculated the depreciation at the existing rate and installed machines accordingly, they feel cheated. New taxes are imposed in the name of Gulf war and bringing back migrants from there. The Government is playing with the lives of people and the tax payers in the name of surcharge. In a country of 80 crore population such things will continue to happen and if the Government goes on imposing taxes at this rate it would not be fair. It should be discouraged at all levels.

Taxes of 1160 crores besides custom and excise duty of RS. 400 crore and taxes for corporate sector to the tune of Rs. 200 crore make a staggering total of Rs. 2000 crore as taxes. We are squeezing the tax payers and the voters. Four five years back when the budget was presented it was decided in principle that taxes would not exceed the fifty per cent limit. It has been observed that if taxes are more than fifty per cent the tendency of evasion is more and consequently Black money is generated. Earlier it was fifty per cent which gradualy rose to fifty five per cent. But today with imposition of surcharge it has risen to sixty two per cent. If one happens to be a partner in a firm, in the first instance the partnership concern will pay income-tax and thereafter the partner will have to pay income tax on his share of income. In all a person has to pay 75-80 per cent as tax. There is no reason as to why the tendency of tax evasion should not increase. Black money would continue to be generated as a result of this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. There are many other members of your party who are yet to speak.

SHRI RAGHAVJI: I am not taking their time. I am speaking in the time allotted to me.

Moreover I am the only member of this side to speak.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please come to the point. If you go on speaking on theories, it will become very difficult for me to adjust the time.

SHRI RAGHAVJI: Sir, I am speaking on very relevant points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to give time to other Members also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHAVJI: Therefore this practice of generation of black money should be put to an end. There is no fair play with the State Governments because they do not get share in the surcharge which is levied. They should get their due share. I would like to emphasize that there is no need to impose these taxes. Why has there been a shortfall in collection of taxes. Government has not paid any attention to this problem. I would like to give some figures. The amount of direct taxes that was to be collected between April and November that is for abend eight months has not been collected in full. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the total estimated tax collection in the budget was Rs. 11515 crore. During the last eight months Rs. 7680 crore should have been collected but you would be surprised to know that only Rs. 3234 crore have been collected. This means a shortfall of Rs. 4446 crore. Similarly, the estimated collection of custom duty was Rs. 14306 crore but only Rs. 12468 crore have been mobilised. That means a shortfall of RS. 1938 crore excise duty collection should have been Rs. 16780 crore whereas only Rs. 14860 crore were collected. That is a shortfall of Rs. 1920 crore. In this way there has been a shortfall of Rs. 8304 crore in tax collection. Why did it happen? No effort has so far been made to know the reasons behind this. By the end of this year the shortfall will increase to RS. 11000 crore. The hon. Minister did not mention anything about it. If the collection of taxes is done properly there was no need to impose new taxes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out here that though we amend the tax laws now and then but we have never bothered to simplify the procedures. Simplification of procedures in respect of Income-tax and wealth tax is essential laws are so complex that simplification is a must. Penalties are imposed even for minor technical reasons. Under section 272-A there is a provision of fine of Rs. 200 daily for non-submission of form. Even though tax may have been deposited fine at the rate of Rs. 200 is imposed for non-submission of form which may add up to even Rs. one lakh. This section should be removed so that the confidence of the tax payers is restored.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while concluding I would like to say that generally all the parties declare in the Election manifesto that sales tax would be abolished. Sales tax is linked to income-tax. If additional excise duty is imposed then sales tax on many items could be reduced. There are many items which are manufactured in factories and on which additional excise duty is imposed sales tax is not imposed on these items. If more items are brought under additional excise duty the number of items under sales tax can be minimised. This would reduce generation of black money. Less black money always strengthens the economy.

[Sh. Rajghavji]

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, with these words I oppose the heavy dose of taxes unposed by the hon. Minister.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Congress Party has 41 minutes. I have three names with me from it. You shall have to please adjust in the time given to your Party.

Dr. Debi Prosad Pal.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL (Calcutta North West) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Party although I am supporting this Taxation (Amendment) Bill of 1990, I view the imposition of the taxes with a grave concern. I have to necessarily sound a note of caution to the Finance Minister who is piloting the Bill that fiscal measures, it appears, in these days are taken, only for the purpose of augmenting the sources of revenue for the Government exchequer without even considering its impact upon the economy as a whole. the present Government undoubtedly has started with the legacy of almost financial bankruptcy which was sought to be brought about by the earlier Government of Shri V.P. Singh. When Budget of V.P. Singh Government was introduced, I sounded a note of warning at that point of time, that deficit which you have shown in your Budget is an illusory one. It is bound to have a much more greater is bound to loom larger because you have misled the people by giving certain figures on certain expenditure which did not correctly estimate the liability of the Government. That is what has come out to be true.

Even before the present Government came into power, the earlier Government just on the eve of their departure had issued an ordinance.

16.00 hrs.

By this Ordinance, they wanted to increase the revenue further. Now, this Bill seeks to support the imposition of the new taxes on the ground that there is increasing expenditure for the repatriation of the people from the Gulf and also because of the Gulf crisis and the repatriation of people from Kuwait increasing expenditure is bound to be incurred.

The question is if the expenditure is to be incurred, has the Government taken adequate steps by which the revenue could have been increased and the expenditure could be reduced up to a reasonable level. The imposition that is sought to be levied by the present Taxation Amendment Bill is mainly on two counts. One is the increases of surcharge of the non-corporate assessees from 8% to 12%. Thereby, the Government expects that an increase of revenue to the extent of the Rs. 60 crores will be available to the Government for remaining term of the fiscal year and the other is the imposition which the Government is trying which is in an indirect way by withdrawing the normal depreciation which is available to the corporate sector on plant and machinery and reduce such normal depreciation by 25%. If you increase the surcharge on the non-corporate sector, then the individual assessee will be hard-hit. Already because of the mounting inflation, unprecedented inflation, generated by the earlier Government during the last eleven months, the people are simmering. They are almost at the point of break-down under the sky-high inflation and if this surcharge is again introduced upon the non-corporate individual assessees, it is bound to affect them very adversely and seriously. The increase will be in respect of those non-corporate assessees whose income exceeds Rs. 75,000 annually.

SHRI YUSUF BEG (Mirzapur): What is

the percentage of population that would be hit?

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: They are middle-class people. Rs. 6,000/- is not as much now as it was ten years back. Even the Government employees also are earning much more than Rs. 6,000/- at the higher level.

Regarding the corporate sector, it is a very serious thing. The earlier Government, during their regime of financial misrule, tried to withdraw the investment allowance given to the corporate sector. Investment allowance is given to the companies for development of their plant and machinery. For the new plant and machinery, the investment allowance is given so that there may be an impetus to industrial development in the country. Now the earlier Government completely withdrew the investment allowance which normally is given for a certain period of years. Without giving any notice even to the industry, they withdrew it by one stroke of the pen with the result that the companies were hard-hit and more than Rs. 800 crores were sought to be realised by the earlier Government by the withdrawal of the investment allowance. I pointed out at that point of time in this House that if you want to withdraw the investment allowance which is available to the company for seven years, then, in that event, you must give a reasonable notice as it was sought to be done earlier. Nothing has been done. Now the present attempt is to take away the normal depreciation by 25%. What is its impact on the taxation? As a result of this, the Government expects that nearly Rs. 800 crores will be realised from the corporate sector. But at what cost? Depreciation is allowed to replace the worn out plant and machinery.

16.05 hrs.

The Corporate Sector, by providing for depreciation, generates internal cash flow, generates internal capital without borrowing and those are utilised for the development of the industry. Now by withdrawing the investment allowance, you have completely retarded the growth of industrial development and by withdrawing the normal depreciation by another 25 per cent, the industry, the corporate sector will not be allowed even to generate their own internal flow of capital by which they can develop the industry with the result that the industry is to rely upon greater borrowings, greater indebtedness from banks and other financial institutions with the result that the price is bound to soar high up. These two impositions which have been made are not only likely to retard the industrial growth but also accelerate the further increase in price because the companies will have to now rely upon borrowings.

Secondly, I would like to ask the Finance Minister to explain and clarify the position that if a company is entitled to a normal depreciation of Rs. 100 you are allowing him Rs. 75/-. What will be the position computing written down value in the next financial year? The fact of the matter is the Company will be fully deprived of this 25 per cent. In determining the written down value, the depreciation actually allowed is to be taken into account. It normally depreciation of 100% is reduced to find out the written down value and that will be indirectly further taxation upon the companies and the measures will be a draconian one.

Sir, by such measure increase in the revenue has been sought to be made by these two impositions. Kindly remember that out of the Rs. 2991 crores, Rs. 1560 crores have been sought to be realised from the Corporate Sector retarding the growth of the industry. Fiscal measure is not intended only to increase the source of revenue. It must make a balance and make adjustment between the fiscal growth and also economic justice. Nothing has been taken in view in imposing these taxes. We cautioned the

[Dr. Debi Prosad Pal]

earlier Government when they introduced the Budget that the deficit finance is in built in the fiscal policy. You are taking populist measures. You are taking only measures for vote-catching without considering what will be the impact upon the economy as a whole. Take for instance the farm loans. The waiver of farm loans was introduced by the earlier Government. We sounded a note of caution, a note of warning that this measure is not intended to redress the grievances of the poor farmers and the Government has already spent Rs. 4,000 crores and if full effect is to be given at least Rs. 7000 crores are to be spent. Is the present Government continuing the policy which has been introduced by the earlier Government in waiving the farm loans up to Rs. 10,000/-? An assurance was given before the House by the earlier Finance Minister that the banks and the cooperative societies which will be financing, they will be reimbursed by the Government. Will the Finance Minister clarify the position whether the banks have been reimbursed in respect of the money which they have advanced for waiver of loans? To my information, nothing has been done. The Cooperative societies which have to advance the money for the waiver of these loans, have not been reimbursed even uptill now. The result is that the banks and the cooperative societies which have advanced some money for the populist measures, for the waiver of the loans cannot get the reimbursement from the Government and the price rise is bound to further accelerate. If there was a deficit finance, if the Government revenue showed such a dismal position, then what was the occasion for the earlier Government to introduce what is called the Excise Refund measure which is one of the greatest scandals fro the earlier Government. If the Government was short of funds, why the Government had introduced this Refund of the Excise duty on which the dispute is pending before the Courts of law? (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): You are a knowledgeable person. You know that the excise duty refund has been continuing for the last forty years. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: Defence expenditure is there. Already, interest on borrowings today is more than Rs. 28,000 crores and Defence expenditure is Rs. 15000 crores. And the subsidy and the other export promotions are more than Rs. 8000 crores. Seventy per cent of the non-plan expenditure is incurred from the borrowings, which is contrary to elementary principal of fiscal principle and law. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I want to accommodate more number of Members as at 5 O'clock, we have to take up the next item.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: Deficit finance is a creation of the earlier Government. They did not introduce any measure of controlling the public expenditure. It was announced before the House by the earlier Government that the Government policy was to control the public expenditure. I want to know what measure have been taken by the earlier Government to control the public expenditure. On the one hand, public expenditure has increased without any restriction or control the Government in the provisions of the Bill wants to increase the revenue by whatever source they can by introducing populist measures. The Government, for example, now is trying to take loans of Rs. 3710 crores from the International Monetary Fund. This will have a great impact upon the inflationary pressure of the country. I am supporting this Bill introduced by the Finance Minister for dire economic reasons and necessity. They have got to find out certain resources for augmenting public exchequer.

But the legacy which they have taken, the real ill effect of this fiscal measure introduced by them has to be found out and eradicated. The seed has been sown by the policy of the earlier Government. And unless the present Government eschews that policy and finds out certain constructive measure, the introduction of this measure will not solve this economic problem of this country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, Sir there has been enough discussion on this Bill. Whichever party comes to power, it changes its stand. When they are in opposition they say something else and when they are in power they are different. How many times would we impose taxes in the name of Gulf Crisis?

What measures should be adopted to collect taxes from those who can pay and those who have more. No such proposal ever comes forth. Every time lane excuses are made to increase taxes. There is no need for me to provide evidence or argument because whenever the Government imposes taxes, the opposition complains that it is not a genuine reason. Even then the request is rejected on one pretext or the other.

I oppose the tax proposal that has been moved by the Government because life is becoming so difficult day by day that even the survival is difficult. Every Government that comes to power, raises slogans of better opportunities and better standard of living for the people but all promises prove hollow. They are just promise for the sake of promises. I don't think there is any need to repeat this thing. Without taking more time of the House I conclude by opposing this tax proposal.

Thank you.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Susanta Chakravorty to speak. I request him to be very brief because at 4.30 p.m. the Minister has to reply and at 5 O'clock we are going to take up the discussion on Punjab.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani); What about the discussion on Gulf crisis?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have seen the agenda and according to that we will go.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): The Government said that the Prime Minister will make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is so, definitely it will come.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The Business Advisory Committee had decided on Gulf Crisis, Punjab and Bofors—these three issues. There were unanimous views on this. How it would be accommodated?

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 5 O'clock we will take up the discussion on Punjab.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Azambagh): What about the statement?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will find out.

SHRI SUSANTA CHAKRAVORTY (Howrah): Mr. Chairman Sir, close on the heels of the recent hikes on the Customs and Excise Duties, the Finance Minister has come out with the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill 1990. Now the Government by this law wants to impose two direct tax proposals. Firstly it wants to increase from 8% to 12% the rate of surcharge on the income tax on non-corporate sector. The Government expects that this will fetch an amount of Rs. 60 crores. Secondly the Government intends to limit

[Sh. Susanta Chakravorty]

the depreciation, the Government argues, will result in a higher tax profit and therefore consequently a larger tax collection. This will add to Rs. 750 crore to the govt. revenue.

The logic of the Government is that the surcharge that was imposed by the previous Government on the petroleum products and 7% surcharge on corporation tax all these are necessary steps; but those are not sufficient to neutralise the impact of the oil crisis. So the Government has come out with these two new tax proposals.

Now the question is whether the Government considers that the entire fiscal crisis that is new prevalent in our country is due to the Gulf crisis alone or there are some other factors also. The present increase in import bill cannot be attributed to the Gulf crisis alone. If explanations are to be sought for, it has to be sought in the large and growing import of capital goods, inter-mediaries and its components. For example, if we take capital goods alone, their share in total exports in 1989-90 rose from 21.8% in 1985-86 to 24.9% in 1989. Ths is clearly the result of the liberal import regime started in the mid-eighties and specially from the time Shri Rajiv Gandhi took ever power here. If these symbols are overlooked no meaningful policy can be framed by the Government. I request the Finance Minister to take into account the fact that the liberal import policy has contributed much to this sort of crisis in our country.

Secondly, Whenever the Government wants to impose higher taxes it expects that their shall be higher tax collection. But the figures that are available go to prove that the Government has failed to collect more revenue with higher taxes. In this year, upto October, the direct tax collections have dropped by Rs. 474.90 crores, that is from Rs. 3238.48 crores, to Rs. 2763.58 crores which was collected during the same period last year. The Government is to take care of it.

Thirdly, the Central Government always goes on imposing surcharge on income-tax because surcharge is not divisible. The policies of the Government in regard to taxation, in regard to other fiscal measures are such that the burden of these policies are to be borne by the State Government.s But the Union Government thus increases its own funds, keeping the States in starvation. We opposed these policies earlier and we oppose them now also. We have always mentioned in this august House that Government's increasing dependence is increasing on indirect taxation and we do not support that. Long-term fiscal policy announced in Decemoer 1985, co-terminus with the Seventh Plan promises that Government's reliance on the indirect taxation would be reduced. But the fact is that the Government is not pursuing that policy. I welcome the Finance Minister, in this case, that at least he has increased the amount of direct taxes, to a certain extent. In his statement, the Minister has assured that he will look for higher collection and that he would do monitoring. But the point is that the financial discipline in the country is at stake. The Finance Account for the year1988-89 bears abundant evidence that the Government is turning a blind eye to a massive fraud. I shall cite only two examples. If the account is to be believed, cheques issued by the Government have been encashed for Rs. 284 crores in excess of the value of the cheques in the last one year alone. It is probably two times greater than what has been given as DALALI, in the Bofors case. And the Government cheques for nearly Rs. 2000 crores have not been encashed, even long after their validity periods were over. What sort of financial discipline we are having; The Government should seriously think about it.

Fourthly, Dr. Devi Pal, in his speech has

expressed concern over the amount of depreciation and things that will affect the growth of industries. I share his concern. I agree to have cent per cent depreciation. But, shall Mr. Pal agree to a tax rebate of 75 per cent? If he agrees to it, then, I have no objection. He also expressed concern for the industries. But, those who enjoy the depreciation should have concern for our country itself. They should do something for the country and that is the progressive step and progressive thinking. We know that Dr. Pal and his party have created this situation. In this context, I would suggest this and what to know as to whether the Government can consider the exemptions and concessions that are allowed in the name of charitable trusts, etc. and whether the Government is ready to plug the loophole or not. If they plug it, then, I am sure they will be able to collect more revenue. I should say that the Planning Commission promised that they would prepare a Paper on the black-money. We do not know the fate of the proposal. There is black-money in the market. The Government should think of bringing out the black-money. The Government should be very serious about it. (*Interruptions*)

Lastly the Government is thinking of taking a loan from the IMF. We do not know how much amount of assistance the Government is going to have from the IMF nor do we know the conditionality which is attached to it. But we know about the conditionalities attached to IMF loan taken during the regime of the Congress Government is there. We know how the working population had to suffer. Now if this loan is taken, then of in the previous regime its burden will fall upon the working population. I would request the Government to let us know about the conditionality attached to the IMF loan.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU (Kakinada): Chairman Sir, I rise to criticise the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill as I see it a hasty imposition of additional taxes due to the fiscal imbalance and because it is not a part of our broader economic solution. The recently imposed indirect tax bill of Rs. 1,340 crore by the Government is a staggering amount and comes on top of the Rs.1,225 crore imposed by the last budget for 1990-91.

This taken impact on the fiscal imbalance, I feel, will do more harm than good and is clearly only a short-term gain. These additional taxes should have been imposed after considering their merits and demerits in the overall economic situation in the long run.

Although the IMF and CCFF loans for USS 3.5 billion have been negotiated, at this juncture, the economic situation does not look very bright against the growing reality of the Gulf war and the tendency of Governments, primarily at the State level to continue and to encourage populist measures which tend to rapidly deplete the coffers and hence strangulate the economies of the States. This is leaving State Government straddled for funds and in the unenviable position of not being able to clear debts.

For example, I would like to point out the condition in which most of the State Electricity Boards are working.

The present precarious balance of payment position and the dire fiscal situation calls for dexterous crisis management and instead what we get is more nitpicking.

These additional indirect taxes are bound to have a cascading effect on costs and prices in an economy that is already suffering under double-digit inflation. This ultimately is going to effect the common man. Another thing is that a rise in taxes is definitely going to encourage the parallel economy.

This nitpicking at a time when we had to show the IMF that we are serious about

[Sh. M.M. Pallam Raju]

tightening our belt during hard times, generates little confidence in our capabilities of tackling a crisis. What the Government should have demonstrated instead is that it is capable of calling for severe austerity measures in the right areas.

This revenue exercise has not touched upon the basic issue of monetary expansion which has contributed to the double digit inflation prevalent today. What it is bound to do is to push costs and subsequently prices higher in the prevailing situation of excess demand in the economy.

This revenue exercise will not go far in tackling the fiscal crisis too. This annual feature—I take it that these additional indirect taxes are here to stay, unless Dr. Subramaniam Swamy wishes to assure this House otherwise—cannot go on endlessly as the question is how many crores of rupees can the Government raise in additional taxes year after year. The hard reality for the Government to realise is that it has to curb its expenditure. I would like to pose some questions to the Government at this juncture. Where are the austerity measures? Where are the cuts in non-planned expenditure? Has the Government stepped up the search for alternative fuel resources? Have steps been taken to increase domestic oil production? What are its initiatives to step up exports? How does the Government plan to insulate the poor from the coming effects of further inflation? What steps are being taken to step up national productivity and industrial discipline? How does the Government propose to widen the public distribution system so that the poor are not touched by rising prices? What are the Government's actions against price rise?

Finally, I would like to conclude by saying that we should tighten the belt but not so tight that we suffocate the system.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA(Madhubani): Mr. Chairman Sir, without taking much of your time, I would first like to oppose the policy of pre-budget. That can be characterised as a budget from the back door which has been happening for most of the years. Before the actual Budget comes, a heavy dose of taxation is imposed upon the people. I am not opposing the content of this Bill but I am talking about the method. If any method becomes a convention or a written convention, then one would hope—now that hope is belied—that the new Finance Minister and the new Government would have parted company on that convention. Here, another provision is there that with this convention, the Finance Minister and this Government is again going to follow the legacy of the same economic policy. One could hope that it would make a break with some aspects of this policy. Income tax surcharge is there. I am not to oppose that because that is imposed upon a class of some honest officers who will have to pay a bit and the income derived from under hand methods cannot be taxed. The Government is incapable of taxing that income. So, with regard to content, I am not opposing the surcharge on income tax above Rs. 76000 per year. But I am opposing the method. In this context, I would like to seek the opinion of the Finance Minister today on whether or not he would assure the House and the country that in the coming Budget, he will balance the direct and the indirect taxes, at least to the ratio of 50:50. At the present moment, I cannot expect that much. He was in that very party we had supported last year. That Government had imposed 73 per cent of indirect taxes and that led to mounting rise in prices of most of the essential commodities and inflation. So, that was a disastrous economic policy. Will this Government undo that policy a bit to balance at the rate of 50:50? My friend says that it can be 60:40. I am not expecting that much from them. Let it be 50:50 ratio, so that a minor beginning is made to have an effect in the economy of the coming year.

The second point is with regard to black money. We all talk helplessly about money, about parallel economy, but no step is taken. I would like to know whether the Finance Minister is going to unearth the black money, whether the Government is thinking of demonetising currency notes of Rs. one thousand and above, thinking of measures for dehoarding of gold, silver other metals, or some such thing so that if not entirely, at least a part of the black money, which is non-productive, not utilized for productive purposes is available for productive purposes. The gold is dumped in the ground without adding any thing to the wealth of the country and the hoarder's wealth goes on increasing. I would to know from the Finance Minister whether he is going to adopt any effective methods for unearthing the black money.

Then, about the bank advances to the private wholesale trade. I would like to know whether this Government is going to impose a strict policy that no bank finances will be given for private wholesale trade by the banks because this is doubly non-productive, doubly negative. Once the money goes to the wholesalers, with our money, they hoard the goods in their own godowns, while the consumers remain outside. They are not locked up in the godowns. Then the economics of Adm Smith and Marshal begin working. As in the market there are less goods and more consumers, the prices go on rising and the hoarder make huge profits. I am not talking of the retail trade. I would like to know whether he is going to do anything to stop advances to private wholesale trade entirely and utilize this money for advancing credits to State Trading Corporation etc.

One more clarification, I would like to have from him. I personally had talk with the earlier Prime Minister, Shri V P Singh, when I had presented to him the case of one year crop damage on ninety of hundred per cent as in the case of North Bihar floods of 1987 for debt cancellation of Rs. 10000. He had directed in my presence that one year crop damage during those three 1986 to 2nd October, 1989 should entitle any person for debt cancella .tion up to Rs. 10000. He had also directed to publcise it and advertise it for the information of the general public. I have enquired from the various bank branches and I have been told that they have not received any such amended directive. I would like to know the position.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar) Hon. Speaker, Sir, since there is paucity time so I will not go into jugglery of figures and I do not want to oppose this amendment bill. A very wrong practice has now come into being that before the actual budget is presented a heavy dose of taxation imposed upon people. I do not wish to cast aspirations on the previous Government which remind in power for eleven months only but I would definitely request the new Finance Minister to do away with this practice. You can not mislead the people rather you will get misled. I therefore request you not to adopt such practice in the future. I support the increase in the rate of surcharge which has been increased from 8% to 15%. Unprecedented price rise during the past 11th months has shattered our economy badly. An assurance should be given that this Taxation laws Amendment Bill will have its impact of increased surcharge only on the big business houses and not on the poor and middle classes of the society even indirectly.

I would like of submit that atleast big business houses should be brought within its purview. Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that the Indian Tobacco Company, which was earlier an imperialists company, annually evades taxes to the tune of hundred crores rupees before every budget. Whether the Govern-

[Sh. Jag Pal Singh]

ment officers are aware how they manipulate tax evasion? ITC approached the court in the matter of arrears. The court delivered judgement in favour of the Government, An amount of more than two hundred crores of arrears are outstanding against the company. Why this amount is not being released? Not only one, but hundred of such companies are there who are in arrears to the tune of crores of rupees. Strict action should be taken against those companies for the recovery of arrears even before this Bill takes the shape of law. In this way Government's revenue will go up by crore of rupees The government. is not paying attention to this I do not know whethere the bureaucrats or the members of the ruling party are in collusion with them.

Mr. Chairman Sir I would like to make one more suggestion that an amendment should be brought in the next session i.e. budget session that it must be made mandatory for a company, a big business house or a person belonging to affluent class to deposit 50 percent of the tax arrears before it approaches the court for any relief in that connection because the litigation remains pending for years and such a period may be from 10 to 20 yrs and Govt. remains deprived of its legal dues. Such a deposit would discourage the companies to go to courts for frivolons litigation.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I fail to understand what compelled the Government headed by Shri V.P. Singh to have purchased almonds worth Rs. 250 crores from American that too at a time when the economy of the country was in a bad shape. The Government should not have spent money on such items. I cannot say if all that happened under the influence of America or any other country. I have written a letter to Minister of Commerce requesting him to stop the import of Soda-ash, which is being produced in sufficient in our country as in that way foreign exchange werth Rs. 233 crores would be saved. I also make this request to the honourable Finance Minister. With these words I conclude.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Hon. Chairman, Sir, hard times lie ahead when in March the new Government will be forced to impose taxes to the tune of millions of rupees. I would submit to the Government not to impose new taxes because common man is already overburdened with taxes. One kg. edible oil now costs Rs. 40/- and wheat is being sold at the rate of Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5.00/- per kg. And yet taxes are being imposed intermittentrly what this Government is upto?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, fresh taxes imposed by the Government, which are being severely used will make people feel the pangs thereof . The Government imposes such taxes, then it may not have a long life rather. In the Government should adopt austerely measures In this context I would like to cite the example of Rajasthan Government. A committee has been constituted there for this purpose. Will such a committee be constituted in Centre also? Charity begins at home. Austerity measures should be undertaken at the Ministerial level so that common man is also inspired. Our socialist Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar, who undertook Padyatra is now always escorted by motor cade and when he visits his constituency does not even steps out of his car or jeep. How it behoves such a great personality .If this Government is really interested in the welfare of the people and wants to run the country proper it should adopt austerity measures. Otherwise this country will disintegrate.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I know about the time constraint. I stain up to clarify our stand on a few issues. Firstly, about the surcharge. A point has

been raised whether this surcharge above Rs. 75,000 is justified, given the conditions of our economy, Our answer is a firm 'Yes'. We have an objection: I will mention that also.

About those who have a taxable income of Rs. 75,000—maybe it is not known to Dr Debi Pal or may be it was not expressed or was suppressed by him—we know that their actual income is more than Rs. 1 lakh. There is an 80A provision of Rs. 13,000; and if he is a salaried person, he has a standard deduction, together with which it will be more than Rs. 1 lakh. How many people are there in our country, who have an annual income of more than Rs. 1 lakh? In that sense, the additional impost of surcharge is absolutely justifies, given the conditions of our economy.

But there is a second point. It is that surcharge is not only an instrument of collection, but it is also an instrument of deprivation for the State. Therefore, our preference would have been that the surcharge is merged in the tax rate. That is the one thing that I would have desired, and our party would have desired, and the entire Left would have desired. (*Interruptions*) Yes, the entire Left, excluding the Congress which sometimes thinks that it is left. (*Interruptions*) The third suggestion, in this connection, that I would make is that in surcharges, there is a possibility of progressivisty. If it is 12% above Rs. 75,000, why can't you add a little and make it 15% on income of Rs. 2 lakhs? I am drawing his attention to this.

The other thing he has already mentioned. One-more point: All direct taxes and indirect taxes have multi-purpose objectives. One of the objectives is egalitarianism, one is to have an impact on the prices. This is expected to have an impacted to have an impact on individual demand, by cutting into their incomes. But there are ways of doing it. I want to suggest them before concluding.

One other area is the huge public sector financial institutions, where investment is in favour of large and medium sector industry. I have suggested yesterday, in the course of another discussion, that you can utilize these funds for having a large care public sector—instead of strengthening large units whose major source of funding is public sector institutions—and thus control spiralling prices. That is also one of the objectives which this practice would serve.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: I should also be given a chance to speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many Members can I call? I have already called two Members.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Bai I had given a notice.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have only given an amendment.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I am extremely grateful to all the Members who have participated in the debate. I have been greatly encouraged by the understanding which they have shown, of the situation in which the country is ,and I am. I have also greatly benefited from their advice. I must also confess that I am chastened by the criticism which has been made.

No Government in power likes to do things which are unpopular.

And no Government would like to impose taxes because imposing taxes, fresh

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taxes is the surest road to unpopularity. I am also conscions of the fact that imposing taxes a few months or weeks before the Budget is a bad practice. I have no hesitation in saying that. We have been criticising it all along and we cannot become suddenly a votary of this practice. But, having said that, I would also like to say that the very peculiar difficult situation in which this country was and is—and I am not referring to the future which holds all kinds of horrendous possibilities. This situation was a situation which called for the necessary determination to be able to take this unpopularity. Now, I have received support in this House because members are aware of the difficult situation in which we are. (*Interruptions*) No, even the Bombaywallas support But the method and the manner of the taxation has been criticised. As I said in the beginning, there ar two parts to it. (1) What the previous Government has already done in view of the Gulf crisis which has affected this country. And the other is what we did after a review. The first point I would like to make is that it is not *Adhoc* measure; it is not *Adhoc* in the sense that we did not think of it in a piecemeal fashion We took stock of the situation when we came into Government; and we decided that these are the steps which we must take in order to arrest any decline or the downward trend of our economy. That was very clear.

A point was made in regard to the pronouncement of the Prime Minister that we came out with taxation proposals immediately thereafter when he had said in Calcutta that there will been fresh taxation. There was a communication gap; and the communication gap because we had taken a decision in regard to all these taxes—the custom duty, the excise levy, the income tax, surcharge and the surcharge on depreciation; all these things had been decided together. Since the Parliament had been called, it was incumbent on us to wait for Parliament to assemble in order to bring this in legislation. Wherever Parliament had already authorised the Government, we went ahead in terms of excise and custom levy and imposed those taxes. The Prime Minister has had a number of discussions with the leading industrialists of this country, because we did not want to keep them in the dark. We told them clearly that there was a situation where the burden necessarily had to be shared especially by them, and they had accepted it; and I am glad to say that the industrial sector of this country responded favourably; they said, there was a certain amount of burden which they were prepared to take. It was in that context taking into account the totality of the measures that the Prime Minister had said that after this there will be no fresh taxation, we said, we will stand by that commitment.

Now much has been said about the common man; much has been said about inflationary tendencies. I must point out that a government which came into power in the month of November when eight months of the financial year had gone by and only four months were left, is not a government which has a lot of elbow room. We are already in a tight jacket; we are in a tight frame. The room for a manoeuvre is extremely limited; our options are extremely limited. In that kind of a situation, you cannot come with announcement of systemic changes; this is not the opportunity. The opportunity for systematic changes, for fundamental changes, for long-term policy will be the Budget; and I am sure, when the Budget will be presented to this House, this House will get an indication what we have in our mind.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What you were to deliver in three months, the previous Government could not deliver in 11 months.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Each month of that government we shall make up for each day we are in power. Therefore, we have very limited options. It is a fire fighting

measure. I have no hesitation in saying that. In view of the burgeoning budget deficit, in view of the fast depleting balance of payment position and in view of inflation crossing double dight figure,it was imperative for us to take certain measures to contain fiscal deficit. Now, what was the choice? What exactly have we done? It has been said that we must save on governmental expenditure. It is a common sense approach and you can credit me with at least that intelligence that it also occurred to me that we should try and control governmental expenditure. We have done that. And governmental expenditure we are not looking at not merely in terms of economy. We are also looking for the necessary signals to be sent to the country and therefore we are talking both in terms of economy as well as austerity. Because every rupee we would like to save. And every ostentatious expenditure we would like to cut and therefore we have issued very strict economy instructions, we have issued very strict austerity instructions. I am glad to inform this house that as against the Budget Estimates of 1990-91 as a result of these economy measures, it will be possible for us to save something this like Rs. 1850 crores against the Budget Estimates. I do not think that this is a small achievement in the period which is left with us in the next few months.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I had suggested that the Ministers and the Members of Parliament should stop staying in five star hotels at the cost of public expendtirure and a beginning has to be made. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We have issued detailed instructions in regard to economy and austerity, as I have said. As far as Members of Parliament are concerned, they have to use their own discretion and judgement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Government is not paying for our stay in the hotels.

[*Translation*]

AN HON. MEMBER: Ministers do not stay in five star hotels.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: It is proclaimed that a saving of more than Rs. 18000 crore is being done will the details be disclosed in this House which field they are saving .

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We are saving alround.

[*English*]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Could you circulate, for the benefit and information of Members the various steps which have been taken be the Government?

SHRI YASWANT SINHA: Now, the second thing is, it has year. pointed out that revenue collection has declined this year. Now, as compared to last year's revenue collection, there is no decline but as compared to the Budget Estimates there is no decline but as compared to the Budget Estimates there is a decline and this is one of the first problems which I have faced when I went to the Finance Ministry and, therefore, personally I am taking a great deal of interest in this matter so that our revenue collection conforms to the estimates of the Budget. I have already visited Calcutta, I have visited Bombay and I have talked to the senior tax officials in both these commercial centres of the country. After this session I proposed to visit the other cities. This way, I am personally trying to motivate the tax collecting officials to do their best in order to ensure that the Budget Estimates are met, if not supposed within this year and that we make up for the shortfall in the revenue which has taken place. (*Interruptions*)

Detailed instructions have been issued to the tax officials as to what exactly that

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have to do. This includes areas of collection, this includes disposal of cases which are pending and this includes all this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Is any incentive offered?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: There is already a scheme for incentives. (*Interruptions*) There will be occasion for clarification. Otherwise, I will not be able to make any progress. After having taken a step in regard to the economy in governmental expenditure, after having taken steps to increase revenue collection, even after that, it may be essential for us to levy some taxes in order to reduce the fiscal deficit which we would have faced at the end of the financial year. Now what are those measures? Let me be very clear that the impact of these measures on the inflationary situation will be absolutely minimum. The only indirect tax that we have increased across the board is the customs duty. There is no other increase which is across the board. The others, the excise duties are product specific. They will raise the prices but only of certain products which are used not by the poorest of the poor, but by the well-to-do affluent sections.

17.00 hrs.

In this Bill we have particularly decided to raise direct tax. Mr. Bhogendra Jha was talking about the balance between indirect taxes and direct taxes. I am glad to inform him that in this particular case, we have made a provision for increasing direct tax. I am very glad that Shri Nirmal Babu has supported this. We have increased surcharge by four per cent only on taxable income of Rs. 75,000/- which, as he explained, means a gross income of over one lakh of rupees per annum. How many people in this country can claim to have an income of over one lakh of rupees per annum? Can they be classed as poor? Are they common people in this country? Certainly not. If everybody says,'I am a very special class . I cannot contribute'. then who will contribute to the coffers of this country.

Another is in regard to depreciation. Let me make it very clear that depreciation levy is on the corporate sector. It is only 25 per cent less for calculating purposes. I have said in the beginning of my speech that it is a one time measure. There is no question of this being recovered in the later years. And particularly the fact should be noted that corporate sector includes both the public sector as well as the private sector. If my information is correct, the burden on the public sector will be something like Rs. 300 crores and the burden on the private sector will be about Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to know the sense of the House. At 5 P.M. we have to take up Punjab discussion. If all the Members agree, then we can take up the discussion on Punjab after this Bill.

SHRI YASWANT SINHA: I hope to finish this in two or three minutes.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): We can have take the discussion on Punjab tomorrow at 2 P.M. sharp. After this Bill, let us finish Supplementary Demands for Grants (Assam) and other measures in respect of Assam today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have allotted already tow items for tomorrow one at 3 P.M. and another at 5 P.M. If you want to take up the discussion on Punjab tomorrow, then we have to decide the time for this. If you all agree that we can finish the discussion on Punjab within one hour, then we can have it at 2 P.M. tomorrow.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion on Punjab is

necessary and we cannot avoid it. We must have this discussion considering the situation prevailing in the State and it should be held at 5.00 p.m. I have just been informed that the Assam Appropriation Bill has to be sent to the Rajya Sabha tomorrow. So the Bill must be passed in this House today. That is why I said that if necessary I was prepared to accept postponement of the discussion on Punjab from 5.00 pm. today to 2.00 p.m. tomorrow. The discussions on President's Rule in Assam and the Appropriation Bill can both be taken up but the discussion on Punjab must definitely be held at 2.00 p.m. tomorrow.

[*English*]

Sir, after all this planning should be done by the Government. And if the private Members try to accommodate the Government, that should not lead to scuttling as important debate as that on Punjab.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I am totally in agreement with the Leader of the Opposition.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a discussion on Before was to be held Rule 193.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is coming tomorrow. As it is we are continuing this Bill. After this Bill, we will be taking up Supplementary Demands for Grants and other measures in respect of Assam. The discussion on Punjab will be taken up tomorrow at 2 P.M.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I am extremely grateful to Mr. Advani for having shown this consideration.

As I was saying, therefore, what we have to remember when we are discussing depreciation is this. A point has been made that this is going to harm the industry, this is going to ruin the Indian industry and all kinds of things. Sir, the former Finance Minister is sitting here. I would like to make it clear that when he presented his Budget, he had reduced the corporate tax from 50 per cent 40 per cent and simultaneously he had abolished the investment allowance. Now a general the theory was made by certain sections that if you reduce tax, you make more and the tax collection goes up. In this particular case, that theory has been completely belied. So, the corporate sector has had the advantage of a lesser tax rate at 40 per cent. Therefore, if we are asking them to pay a little more, it is not going to cause any damage to the Indian industry..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The effective rate is not even 40 per cent. The effective rate is 28 per cent for the corporate sector because of so many exemptions.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Therefore, the point that the new taxation measures that we have introduced will either lead to inflation or hurt the common man or the industry, I do not think are correct. Therefore, I would most humbly request the House to pass these measures which are in the national interest at this point of time.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Hon. Mr. Chair man Sir, two days prior to the Ordinance, the hon. Prime Minister had said that there would be no new taxes in the budget. It appears that he would keep his word and would not levy new taxes in the Budget. He has levied new taxes before the Budget and the prices are increasing. Secondly, taxes cannot be imposed with retrospective effect. May I know from the hon. Minister if these new taxes will come into force from April 1? Further, I want to know

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whether such a financial burden can be put on the public. These aspects must be looked into. Introducing new taxes before the Budger amounts to an insult the House.

A heavy dose of taxation mean lesser buyers which will mean a decreased income and this will compel a reduction in the level of production. So it is wrong on the part of the State Government and the Central Government to think that these new taxes will increase revenue. Such a more defeats the very purpose of presenting a Budget. By limiting the rate of depreciation to 75% the Government will hamper industrial progress. The present economic policy is such that out of the 14 Nationalized banks, 8 are in the red. The rate which had been reduced from 331/3% to 20% will fall to 15% due to this reason. This will lead to closure of the car industry rendering many people jobless.

It is an established fact that lower the taxes, higher the earnings of the Government. These new taxes will reduce the earnings of Government. These new taxes will reduce the earnings of the Government because the level of productivity will fall. Taxes cannot be imposed with retrospective effect. That is why I have brought this Resolution. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will not impose these taxes with retrospective effect because a lower rate of taxes will enhance the level of earning, sales and productivity. This aspect must be considered.

Thank you.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I have already said what I wanted to say. In my speech I touched upon the various points raised by him. I shall once again request him to withdraw his amendment.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your Resolution?

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I withdraw my Resolution

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava leave of the House to with draw his Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Statutory Resolution was by leave withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gulab Chand kataria, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: I am not withdrawing, Sir.

MR.CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 2nd April, 1991."

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 5th April, 1991."

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rawat, are you

withdrawing your amendment?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 9th April, 1991."

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Finance Act, 1990 and the Income-tax Act,1961, 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 of Section 2

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 15 and 16,—

for "fifteen per cent." *substitute*—

"twelve per cent." (1)

Page 2, line 3,—

for "twelve per cent." *substitute*—

"ten per cent," (2)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 15 and 16—

for "fifteen per cent. "*substitute*—

"thirteen per cent." (14)

Page 2, line 3,—

for "twelve per cent." *substitute*—

"nine per cent." (15)

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1,lines 15 and 16,—

for "fifteen per cent." *substitute*—

"ten per cent." (24)

page 2, line 3,—

for "twelve per cent." *substitute*—

"ten per cent." (25)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Sir, I shall once again once request for consideration of my amendments which I read out:

page 1, lines 15 and 16—

for "fifteen per cent." *substitute*—
"twelve per cent."

Page 2,line 3,—

for "twelve per cent." *substitute*—

"ten per cent."

Sir, the Indian economy is such that if taxes are low, more commodities will be sold and this will encourage production. So I request that additional taxes should not be imposed. These new amounting to Rs. 810 crores have led to an inflationary trend in the economy. This rise in prices is having an effect on the public, thus tarnishing the im-

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age of the Government. Being a well-wisher of the Government I would suggest that the rate of taxes should not be high.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: The proposal to increase taxes must be withdraw. Crores of rupees of taxes due from film stars should be recovered. The Government would, then, have no need to increase taxes. Film stars have Rs. 12 crores of black money and even if 10% of this amount is recovered, there will not be any need to increase taxes. I want no increase in taxes.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: The taxes have been increased through an Ordinance. In reality it has become a threat to democracy and the same trend is being seen in States. Could we not have patience to pass this Bill in the House. We enforced it through a Presidential Ordinance and owered the importance of the Parliament. Democracy becomes meaningless if the Parliament is compelled to do something. According to the taxation system the amount over Rs. 75,000 would get a rebate. If this amount is also made taxable then people will certainly look for ways to evade taxes. The Government's objective of earning more revenue through taxes will not be met. The taxation system must be discussed in Parliament. More simplified the tax structure, more will be the payment of tax. The laws are such that today there is no person in India who pays his tax dues in entirety. The direction that was created is bound to lead to a bad situation. Will they be able to repay the loans and to what extent? All these points must be kept in mind.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I have already said that this Ordinance was brought by the previous Government and it was being supported by your party. The situation warranted such a step and the Government had no alternative. Some immediate step had to be taken and so this Ordinance was brought. We but the propose of imposing taxes before the Nothing has been done secretly. At that time, issues like price rise and condition of poor people were discussed and direct taxes were imposed. Direct taxes are imposed to map-up the money from the market and that should be used to bring down prices. If it is said that agriculturists and industrialists should be exempted or that rate of taxes should be low in urban areas then the Government is left with no thing.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhargva, are you withdrawing your amendments?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR· GAVA: I am withdrawing my amendments.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI KAMAL MORARKA): The critical support was withdrawn at the critical time; (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Girdhari Lal Bhargava, are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The amendments were, by leave, withdraw.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Rawat, are you withdrawing your amendemtns?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I withdraw my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The amendments were, by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. kataria, are you withdrawing your amendments?

[*Translation*]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: The points I have raised should be kept in mind and with these words, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3

Amendment of first Schedule

Amendment made

Page 2, line 27,—

for "1990" *substitute* "1991" (18)

(Shri Yashwant Sinha)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amendment, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4

Amendment of Section 32

Amendment made

Page 3,—

for lines 19 to 21, *substitute*—

"Provided also that, in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, the deduction in relation to any block of assets under this clause shall, in the case of a company," (16)

Page 3, line 25,—

for "1990" *substitute* "1991" (19)

(Shri Yashwant Sinha)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4, as amended was added to the Bill

Clause 5

Amendment of Section 234 C

Amendment made

Page 3, line 36,—

for "1990" *substitute* "1991" (20)

(Shri Yashwant Sinha)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5,as amended was added to the Bill

Clauses 6 and 7

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amend ments to Clauses 6 and 7.The question is:

"That Clause 6 and 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 and 7 were added to the Bill

Clause 1

Short Title

Amendment made

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1990" *substitute* "1991" (17)

(Shri Yashwant Sinha)

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1 as amended was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the exaciting formula and the long Title stand part to the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIA-MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request, through you, the hon. House kindly to agree to sit beyond 7.00 p.m. today and tomorrow in order to finish the business listed in the agenda on both the days.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope the House agrees to the proposal.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE: I make an amendment. It is to sit beyond 7 O'clock but not beyond 12 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

17.26 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE APPROVAL OF PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO STATE OF ASSAM AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (ASSAM), 1990-91

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up combined discussion on (i) Statutory Resolution re: Approval of Proclamation issued by President on the 27th November, 1991 in relation to the State of Assam and (ii) Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants (Assam) for 1990-91 for which two hours have been allotted.

Hon Members present in House, whose cut motions to the Demands for Supplementary Grants (Assam) have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions as move will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Now on behalf of Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, Shri Morarka will be moving.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI KAMAL MORARKA) On behalf of Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, I beg to move

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): I have a point of order. I have submitted a point of order in writing, in fact, almost a week back in anticipation of this discussion on Assam.

17.27 hours

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER-*in the Chair*]

Very briefly, the point that I wish to make relates to the suspension of the operation of clause (2) of article 151 of our Constitution in-sofar as it relates to the laying before the Legislature of the State reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

I had submitted on January 3, 1991 in writing that these reports of C&AG are laid before the Legislature through the Government of the State and with clause (2) of article 151 becoming inoperative, as they are not so laid , a grave consequence follows. This is rendering as infructuous, inoperative and thus irrelevant the reports of the C.&A.G. The further consequential loss is that of public accountability of the Executive. If I might be in the context, permitted to refer to the conditions that obtain in the State of Punjab where virtually no State Legislature if functioning since 1983. In consequence, none of the reports of the C.&A.G. has been laid because the Legislature is not there and Parliament is thus also deprived of this right to receive the report of the C.&A.G. I would not read out all that I have already submitted in writing. There are various article of the Constitution which are through Presidential proclamation suspended either fully or partially. I do not want to list them out because they are contained in the Presi-

[Sh. Jashwant Singh]

dential notification itself. Most of these articles, except articles 169 and 323 (2) relate directly to the functioning of the State Legislature and its Council of Ministers. However, other provisions relating to the function and powers of the Legislature such as articles 199 (1), 201, 202 to 207 inclusive, continue to remain as operative. The functions, powers and privileges covered by these provisions of the Constitution being then exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament.

My submission and the point of order that I raised was, if Parliament can substitute the State Legislature in some respects, why not insofar as laying of the reports of the C.&A.G. are concerned?

I submit that in terms of Clause 1 of Article 356, the President can suspend only those provisions of the Constitution which relate to the authority of the State. CAG, to whom Article 151 of the Constitution relates, does not, however, fall within the scope of that provision.

Hence I submit that before the hon. Minister moves further this proclamation and discussion under this proclamation, Clause 2 of Article 151 as suspended under Presidential Order 27th November, 1990 be revoked. Further that suitable notification be issued under the provisions of the Constitution where the reports of the CAG relating to the State of Assam be placed before the Parliament.

We will take up Punjab later when it comes.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Sir, my colleague has raised a very valid point which ougtht to be examined by the Law Ministry because, as the wording of Article 151 goes, the CAG report in respect of a State has to be presented to the Governor to be laid before the Assembly. It cannot be laid before Parliament. At least, the obligatory part of it relates it before the Assembly and because, the Assembly is not there, therefore, this Article is being suspended, perhaps as a matter of routine, as it will not serve any purpose. It very often happens that we are used to certain steps being taken Article 356 is imposed and one of those is to suspend certain Articles. In that context, this Article is also suspended.

But the consequence of this is, as my colleague has pointed out, that in Punjab, for years on end, the CAG and his report is not examined by anyone because there is no Assembly and it is not placed even before Parliament. My submission is before a suitable amendment is made either in the Constitution or in the Proclamation that is issued hereafter, the Government can lay the report on the Table even thought it is not Obligatory under the Constitution because, Assembly is not there.

I would say that taking into cognisance what my hon. colleague has said, that Government suo motu decides that all CAG reports relating to Assam shall be laid on the Table of Parliament so long as President's rule continues there.

The further action that should be taken is, according to me, the Law Ministry must take cognisance of the lacunae that has been pointed out and make suitable amendment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I would make a concrete suggestion which the Government may take cognisance of. Firstly, as far as the substance of the point of order that is raised is that though a report of the CAG is safety valve to ensure that all financial affairs are properly scrutinised and administered, when actually the president's rule proclaimed, in that case, along with all other Articles, the

Article 151 (2) also gets suspended. One of the contentions of those who are always opposed to President's rule is that the very federal character of our polity gets completely obliterated and if that is not done, in that case, in spite of the fact that there are certain Constitutional provisions, there are certain Articles which provide as enabling provisions. Here even that provision is not there. As Shri L.K. Advani has rightly said there is no mention in any Article that there is an obligation to lay these reports on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. But it is left to the Union Government to ensure the Parliament that pending further scrutiny of the entire problem and pending further amendment that might be brought in the future, by way of abundant caution and in order to ensure accountability in financial matters, thought there is no obligation in terms of the provisions of the Constitution, they can give the assurance to the House that we shall lay the CAG report concerning the State on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament because enabling actions are not prevented at all.

I can say that there is no obligation I concede that. But in spite of that, if they give the assurance, I think it will be a good safety-valve and that suggestion may be considered by the Government.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): In my limited experience of Parliament in 12 years, I would like to say that never in the past the C&AG Report of any State Government has been placed in the House of the Parliament. But the point raised is quite relevant because the C&AG Report deals with the financial irregularities or performance of the State Governments. If this is to be done, there is no objection. But at this moment, this House has no authority to give any amendment. The Government can take note of it and decide about it in future. But this should not in any way stop the discussion or the subject matter that has come up for discussion. This is a suggestion for consideration by the Government in future.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no suggestion to stall the discussion. We made it clear. We are only making a concrete and positive suggestion and since it is an enabling suggestion, I think the Government can take cognizance of it. Nothing prevents them from laying the Report. They may consider it.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): A valid point has been made. It is very pertinent that the Public accountability of the Government is not lost just because certain emergency measures have been taken. So, it is very much in order that the Central Government on their own should place before the House the Report of the C&AG. I very much support the suggestion that has already been made on behalf of my party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is there any response from the Government side?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, public accountability and the need to have the C&AG reports for Parliamentary scrutiny-whether it is the legislature or Parliament-is acceptable to all of us. I think personally that this Article 356 is a part of the emergency set up of the Constitution. At the time the Constitution was made, it was envisaged that this would be used sparingly and the Assembly would come back to life soon.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Dr. Ambedkar said that it will be a dead chapter. But it is very much alive. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Probably, that is why the practice has been that when the Assembly would again come back to life, and elected Assembly in 6 months or after one extension in one year, probably it would not be specifically required that the C&AG

[Sh. Kamal Morarka]

report should be placed before the Parliament. But the suggestion can be as Advani-ji has very rightly pointed out-studied by the Law Ministry in all its implications. Mere placements will not be enough because the C&AG reports to the Central Government and then it goes to the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. There is further work involved. All the aspects can be considered by the Law Ministry, As Dandavate-ji rightly said that this chapter should have been a dead letter. But the real answer to this is that Article 356 should be used very sparingly. The present situation in Punjab is there for the last three or four years. Nobody has seen the C&AG's reports. If it is the considered view of everybody, the Law Ministry can examine the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you have no objection to the discussion.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Not at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a very valid point that has been raised. The Constitution is very clear on this point. Article 151 (2) says:-

> "The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the Governor of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State."

What is being done here is not in contravention of the constitutional provision or the rules. What has been suggested, I think, is something which should be considered and as is rightly said by Advani-ji, Dandavate-ji, Sontosh Mohan Dev-ji and other also it can be got examined by the Law Department. We can proceed with the discussion now.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 27th November, 1990 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam."

Copies of the report of the Governor of Assam and the Proclamation have been laid on the Table of the House.

The Governor of Assam in his report dated 26.11.1990 addressed to the President of India has stated that the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) has embarked upon an armed struggle for what they call as the liberation of Assam from the Indian Union and striving to set up an independent sovereign State. In order to achieve its objective it has followed a two-fold strategy of creating terror amongst the people by gunning down selected targets and using terror to export money from the affluent sections of the society.The Governor has said that as many as 113 innocent people have been gunned down by the ULFA. Carrying on a campaign of vendetta, the ULFA activists have systematically killed police officers and political figures who resist the achievement of their objectives. As many as 58 political workers have been killed during the last three years and 19 officials have been assassinated.

The Governor has further mentioned that the modus operandi of kidnapping and releasing on payment of ransom has been resorted to quite often by the ULFA. None appears to have been spared from the process of extortion. Traders, officials, tea companies have been terrorised into paying ransom. The process of killing and extortion has been made possible due to lack of resistance from any quarters and presumably in view of the State Government's failure to act.

The Governor also mentions that in the districts of Lakhimpur, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh, the ULFA activists have set up a parallel administration taking over the executive, administrative and judicial functions.

The Governor has further reported that the ULFA has started a programme to wage war against the Government of India by recruiting people into regular ULFA army and by training them. In pursuance of this goal, the ULFA has set up training camps and has acquired weapons. Despite these activities of the ULFA, cases are not being fully investigated by the police and the arrested accused are being released on bail without any opposition from the State Government. Bail is being granted under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA) without specifying any conditions. The release of the accused is also not being agitated by the State Government in higher courts like High Court and Supreme Court. Any police action against ULFA activists is being opposed by the All Assam Students Union (AASU) and their supporters, by organising large scale demonstrations making it difficult for investigating agencies to proceed. The trade, commerce and industry have been hard hit.

In effect, the Governor reported that a fear psychosis prevailed in the State. Public officials have been rendered ineffective and statutory authorities are incapable of discharging their functions.

The Governor has summed up by saying that "the loss of faith in the efficacy and the credibility of the State Government apparatus is so great that the thin distinction between the ULFA, AASU and AGP which existed at some stage, stands totally obliterated". The Governor came to the conclusion that this has brought about a situation in which the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India.

The Union Government considered the report of the Government and the situation in Assam, and came to the conclusion that there was no alternative but to issue the Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution, and place the State Assembly under suspended animation. This course was recommended to the President. The Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 27th November, 1990.

In view of the circumstances which I have just explained I commend, Sir, that the Proclamation issued on the 27th November, 1990, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam may please be approved by this august House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

> "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 27th November, 1990 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam."

> "That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1991 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:-

Demand Nos. 6, 10, 11, 14, 17, 20, 26, 29, 32, 33 ,34, 37, 38, 39 and 58."

List of Demands for Supplementary Grants (ASSAM), 1990-91 submitted to the Vote of the House

No. and Name of Demand		Amont of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1		2	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
6	Land revenue and Land Ceiling	1,42,36,000	...
10	Other Fiscal Services	2,10,000	...
11	Secretariat and Attached Offices	16,00,000	...
14	Police	18,73,34,000	60,00,000
17	Administrative and Functional	...	1,36,20,000
20	Civil Defence and Home Guards	20,00,000	...
26	Education	14,65,000	...

No. and Name of Demand		Amont of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1		2	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
29	Medical and Public Health	12,00,000	...
32	Housing Scheme	83,74,000	...
33	Residential Buildings	...	19,55,000
34	Urban Development	...	19,74,000
37	Food, Storage, Warehousing and Civil Supplies	39,00,000	...
38	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	2,00,000	...
39	Social Security, Welfare and Nutrition	10,00,000	...
58	Industries	8,05,70,000	...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Two hours are allotted for the discussion on item No. 36 and 37. Shri Jaswant Singh to initiate.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Do I have to introduce the Bill at this stage?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Appropriation Bill will come later on. After these demands are passed you will move the Appropriation Bill.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of sum not exceeding Rs. 19,33,34.000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb the terrorist activities of ULFA in Assam.] (6)

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of sum not exceeding Rs. 19,33,34,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the police force to maintain peace and tranquility in Assam.] (7)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of sum not exceeding Rs, 19,33,34,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen police force in Assam in order to restore normalcy in the State.] (8)

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of sum not exceeding Rs. 19,33,34,000 in respect of police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to protect the people of Assam from the activities of ULFA.] (9)

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of sum not exceeding Rs. 19,33,34,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a special police force in Assam to protect non-Assamese citizens.](10)

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,33,34,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special facilities to Assam police personnel.] (11)

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,33,34,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop police oppression against the innocent Assamese in the name of containing ULFA activities.] (16)

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of sum not exceeding Rs. 19,33,34,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the Assam Police force to eliminate terrorist forces like ULFA in Assam.] (17)

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of sum not exceeding Rs.

[Sh. Gulab Chand Kataria]

19,33,34,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give full protection to traders in Assam.] (18)

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of sum not exceeding Rs. 19,33,34,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a separate police force to restore normalcy in Assam.] (19)

SHRI JASHWANT SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, imposition of President's Rule in any State is not a happy occurrence. My party committed as it is to democracy and a free exercise of the people's will is never delighted when occasion arises to commend Government or support the Government on the imposition of President's Rule.

In the case of Assam with which I have been personally and a party member intimately connected for many a decade now, I consider it on behalf of my party my duty to support the imposition of President's Rule and to commend this Government for having so taken this action under article 356 even if belatedly.

I will explain why with our unequivocal commitment to democratic norms we find it necessary to commend this Government for the action that has been taken. The imposition of President's Rule in the State of Assam has some exceptional features. Those features fall in the category of factual and of substantial issues.

So far as the factual issue is concerned, hon. Shri Kamal Morarka moving the Resolution on behalf of the Union Home Minister of State has made reference to the Governor's report. The Governor's report has also been distributed to all the Members of Parliament and I don't want to quote from the Governor's report. It is a very damning document, it is an indictment of the previous Government, more serious than which it is difficult to find.

The Governor in his report has found it necessary to say that he found the situation in Assam to be disturbing ever since he took over as Governor on May 2, 1990 that he has repeatedly been bringing to the attention of the then Government the situation in Assam. He has brought to our notice that so far as ULFA is concerned, by the year 1987 it had come into and organisation of a fullfledged nature. Therefore it calls into question as to what the Government between 1987 and 1990 was doing in so far as ULFA is concerned. The Governor has also stated categorically and clearly that ULFA's strategy was two-fold-to create terror amongst the people by gunning down selective targets and utilising the terror so created for large scale extortion of money. The Governor has then gone into a great deal of details of explaining how the situation has come about and how repeatedly he took action to advise the then Government of what was happening in the State of Assam. I do not want to repeat everything that the Governor has said-it is a five page document and in these five pages the Governor has clearly laid down the mis-application that has taken place in the State of Assam of governance as such both by the Union Government as also by the State Government.

I am distressed when I come to the substantial aspects of the exceptional features of this incident to reflect upon the fact that there was a National Front Government until the other day of which the Asom Gana Parishad was a constituent. And yet despite there having been an NF Government and an AGP Government, a Governor appointed by the NF Government themselves has found it necessary in this document of five pages to

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indict that Government in such severe terms.

When we reflect upon the imposition of President's Rule in Assam, we are struck by one paradox. Elections in Assam were imminent and on the eve of these elections the President's Rule has had to be imposed. You would recollect the period of 1982-83 when too we had a situation to ponder over and consider the aspect of elections in Assam. In the period of 1982-83 it was the Government of India that was insisting upon elections and it was the people of Assam who were then resisting elections because elections them, they felt, would be a hoax. We find that the situation is reversed in 1990-91 - it is the Government of Assam that has been saying we want elections in Assam. And it is the Government of India that has come to the conclusion that elections in Assam cannot be held. Despite the apparent paradox, there is a commonalty; and that commonalty is that until we reflect upon and accept the fact that elections are merely a means to an end, holding of elections by themselves are not any end unto themselves. We would be confusing this whole issue of democracy and its proper functioning in Assam. Why do commend this Government? Why do I commend this Government for imposing President's rule, for not asking for elections which were due in a few months' time from now?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Deputy Speaker, Sir, very humbly I want to bring to your notice the convention of this House that whenever any motion is moved or any Bill is moved by any Minister and when the discussion is started or initiated by a Member from the Opposition Bench, at least the person who initiates the measure should be present in the House to listen to this debate. I think this convention should be observed.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): He is just coming.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have personally nothing against Mr. Morarka.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: He is just coming.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But, this is the convention, you know it very well. He himself should be present.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: He is just coming.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I was on the point of elections. Despite my party's unequivocal commitment to elections and democratic way of life, why are we supporting the imposition of President's rule in Assam? It is, as I submitted, because elections by themselves are not an end unto themselves. They are merely a means. If we come to the conclusion that as in 1982-83, so in 1990-91, elections by themselves will not be a step in the furtherance of democracy, then, however reluctant we may be, we have to support the measures that the Government is taking.

Sir, the State of Assam-not of today, but for the last decade of so- is a socially fragmented State. It is a State, that is culturally torn apart and currently it is a State that is being politically kidnapped. The combination of the factual aspects which are contained in the Governor's report and the substantial that I have briefly outlined when seen in the context of geographical distance of Assam and the emotional separation of the State of Assam that has taken place over the last decade or so, has brought us to the situation that is confronting us in that part of the country. I consider it my incumbent duty, at this juncture and find it necessary to

identify- I use this phrase with great care- to identify the criminal guilt of those who have permitted the sinking of this beautiful State of India into anarchic insurgency. First and foremost in this, I would condemn the Congress party, who through electoral exploitation of a kind of cultural hegemony and democratic instability, eversince at least 1960s, has brought the State of Assam into this position. Sir, you would know and my friends would know that from 1960 onwards, there was a famous phrase of Assam, used particularly by the Congress party,"Ali, Coolie our Bengalee , Bhaad me jaaye Assami" That became the election code, that became the electoral ploy and it is on account of that preponderant of a kind of electoral persuasion of all policies that we witnessed today in Assam as we are doing. The second great guilt to my mind of the Congress party was the elections of 1982-83. It cause such a schism, such a fracture in the psyche of Assam that whatever we are witnessing in Assam today can be attributed to that particular election. I have to identify the Assam Accord as the third landmark. That Assam Accord, I believe, is faulted and can be faulted on the grounds of insincerity; insincerity in implementation. Had the Assam Accord-however unsatisfactory and incomplete- of 1985 been implemented sincerely and purposefully, I do believe that we would not have witnessed the situation in Assam as we are witnessing today. That too is a responsibility of the Congress Party. I hold the Congress Party responsible for this policy of officially incited agitation and destabilisation in Assam. I have only to give the instance of the Bodo agitation to illustrate what I am saying.

Secondly and very reluctantly- because until the other day, they were our comrades-in-arms and we sat together with this Government and we were part of this Government- I have to identify the guilt of the National Front Government. I do so with great reluctance because we were part of that Government though we took every possible opportunity-I personally-and I will list those instances when we took the initiative with the National Front Government. My first charge against the National Front Government is that in the face of existing grave integral disorder in Punjab, in Jammu and Kashmir, mounting naxalism in Andhra Pradesh, a kind of a potential situation in Tamil Nadu for the National Front Government to have permitted Assam-hence, the entire North-East- to reach this state was an unforgivable act of national betrayal at the worst an of political pusillanimity of the crimjnal kind at best. We do not have to condemn the National Front Government. The current situation in Assam and events, as they have unfolded in Assam, are events themselves condemning the National Front Government. The Governor's report corroborates the continued inaction of National Front Government at least ever since this Governor took over in May, 1990. There were many initiatives taken by the BJP. itself. I personally took initiative on various occasions to meet with the then Union Home Minister. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan, aggrieved as he was by the plight of various people of Rajasthan origin in Assam, took an initiative. We had repeated meetings. My party President commissioned a delegation of BJP to go to Assam to assuage the feelings of people. None of this prevailed and despite the repeated intervention by me personally both with the Union Home Minister then as also the then Prime Minister, no action was taken despite the fact that we repeatedly warned that the situation in Assam was so serious as to not brook delay even of a day.

Again I charge the National Front Government with having permitted for the first time ever, as has been pointed out by my party President, Shri L.K. Advani, that when we reflect on the conditions of Punjab or conditions in Jammu and Kashmir, we always say that the terrorist training camps either of Punjab or or Jammu and Kashmir

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are in Pakistan. It is only in the context of Assam that 40 identified camps for training of insurgents were established on the soil of Assam, on the soil of India. This was in the knowledge both of the AGP and the National Front Government. Whatever my personal regards for the leaders of the National Front Government, I will be failing in my duty if I did not point out that despite this knowledge if the National Front Government permitted these training camps to be established on the soil of Assam, hence of India, they are guilty of a grave national betrayal.

I beg my friend and colleague, Prof. Madhu Dandavate's pardon if in the words that I used there is harshness but it worries me to reflect upon what has taken place in these 40 camps, which was in their knowledge. I would be happy if he could correct me about the actions that the National Front Government then took.

Then, I come to the AGP Government itself. I have had an association with AASU and the AGP Government ever since the Assam movement started in the 80's. Because the original inspiration behind the Assam movement was nationally inspiring, when that movement started, it received national commendation and national support. The AGP Government is to be charged with a betrayal of the people of Assam.

18.00 hrs

It has to be charged for having let the national aspirations down, to have let down the national support which was their great bounty in the period 1982-83. I could condone then as inexperience student leaders catapulted suddenly into office. But that is their only ondonation as they were part of the National Front Government and it is incumbent upon the National Front Government to have guided them. Therefore, I have some queries to be raised to the Government before we commend or support this President's Rule I am sorry to say that, Sir, I am in a certain difficulty here and as my hon. friend Prof. Dandavate said, these are the specific queries which I expect the Government to answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will the Parliamentary Affairs Minister please see that the Minister who moved this Bill is in this House?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: These are specific queries and queries of substance. My very first query is that as ULFA was born in the period preceding 1985 and as the Government's Report itself says that by 1987, it was a full-fledged organisation, what was done in the period 1985-91 to contain ULFA? What was done in the period 1987-91 when particularly it was in the knowledge of the Government that not only camps were organised but they are still getting foreign aids?

My second query raised this morning also to the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Who will reply to your queries?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think Mr. Malviya is noting the queriesand he has sent a word for the Mover of this Bill also.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I raised my second query to the Prime Minister this morning that during the Period 1985-91 or at least, during 1990-91, when the National Front Government was in power, were any directions given to the State Government under Article 246 of the Seventh Schedule? Is there any incident at all, cognizant of and aware of the camps that were being established there? Did the National Front Government give any direction at all to the AGP Government when it was in power? Is it in the

knowledge of the Government as to whether any direction were given to the Government of Assam in the period from 1987 onwards? I would like to be informed that if those directions were given, what was the fate of those directions and what was the consequence of those directions? We spoke this morning about the nexus between ULFA and LTTE. Now, I would like to speak about the nexus between ULFA and the Naga National Army. We would like to know the details of this as is in the possession of the Government. I asked this morning a query to the Prime Minister and it went unanswered. What are the details of the nexus between ULFA and LTTE? Who were the two leaders who were captured and caught?

SHRI A.K. ROY: Will you please tell us as to who encouraged AASU Anti-foreigners Movement and the parochial movement at that time? It is not the BJP who did so?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have no hesitation in answering that question. I think my hon. friend, Mr. Roy is quite correct. I have no embarrassment whatsoever and I am not defensive about it. Most certainly, I personally and the BJP lent great support to the AASU and the AGP before it was formed and also the student movement. We had lent support because we believed and we still believe that the issue which AASU was then voicing was an issue of vital national importance. And if the same issue will be raised today, the same issue pre-dominates in the politics of Assam, then I am sure, I would have no hesitation whatsoever in still commending that very same issue because it was a national issue and not a parochial issue.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Will parochialism be a national issue?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The Assam Accord of 1985 itself is, in fact, a recognition of the issue that was raised then and is a recognition of the fact that what the BJP was saying in 1981,1982 and 1983 was finally recognized by the Government in 1985 and lent a kind of official credence by the signing of the Assam Accord.

I would like to know about those two persons who were captured in Vellore hospital. Who were they? What were they doing in Vellore hospital? We have two different versions. One version is that they were in Vellore hospital for treatment and the other version is that they were in Vellore hospital merely because they were being provided sanctuary there. It would not suffice for us to be told that there exists a nexus between ULFA and LTTE and there is close cooperation. We would like to know the details of it.

I am now coming to the details of killings, kidnaps etc. In the figures that have been given by the Governor in his report and what the hon. Minister has stated, there is a disparity. We do not know. A lots of graves have suddenly been found and dug up. We do not know what is the extent of the ULFA activities of criminal kind, killings,idnaps, ransom, money extortion etc. because the Governor's report talks of having collected almost Rs. four to five hundred crores. I would like to know what is the extent of this money collection.

These were all queries pertaining to the pre-imposition period of President's rule. I have some queries relating to the post-imposition period of Presitent's rule. We come to the question of operation Bajrang. I would like the Government to clarify. This particular Governor's report is dated 26th November and the President's rule is imposed on 27th November. Operation Bajrang takes time before it is started. I would like to know why did this time gap take place in the operation Bajrang. I would like to be informed about the details of lack of security; I would like to be informed about the actual details of operation carried out during operation Bajrang,

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about arrests, about actual weapons siezed and more important about the intelligence gathered. I am concerned that in the course of operation Bajrang no arrests of the leadership of ULFA have taken place. I would like the Government to comment on that. I would like the Government to inform us whether ULFA is acting in cooperation with certain elements in Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal and indeed Burma. Has any action been initiated internationally, bilaterally with the Government of Burma? What are the details of the action initiated in the adjacent States of the North-East! And if there are ULFA hide-outs in Tamil Nadu, as the Prime Minister has suggested, we would like to know, where are they, what are they and what action has been taken.

I would conclude by making some specific recommendations to the Government and that would not take me more than a minute. Firstly, I think, time has come when the Government of India must seriously consider revising treaty obligations with Bangladesh on account of the demographic difficulties that the entire North-East is placed in. I do not have to spell out the specific aspects of the treaty obligations that we have bilaterally with Bangladesh, but they are causing a great difficulty and time has now come to re-examine that.

Secondly, I commend to this Government the adoption of Sarkaria Commission report. It is a very conservative report and merely by centralizing everything, we will not be able to find answer to this burning problem that we witness today in the country. What is holding up the adoption of the Sarkaria Commission report? So accept that report. You will find that great many of your problems that you confront today in respect of States would be eased.

Thirdly, Sir, I believe that in the context of North-East-and I am one of the votary of the fact that-the division of North-East into seven States was a mistake. Time has come for the Government to really re-vitalise the North-East Development Council. The existing North-East Development Council is an agency through which a great deal of very good work can be done but the factor of distance from Delhi and the robbing of powers from North-East Development Council has made it merely a bureaucratic organisation. If you really give strength to the North-East Development Council, we would be moving significantly towards a lasting solution of the entire North-East.

Sir, I have four more suggestions to make very briefly. We find in the context of Punjab- I had moved a point of order in the context of C&AG -the scan which were witnessing in Jammu and kashmir also and now it is being witnessed in Assam. I think time has come to apply our mind collectively under Article 357 I (A) about the constitution of Parliamentary Consultative Committee that can act as a kind of buffer between the State and the Union Governments. For over 7 or 8 years now, in the context of Punjab, there is no elected body there. We are witnessing the same in Jammu and Kashmir. Heavens forbid but if such a situation were to multiply itself then we have to work out a new mechanism for finding answer to this.

My next recommendation in the context of Assam is, you must complete the census of 1991. Assam has not had a census since 1971 and for 20 years for a State to go without census is an unacceptable position. You must definitely conclude the census of 1991 and then hold elections there.

Sir, there are limitations on the continued use of army. I am concerned about the loss of authority. If you leave the army as in charge of Assam you will rob the army of its moral authority. Please reflect upon this be-

cause this is the only instrument that is left with the Union.

I conclude, Sir, by sharing one sentence as a thought with this Government. There is a simmering discontent that we were witnessing in Assam for many decades and many decades of neglect and unresponsive mis-governance has finally come to boil in Assam. For the follies of Delhi and Dispur the people of Assam are paying and the Indian nation is now being made to pay. Our response, may I put to my good friend, Shri Kamal Morarka because he is piloting this Bill, so far has been unimaginative. It is pedestrian because it is a routine and of a simple law and order kind. The challenge in Assam is multi-dimensional. Please recognise the uniqueness of Assam or else all of us will suffer the contempt of history.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the proclamation of President's Rule in Assam and discussion on supplementary demands.

I was deeply hurt and distressed to hear a remark from a very honourable Member of this House. I am one of the combinations of Ali Coolie and Bengalis . I am a Bengali from Assam. If his insinuation and his aspersion on Ali Coolie and Bengali, who supported Congress for ages, is for political reasons, I have nothing to say. And if it is to mean that Ali Coolie and Bengalies are the persons who are not capable of taking political decision, I would say that the history of India is not known to Mr. Jaswant Singh who is coming from Rajasthan. I expected him not to have coined that word on the floor of the House.He is one of best speakers of English in this House. Sir, the cat is out of the bag. The whole theme of my speech has been disturbed by his speech. He wanted to identify the Congress as a criminal offender, responsible for the present situation in Assam. But the murderer of Assam is sitting in those Benches. It is the BJP. I know how people from Delhi used to go to Assam with bags of money and distribute it among those who form today's ULFA to burn bridges, to kill people in Nelli, mainly the Muslims and so on. These were the leaders of the BJP. When there was an election, they even went to the jail to see Bhiru Phukan and Prafulla Mahanta and asked them not to boycott elections. They said that may be allowed to fight and they would fight for their cause. What is this cause? With regard to the people who came from East Pakistan or Bangladesh, they raised a cry that Hindus could stay but the Muslims must go back. So, this is his unhappiness about the Muslims. Bengalis who support them are the real Bengalis and Indian Bengalis. And persons like Sontosh Mohan Dev who do not support the BJP are a combination of 'Ali, Collie and Bengali' and they should be subjected to humiliation even in this House.

Sir, we are not cats and dogs. By birth,we are Indians and we are for an undivided India. Their leaders have divided this nation. When we came to this country, there was a commitment given by the leaders of this country that we would have the right to stay here. And by that right, we are staying, not because of the grace of the AGP,Prafull Mahanta or Bhirgu Phukan and nor at the mercy of the BJP whose slogan is 'Hindu. Hindi Hindustan'. I hate them. After today, I am telling them that they would get a befitting reply from Assam. Especially when they go to my constituency, they well get the answer of 'Ali, Coolie and Bengali' and I will see how it is reflected in the mind of the people. It is very sad that a leader of that stature should comment like this.

Sir, today we are discussing the President's Rule. Mr. Jaswant Singh has very rightly said that the Governor's report mentioned the date of May 2,1990. What was the Government on May 1990. Yes, Shri V.P. Singh's Governments tried and I know

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it personally. As Shri Jaswant Singh has spoken to the Home Minister and Prime Minister, I have also spoken. To their credit, I must say that they also advised the Assam Government to declare certain districts as disturbed areas and to deploy the army there to counter the ULFA activities. But the ruling party in the State did not agree and that was why they could not do it. Well, the present Government has done it and I congratulate them for doing it. The AASU which became the AGP later, had the blessings of BJP to keep the movement going. They killed 3,000 people in Assam. They burnt bridges. They burnt schools. They killed Shri Parthasarathy, who was the Commissioner there. All this time, the BJP were supporting them. I would like to ask the hon. Minister Shri Kamal Morarka one question. Your Governor or your advisers are continuously saying that till today they have not got the link between the AASU-AGP and the ULFA. I will ask just one question and I request you to answer it. I want to know whether it was not a fact that Lakhipathar Camp was situated just 8 km. from Digboi police station. Is it not a fact that the Saraipung camp was only one kilometer away from the forest check gate and the forest beat office of the Assam Government? Macum which was only 2 kms away their second battle Headquarter. In these places, there were reserve forests. Who was the Forest Minister at that time? It was Shri Prafulla Kumar Mahanta who was the Chief Minister of Assam at that time, was also the Forest Minister. At that time, a camp was being run by ULFA Militants. When it was asked to the Chief Minister and the Home Minister do they know about this, they have said, they do not know about this. I want to know, how? Is it not a fraud? Every Saturday, Mr.Bora, who is the Leader of ULFA used to come to Tinsukia Police Station and give his requirements of rice, atta, dal, wealth and he used to get them at Lakhipathat Police Station. I had brought this to the notice of the then Home Minister and also the Prime Minister of the country. Why have they not taken any action? Now, you are trying to identify Congress as if they are responsible for all these things.

There was a link between AASU and ULFA. I would like to quote here an interview which was given by Mr. Bhrigu Phukan to the *Economic times*, Calcutta. A question was asked "Did the AGP have any links with the ULFA boys?" He said: "Yes. I have documentary evidence to that effect. Many colleagues often urged me not to arrest ULFA boys. But mind it, I am not making charges against my party. After all, the fact is that these boys are brothers and that they are angry.

The effort should not be to blame each other but to bring them into the national mainstream." Shri Chitta Basu: When was this statement made? Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev: This statement was made on December 11,1990, after the President's rule was imposed.

Even now, the Government and the Advisors-who are incompetent fellows- are taking the country to a disaster. If you do not want to arrest Bhrigu Phukan or Prafulla Mahanta, it is your own decision. We are not for it. But, do not say that you do know know the link between AGP and ULFA. Not only that, the ULFA had submitted a Memorandum to the United Nations. There was also a press briefing regarding that Memorandum. But the National Front Government did not take any action against ULFA. Who was that man who gave the Press briefing for ULFA? He is still reseding in a Hotel in Guwahati. The Assam Police does not know anything about this. I brought to the notice of the Governor about his exact location. But he did not arrest him, till now. He is going around. What is happening in Asssam today? The Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Commissioners are still afraid of

taking any action against the ULFA. They have not gone to Burma. They have not gone to Manipur. They have got mixed up with the Assamese people. There are certain families who are stayong there forcibly. But the Deputy Commissioners and Superintendent of Police are discussing that after the Army goes out of Assam, what will happen to them. They have got Ak-47s. They got have training as to how to use the micro-phones and so on. One Manager was taken to Jorhat. He was asked to pay Rs. 15 lakhs. He told them that he had already paid Rs. 5 lakhs in Dibrugarh. They said 'no', let us verify it. Within one minute, they have verified from their camp. They said, you have paid Rs. 5 lakhs and now you have to pay Rs. 10 lakhs more. Such is the communication link that they are having in the State of Assam. It is not the place where we should fight, but it is the place where we should deal with disaster that the country is facing. It is mainly because, they are extorting money. They were killing people. They were taking the administration into their own hands. There was no AGP Government at that time. It was the ULFA who were running the Government in Assam. They used to run the administration.

Here in this House, the then Home Minister had given an assurance that they are going to take stern action. Now, 33 dead bodies have been recovered. One question was asked by Mr Jaswant Singh: who are those people? I am giving their names; their relations have identified them. They are: Dipu Choudhary, Rana Ahmad, Kulbahadur Chhatri, Dimbeshwar Gogoi, Radheyshyam Lahoti and Rana Goswami. Each one of them was kidnapped from Golaghat. When? Between 21st October and 23rd October. Information to Police was given; but no action was taken.

Most unfortunately, one Member of the Rajya Sabha said this (*Interruptions*)

I do not want to name him and his leader issued a statement regarding the dead bodies which were discovered by the Army, saying that these were the bodies of people killed by Army, chemically decomposed. But if Army had killed them, why were they kidnapped in October, and their bodies have been recovered? What else do you want as proof of link between ULFA and AGP?

Now a bogey has been raised in fact, two bogeys. One bogey is there in Assam, viz. a propaganda that it is a coup against the Assamese by Bengalis and Marwaris. (*Interruptions*)

The parochial shouting and parochial slogans go very well in Assam; but now it is not a fact. I am proud today to say that in Gauhati, there was a convention presided over by Shri Bijay Chandra Bhagavati, a freedom fighter and all-India leader who was a Minister in Central Government. In that meeting, they took a stand on the President's rule. Indian Army is one of the best disciplined armies in the world. I have had the opportunity to work in the Defence Ministry, and I have seen what Indian Army is. It is most unfortunate that whenever the Army is called upon to take up duties when Administration fails, there is always a tendency among certain political parties and leaders, to cast an aspersion on the Army. But I am proud of it, as an Assamese. There was a convention on 15th December. Mr Bijay Chandra Bhagavati, a prominent freedom fighter, Mr D N Bezboruah, Editor of *The Sentine* and Mr Sailen Medhi, an advocate and many others spoke. What did they say? They passed a resolution. They flayed the role of a section of the Press to rouse popular passions by exaggerated reports of Army torture, and said this trend must be checked.

This is the view of the Assamese people. The Assamese people are happy about President's rule. A micre-section of the Assamese Press—not a large section—in-

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cluding *The Sentinel AssamTribune* and other papers have supported it. Yes, it is also a fact that everybody is saying that in Assam, Governor's rule must not be there for a long period, because a long period of Governor's rule has a very bad effect. We have seen it in Punjab and also in Kashmir. In view of this fact, on behalf of my party, I also demand early elections.

But I also agree with Mr Jaswant Singh that between 1971 and 1990 there was no Census in Assam, and we are facing very serious difficulties because of the nonavailability of the Census report. As soon as the census in finished, elections must be held in Assam. We are completely in agreement with other national parties, as well as other political parties in Assam, that President's rule is not the only substitute. A popular Government should be there, and that popular Government should be there after the elections in that State.

It is very unfortunate: I do not want to bring in anybody's name. Prof. Madhu Dandavate is here. There was a meeting of the Central Committee of the National Front. In that committee, because of AASU and AGP's insistence, they refused to pass a resolution saying that ULFA is a terrorist outfit; and that resolution has been published in the Press.

What is ULFA? ULFA is an organization which has taken birth in Namgarh in 1979. Yes; it is a fact that when we were in power, they were also steadily growing.

One question was asked by Shri Jaswant Singh: what action was taken against ULFA? Action was taken against ULFA. But the ULFA terrorist, who was responsible for the death of Mr. Parthasarathy Sharma, was inducted as a Minister in the AGP Government. This was the fate over there. The day AGP Government took over, on the very day, the killer of Mr. Saikia was brought and given a place over there. When he was the Chief Minister, there was an attempt on his life, and his murderer was caught on the spot; he was taken out from the jail and was given a seat there. In the meeting, Mr. Profull Mohanta said, "We are a regional party with a national outlook." The people of Assam felt very happy about it. Then they failed. For ten years, there was no census. For six years, there was an agitation going on. For five years, there was a misrule. But there was no development in Assam. So, I would request the Government of India, who are now looking agate Assam, that just by taking action against ULFA, you cannot bring normalcy over there. You have to, side by side, start development work. Both the things must go together. You take action against ULFA, but what about the development programme? I want to know from you, when you answer, what about IIT in Naugaon? I want to know what about the Assam University in Silchar? I want to know what about Barak Dam in Assam? There was a conflict between the Assam University and the other university. An assurance was given in a public meeting by the former Prime Minister, Mr.V.P.Singh that there will be a second Central University. V.P.Singh's Government took a decision.

I would also like to know what steps are you taking to preserve Assamese culture and heritage? Preservation of Assamese culture and heritage does not mean that you should see that otherculture and others' heritage die. You have to learn from the language and literature of West Bengal. They attract other people from other States. If you want to protect your religion, your heritage, your language, you cannot tell others you must learn this language. You must attract them by your richness. In West Bengal, Punjabis speak Bengali. South Indians speak Bengali. They have arranged marriages with other families. What is happening in Assam?

In this House, a point was raised about five marwari families. They were asked, how many daughters they had got? They said, "Thirteen daughters." Then they were asked, "How much money they were spending on the marriage of each daughter?" They said, "Rs. 1 lakh each." Then they were told, "If you deposit this money with ULFA, and if you arrange the marriage of your daughter with an Assamese boy, he will not demand any money." Is it the assimilation of one' religion with others? Is it the assimilation of one's culture with others? Mr. Jaswant Singh, you have said so many things about Assam and now you are saying that we are responsible. I say you are responsible.

They are talking about democracy. The elected body of Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills was superseded by the AGP Government. I thank the Central Government, the Prime Minister and the Governor of Assam for bringing back that position into reality.

We all hear that the Assam Accord has not been implemented. I would like to know from Mr. Jaswant Singh, who was a supporter of the National Front Government—forget about Rajiv Gandhi; forest about Buta Singh; forest about Sontosh Mohan Dev-here in this House, the Home Minister of the Country, which party you supported, had said that all clauses of the Assam Accord had been implemented. Now, what else do you want? When they signed that Accord on the 14th August, 1985, they had forgotten that by signing that Accord, they had regularised 30 lakh people-Bengalis and Hindus—who had come from East Pakistan or Bangladesh. This is a fact and we must admit it. And they had agreed to retain those people who had come between First January 1966 and 31st March, 1971; and through the machinery of this Tribunal, they had been able to indemnify only 992.

Now, Shri Prafulla Kumar Mohanty published a book and in that he has said that "we shall deport 30 lakhs of people."

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): That was earlier.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: No. After he became Chief Minister he has published a book and in that book he has said that "30 lakhs of people we are going to deport." But now they cannot answer this question. And you are trying to answer.

I have heard the speech of Maharani Scindiaji She said that all people who have no roots in this country and who have become a danger to this country have to be deported from India. They mean the Muslims. We from the Congress party, do not agree to that theory of yours. You can try to sell it; it may sell in Rajasthan, it may sell in Madhya Pradesh, but it will not sell in Assam.

I want to say one thing to this Central Government. Now, everybody wants election, that too an early election. Everybody wants the Army to be withdrawn at the earliest. But, at the same time, all political parties in Assam want to know what will be your plan of action, because certainly all political parties would like to contest Assam election. Before this election is declared, I would appeal to the Prime Minister of the country who is also the Home Minister that all the leaders of the national parties should be called, they should discuss what are the steps that are necessary, to find out which are the sensitive areas and sensitive constituencies and what steps should be taken about the para-military and police. I believe that the Assam administration and Assam police are capable of delivering the goods provided they are given enough weapons. You have given sophisticated weapons to the forces in Punjab, in Kashmir, but not in Assam. Why not Assam? Why do you not give some weapuns to them? I do not know what is the position in other places. When-

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ever I go an escort is given; the escort is broken on the road and you leave the escort on the road, behind you and go. And this is also the position after the President's rule has been imposed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Some times the escort has to be escorted.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Yes. About the money, about Rs. 3 crores and 25 lakhs has been recovered. The Governor said that Rs. 500 crores have been extracted. And it has been extracted from business men and industrialists. Earlier they used to take money from non-Assamese but ultimately they started taking from Assamese people also. I do not have to elaborate. I have papers with me from which I can say the tea companies like Tata Tea Limited, Macneill and Magor Ltd., Warren Tea Ltd., The Assam Tea Company Limited, Doomdooma Tea Company Limited and Steward Hall Company Ltd., all these companies have paid more than five to six crores of rupees. And, every time they paid they informed the Assam Government. I challenge on the floor of this House the Chief Minister of Assam who said in a Press conference in Delhi that he was not informed. I have got letters and I can lay them on the Table of the House. The tea industry has written to the Chief Minister, to the Superintendent of Police, to the Deputy-Commissioner that they were called to a meeting with the ULFA boys and they had to go on the instructions of the Chief Secretary. They have informed the Assam Government.

The tea industry is the basis economic stay of Assam. It contributes to two-thirds of the country's tea exports and hence the tea industry must be protected. There are about five lakhs of labourers who have gone there from the States of Bihar, U.P. and Orissa. But we must forget it and ask them to go away saying that they are foreigners. They have gone there five generations before. They do not know which part of Uttar Pradesh they belong to or to which district. Today suddenly you cannot call them foreigners and ask them to leave. It is not justice. They have built up the economy of Assam and because of that Assam and the country prospered.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They have built up Assam.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Before I conclude, I would like most humbly to tell this Government. What is this Assam Jatiya Badi Udhyayan Parishad? This Parishad is still working in Assam. They have outfigured ULFA. They go and show cassettes in various parts of Assam and make speeches or they address workers working in the paddy fields in Assam, on the instructions of ULFA; and there by the people are demoralised. It must be stopped. With all respect and with all humility at my communal, I beg to differ with the Governor of Assam and the Advisors of Assam. Hard cores of ULFA have not gone underground. The Chief Generals of ULFA are very much over ground. They are still coming to Delhi. They are roaming about in various parts of Assam. They are Mr. P.K. Mahanta and Mr. Bighu Phukan. If you have the guts, get hold of them, interrogate them. You will get everything. If you do not have the guts, do not do it. But do not say that Assam Generals and ULFA Generals have gone underground. They are very much overground. I demand that there should a CBI Inquiry into the leakage of the classified documents to the ULFA terrorists. Many documents have been seized. When the ULFA had a training camp in forest land, why was there no raid by the Assam Government? Why I demand this because in future AGP may again come to power and they will say,' nothing will happen to us and we can do the same thing.' For giving a lesson to the future elected body,

you must conduct an inquiry to see that sort of thing does not happen in future.

I would like to say that electoral roll was on issue in Assam. Fortunately this time all the political parties have accepted the electoral roll. One memorandum has been given to the Election Commission as well as to the Prime Minister. AASU have said that they have accepted the electoral roll for this election only and for the next election, they will start agitation again. Agitation is not for the cause Assam. Agitation has become a source of income and a source living, and a pleasure for a certain section of the people in of Assam. Agitation must be stopped. One Clause of the Accord was that once the Accord was there, agitational movements would be stopped.

I and on behalf of my Party assure all support to your Government. You want to talk to the militants. We have no objection to that. They are our boys. They have gone astray. The talks should be held within the Constitution of India and within the framework of India. In your statement you have mentioned that they are demanding independence from India, and they were collecting war fund. If they give up this and if they do constructive work, you can talk to them and come to a settlement. We are not against that. In Agartala, we have seen 300 people participating now.

Lastly, I would say that if talks are held, they should be held within the Constitution of India and should not be a negotiation about independence from India. That should not be done.

On one point I am at par with the BJP. They said that it was a correct decision. Had this decision taken six months before, then there could have been election at an appropriate time. They had certain difficulties. Mr. Dandavate is not here.... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am very much here.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I do not want to quote him. I think, he will during his speech, he may give the details about Assam. He had been to Assam.... (*Interruprions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): These are all private talks.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I will not mention them. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, it is only today and tomorrow we are going to work in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha also. There are certain matters which have to go from Lok Sabha to Rajya Sabha and have to be passed. I hope that the hon. Members will cooperate in finishing the financial business on the Agenda today.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): I oppose the proclamation of the President's rule. Article 356 should be invoked as little as possible. This has been accepted by everybody. But I see the trend in the last few years and in the recent past and the prospects which are looming large in Tamil Nadu, it seems that there is a fascination to use Article 356 more and more.

It is not so much the question of imposition of President's rule in Assam but it is a question of the timing of the imposition of the President's rule. The term of the office of the Government was coming to an and on the 8th January. What was there to impose the President's rule on 27th of November. So one wonders whether it was very necessary to impose the President's rule just when in the normal course of time the Government's tenure would have come to an end. So this is something which really has to be taken into

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account as the motivation behind the imposition of the President's rule.

As has been very aptly stated, one has to realise that Assam is a plural society. It is composed not only of very emotional and sensitive type of Assamese but also it is comosed of lots of other people, influx of people from other areas. Therefore, the whole problem of Assam has become a very complex one. We want to maintain the beauty of Assam and also its culture. All these things become very important and they are possible only in a democratic set up. Now by imposition of President's rule we have created a great deal of disturbance and change in that area. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act has been imposed and the area has been declared as a disturbed area. Already there are signs and instances where the disadvantages or the accompaniment of the imposition of the Presidents rule are seen. So however great deal of care may be taken, when the power are given to the police and armed personnel, excesses are always committed. Now newspapers are full of reports of rape of women and other atrocities and even gunning down of innocent people by armed forces have already been reported in Assam. The affect of these will be alienation of the people. People will start having doubts about the motivation of the administration. What ULFA was not able to achieve by its activities the President's rule may be able to achieve viz. alienation of the people. This is what bothers me most. Therefore, I would very strongly urge that although the President's rule became imperative just by the course of events or the deadline, its prolongation for any length of time is certainly not justifiable.

I think that there is always a tendency to prolong the President's rule for one reason or the other. This we have seen in Punjab. I think probably we are repenting for it. At the earliest possible time one wishes that the elections take place but the situation may not be conducive for the same for one reason or the other. Now if the elections do not take place by the and of March or at the latest by the first week of April, then rains will set in Assam and it will not be possible to hold elections. Therefore, the natural tendency would be to prolong it upto November. I think, by that time the situation may become much worse. And I think we will cause great deal of alienation of the people. So it is my submission and humble request that we should not wait till November, And when the Government is talking about holding of the elections as early as possible they should not be delayed further than the end of March or the first week early part of April.

There are political forces in Assam at present with whom Government can talk. A situation may arise where these political forces which are now available will not be available after some time because, as has happened in other States, the moderates will at any moment become isolated and there is a tendency for the moderates to become ixtremists . Therefore, any delay in the holding of elections will turn the moderates into extremists. So, this great danger has to be kept in mind. All said and done, we have to attempt that. We have political forces in the form of Asom Gana parishad and other political parties in Assam and at this time we are able to talk to them, negotiate with them and hold the elections.

One wonders that instead of holding the elections in its normal process, why this President's rule was imposed. It is a dangerous precedent in my opinion because in the name of law and order, this can be applied to many other States. This type of precedent that when the term of the particular Government is about to finish the President's rule can be imposed, is certainly anti-democratic and I do not uphold this. Whatever may be the motivations and whosoever may be

behind it, I think this kind of practice definitely cannot be condoned and has to be certainly protested against.

Much has been talked about AGP and ULFA. I am not here as a protagonist of ULFA or AGP. I certainly do not agree with the activities and the violence that was let loose by ULFA. It is definitaey a secessionist organisation and has to be condemned and all the actions that were rightly taken were absolutely correct.

A lot has been said about AGP. But let us not forget that AGP is an organisation which is in the national mainstream. If somebody is trying to say that AGP is a part of ULFA, certainly it is a very wrong notion that is being put forth. An attempt is being made that there is no dividing line between ULFA, AGP and AASU. I think this is something which is not correct. AGP is certainly a political organisation which is in the national mainstream, and AASU also is in the national mainstream. Now by prolonging the President's rule, what we are trying to do is to alienate the forces which are in the national mainstream and are trying to create this kind of division and to change these moderate forces into extremists. If the time is allowed to pass on like this, what may happen it is hard to say, because, as I said, the people in Assam are emotional and very sentimental. One wonders that if the situation goes on like that and the situation is allowed to be provoked, then this party which has come in the national mainstream may turn into a regionalistic force. Already there are some signs in that direction and if AASU and AGP become a regional force and again the movement starts there, this may not be a very good situation for the whole nation and we may have to face much greater difficulty.

I would like to make two more points. One is about how to tackle this force of ULFA. As I said, this is a secessionist force and certainly the Government has to take every possible action to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. These days we are talking about speaking to the militants. It is a very welcome move. So far the posture was that no talks will be held with the militants, but I think our hon. Prime Minister has extended the hand of negotiations even with the militants. I wish him good luck and hope something good comes out of it. But what I would like to point out here is that we are going to talk to the people who are demanding Khalistan, Sikhistan and certainly we know that they are a secessionist force. What we have seen is that they are demanding a separate geographical area with self-determination and things like that. But still we are ready to talk. So, the question is, now ULFA again, we know, is a secessionist organisation. So, can I expect that the Prime Minister would also extend the same criteria to ULFA and say that after all these are also misguided people who have gone away from the national mainstream and doing something which is totally undesirable. Maybe that the Prime Minister should consider this possibility and also involve or be ready to undertake negotiations and talks with ULFA. One never knows, this may also bring about some very unexpected things and I would certainly urge upon the Prime Minister to consider this possibility.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to bring the question of Bodos. We know Bodos' problem here, but this may become a more complicated problem. They have already demanded autonomy for that area and it has become very difficult for the Government to tackle this problem. So, my suggestion is that it is necessary that the problem of Assam has to be solved by undertaking elections as early as possible so that after the elections, whichever Party will come to power, whichever Government will come, the Union Government will be able to negotiate with that Government, the State Government, as also with the Bodos. So, a tripartite talk with Bodos and the Government that will come

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into power after the elections with the Union Government will be a much easier solution. Therefore, holding of an early election and negotiating with the new Government is probably reasonable and is a very distant possibility which should be undertaken at the earliest possible time.

In conclusion, Sir, while I oppose the Ordinance and imposition of President's Rule, I trust that the Government will show the sagacity to hold elections at the earliest possible time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Biplab Dasgupta, you may speak. Your party has seven minutes, please.

18.57 hrs.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): Sir, at the very outset, I take strong exception to the fact that this Bill is being piloted by Mr. Kamal Morarka. I know that he performed very well yesterday on a very sticky wicket. But I don't think that is the reason he has been asked to defend the Government on this issue. The absence of Mr. Sahay is deliberate because he is the Minister of the Government in charge of Home Affairs, and he was also the Minister in charge of Home Affairs over the last 11 months when there was a different Government. The reason why he is absent today is because of the follies and of the mistakes which were committed even during this National Front rule, he was responsible and he was trying to run away from the Lok Sabha, he is scared of the Lok Sabha and that is the reason why he is not here. I think it is shameful that the Minister runs away from the Parliament and he does not face the music.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. Please don't go to that extent.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Sir, my Party is opposed to the Proclamation for reasons to which I will come later.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Morarka's music is classical music.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: But at the very beginning, let me say that my Party is not shedding any tears for the demise of the AGP Government. My party does not have any sympathy for the fact that ULFA is now at the receiving end of the bullets and guns. Let us make this position very clear. This AGP Government came to power, I think, on a false pretence. They roused the emotions of the people by playing on the hatred of certain communities and they got a mandate to run the Government. What have they done? They fought among themselves like spoilt children. At their best they were like country bumpkins not knowing what to do. At their worst perhaps they were also having some understanding with some forces outside to disintegrate the country. I don't know what it is. In any case, I think their performance has been appalling and we should have no sympathy for them. In fact, I would say that the people of Assam have suffered greatly and this has been a curse on the people of Assam that the AGP Government has been functioning. There is no question that there was some understanding with ULFA.

19.00 hrs.

There is a saying going on in Assam that there are people who are in the AASU in the morning, in the AGP in the afternoon and in ULFA in the night.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is because ULFA is 'romantic'.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: May be. My friend Shri Santosh Mohan Dev has men-

tioned about the admission made by Mr. Pukan that there has been certain links between some sections of AGP and ULFA. We would like to know from the Government and also from Mr. Pukan as to what are those links. Those links must be revealed and some appropriate action must be taken to ensure that this does not continue. In any case, we have seen that after the proclamation was issued, the people of Assam have not reacted against it; they have accepted it which shows how unpopular this Government had become and this morally unjustified their stand was as far as the foreigners question was concerned. As far as ULFA is concerned, I would say that they have destroyed Assam. The oil industry is in a very difficult position; the tea industry is in a very difficult position and the people of Assam are suffering for what the ULFA is doing. They have definite contacts with Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam and other secessionist forces in Burma. They have some links with Khalistanis. Now we hear about their links with LTTE. So, something must be done to ensure that these forces of insurgency do not succeed. I have heard all sorts of horrifying tales about their torture and extortion. I would tell you one story.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no time for stories.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: It is a short story just to illustrate the point. Somebody was approached by ULFA and they asked for Rs. Two lakhs and said that if you pay Rs. Two lakhs, your security would be guaranteed. If you do not pay, you are in danger and your family is in danger. So, this man, in order to save his family, wanted to pay the money. But, he wanted to find out whether they are genuine ULFA people or just criminals. So, he went to the Police Station; the Officer in-charge of the Police Station was his friend. He told the Officer very frankly that he wanted to pay the money, provided he is sure that they are genuine ULFA people. The next day the Officer verified it, came back and said that they are genuine ULFA people and you can pay to them. If this is the way the Government was run, I do not know as to how one can think that this Government was in a position to handle this ULFA business.

Sir, I feel, as far as ULFA is concerned, it is a monster created out of the original AASU and AGP agitation; it is a monster which is based on the hatred of people which wanted to disintegrate the country. May be there was a link with 'Operation Brahmaputra' which was a project sponsored by the CIA. As far as this proclamation is concerned and the Army action, I would say that the declaration of the whole State as 'disturbed area' was wrong. You should choose only those areas where there is actual disturbance and declare them so. Do not make the whole State of Assam a 'disturbed area'. I would also say that the Army has not been particularly successful. Over the last six or seven weeks since the proclamation, about three to four thousand people have been arrested. But how many hardcore militants have been arrested? I understand that there are 3,000 hardcore militants and out of these 3,000 hardcore ULFA militants only about 15 or 20 have been arrested so far. The others have escaped which means that the Army has not been particularly successful. I found a story in the paper that the President of ULFA was arrested. Later on it was found that he was not all the President of ULFA; he was just a non-entity. This is a very dangerous situation and if the Army action continues for a very long time, I think on this point Mr. Jaswant Singh was right - it might erode reaction on the moral authority of the Army as a whole. So, Army action should be limited and it should not continue for a long time. If it continues, it will take the character of an 'occupation force' which is wrong. For that reason, one has to see that there is swift action so that the Army does not stay there for long. At the same time, no indiscriminate

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arrest should be made and there should he no repression. I heard stories about rape, molestation. They may be true; or probably they may not be true. But the point is, longer the Army stays there, longer there would be this attempt to show that as if something like is happening. We want action should be taken as quickly as possible. At the same time, conditions should be restored in such a way that the election becomes possible. There is no point in holding an election under conditions of insurgency. I would expect the Government to create a condition as soon as possible so that the election is held.

About the Constitutional part of the proclamation, I would say that the proclamation violates the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. Sarkaria Commission and also the founding-fathers of the Indian Constitution made it absolutely clear what their view was about the application of article 356. If I can quote Dr. Ambedkar who said very categorically:

> "I do not altogether deny that there is a possibility of these articles being abused or employed for political purposes. But that objection applies to every part of the Constitution which gives power to the Centre to override the provinces. In fact, I share the sentiments that such articles will never be called into operation and that they would remain a dead letter. If at all they are brought into operation, I hope the President, who is endowed with these powers, will take proper precautions before actually suspending the administration of the provinces."

And then he mentions a warning should be given to the State Government. He said.

> 'I hope the first thing he will do would be to issue a mere warning to a province that has erred, that things were not happening in the way in which they were intended to happen in the Constitution. If that warning fails, the second thing for him to do will be to order an election allowing the people of the province to settle matters by themselves. It is only when these two remedies fail that he would resort to this article."

If I can refer to Sarkaria Commission report, it also says very categorically:

> "Imposition of President's Rule thus brings to an end, for the time being, a government in the State responsible to the State Legislature, Indeed, this is a very drastic power. Exercised correctly, it may operate as a safety mechanism for the system. Abused or misused, it can destroy the Constitutional equilibrium between the Union and the States."

Why do we have such misgivings? It is because so far more than 90 times, this article has been used. Out of 90 times, for the first 20 years only 12 times, this article was used. For the next 20 years, 78 times, this article has been used. Why? Because since 1947 the monopoly of power enjoyed by the Congress Party has been destroyed. So, this article 356 has been applied again and again repeatedly for reaping political advantage, for gaining narrow partisan advantage. That is why, article 356 has been used. For this reason, we are suspicious about the applications of article 356.

In the morning also, while discussing about Tamil Nadu and the LTTE, immediately a demand for applying article 356 had been made. Even in "West Bengal, some irresponsible Congress leaders demanded that article 356 should also be applied to West Bengal. If that is the way the Government is run, I think, the faith in the Government will be completely destroyed and it should not be allowed to continue like this.

For that reason, I would mention one other point made by Sarkaria Commission. It also made a very important point to ensure that article 356 is not improperly used. Apart from the point of warning and all that, they also suggested two Constitutional amendments. If we look at the report of the Sarkaria Commission, they made it very clear that in order to ensure that article 356 is not improperly used, there should be two safeguards. One safeguard is that this proclamation should be put before the House and if it is disapproved, the proclamation should be withdrawn. The second safeguard is much more important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you saying that the proclamation is not all right?

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: The Article is misused. It is stated very categorically in Article 352 in sub-clause 8 that it does not apply to Article 356. Sarkaria Commission wanted that this safeguard which is there in Article 352 but not in Article 356, should also be there in Article 356. That safeguard is this:-

> "When a notice in writing signed by not less than 1/10 of the total number of members of the House of the People has been given of their intention to move a resolution for disapproving or, as the case may be, for disapproving the continuance in force of a proclamation or a proclamation varying such Proclamation." issued under Clause 1, then the House should be called."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are many Members to speak. Please conclude quickly.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: I am concluding. This recommendation should be accepted so that possible abuse of power by applying this Article 356 can be stopped by the Members if one tenth of the Members ask for the calling of the meeting or the Lok Sabha, that should be called, the proclamation should be scrutinised and if necessary this proclamation should be revoked.

I think it is very important for the future of our democracy that this safeguard is kept and this Article 356 is not used and, if it is used, at least it should be done in a way which has been suggested by the founding fathers of the Constitution and also by the Sarkaria Commission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Lokanath Choudhury will speak. You have only three minutes please. Try to conclude quickly. There are many others and there are many more things to be done.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my party opposes the imposition of President's rule and also imposition of the Disturbed Areas and Special Police Act in Assam.

I agree with all that has been said here about ULFA and AGP. I am not going to speak much on it.

The ULFA is no doubt a secessionist force, a murderous force. The Governor's report does not establish any link of the AGP Government with ULFA though the Government has been lenient to ULFA.

Under the circumstances, the only point I want to say is that when elections were to be held there and when the process of elections started in Assam and when the present term of the Government was up to 8th of January, at this time, imposing President's rule on November 27, has not been a wise thing.

The other day Shri Santosh Mohan Dev was saying here that by our experiences, whichever government may be there, there

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are successive governments, but the total experience of the governments and their actions should be taken into consideration when a new action is proposed.

Here I want to say that by taking these actions, the AGP Government has committed many mistakes and the ULFA as a murderous force, no doubt, has given them the moral strength. So, instead of helping us, the proclamation of this emergency, at this time when elections were due, has become a very detrimental factor for our national unity.

I want to say that as regards the question of law and order, you will see that ULFA has killed 600 people during the last one year. But in Bihar there are 4,000 people killed by gangsters. In Tripura also, the same thing is happening. In many States, the same thing is happening.

Are you rushing there with President's rule? We are not rushing there with President's rule. The main thing is this that the political parties while speaking here have their activities outside. There are some basic principles which they should respect. Our country has come to this position because of the double standard of the political parties and taking positions from their narrow political interests. I was very patiently hearing Shri Jaswant Singh. What was he saying? He said: "Are they not responsible? Is not the AGP Government from the beginning a secessionist force?". Sir, you know what happened in Assam. After the March 11th Assam accord, they were brought into the mainstream. Now, this action of President's rule will again drive them to another position which will bring more harm. About one lakh of army people are employed there. There are reports of army atrocities. I agree with Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. People might be disliking the AGP Government. But it does not necessarily mean that when the other action will come, they will be with you. You must understand the mind of the Indian people and take them with you. The whole thing in Assam is this. The separationist trends are there. But the insurgency is not a new thing in Assam. It has been there as far beck as 1946 when the CPI took to arms. Why? It is because of the reason that the Assam people feel neglected.

Sir, you know that 52 per cent of the Indian tea comes from Assam. But, who are the owners? They are the Tatas, Birlas and the others. The Britishers are also there. Nothing is ploughed back to Assam. The People feel exploited. Today in Orissa we find that a naxalite group has come up. In Andhra Also there are disturbances and they are not going for President's rule. In Orissa they are now declaring a Dandakaranya State for Naxalites. Taking the regional imbalance into consideration, the Orissa Government has been demanding that Rs. 700 crores should be given to bring these people into the mainstream. It has got a specific project. The Government of India is not taking it into consideration. What happened in bringing President's Rule in Assam is that much harm has been done. This should have been avoided. When the period has not ended, we should have waited till that time. After all, there is the Government of India which is going to take the position in its own hands. It is being alleged that the Government of India is forced to take this decision, this action because of the Congress Party and also because of the monopolists for whom the plucking of tea time has come and they want to succeed. So, with their conspiracy, President's rule has been imposed. Therefore, I would say that Assam should not go in the other way like the Punjab. It is the responsibility of the Government to bring Assam into the mainstream. Therefore, the Government should carry the people with them and if possible the elections should be held as early as possible. There should be a machinery to see the activities of the police.

In Punjab so many killings are taking place which Dr. Biplab Dasgupta has pointed out. There, the disturbed Areas Act is in operation only in five districts. But in the whole of Assam, you have imposed it. It appears that you are declaring a war against the people of Assam. So, this is very harmful. I do not want to take much time. I would only submit that Government should immediately think of elections and try to bring the people into the mainstream. I would suggest that the Special Armed Police Act etc. should be repealed. I demand that the Government should set up a special machinery to see that the army atrocities do not alienate the Assam people. If these things will be done, then I think we will be able to correct the mistake that has been done by proclaiming this President's rule just at the time of elections.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am calling upon the members of small groups who have only five minutes to speak. Please bear this in mind while making your speeches.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my opinion, the Presidential Ordinance Proclaimed in Assam is politically motivated and totally biased. Therefore, myself and my party strongly oppose it. Our party believes in upholding democratic values. It is the base of the democratic principles that a Government elected by the people should be allowed to complete its full term. If it is not allowed to continue, then in my opinion, it is a negation of democratic values. Democratic values can not be upheld in this manner. If the Union Government wishes to topple any State Government, under some or the other pretext, then in my view, it is acting against democratic principles and traditions. Today, Assam is in that very situation. I feel that the imposition of President's rule in Assam is politically motivated and contrary to the democratic ideals. If any State Government does not dance to the tunes of the Central Government, efforts are made to topple that State Government. The Government of Uttar Pradesh acts according to the whims and wishes of the Central Government but I know that there is not a single district or town in that State, where curfew has not been clamped. The Uttar Pradesh Government is not being toppled by the Centre because it is toeing the line of Central Government, hence President's rule is not being imposed there. I am failed to understand this political partiality and believe that this should not take place in a democratic system. Very soon we see the results of these acts.

In my opinion President's Rule does not yield good results when it is merely imposed for running a State Government. The experience in Punjab, Kashmir and other States, where President's rule has been imposed, shows us that it cannot be an alternative to a popularly elected Government. President's rule has been in force in Punjab, for quite a long time now. I would like to ask whether the situation in Punjab, or for that matter, in any other State, has improved, after the imposition of President's rule? Has the situation improved in Kashmir, after the imposition of President's rule? One the contrary, as far as I know, atrocities, malpractices, corruption and misconduct have gained an upper hand in those States, and it is especially, the poor class of the society, which suffers the most. Imposition of President's rule is certainly not a solution to deal with such problems. It is a shining example of the Union Government's prejudiced and biased attitude towards those states, which doesn't toe its line. The Union Government should not violate the spirit underlying Article 356. Baba Saheb, Dr. Ambedkar, has always maintained that State Governments should be dismissed only under certain unavoidable circumstances. The President's rule has not been imposed as

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per constitutional norms of provisions. In my view, constitutional norms should always be kept in mind, while imposing President's rule. President rule as a matter of fact means an increase in the power of the executive which results in the further oppression of the poor. The poor and helpless commoner is unable to convey his grievances and problems through his elected representative and consequently, his problems and difficulties remain unsolved. Therefore, in the larger interests of the masses, it is not advisable to run the administration through the executive. This is true that the situation in those States where President's rule is in force and in the absence of any proper outlet to give vent to their grievances, militant outfits are gaining ground. In my opinion, one of the major reasons, behind the growing clout of the terrorist elements is that, political parties contest elections with the active connivance of criminals and rabid communalists and in the event of the elections, these criminal and communal elements take to militancy and terrorism. I believe that political leaders are responsible to a larger extent, for the increased militancy in the country. Even criminals have a big say in such parties. We should not extent our support to those parties which contest elections on communal lines and which believe in terrorism. If this is done, then the future generations will see to it that such parties are relegated into political oblivion. I would like to say that terrorism is the natural outcome in any State, where political parties gain power, by whipping up communal hysteria and we have the examples of Punjab and Kashmir before us and that day is not far, when we will face a similar situation in Uttar Pradesh as well. We should check those forces, which seek to attain power by whipping up communal passions. I would like to submit here that if attempts are made to gain power by campaigning on communal lines, then even states like Uttar Pradesh, which has so far remained terrorism free, too would become a breeding ground for terrorists, as now itself, some people are issuing death threats to officials who were involved in the Ayodhya firings. It is because the people are unable to address their grievances to the Government, that even people like Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav are threatened of dire consequences including assassination. What I want to say is that, if we act according to democratic norms and values, then we shall be able to run the Government in a proper manner and if partiality, bias and difference of opinion become the hallmark of administration, then I fear that, it doesn't augur well for the country. The imposition of President's rule in Assam is indeed, most unfortunate We should find out other ways and means to deal with the problems there and lastly, I would like to say that elections should be conducted, without any delay in Assam, so that the people of Assam, who believe in democratic values and principles get an opportunity to exercise their franchise and elect a popular Government. With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, at the outset I want to express my resentment to the remarks made in this House by our esteemed friend Mr. Jaswant Singh. The main malady of Assam problem is that a section of Assemese people, mainly belonging to the upper castes, do not accept the reality that Assam is a multilingual, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural State. Unless this upper section of Assam society reconciles to the reality on the ground that Assam cannot survive without a composite culture, without a composite approach to the social problem, this problem cannot be solved. Therefore I resent very much the remark made by my hon. friend.

I have not tears to shed for ULFA. Although ULFA indulges in revolutionary phraseologies and attracts many of us be-

cause of their high sounding and noble aspirations, yet it is to be borne in mind that revolutionary phrases cannot really lead to a situation which can be implemented on the ground.

About the objective which has been avowed by ULFA, I read from a Press statement issued by them. It states two objectives, to activate the dormant power of the people as the short-term goal while the long-term goal is to achieve a sovereign, socialist republic of Assam. So there is no concealment of the fact that they want to have a separate country, of course with the socialist phraseology. When they have taken resort to terror, I want to remind ULFA or AASU or AGP cadre that any party or any organisation which resorts to terror cannot remain pro-people. Terror will ultimately degenerate that organisation to anti-people. This has already happened in the case of ULFA.

My criticism on the President's proclamation is, it was a pre-emptory move. The point has been touched by my friend Shri Lokanath Choudhury that elections were due by the last week of December and on the 27th of December the President's rule was imposed. As a normal feature the Assam Government-whatever might be its policy-demanded that elections should be held on the 29th of December. Whatever might have been its performance it is the people who decide about it. We are not to decide the performance of the AGP Government. It is the people of Assam who should pronounce their judgment over the performance of the Assam Government. The AGP Government demanded or asked that elections should be held on the 29th of December; but only two days prior to that, President's proclamation was issued. That means, this is a pre-emptory move. I do not support this proclamation for certain basic issues. Since my time is very limited, I will not go into the details. I was always obedient to the Chair; I confine myself always to the points. Sir, of late, we find, with the installation of the Janata Dal (S) Government with the alliance or with the support of the Congress party, there is a trend to teach lessons to the State Governments. There is a trend and that trend is very much clear. Sir, I want to remind you as to what was once told by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde. He had to complain against the Union Government th it States are merely glorified municipalities. He felt impelled to warn the Centre that the States are not municipalities. They exist as of right under the Constitution of the country. Their autonomy is not merely the mercy of the Union. Interference in the States' autonomy has become the most prominent trend, after this Government came to power. Sir, would I remind you as to what their honoured and valued friend Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav said on 23rd December last year? Mr. Yadav lambasted the Centre's policy of bullying the States, destabilising their Governments and perpetuating a fear psychosis which impeded their rate of growth and development.' This is what has been said by the Chief Minister. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav happens to be their friend and on whose back this Government rests now, here. He said this on December 23rd, at Lucknow. Today morning also, we have heard the Prime Minister threatening the Tamilnadu Government again. Therefore, the trend is very clear. With regard to the Assam Government, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, the Prime Minister of the country is on record to say this on 9th December at Bhubaneshwar. I quote him:

> "The AGP Government hadffailed to implement the suggestions of the previous V. P. Singh Government. We had no option there, but to impose Central rule".

Is it an argument? I do not know what was the suggestion made by the National Front Government. I had to admit that the National Front Government can be faulted

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on this issue. They did not issue, whatever suggestion they might have given, a directive. Why did the National Front Government and the Home Minister of the Centre not issue a directive under article 256 and under article 257? Even in the case of the Tamilnadu today, the samething had been raised by the AIADMK Members. But they say that some warning has been given; but the Prime Minister comes and says, "No such warning has been given; no directive has been issued under the Constitutional provisions of article 256 and 257". They are a kind of Constitutional directives. If the State Government does not implement the directive, then there is a recourse to article 356. As my friend Mr. Das Gupta had already pointed out, the article 356 should be very sparingly used.

Therefore, I do not approve of the proclamation because it is pre-meditated for political purpose; it is to sub-serve the partisan interests. This is also a pre-emptory action under the advise of the Congress (I) party which has got no base in Assam today.

Since we are also discussing some financial matters, I would like to point out one thing. I do not want to take much of your time.

The Bodo problem is very much burning there. The Assam Government stood in the way of a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Bodo problem. Now, that irritant is removed; that restraint is no longer with the Government of India. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what steps they propose to take so that a negotiated, peaceful settlement of the Bodo problem can be achieved? Sir, I am glad to know that the problem of Karbi-anglong has already been dealt with and they have been given certain constitutional right to enjoy.

Now I come to election. Election is to be held as early as possible. But in connection with this election, there are grievances that a large number of Indian nationals have been debarred from being enrolled as voters. That was possible because of AGP Government. They managed the electoral machinery. A large number of minorities-linguistic and religious minorities, as far as I know-have been debarred from exercising their franchise. Would the Hon. Minister assure the House that the question of revision of the electoral rolls will be taken up and all nationals of India, whether they are religious minorities or whether they are linguistic minorities would be allowed to exercise their franchise and take part in the affairs of the State?

Lastly, I want that there should be economic package. The economic package has to be there. While you deal with the Punjab problem, you are preparing an action programme. It is stated by the Prime Minister that not alone with the dialogue but something like economic package is also very much necessary. In the case of Assam, there has been regional imbalance. The resources of Assam have been exploited at the cost of Assamiya people. There is no doubt about it. Assamiya people, who whatever may be their language, whatever may be their religion-all feel that Assam has been neglected and ignored by the Centre. Unless that psyche is overcome, unless there is a sense of belonging of the people of Assam to this mainland sovereignty, I think, it will be difficult for us to maintain the national unity and integrity of the country and maintain Assam as a part of India. The situation has assumed most alarming dimension because of the coalition of several terrorist organisations, secessionist organisations, parochial organisations, which are operating in the entire North-East region. Therefore, from that point of view, from the interest of maintaining unity and integrity of the coun-

try, economic package has to be framed so that Assamiya people feel that they are very much a part of India and they are to prosper or they are to go down along with the people of Assam. with these words, I disapprove this proclamation for the present.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dev has extensively spoken on this point. You would only make points which have not been made by him and others.

PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON (Outer Manipur): Yes, Sir, I have to clarify some of the allegations made by other parties and also from my party's point of view. So, I do not like to repeat all that has happened in Assam. But I would just like to point out that some of our Hon. Members from the other side were telling us that the President's Rule in Assam is some sort of -in their words-a conspiracy of Congress Party and other parties for their election benefit and something like that. We are really sad to hear this thing. I would like to remind them again, though I do not like to go over these things, What actually was the situation in Assam just before the President's Rule. They can understand from that. In that situation, the election could not be held. Of course, this is to be replied by the Minister. Still from our party's point of view because we support proclamation of the President's Rule in Assam is the right step. Our leader outside and inside the House has declared it. It is very clear. Therefore, if they say that we are supporting this motion only because of some sort of conspiracy, it is really very sad. In Assam, if election was held and if it is held at all, after January 8, I think, there will be no ballot. Only bullets will be there because you know the situation there. 300 trained hard-core militants were there, 40 camps were giving training and Rs. 500 crores were extorted and Muslims and people from other communities were kidnapped and killed. Under this situation, how can we have elections? Some Members also said that election was due just after 8th January and so there is not need of having the President's Rule there. It is not the question of time. Some Members raised this point also. It is the question of intensity of the danger and seriousness of the situation. Therefore, whether it expires on the 8th January or not, we cannot have elections there. The situation is not suitable to hold elections there. Therefore, I support the President's Rule. I am really sad that our party has been dealt with in this way.

About the nexus between the AGP and ULFA, the Government's point is also not clear as also the Members' point of view. Members have mentioned that there are camps at Lakhipather, etc.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: But you are forgetting one factor. People are giving shelter to the ULFA.

PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON: I am coming to that point. But you cannot say that it is because of the Congress. It is because of the People's support to the ULFA and not the Congress.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): People were threatened by the ULFA.

PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON: I am coming to that point. It is very important. Sir, it is not because that he has raised this point, I am to speak about it. I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the Minister that it is simply because the Government is lacking some sort of a policy to deal with this popular support to all sorts of militants movement everywhere, may be in Kashmir or in Punjab or in Tamil Nadu or in Assam or Nagaland or Mizoram. You are having some sort of a popular base for them. Why? I would like to tell you something which happened about two years back in Punjab.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not go into the details of Punjab. Try to be brief.

I have got a lot of business to be conducted.

PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON: The Government has to draw up a policy on the line which I am going to suggest. So, in Punjab, some militants were taking up social work like banning of smoking, banning of liquor shops, etc. So, they show to the people that they are doing social work, cultural reform and improvement. In Kashmir also, the militants took truck loads of food and distributed it to the aggrieved people. In Assam, they got hold of some officers who were involved in corruption and they made them to sweep the streets with brooms in their hands. That is how they get a good impression in the mind of the public. And again, they construct roads with the help of the people which the Government failed to do. In this way, they win the sympathy of the people and after that, knowing that they have popularity, they start doing all extremist acts. Therefore, what I would like to say is that the Central Government has got no policy to counter these acts of militants. In this situation, the State Government cannot go against the extremists and if they raise matters regarding extremists, then people will be against the Government. If they support the acts of the extremists, then it means that they will be supporting the extremists. So, the State Government is always at a fix. Therefore, the Central Government should have a policy to counter this source of winning sympathy of the people and having popularity among them. So, the Government is lacking this sort of a policy. I am speaking of the national policy and not the question of Assam alone. The same thing is happening in Manipur also. Just as a passing reference, I would like to tell you that they have killed two or three rapists recently which the Government failed to do. The Government have failed to arrest or punish them. Now, the people have gone to the support of the extremists. It is because they are doing justice to the people. There are two points now. Either the state Government is very weak to control the anti-social elements or it has to go alongwith the extremists. Recently about 3-4 days back, the extremists in Manipur demanded for a prohibition and the Govt. agreed that from 1st January, there will be prohibition. These extremists are ruling the country everywhere. So, a policy should be drawn at a national level to counter the militants about winning the sympathy of the people and popularity. The base of popularity should be encountered by the Central Government. They must have such a policy.

I would not like to take much of your time Sir. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister that the Indo-Burma Revolutionary Front has its headquarters in the Kachin region. As far as the extremists of Assam and other places are concerned, the same is their headquarters also. Something should be done at the diplomatic level with the Government of Burma. All the extremists are having their headquarters there. IBRA which was formed last October by the NSCN of Nagaland, the UNLF of Manipur, the ULFA of Assam have got links with the LTTE. This matter should be taken up by way of diplomatic relations with Burma to check up what is going on there in the Kachin region. These are my suggestions which I would like you to note down and the Government should take up a policy on these lines.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I support this Resolution regarding the notification to impose President's rule in Assam and to declare it a disturbed state. Prior to me, many other Members especially Marxist and communist members, including Shri Chintta Basu, in their submissions tried to prove that the present government has taken this step with a political motive. This is not true that this deterioration in the situation of Assam and increase in the cases of atrocities, treason and other unlawful activities has taken

place after the present government took the charge and Shri Chandra Shekhar became the Prime Minister. In fact, the situation in Assam was deteriorating since long and ULFA along with National socialist Council of Nagaland was engaged in antinational activities. Under these circumstances present government had no other option but to impose President's rule in the state. Now we will have to see as to who is responsible for the deterioration of the situation? The answer would be, the previous government. I would like to use here some English words.

[*English*]

They became prisoner of indecision and at the same time, whatever hurriedly decisions they took, they were all disastrous decisions.

[*Translation*]

The previous Prime Minister just to keep the existence of National Front Government always tried to cover the weaknesses of some of his senior colleagues. That is why he never tried to impose President's rule in Assam. The President's rule should have been imposed there long before, but he did not do that because of his self motive and his lust for chair. The present government have to impose President's rule there just after coming into power. It is a matter of happiness that Bhartiya Janta Party as well as other Parties observing the situation have welcomed the government's decision of imposing President's rule. There, the public began to feel themselves detached from the administration, which was paralysed completely and they were living in a fearful atmosphere and for their protection they had to take the help of the extremists. Despite all this the previous government remained inactive and mute. This is the only reason for the present crisis in Assam.

After imposing President's rule and declaring whole Assam as disturbed area, more powers should be given to the para-military forces and Army deployed there to handle the situation, because the local police had become partial since the out going government came into power. On xecaccount of this very reason during recent military-operations 21 ULFA-bases have been found and 33 deadbodies have been recavered out of them 17 have been identified. Rs. 325 crores have been seized. Rs. 2 crores have been recovered only from a single camp of U.L.F.A. In the raids 500 weapons have been recovered, 1600 persons have been taken into custody and 117 vehicles including 2 speed boats which were used by the ULFA in its seditious activities have been impounded. This House as well as the government should praise and congratulate our Army and Para-military forces for exposing ULFA activities.

But at the same time I would like to say that the mis-use of Article 356 should be avoided and the elections should be held immediately in the state.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: These things have already been stated. Finish your submission now.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: I would request the government again to conduct election there immediately in order to restore democracy. With this I finish my speech.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Tambi Singh, please do not repeat all those points which have already been made by other hon. Members.

PROF. N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to repeat all those points which have already been made by my hon. colleagues.

[Prof. N. Tombi Singh]

The strategic importance of Assam, the geographical position of Assam, is a gateway of other States of North-East. It is much a sensitive area. In order to go to Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh, Assam is the only way. Therefore, whatever happens in Assam has its repercussions in other smaller States which are called the seven sister States. Therefore, when we discuss something on Assam, it has got to be discussed in relation to what happens to the North-East. It is because you cannot discuss Assam in isolation.

The first point that I would like to make is this. I am not an Assamese. I have not been in Assam. I have never been in Assam in my 44 years of life. I have had the privilege of working as the Member of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee, because Manipuri was then, organizationally, within Assam for two decades, and the little I know of Assam shows that the Congress is the only organization so far known to the people of the North East because of the efforts it had made for linking the region with the mainstream activities. The Opposition parties change names almost every year, or every season. We do not know with which party they would go on next. We would like to have some consistency, some permanency, as to with whom we would like to go.

In the last elections, the Government and the entire House will recall that when the entire North was under a wave, the north-eastern States-maybe small, but a very sensitive and border area, having borders with Bangladesh, Burma and China-refused to be swayed by the so-called anti-Congressism.

The hon. Members from that side said that Congress had no base in Assam. They wanted to say this only in order to destroy the base of the Congress party in Assam. But, then, they should not destroy the little that the Congress party, from the time of Panditji, from the time of the struggle for freedom have done to link the mainstream with the small, sensitive States-although Assam is also a big State.

The unfortunate situation is that, of late, in the name of ULFA, Assam has an organization, an extremist outfit demanding, as its ultimate objective, the sovereignty of Assam, secession from the Union of India. This is very unfortunate, in view of the fact that already there is its nexus with LTTE. I need not discuss it; already we have discussed it elaborately. There is an impact of ULFA on the extremist outfits in Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland. We cannot ignore this, because the little we have so far achieved in the elimination of the extremist elements and in the pacification of the atmosphere which had been worked up there over the decades, is going again to be nullified by this so-called anti-Congressism, cultivated and indulged in by the anti-Congress elements. This is very unfortunate. I remember: on the floor of this House, we have discussed Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal, Nagaland, Manipur and also the border issue a number of times. On those occasions, I do not remember to have come across this ULFA situation. I had then, as one representing that region, repeatedly said on a number of occasions since 1971 that the north-eastern region should be treated as a very delicate subject, and not looked upon merely from the angle of party politics. This kind of anti-Congressism should not be indulged in. The Congress happens to be the only party which has done effective work to bring national mainstream into those areas.

The Government of Assam has to handle linguistic minorities, and a number of religions. In Assam, as you are aware, there are strong Manipuri pockets in the districts of

Cachar, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Kamrup. Here, to the Government of Assam, now that it is under President's rule, I have this privilege to mention-so that we get the attention of the present Government, and to create a good footing for the future. For the last 40 years, since the time of Shri Medhi Ji, we have been reconnoitring, almost every year with the Government of Assam, whatever was the ruling party there.

Manipur is an established language as modern Indian languages. The Government of Assam and the Government of Tripura are creating problems for the Manipuri language because they like to help a community known as " Vishnu Priya" speaking a dialect of the same name akin to Bengali and Assamese but far away from Manipuri. Ethnically also they have claimed that they are Aryans. But, we, Manipuris, are proud of being of the Mogaloid. So, Manipuris have nothing in common with the Vishnu Priya ethnically or linguistically. The Governments of Assam and Tripura have been approached by the Vishnu Priya to recognise their dislect with Manipuri as its prefix or suffix which is highly objectionable. The Government of Assam and Tripura should not respond to this demand because this will amount to interference with the linguistic freedom of a neighbouring State in the interest of good neighbourly relations, traditional relations, friendly relations, and proper treatment to linguistic minority in that State of Assam, which has no right or authority to create another Manipuri language outside the Manipur mainland.

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN (Dindigul): I am glad to welcome this Resolution for approval of Presidents Rule in Assam.

The V. P. Singh Government which was inactive for a year allowing unlawful activities in Assam and Tamil Nadu is no more here.

But now the hon. Prime Minister Mr. Chandra Shekhar, who has given a firm commitment that the law will take its own course in Assam and Tamil Nadu is in power.

The Government in Assam which did not take this warning has been dismissed.

But the Tamil Nadu Government which has not taken this warning is still there. The ULFA is still posing a serious threat to national unity and integrity. The whole House must, therefore, welcome the President's Rule in Assam.

The ULFA and Punjab extremists are not only in Assam and Punjab, but they are active in Tamil Nadu also. The ULFA & LTTE connection has also been confirmed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in this august House. I once again thank him on behalf of AIADMK.

The DAK Government under Mr. Karunanidhi is welcoming the ULFA and Punjab extremists in Tamil Nadu. these extremists and LTTE militants are holding a parallel Government in Tamil Nadu.

Even an attempt on the life of our leader Jayalalita was made by LTTE militants when she went to the late C. M. Dr. MGR Samadhi on his death anniversary on 24.12.1990.

The LTTE militant who attempted on our leader's life was apprehended by the Reporter of Tharasu, a Tamil Journal and the same was published in his journal. 18 false cases have also been slapped on him by the Chief Minister. Tharasu and Dinamalar are being pressurised by the Chief Minister. Today, the Editor of Tharasu has received a letter from LTTE threatening his life.

Tax collection in the coastal areas is done by LTTE, robberies, dacoities and daylight murders by LTTE, ULFA and Punjab militants have become the order of the day in Tamil Nadu.

[Sh. C. Srinivasan]

The Chief Minister, Mr. Karunanath has let free smugglers and anti-nationals captured by Indian Navy. The Naval Chief Admiral Mr. Ramdas has also complained about this. There is no safety to life and property in Tamil Nadu. Tanjore, Rameshwaram, Vedaranyam, Tuticorin, Trichy and all the coastal areas have become the bases of LTTE militants, ULFA and Punjab extremists. (*Interruptions*)

This is the problem of Tamil Nadu. Why do you intervene?

Independent wireless stations are functioning. It is understood that the DMK Party has collected a large sum of money to financially assist these militants. This has to be inquired.

If extremists have to be wiped out, the Tamil Nadu Government has to be dismissed. If the Assam Government had to go for ULFA activities, the Tamil Nadu Government must also go for LTTE, ULFA and Punjab activities. I, therefore, want a definite assurance from this Government and the Prime Minister. The people should not misunderstand that this Government is partisan in upholding the Constitution.

While I welcome the President's rule in Assam, I, therefore, expect that the demand of the AIADMK under the dynamic leader Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha for dismissal of the DMK Government will be accepted in the national interest.

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, thank you for giving me time. Assam is the mother State of the North-East. Unfortunately, we do not have any Member of Parliament from Assam. I was born and brought up from Assam, till 1964 when we were given a separate Statehood.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why we are allowing the MPs from the North-Eastern States to speak on this.

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Please consider me as if I am from Assam and give me a little more time.

Let us go back to the importance of Assam in the national integrity and national consolidation. Had not there been noble sons like Shri Gopinath Bordoloi, about whom we have heard from our President this morning, would there be an India in the North-East? It is a very bit question. We are very fortunate that Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad held the high office of the President of India and we are proud of him and we are proud of ourselves being Indians.

You just think of the contribution of the people of Assam to the economy of India. Tea, petroleum products, rice and many others contribute towards the national economy. It is because of the cultural affinity of Assam with the rest of our country that the nation has been cemented together. And here Assam had to play a vital role religiously, politically, and culturally also as I have mentioned.

Sir, why is the situation like what it is in Assam today? Once Assam was a mini India. Why are such things happening in Assam? I want to mention a few points.

The first is media. The newspapers, Doordarshan and all India Radio, they are all misrepresenting the facts. If there is a slight firing it will be in the headlines. If any truck fell down there, it will be in the headlines. But when young people take up national reconstruction work they are not noticed. I myself have been a youth leader. I have planted lots of trees which are now beautifully flowering. None of these are given in the national media. If one of my friends clashes with some neighbour it is given in the headlines.

That is how the North-East is projected here as if it is a burning hell. The situation is like that. Therefore, the national media should change its policy about the North-East.

Today, we know about all the National leaders. The North-Eastern people know about Mahatma Gandhi, about Shri Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Please forgive me. I am not talking on party lines. Our people do not know your leaders. Our people do not know the names of your parties. Only the Congress Party has come to the north-eastern States.

in 1977, Mr. Morarji Desai headed the Janata Party Government. At that time, he came to Shillong. Our Naga leaders went to him. Then, what did he say? He said: "If you are an Indian, I do not want to talk to you because you are an Indian. If you you are not an Indian, why should I talk to a foreigner?" This was the attitude shown by our former Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai. At that time when the Janata Party was in power, all the North Eastern States were headed by the Regional Parties. The Janata party had encouraged regionalism.

Once Mr. V. P. Singh came to Guwahati and encouraged the AGP. But he failed to meet the people of the North Eastern States.

The emergence of AGP has a reason. While you had been in their position, you would have thought or behave like that. They want to have their identity. They want to have their cultural renaissance. They want to have their political identity. But unfortunately they went to the extreme. Now it is a point of no return from where we have to rescue them.

Sir, many Members have referred to the activities of ULFA. So, I will not repeat them. When the AGP Government failed to carry out the constitutional duties, why did the Janata Dal Party Government not act at that time? Why are you all the time blaming the Congress Party? The Congress Party is the only Party which has ruled the country for the last so many years. During the last 11 months, the Janata Dal Government failed to carry out the constitutional duties. When you were in power for 11 months and you cannot do anything, why are you blaming the Congress Party wen the Congress Party were ruling the country for the last 40 years? Even today only one Janata Dal Party member is here. Even the former Ministers did not speak a word. I congratulate the Chandra Sekhar's Government because it has taken a right step at the right time and history will prove it.

Sir, Assam is known for its regular routine bandhs, road blocks, train blocks and air traffic blocks. Because of this, the whole North Eastern suffers. The Assam bandh is organised by AASU, Bodos, Karbi-anglong students, minority students and the AGP Government itself. This is how the North Eastern States suffer due to bandhs.

Sir, National Socialist Council of Nagaland had been banned along with ULFA. I come from Nagaland. I must speak about this. On my enquiry, the Central Government had not taken into confidence the State Government. Only telephonically, they had spoken to the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister also had not reacted or protested and the Central Government had to himself ban the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland. I want to give an instance of mishandling of such a situation by the Centre. I gave a Calling Attention here in this House. The Home Minister, in his reply, remarked that Nagaland Students' Federation has a link with the terrorist organisation, Nagaland Youth Liberalisation Front. But the Nagaland Students' Federation had refuted this allegation. I had demanded a clarification under the Speaker's direction 115B. But I have not been given the reply. I request the Minister to clarify during his reply, that Nagaland Students Federation has no link with the terrorists

[Sh. Shikiho Sema]

like Nagaland Youth Liberation Front. You have to clarify this. If V.P. Singh Government could announce one lakh jobs in Punjab for the educated youth, why not announce at least 10,000 job for the educated youth of the North-east? If you do that, it will have a lot of effect. It is the Centre which has been neglecting us. I am sorry to tell you that you have not even ten minutes for the north-east. If you spare ten minutes for the north-east, many of our problems would have already been solved. I will give you an example. The Bodo problem has been going on. When they are organising peacefully, non-violently, you are not listening. It is only when people start agitating violently that you listen to them. Now people have been agitating peacefully for the last three or four years but you are not listening to them. You will listen to them only when they resort to violent activities. I put a question to the Home ministry. They have refused to reply. This has happened three times. I have not even been informed why my question has been set aside. Then how can the problem be solved? I want to ask whether you are going to negotiate with Bodo leaders and implement the suggestions of the three-member expert committee. Are you going to negotiate with the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland? If you want to solve the problem it is time you should negotiate. Why should you wait for the baby to cry? It is the mother who has to care. We expect you to do that. The President's rule is no solution. It is only a temporary remedy to solve the immediate crying need. But the Centre should initiate to revive the hopes and aspirations of the people and bring back Assam to national fold. If you turn a deaf ear to the problems of Assam, I can tell you in clear terms that you will repent for this.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Today morning we celebrated the centenary of Gopinath Bardoloi. Many good words were spoken there. I was thinking, had Bardoloi been alive what would have been his reaction to this President's rule, to Disturbed Areas Act, to 'Operation Bajranj' and all these things? I am sure that Gopinath Bardoloi's sympathy would have gone to ULFA than to this Government. What is our aim? Our aim is not to increase the gap, widen the difference. Our aim is to win them over. Whether imposition of the President's rule or sending the Army there will help win them back? That has to be decided. Definitely it will further alienate. AGP has reacted very violently that it was engineered by big industrialists. No political party in Assam has hailed President's rule, postponement of elections and sending of Army there. Had the ULFA been against the minorities, there has been a united minority front and even they did not welcome Army. ULFA may be bad but these people are worse. This is what the general reaction of the people are worse. This is what the general reaction of the people of Assam is. In this way, are we to win over Assam from the clutches of so-called secessionists?

Secondly, politically also it is wrong. On 10th the Prime Minister took the oath. On 21st the Ministry was formed. And on 27th they dismissed the Assam Government when on the 8th January the term of the Assembly was to end. Strategically, politically and practically this was a wrong step which they have taken. It was asked by a prominent journalist, Nikhil Chakraborty in his analysis: does this bringing in of the President's rule mean that or the Centre i.e. Congress-Chandra Sekhar combine want to manage the poll to their advantage by ousting the AGP Governments? Does this mean that the next in the Centre's hit list is Tamil Nadu, rules by another non-Congress Ministry? So, these are the suspicions which will further endanger our national integration.

I would like to know one thing. Among communalism, racism and secessionism,

which is more dangerous to India? Which is worst? Sometimes we are given an impression in this House that if there are insurgents, then we can not talk to them but with communalists we can talk. But what is happening in Hyderabad, Aligarh, Punjab, everywhere? We can talk to them. We can live with them. That means, with communalists and racists we can live but with secessionists we cannot. To my mind, in India, communalism is hundred times more dangerous than secessionism. If some part of our country becomes alienated with us, annoyed with us and wants to secede, our line of action should be not to send army there, our line of action should be to talk to them, know their grievances and remove them. But with communalists, there cannot be any compromise because communalists are like cancer. They want to remain in our body and damage it.

The point that I want to specially stress, which none of the speakers has mentioned, is that the most important point and the most disturbing point, than even the Disturbed Area Act, is the element of class question. In Punjab, in one year, 3,000 people have been killed. Even today morning they killed innocent people indiscriminately—children, women, old, everybody. But they did not declare the whole of Punjab as disturbed area. No army action is there. Daily evening and morning, they are talking to the extremists. Now they have started their activities in Dhanbad and Purulia also. But in Assam, in three years, I was just seeing how many people have been killed. 113 persons and ten militants have been killed. But such a big scene has been created. In Bihar, everyday killings are going on but nobody is worried. What is the special worry in Assam that we are debating here ULFA? The biggest crime of ULFA is not that they are secessionists. There are many secessionist groups in the country. The biggest crime of ULFA is that it is hostile to the ruling class. It has touched the elite, the rich, the industrialists, the owning class, the feeding class. That is why everybody has become upset. In the AASU movement in Assam, three thousand people were killed. Even in Nellie, more than one thousand children were killed. But nobody was worried. Here people have become worried because one Swarup Paul, an industrialist has been kidnapped. So, it is because of the rich that they have become upset. Therefore, my point is that we should very clearly demarcate who among this type of extremists is communalist, who killed the children, who killed the poor, who killed those agricultural labourers who were from Bihar and were going to Punjab. We should be very much harsh with them. But those who are kidnapping Swaraj Paul or Swarup Paul and this type of industrialists who deserve to be sternly dealt with, we should talk to them. I would like to know what right has the Government got to rule if they cannot stop profiteering, black-marketing, abductions, rapes, burglaries, atrocities on women and drinking? But in Assam, where the so-called rebels' rule is there, no such thing is happening. What moral right they have got because rebels of today may be liberators of tomorrow? What is your answer in history? Either the Government must rise to the occasion and govern properly or abrogate their power and get out. It is better you go to Hyderabad, the old city and other places in Andhra. In those places which are governed by the Peoples' War Group, the Naxalites, they are telling that there was no communal violence, not even a single person was killed. In the old city of Hyderabad which is under Government control, 500 people were butchered. So, which is better? Now the people of Andhra were telling that 'we want the peoples' War Group to rule the whole of Andhra so that there are no communal riots. At least we will not be butchered.' This is the point. If your rule means rape and their rule means justice, if your rule means placating all those foreign nationals, the foreign Indians or something like that—the NRIs—and if their rule means upholding the cause of the Indians,—that is what my comrade said cor

[Sh. A.K. Roy]

rectly—which will you choose? The report has come that Assam is going out of hand because the people are acting as a cover to the rebels. If the people give power to those rebels and don't help the Army, can any power, even the strongest power, tackle it? So, what I am saying is that it is time that instead of correcting them or before correcting them, you should correct yourself.

Those are two types of rebels in the society. One is where the per capita is more than the average and they have got connection with America, England, Canada and all other imperialist countries. Where their per capita income is above the average, we should be harsh. Another is those in an underdeveloped society where the per capita income is less than the average. There we should be very very apologetic, very very patient, very very sympathetic. We should rather apologise to them, we should apologise to the North-East people saying, 'We did something wrong'. So, instead of correcting them, you come and correct yourself.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Sir, on this issue I would only like to say that the Disturbed Areas Act was imposed only in Assam and not in the neighbouring States. However, the Bajrang operation has been extended to Meghalaya border. Many of the villages in the border of Meghalaya and Assam have been invaded by the army in Bajrang operation which had fear to the fear of secessionists and agitation. The neighbours in the border used the army action to say that the Government of India sent the Army to chase the Meghalayans from the border. This has created confusion here. And, Sir, the border area extended from Kamrup district up to Goalpara district in Assam. In Meghalaya we have a government, an elected government. At least I hope that the Government of India will consult the civil authorities of the Government of Meghalaya in their operation 'Bajrang' in the border area of Meghalaya. The army should not arrest anybody without the presence of our civil authorities. The border issue has become a very sensitive issue between Assam and Meghalaya and the army should not create more confusion. The little time that I have is too dangerous to speak anything on the ULFA and their activists and as such not I will speak anything on this very sensitive and dangerous matter. I have written a letter to the Prime Minister that it is a very serious problem. I have handed over that letter to him this evening itself about the Army entering into the sensitive border area of Assam and Meghalaya. So, I would request the Government to do something on this.

The Bodoland problem is another problem which we have to face courageously. I met the agitators for the Bodoland when they came to agitate at the Boat Club here. So, I strongly feel that unless the Three-man Committee which the previous Government has constituted meets and does some concrete thinking, another agitation will be started by the Bodos and this will be very very dangerous. Assam is the gateway of the North-Eastern States and any agitation at the entrance will affect all the North-Eastern States. The slogan 'son of the soil' has brought all the troubles in Assam. Assam has started to become what it was during the Janata rule in 1977. Do not blame the Congress Party; it is trying to bring the AASU into the mainstream. I will not talk about the ULFA activities. The time is very short and it is very dangerous to talk on a sensitive issue like this. With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arrangement has been made for some eatable items to hon. Members near the lobby of Rajya Sabha in the Central Hall

canteen. Members can go there and utilise them. Transport arrangements also have been made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Morarka.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): Sir, only the Home Minister should reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Any Minister on behalf of the Government can reply.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I thank all the hon. Members for participating in this debate and giving the Government the benefit of their views.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Criticism also.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Yes; we learn a lot from senior Members like Shri Chitta Basu. Basically, the comments of the Members fall in four categories. Many Members have talked about Article 356, the reason as to why it was put in the Constitution, the desirability of its being used as sparingly as possible, if possible not at all and connected with that some Members have referred to the Sarkaria Commission Report. I would like to deal with these points at the end. But just now I want to make it clear that at least this Government is committed that Article 356 which falls within the emergency powers will be used as sparingly as possible and only when there is no other alternative for the Government.

Sir, coming to Assam, the first question that has been raised is the timing of this proclamation. Mr. Kabde and other Members have asked that when the normal term of the Assembly was to end just after a month, why was this proclamation issued? Was there a political motive behind it? Through you, Sir, I wish to inform them that the Government had to take a decision on whether elections are to be held, because if elections were to be held, the election process would have to start and the Election Commission would have to issue notification. For that very little time was left. If notification was not issued at that time, it would be very clear to everybody that elections will not be held. Even if you allow the AGP Government to last its full term, that period would have been very crucial as far as the deterioration in the law and order situation was concerned. Once the Government made up its mind that elections are not to be held, the logical decision would be to impose President's rule immediately. This fact should be clearly understood because of the peculiar nature of the situation in Assam. If the Government had to act in the manner it did, it could not give advance information about the intention to impose President's rule. That is the reason for the timing of the proclamation.

Sir, very rightly Members have said that Assam is a plural society; the population in Assam is such that it is a multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi-ethnic society.

Sir, the Constitution of India itself gives recognition to the multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi-ethnic character of the population of this country. In the freedom struggle, the various ideals handed down by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru have formed the bulwark of the functioning of the democratic institutions over the last 40 years. I wish to make it clear that the Janata Dal (S)—and I am sure, the supporting party Congress also—this Government is committed not to betray the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Come what may, we will defend the secular, democratic, socialist character of the polity of this country.

As Members have rightly said, article 356 is not a cure to this problem. When the patient is ill, the medicine to the bitter and sometimes surgery has to be done. Merely

[Sh. Kamal Morarka]

because the medicine is bitter and surgery is painful, there is no reason why the doctor would not do it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

I am going to refer C.P.M. also. Please listen.

[*English*]

Comrade Chitta Basu made a very interesting observation and I am surprised about it. He said, an impression has been created ever since this Government came to power that the Centre is out to teach a lesson to the States. There is a Government in one of the States in this country in which Comrade Chitta Basu is a partner and I do not think that Government shares this perception.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You have also threatened the West Bengal Government.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Don't go by newspaper report. I have personally met the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I can tell you with authority that there is absolutely nothing to suggest that the West Bengal Government in any manner perceives this Central Government to be a threat either to the federal polity of the country or to the West Bengal Government in particular.

Of course, one must understand and here the main point comes. You take GNLF, Gorkha land trouble a few years ago. I am very clear in my mind that it is the maturity of the West Bengal Government that it cooperated with the Centre in finding a solution to this problem. Such kind of problems are there in various parts of the country and continue to be there because of multi-ethic character of the country. We must understand that, there are regional aspirations, there are ethnic aspirations. Those aspirations will sometime give rise to extremist movement. But if we have to keep this country united, it is not even practical to crush these movements. What is required is to bring these movements inter-woven into the national mainstream. For that what is required is, mature political leadership. Wherever there is mature political leadership, I may humbly submit that all the various aspirations can be easily inter-woven into the national mainstream. If in any part of the country, such movements go out of control—by the very nature of these movements, they do tend to go out of control—if is the responsibility of the State Government and the Central Government to see that while the genuine aspirations of the people are met, no type of secessionist activity is tolerated at any cost. It is true that there are movements in many parts of the country. It is equally true that States like Punjab and Kashmir have been having a long spell of President's rule and as the hon. Members, Mr. A.K. Roy suggested, though we have done that, we have not found a solution. I agree that President's rule under article 356 is not a solution. It is at best holding on operation. You do that to create conditions in which a popular Government can be restored. It is nobody's case that in Assam, as an alternative to popular rule, we have put the President's rule. With all humility, I will submit that in the long history of 40 years, if there could be a case where there is total unanimity that use of article 356 was absolutely called for, it is Assam.

The CPM Member Shri Biplab Dasgupta is not here. He said that he shed no tears for the AGP government and, at the same time, he opposed the proclamation of President's rule. I sympathise with his dichotomy of mind. It is because of a the political situation in which we are placed today. I do not expect them to support the stand which the Government takes. Our friend and colleague said that today's rebels are tomorrow's liberators. I wish that this political vocabulary is understood by our political opponents. We, who

were rebels in the Janata Dal, in the fighting we have liberated the country. We consider ourselves liberators. I wish the same analogy if it is carried to its logical conclusion, I would have absolutely no objection. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): You have lost your prestige, so you want that we should loose our prestige also by going there. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I am totally in agreement with Shri A.K. Roy that these things cannot be talked of frivolously. If there are large sections of people who feel in a particular way, if there are secessionist movements in the country, we must sit together and find a solution which must bring to an end the agony or the agitation in the minds of those citizens and, at the same time, maintain the unity and integrity of the country. It is a tall order. I agree. But, I humbly submit that if this Constitution of India in its present form is to function, we have no alternative, we have no option, we cannot run away from the fact that different political movements which may or may not agree with us must come together when it comes to the question of maintaining the unity of the country.

When we were in the Opposition, we have ourselves demanded the strengthening of the federal character of the country. The Sarkaria Commission, as Mr. Jaswant Singh has rightly pointed out, is a very mild document. But, I would humbly submit that Sarkaria Commission document by merely accepting and putting on paper, will not solve the problem. The previous Government, when it came to power, changed all the governors wholesale. I want to know which federal system of politics tells them that the office of governor which really should be kept above party politics, has been made a totally party office. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: You kept mum.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: By the same precedent if this Government was interested in giving a body blow to Indian politics, we could have done the same. We could have asked the governor to resign. But we did not because that is not the way Indian politics should be run. That is not what the Constitution provides. The Governor has his own role to play. The Governor cannot become the hand-maid man of the ruling Prime Minister of the day. Why did they not object? Why did they not put their foot down? I would ask my friends on the Left Shri Saifuddin Choudhury and Shri Chitta Basu who are here. They were a party to the violation of the federal system. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: We had objected but you did not resign.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We did oppose it earlier also. But you are still clinging to it.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't instigate them. Please conclude.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: I think we will have a separate debate on that.

Coming back to Assam, the other question raised is what has been the degree of success in the imposition of President's rule and the army operation and what are the follow-up measures.

Shri Jaswant Singhji asked many questions. He asked about the nature of weapons

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given, the number of weapons given to our armed forces and what was the nature of weapons which were recovered. He asked for a lot of information. Much of the information he asked for cannot be supplied for obvious reasons.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Please tell when there will be elections.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Shri Lokanath Choudhury, please don't get so impatient. Your points also I noted.

We cannot say about the nature of weapons etc. But I can assure the House that the Army and the Police are well-equipped to deal with the situation. In such cases, it is difficult to round up all the ULFA activists. It is not possible. But I can assure the House that the Army and the Police will do their best and will leave not stone unturned to see that the secessionist elements are apprehended at the earliest and conditions are restored to normal as soon as possible.

Regarding follow-up action, there is a regular review by the Centre of the situation in Assam. Lokanath-ji has been repeatedly asking how long the President's rule will continue. In fact, somebody wanted an assurance that election will be held in the last week of March or first week of April. I think it will need a bit of astrology to predict when the conditions would become normal. I can assure you, the moment the conditions are normal, the Centre will hold elections. The Centre does not have any stake in Assam. The Janata Dals, as a political party, has no stake in Assam. You are contradicting.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: You are not sure about your own government as to how long it will last?

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. ROY: I want to know whether the election in Assam will be held earlier to the Parliament election or after that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: If we go by the Governor's contention that conditions were such that President's rule had to be imposed...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't think he has asked that question for a reply from you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: Do you mean Assam Parliament? Do you mean Assam Lok Sabha? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K. ROY: I wanted to know whether elections in Assam will be held earlier to the Parliament election or after that?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: I think the hon. Member is giving out his mind. He doesn't believe in the Federal system. I don't see what a State election has got to do with the Central election. These are two unrelated subjects. I am a believer in the Federal system. Is this question relevant here? Anyway, I think only one other point is left.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: You are not certain about your own membership.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: He is a Rajya Sabha member.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: He is from my State. He can take all the liberty with me. He has voted me to the Rajya Sabha. I am grateful to him. (*Interruptions*)

I will end by only saying that most of the Members who have taken part in the debate have supported the proclamation of President's rule though some of them are not agreeing about the timing and some of them have felt that it could have been avoided, elections should have been held. I can only end by saying that this Government does not believe in postponing elections endlessly because in any case that cannot help the situation. It is not the question of my opinion or anybody's opinion. Elections will have to be held, sooner the better it is. It is not possible at this time to say whether conditions would be conducive to hold elections in January, February or March. But two points, I want to make before I end.

Sir, one comment was made by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev that the Governor and his advisors have been saying that there is no proof of the link among the ULFA, the AGP and the AASU. Am I correct? I do not know from where he has got that statement because on the basis of the Governor's report we have promulgated President's Rule and the respect itself says that the thing line of distinction among the ULFA, the AGP and the ASSU has been obliterated. That is the basis on which we have proclaimed President's rule. So, I hope that any statement attributed to the Governor is not correct because the Governor himself has felt that it is some AGP workers and AASU students who have got involved and it is not possible to distinguish where one ends and the other starts.

Sir, comments have been made about the AGP. I just want to make one comment. The previous Government at least could not be accused of being an unfriendly Government to the AGP. They were part of the National Front Government. They had a Minister at the Centre. The Previous Government has passed on certain directions to Assam how to meet the situation. The Assam Government have agreed to some of the directions and yet they have not implemented the same. These are not the directions sent by us to teach them a lesson, as my comrade Shri Chitta Basu has said. It has been sent by Shri V.P. Singh's Government, a friendly, brotherly Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The Prime Minister made a statement saying that certain suggestions were made by the National Front Government and those suggestions were not implemented. Therefore, there was no alternative than to impose the President's rule. My point was, earlier Government could be at fault also because they did not issue the directives under the constitutional provisions, under Article 256.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: I stand informed about the constitutional provision. But the fact remains that the law and order is a State subject. It is the duty of the State Government to maintain law and order. It is also the duty of the Centre to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. Their directions should be followed. When they were not followed the situation came to an extent that there was no remedy than what we have done. I want to make it absolutely clear that there is no intention to interfere with any State Government if it functions according to the Constitution. At the same time, whatever duties are given to the State Government, that enjoins upon them to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. Objectively speaking, after seeing all the things, this Central Government will not shirk from its responsibility wherever the situation demands. With these words, I thank the Members once again and I seek the indulgence of

[Sh. Satya Prakash Malviya]

the House in supporting this Resolution. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): I need a clarification from the hon. Minister regarding the remarks made by the Union Home Minister about the Naga Students Federation having a link with the terrorist organisation called the Nagaland Youth Liberation Front. But the Naga Students Federation have denied it. What do you say about this?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: The hon. Member must know that when such movements start, when such associations come into being, passing comments or issuing character certificates to them will not help the situation. The Home Ministry is seized of the matter. It always takes the objective review of the things. Whatever will be done, the coercive power on the State will be used as minimally as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the hon. Minister of Finance would like to say that these demands should be passed by this House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Certain economic points have been made by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev regarding setting up of a university at Silchar and another at Brahmaputra Valley as also setting up of IIT and a refinary. What have you to say about that?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has talked about refinery about IIT and about universities and other things. All these schemes are being pursued. The refinery is being included in the next plan. For IIT, land was not made available by the previous Government. Another site selection team has gone there. About the university also, further action is being taken. In the weeks to come, we will see to it that the Assam projects are given the highest priority. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both these item Nos. 36 and 37 were taken up together. Nobody has said on the supplementary demands. Mr. Minister, if you just say that it should be passed, it will suffice.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views in regard to the demands of Rs. 32 crores 85 lakhs being sanctioned. I have already given my name in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We were discussing item nos. 36 and 37 together. You can speak on General Demands. I take it that you want that this Demand should be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 27th November, 1990 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Assam) for

1990-91 to vote together, unless any member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

Cut Motions were put and and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Assam) for 1990-91 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1991 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 6, 10, 11, 14, 17, 20, 26, 29, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39 and 58."

The motion was adopted

20.50 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY DEPUTY SPEAKER

(i) Motion *Re.* Contempt of the House by a Person from the Visitors' Gallery

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As the House is aware, at about 11.45 hours today, a visitor calling himself Umesh Choudhary son of Shri Daya Ram Choudhary, shouted slogan from the Visitors' Gallery. The Director, Security, took him into custody immediately and interrogated him. The visitor has made a statement and has apologised for his action.

I bring it to the notice of the House for such action as the House may deem fit.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): I beg to move:

"That this House resolves that the person calling himself Umesh Choudhary son of Shri Daya Ram Choudhary, who shouted slogan from the Visitors' Gallary at about 11.45 hours today and whom the Director, Security, took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House resolves that the person calling himself Umesh Choudhary son of Shri Daya Ram Choudhary, who shouted slogan from the Visitors' Gallery at about 11.45 hours today and whom the Director, Security, took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

The motion was adopted

(ii) Persons Jumping Down from the Visitors Gallery into the Chamber

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, we would like to know what happened to the person who fell down or jumped from the Visitors' Gallery?

[Sh. A.K. Roy]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am making an announcement in that regard.

As the House is aware a person named Badri Prasad son of Shri Ram Kishan Seth had fallen from the Visitors' Gallery in the House yesterday. He was immediately taken to the hospital. He is still incoherent and is stated to be not in a fit condition to make any statement.

At about 11.50 hours today, another visitor named Pushpendra Chauhan son of Shri Dharmpal Singh Chauhan jumped from the Visitors' Gallery in the House. The Director, Security, took him into custody immediately. He was taken to the hospital and is stated to be not yet in a fit condition to make any statement.

Any further action in the matter can be considered only after these persons are in a position to give statements and investigations are concluded.

Keeping in view the fact that these two incidents of persons jumping down from the Visitors' Gallery into the Chamber are unprecedented and have taken place on two successive days, I would request the Hon. Members to apply for Visitors' Gallery cards in respect of only those persons who are personally known to them so that such incidents do not recur.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): In this connection my suggestion is that the barricade should be raised so that nobody is able to jump over it.

20.58 1/2 hrs.

ASSAM APPROPRIATION BILL*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1990-91.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1990-91."

The motion was adopted

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I introduce ** the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move for the consideration of the Bill.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I beg to move: **

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

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*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 10.1.91.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendations of the President.

21.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Sir, I am happy that—though late and in spite of his busy schedule—the hon. Prime Minister who is also the Home Minister of the country is present here. The whole House, has more or less, approved unanimously and also discussed about the President's rule.

They have made one point, that is about the Bajrang operation which is going on. It is good and it is needed. But, at the same time, some speed in the developmental work of Assam should be given, because eleven years—six years in agitation and five years in mis-rule-have been wasted. In spite of the fact that large sums of money were given by the Central Government, the developmental work was more or less stand-still and a large part of the money of the developmental work has gone in a surruptitious way in the hands of ULFA which is known to the Government. I do not want to elaborate it. I am happy that when the Governor of Assam and the Advisors last time came here, the Prime Minister had a meeting with them. He issued guidelines that all the projects which are in the pipeline should not be stopped, and they should be given proper importance and all the projects should be completed. I am grateful for that. I also came to know that a special sanction of Rs. 100 crores have been made at the instance of the Prime Minister. In spite of that, the situation in Assam is so bad. In the Valley, from where I come, at least hundred small bridges are not in order; roads are very bad; municipal condition is also very bad; rural condition is also very bad. So, I will request the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that whatever is the reasonable demand from the Governor of Assam for the developmental work, that should be given due consideration. The agitation of the ULFA and its activities are reason for the non-performance of the Government there. So, I will request the hon. Prime Minister to take special care to see that the developmental work also goes, hand-by-hand so that the people can feel that not only army operation is there, but also the Government of India is taking care about the economic development of the area.

Lastly, I will just point out one thing. A wrong message goes from here. Whenever there is agitation, you are meeting the demands and when there is no agitation, you are not meeting the demands. Madam Indira Gandhi, used to say the Barak Valley—from where I come—as an Island of Peace. A University Bill has been passed; assent has been given by the Government and by the President. Rs. 75 crores were made available in the Budget. But now the Union Education Minister and the Assam Governor say that they could not start the work in the University because of lack of funds. Shri Kamal Morarka knows that there is an official press release, given by the Prime Minister's Office, saying that all these projects are reserved. I shall humbly say that our area is very peaceful; we never joined any agitation at any time; we have decided to be in the national mainstream. So, I will request the Prime Minister to look into this particular problem.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to inform this House and the hon. Member, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev that only last week I had a meeting with the

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar]

Governor of Assam and also the officials of Assam and the Government of India were present. We have decided that all those schemes that have been cleared, they should be implemented. About the Barak University, I told that the work should be taken up immediately. There are certain problems, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that certain schemes were announced without going into the details of the project. The location is not known and there is problem and the Government cannot do everything in a moment because there is controversy about the other University, whether it should be established somewhere near Guwahati or Dispur or other places. Otherwise, because of dearth of money, we are not stopping any scheme. I want to assure the House that the President's rule was imposed only because the developmental work was at a stand-still in that State and the aim and goal of that rule is that we should start developmental activities with full vigour so that the Assam people do not feel that they are being neglected, and that, that is the economically backward region. That is our responsibility and duty to see that they are put at par with the rest of the country. I know about the bridges and the road that they are in a bad shape. It is not only because of the money, but also because of the misutilisation of the money. You have not got less money for roads and bridges. The impression should not go that Assam has been discriminated in allotting money. Money has been allotted. If it is not properly used, it will be the responsibility of my hon. friend to see that the Government behaves in more proper manner and utilises the funds that are allotted to them. So, I assure, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we shall do everything possible for the development of Assam, not only Assam but all the economically backward regions and Assam is on our priority list.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clause 1, so I put clause 1, Enacting formula and long title to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"The clause I, Enacting formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

21.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1990-91

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 1990-91 for which two hours have been allotted.

Motion Moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Reserve Account and Capital Account shown in the Third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1991 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 23, 26, 38, 42, 44, 47, 58, 61, 68, 69, 71, 72, 79, 82 and 86.

List of Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1990-91 submitted to the Vote of the House

No. and Name of Demand		*Amont of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House*	
1		*2*	
		Revenue Rs.	*Capital Rs.*
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE		
1	Agriculture	1,00,000	...
2	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2,00,000	...
	MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION		
6	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1,00,000	...
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE		
7	Department of Commerce	300,00,00,000	...
	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		

No. and Name of Demand		Amont of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1		2	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
23	Ministry of External Affairs	1,00,000	21,96,00,000
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
26	Payments to Financial Instituttions	...	400,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES		
38	Department of Civil Supplies	...	3,85,00,000
	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
42	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	...
44.	Police	100,00,00,000	50,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT		
47	Department of Education	1,00,000	...

No. and Name of Demand		Amont of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1		2	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS		
58.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	23,00,000	...
	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS		
61	Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	...	1,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
68	Department of Steel	...	185,32,00,000
69	Department of Mines	...	61,38,00,000
	MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT		
71	Roads	...	1,00,000
72	Ports, Light housed and Shipping	...	18,00,00,000

No. and Name of Demand		Amont of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1		2	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF WELFARE		
79	Ministry of Welfare	3,00,000	...
	DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS		
82	Department of Electronics	1,00,000	27,00,000
	PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
86	Rajya Sabha	87,00,000	...
	TOTAL	**401,21,00,000**	**741,79,00,000**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members present in the House, whose cut motions to the Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few submissions particularly in regard to Assam in the supplementary Demands which we are going to pass. Assam has its own importance, if it is included in that. It would come in the general category. I would like to point out two things in particular, Assam happens to be adjoining State to the borders of three countries i.e. Bangladesh, Burma and China and thus has its own importance from the defence point of view..... (*Interruptions*).....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no you cannot speak in this manner. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

No, no we are not discussing Assam now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: These may also be included with the discussion on the General Demand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way to speak on Supplementary Demands, you can speak only on Demands and not everything.

[*English*]

So, you confine to the Supplementary Demands please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: In this Budget we must keep in view that from security point of view, special funds are allotted to the border states whether it is Rajasthan, Assam or Punjab. Because for the last few years foreigners have been constantly infiltrating in our country and we have not been able to check them. The proposal of raising a fence there was approved a long time ago, however, the long Rajasthan border adjoining Pakistan still remains open and we must allot special funds to raise fence there. We have failed to do this much. The allocation of funds in the Budget of this country are not inadequate but are not utilized properly. Unfortunately, not even ten per cent of total money given from the treasury is spent for the purpose specified. The Government should be careful whether the funds allocated are being utilized properly or not. The Central Government allocates funds for the developmental purpose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I interrupt you, because we are supposed to concentrate only on demands when Supplementary Demands are discussed, we are not supposed to speak on general principles or general policy at that occasion. The scope in it is quite limited, it is stated in the prescribed rules also. Be brief in whatever you have to say

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: I will certainly say in short, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever funds are allocated, the Government must see that they are utilized

properly, the Government should monitor the whole process. At least Rs. 2000 crores have been spent for the development of tribal areas but the people of those areas are not benefitted by it. Their income has not increased. When funds are drawn from the Government, treasury and allocated for developmental purposes, it is our duty that monitoring of the whole process is done. The Government must be vigilant that the whole amount is utilized. Attention should be given to the fact that where the money should be invested, what are the requirements, and there only the money should be spent. In view of the fact that most of the areas in Rajasthan are backward from the point of view of roads, therefore, funds should be allocated for the construction of roads. Though the State Government spends adequate money, even then, special allocation for this purpose should be made. If full attention is not paid in this direction, the problem may deteriorate as it has been in the case of Assam problem. Because the income of tribal people is so less that if anyone tries to create the feeling of secessionism in them it can be easily created in their minds. We should remain cautious in this respect and set up a Tribal Development Council for the development of tribal areas, which should hold the responsibility to look after all the working process related to the tribal areas, make arrangements in all respects and monitor whether the allocated funds are being utilized properly or not and educational development is taking place and social welfare works are done properly.

Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, my submission is that whatever funds are allocated, are adequate. My belief is that more development can take place with the same amount but that is not being done due to corrupt practise. Today, our machinery consumes the entire money. About 33 to 40 per cent of the total fund is spent in paying salaries, then how development can take place. Facilities being provided to the officials should be curtailed, if this is done, the problem of diesel and petrol will not even arise. However, a set pattern is there that every official is entitled to have a car, a telephone with STD facility no matter whether it is necessary for discharging his official duties or not, it is being used by his family but the Government has to bear all these expenses. The Government should control such expenses. Today, in this country on one side, people are unable to make their both ends meet, while on the other side money is wasted on Government machinery in this manner.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are diverting yourself from the general Budget to general policy.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to conclude within a minute. My only submission is that at the time of allocating funds, we must be cautious whether the money is being utilized properly or not, whether the deserving persons are benefitted by it or not. With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the financial year 1990-91 included in this booklet covers 22 Grants. This involves additional cash outgo of Rs. 648.95 crores. By these Supplementary Demands for Grants we are going to increase the deficit. Already by additional taxation in the current financial year, we have crossed the figure of Rs. 8000 crores. This heavy burden of Rs. 8000 crores of taxation has never happened in this country. This is for the first time it had happened.

So far as the present Finance Minister and also the Prime Minister are concerned, at the very outset, I would say that they are not hypocrites, they are straight forward

[Sh. Janardhana Poojary]

people. The previous Government, when it was headed by Shri V.P. Singh and the Finance Minister at that time was Prof. Madhu Dandavate, they declared that they had inherited empty coffers, and practically, the Exchequer is empty and we have become insolvent. When you take into consideration all these supplementary demands pertaining to the Ministries of Agriculture, Civil Aviation, Commerce, External Affairs, Finance, Food and Civil Supplies, Home Affairs, Human resource Development, Parliamentary Affairs, Petroleum and Chemicals, Steel and Mines, Surface Transport, Welfare, Department of Electronics, Secretariats of Parliament, President, Vice-President and the Union Public Service Commission etc., I may be permitted to say that the previous Government did not give any direction to the economy. It is because of these things, the present Government had to inherit their legacies. I can say that the economy is in a very bad shape. The prices are rising so sharply that the people are not in a position to tolerate the burden. This Supplementary Demand is also going to enhance their difficulties and further worsen the situation. Unfortunately, for the people of this country, the previous Government headed by Shri V.P. Singh failed to give any direction. He has not only failed to give any direction to the economy but also to the political life of the nation.

So far as deficit is concerned, I feel that the total deficit would be of the order of more than Rs. 20,000 crores.

Sir, I know that you are going to quote something. I had also faced such difficulties when I placed the Demands for Grants for Grants.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The scope of debate on supplementary grants is this.

"The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The total deficits which have been quoted in the Supplementary Grants, its effect on the inflation is like this. What is the inflation rate today? I do not know how you could prevent me from quoting all these things.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please continue your speech instead of taking time on this.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We have got the figure of deficits. It is going to give us more trouble; more pressure on the economy. I see that the previous Government, headed by Shri V.P. Singh had created a havoc in the economy. Shri V.P. Singh has made the country weep. Our former Finance Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate had given lectures to us about deficits. You have also heard his lectures about deficits. Do you know what would be the deficit at the end of the year? He went on giving lectures to us; he went on talking and he did not take any action. Ultimately, what had happened? This Professor, who is a toothless wonder of this country, gave us such a bad state of the economy. Unfortunately, the poor people have to suffer today. You are asking me to confine only to the departments concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not asking you; the rule asks you. I am just reminding you of the rule.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will come to the Finance ministry's proposals. So far as previous Government is concerned,

they had given a promise to the nation that there would be bad debt relief to the farmers. I was told that bad debts, sofar as Government accounts are concerned, have not been debited. I have further been told that the banks have not asked the Reserve Bank to get the money for them, for the purpose of giving relief to the farmers.

I am also told that the Reserve Bank also has not come before the Government to debit their account. The latest position may be stated by the Finance Minister, sofar as this aspect is concerned.

The former Finance Minister, Mr. Madhu Dandavate reduced the deficit—by what method? I am requesting the present Finance Minister not adopt that method. Sofar as reducing of the deficit is concerned, he fooled the nation. He went in for internal borrowing to the extent of 23%. The previous Government which was headed by the Congress had gone only to the extent of 16%, sofar as market borrowing is concerned. Market borrowing has been raised, and deficit has been shown less. Kindly don't adopt this method.

Sofar as the Plan is concerned, there are so many heads under these Supplementary Demands also. The former Finance Minister reduced the Central Plan by 3%. For the Central Plan outlay, the earlier Government had given, sofar as Central Government is concerned, 18%. the current year's Central Plan was reduced to 16%. The present Finance Minister has come up with this proposal for Supplementary Demands.

For the Plan, we have Rs. 150 crores towards each compensatory support for exports; then also Rs. 1.54 crores for assistance to National Cooperative Consumers Federation. The total is Rs. 151.54 crores. Then for non-Plan, you have a supplementary budget of Rs. 497.45 crores. I do not blame you; I blame the previous Government headed by Shri V. P. Singh, and also its Finance Minister, Mr. Dandavate. I squarely blame them for this state of Affairs. I do not say tat you are responsible, but unfortunately as the Finance Minister, you have inherited this legacy.

Now about the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. Mr. Finance Minister, you have to out the money supply to hoarders and smugglers. Prices are rising very sharply, and you have to take some stern action against these hoarders and smugglers, and you also have to strictly implement the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. Unless you do this, because you are coming forward with the Demand for the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies also, unless action is taken, prices will go up; and if more money to those people, you will not be in a position to curtail price rise.

Sofar as Civil Aviation Ministry is concerned, the former Prime Minister did a foolish thing by landing Airbus-320. Trying to find cut some corruption in every issue is not going to help anybody in this country. What has happened today, unfortunately? The country has suffered a loss of Rs. 100 crores, or more than Rs. 100 crores.

If, at all, this is going on like this, then what will happen? Mr. Vaidyanathan a former Member of the Planning Commission, has written to the Government-you can make it clear by making a statement here-stating that the Eighth Plan cannot be finance if this non-plan wasteful expenditured is continued in this form; and non-plan expenditure is rising; and from your statement, it is very clear that we cannot stop it.

Even your predecessor, in the first quarter of this current year, has said that he had reduced the deficit. How? In the previous year, he used to speak about the advance payment of taxes to the States. I can tell my learned friends from West Bengal and other

[Sh. Janardhana Poojary]

States that Mr. Dandavate had played a mischief, so far as States are concerned.

The Congress Government made an advance payment of share of taxes to the extent of Rs. 1000 crores. He has befooled the country by stating that he had reduced the deficit; the deficit had been curtailed by his government. That is also a wrong statement made by Mr. Dandavate. At the fag end of the year, Mr. Dandavate, the former Finance Minister, cleverly did not come before the House with Supplementary Demands for Grants. He did it in order to befool us.

Unfortunately, you have inherited this legacy. You have to come for the supplementary budget. You have come for subsidy to the export; you have also come for subsidy to the backward regions. That has to be incurred. It will be more also. You have to tell us what is the position? You have to incur more expenditure. Seeing all these conditions, what would be the position of the economy? I suggest you that you go in for more production, go in for productivity and also go in for priority areas only where you can produce more.

So far as the balance of payment is concerned, I tell you that there is no need for budgetary support; budgetary support is not required. So far as oil companies are concerned, they have provided for themselves by administering prices. Now, you have to go only for foreign exchange. It is not a rupee payment. There also you have to be very careful, and you move very cautiously. The former Finance Minister, Mr. Dandavate, spoke the language of despair. It created a scare not only in the minds of the people, but outside the country also. Mr. Finance Minister, you know the position. You want to go for this foreign exchange; you also want to go for IMF.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, I must tell you that I did not allow Mr. Kataria to go into all these details; and it would be wrong on my part to have more indulgence than it is proper to allow you to go into all these details. Please confine your submissions to the supplementary demands.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: When the supplementary demands are discussed, we have to give some suggestions to the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can do it because you have got some experience about it. Please give it in writing also and he will be amenable to your suggestions even outside. I have a lot of business to do. There are two or three other Bills to be passed.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The Finance Minister's views are very clear. We have got a Prime Minister whose vision is also clear. Your steps sofar are positive. If there is any diversion, naturally we will criticise that also. We know your difficulties. You are taking hard decisions. You are not running away from your responsibility. I appreciate your guts. I appreciate your boldness. You take hard lines; at the same time see that the benefit of all your steps goes to the poorest among the poor people and you wipe out their tears. Then only the country will be grateful to you. Thank you very much.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): I rise to oppose the demand for grants placed before this House. We are passing through a critical situation. Therefore any wasteful expenditure would lead to further inflation. Already the common people are groaning under high prices. The prices of essential commodities are soaring, the prices of rice, edible oils, onions, potatoes are rising and I have read in a daily newspaper that in Bombay onions are selling at Rs. 22 per kg., and potatoes at Rs. 20 per kg. Therefore, the common people

are simply groaning under the burden and they do not know whom to accuse because they are not acquainted with the power brokers of our country and Mr. Janardhana Poojary has accused the former Prime Minister and the former Finance Minister. But the fact is that for the last ten years Government always took recourse to deficit financing and therefore we have come to this sorry pass. The country has now external debt to the tune of Rs. one lakh crores and 30 per cent of the GNP is spent for servicing external debt. Internal debt also is mounting day by day.

Foreign exchange reserves have come to a meagre position. We have heard that there is only Rs. 2500 crores left, which can only last for 20 days. Above all, there is the Gulf surcharge. Therefore, the Government in order to tide over the crisis has approached the IMF and the World Bank. But this is wrong.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will explain to you. This is a Demand for grant. Now, supposing there is an inquiry instituted and no money was provided, so money is required. So, they have sought the money from you and we have to speak whether that inquiry was properly done or not and we do not go into all the other details.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Therefore, I would say that the money supply should be reduced as far as possible and the Government should follow a pre-peasant agricultural policy. Pre-peasant agrarian policy means land reforms must be implemented without delay. If land reforms are implemented then the peasants would be enthused to grow products and thus increase productively. Similarly, pre-labour industrial policy i.e. workers' participation in management should be there. There must be a minimum wage for the unorganised sector and the money supply should be reduced to the minimum and there should be increase of daily necessities and there should also be an effective public distribution system. Without an effective public distribution system there cannot be reduction of prices. And not only this; at the same time there should be proper monitoring of procurement and buffer stocking of foodgrains. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the hon. Minister is very fortunate. Everybody has supported his demands.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I have nothing more to add. We just had a general debate on the economic situation earlier when we discussed the Taxation (Amendment) Bill. All the points have been covered, inflation we have discussed separately. So, I really do not have any points to answer. They have already been covered.

I only recommend that the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there are any good points, wherever it is possible you will certainly consider them!

I shall now put the Demands for supplementary Grants (General) for 1990-91 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1991 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 23, 26, 38, 42, 44, 47, 58, 61, 68, 69, 71, 72, 79, 82, and 86."

The motion was adopted.

21.56 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up the Appropriation Bill. The Minister will know move for leave to introduce the Appropriation Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I beg to move***:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clause 2, and 3 the schedule.

The question is:

"Classes 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

"Classes 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The questions is:

"That clause 1, enacting formula and 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.

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*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt. II, section 2, dated 10.1.91.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

***Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

21.38 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE* DISAPPROVAL OF THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1990

AND

JAMMU AND KASHMIR CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT (AMENDING) BILL

AND

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (JAMMU AND KASHMIR, 1990-91

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will not take up combined discussion on item nos. 43 to 45 for which two hours have been allotted. We can finish it within a shorter time also.

Hon. Members present in the House, whose out motions to the Demands for Supplementary Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. These cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notification shortly if necessary. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I urge upon you to kindly let the proceedings of the House continue tomorrow, there will be no harm if such an important Bill is taken up tomorrow.....(*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): Tomorrow, it is to be presented in Rajya Sabha. .....(*Interruptions*) .....

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I have just suggested because this is a very important Bill. (*Interruptions*) .....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is to be sent to the other House, if this obstacle was not there, it could be taken up tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bhargava, after the Bill is passed by this House, it is to be sent to the other House. That is why we are taking this Bill right now, otherwise we would have taken it tomorrow.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice for statutory resolution in this regard, "that this House disapproves of the Jammu and

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

Kashmir criminal Law (Amendment) ordinances, 1990 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1991) promulgated by the Governor on 17th December, 1990." I also wanted it to be circulated to ascertain the public opinions and I also gave notice for Cut Motions. As per your orders, I am taking up all the three matters simultaneously.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in case they wanted to make some amendments in criminal law then Governor should not have promulgated this ordinance. I oppose this move. In the Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir, there is no provision for punishment for causing an insult to the National Flag. Thus, I request you to provide for punishment for causing an insult to the National Flag alongwith making other provisions. I also request you to ensure that national flag will be hoisted on all the Government buildings situated there. As per my knowledge the National Flag is not hoisted there on the Government buildings.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my next submission is that personnel of armed forces should be permitted to purchase land and houses there, that too on priority basis. Similarly, provision should be made to give admission to their wards in the educational institutions on priority basis. Our border with Pakistan is about 500 Kms. long. That should be sealed because Pakistan is imparting training to the people in its areas as well as in Jammu & Kashmir. These camps are situated on our Soil but we are unable to destroy these camps. So the question of going to Pakistan and destroying the camps being organised there to train the people does not arise. The youths are allured and entitled by them for these training but we are unable to check them and destroy the camps being organised on our soil. As such, my request is to seal the border and the colonies of ex-servicemen should be set up there to protect the borders.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you are aware, persons displaced from Jammu & Kashmir have migrated to Delhi and Jaipur in large number. The previous government has announced to give Rs. 500 to each family. It also promised to provide shelter to them. It also made promise to give admission to their children and to get their bank accounts transferred from there and to provide jobs to them in banks. Displaced persons have migrated to Delhi. As Delhi is near to my constituency Jaipur people from Jammu have come to Jaipur also in large number. I would bring this to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister who is present in the august House that they have neither been given Rs. 500 nor any job nor any kind of shelter so far. So, I would request him to fulfil the promise made by the previous Government in this regard. After all they are in no way different from us, they are also Hindus and they have come out from there after facing a lot of hardships. As such, they should be given all kinds of facilities and protection. The present Government should immediately fulfil the promise made by previous Government create an atmosphere so that they can go back to their homes. After all how long can they stay in this area. A congenial atmosphere should be created in order to sent them back to their native places.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to make one over submission. there is a law in Jammu & Kashmir under which no citizen of India can purchase a plot of land there, he cannot get a job there whereas J & K is an inseparable part of the country and a person halling from that place can go to any part of the country and purchase a plot of land in his name and seek employment anywhere in the country. We are one country, we have one flag, we have one Prime Minister, one Lok Sabha, yet there exists such a part in the country. Why this is so? Why it is different

from rest of the country? Thus, I would urge the Prime Minister not to make it a prestige issue and abolish the Article 370 of the Constitution so that we can have one country, one Constitution one National Flag and one Prime Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that in case you want to restore peace in that area, you want to keep Hindu and Muslims together you will have to settle Hindus in large number there so that it does not remain a Muslim dominated area and I once again make the demand to revoke Article 370 of the Constitution.

I would like to say that work in Banks and other Government offices situated in Kashmir have come to a standstill now a days. In case ex-servicemen are deployed as an alternative the atmosphere of terror and panic presently prevailing in J & K can be brought under control, I oppose the ordinance promulgated by the Governor in this regard and want to be circulated to know the public opinion about it. I hope that the present Prime Minister would pay attention to the important suggestions made by the Hon. Members in this regard. I am sure that the Prime Minister would certainly do something to resolve the Kashmir problem. He took an initiative in resolving the Punjab and Assam issue. I feel he is on the right path. As such I would urge the Prime Minister to take an initiative in this direction and consider my those suggestions which are acceptable to him the Article 370 which is in a way separating Kashmir from rest of the country should be abolished.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further of amend the Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the purpose to the Bill is limited. The proposed Bill seeks to replace an ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir on 17.121990. The Ordinance was laid on the Table of the House on 7.1.1991.

Public Order and harmony in the State of Jammu and Kashmir had been put to severe strain by the persistent activities of some of the organisations of the State. Attempts have been made by them to incite and instigate the population in general and youth in particular to create disturbed conditions through violence, disharmony and disorder with an ultimate aim of secession of the State from the Union. The operations of these organisations with strong appeal to extra-territorial loyalities, emphasis on theocratic ideas and education imparted in schools run by some of the organisations have caused serious disruption to public order and harmony and have been responsible to a great extent to the present difficult law and order situation of the State.

Government of Jammu and Kashmir declared eight such organisations as unlawful under the provisions of Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983. the State Government also constituted a Tribunal as required under law to decide and make an order either confirming or cancelling the declaration so made by the State Government within a period of six months from the date on which a reference was received by the Tribunal from the State Government. The Statutory time available for the Tribunal would have expired on 18.12.1990. In view of the disturbed conditions in the Valley, the Tribunal could not proceed in the matter within the prescribed period. The State Government therefore, suggested that an Ordinance may be issued by amending the relevant statutory provisions for extending the period available to the Tribunal.

Since the State of Jammu and Kashmir is under President's rule and Parliament was

[Sh. Yashwant Sinha]

not in session, the Government promulgated the Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 on the 17th December, 1990 for extending the period of 'six months' to 'one year' to enable the Tribunal to complete its proceedings in relation to such declarations.

The Tribunal is yet to take a final decision in the matter and the present legislation is to enable them to decide on the notifications referred to them within the additional time limit of six months.

The proposed legislation is placed before the House for consideration and passing it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1991) promulgated by the Governor on the 17th December, 1990."

'That the Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the supplementary demands for grants (Jammu and Kashmir):

Motion moved:

"That the supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and capital Account shown in the third column of the order Paper, be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to defray the charges that will come in course of Payment during financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1991 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof-against demand Nos. 1 to 7 and 9 to 27".

List of Demands for Supplementary Grants (JAMMU AND KASHMIR), 1990-91 submitted to the Vote of the House

No. and Name of Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1		2	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	General Department	61,23,000	...
2	Home Department	17,28,46,000	...
3	Planning Department	46,38,000	...
4	Information Department	35,90,000	...
5	Ladakh Affairs Department	7,37,97,000	...
6	Power Developent Department	1,25,17,000	...
7	Education Department	24,05,35,000	...
9	Parliamentary Affairs Department	8,44,000	...

No. and Name of Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1		2	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
10	Law Department	21,78,000	...
11	Industries and Commerce Department	12,80,17,000	3,90,56,000
12	Agriculture and Rural Development Department	3,41,27,000	1,10,46,000
13	Animal Husbandary Department	3,24,93,000	...
14	Revenue Department	9,57,48,000	...
15	Food Supplies and Transport Department	99,33,000	...
16	Public Works Department	1,88,69,000	10,65,00,000
17	Health & Medical Education Department	8,89,29,000	...
18	Social Welfare Department	5,74,21,000	...
19	Housing and Urban Development Department	8,88,000	3,51,82,000

No. and Name of Demand		Amont of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1		2	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
20	Tourism Department	13,46,000	...
21	Forest Department	1,17,85,000	...
22	Irrigation & Flood Control Department	1,00,34,000	...
23	Public Health Engineering Department	2,47,18,000	...
24	Estates, Hospitality and Protocol and Gardens and Parks Department	18,74,000	...
25	Labour, Stationery and Printing Department	66,93,000	...
26	Fisheries and Wild Life Deparment	36,95,000	...
27	Higher Education Department	5,25,27,000	...

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before expressing my views on the supplementary grants and criminal law of Jammu & Kashmir, I would like to say that the Annual Plan 1991-92 which the Central Government have approved 3-4 days back does not take into account the situation prevailing over there and the administrative problems. I am sorry to say that an increase of only Rs. 70 crores has been made in the allocations which comes to 2-5 per cent. In the neighbouring state of Rajasthan, 22 per cent increase has been made in the allocation. The entire Jammu & Kashmir State is disturbed and employment should be generated there. Power project are located there. In my own constituency Dule Hasti, Saval Kot, Bagalyar and second phase of Salal are located. In addition to it, there is a railway line in Udhampur. Tourism needs to be promoted there. As promoting tourism in the valley seems to be difficult, it should be promoted in our areas. There is a acute shortage of electricity in the valley. You are going to lay a transmission line from Udhampur to valley. Electricity will be provided for it from Salal. I regret to say that a Russian team went there for a study. They completed it about one year ago. I am sorry to point out that no agreement has been signed with the in this regard so far. Even if an agreement is signed, it will take another four years. As such you please expedite this project.

The Supplementary demands you have presented here have an excess provision of Rs. 100 crores as compared to earlier provision. I had a discussion regarding development in this region with the Governor and his advisor. No development seems to have taken place there. Roads are being constructed at a very slow pace. The work relating to rural development is taking place here-and there. Funds which are being spent on developmental works should be properly accounted for. Bureaucracy is prevailing there. There is no accountability. Governor rule became imminent in Assam but it was not really essential in Jammu and Kashmir. The elected Government was working there. When Sarkaria Commission was being discussed, our colleagues said that before appointing the Governor, Chief Minister should be consulted in this regard.....(*Interruptions*) .....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: President's Rule has not been promulgated in Kashmir through this ordinance.

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: The Chief Minister tendered his resignation. Till 18th January, the position was not clear. After 19th January, people came on the roads. What I mean to say is that all this was politically motivated. At that time, the Home Minister belonged to our State. He interfered too much in the affairs of the State. He belonged to Congress. He freely made postings, transfers and appointments. Even the terrorists were set free during his tenure. As a matter of fact his word was the rule there. I do not have enough time to explain, all these things but I do admit that it had become necessary to ban the terrorist and anti-national elements. Fortunately, the hon. Prime Minister is present here. He should tell us as to what matters came up for discussion with Nawaz Sharif during SAARC Conference. It seems that he was impressed after having a dialogue with him. Thereafter, he had a talk with him twice over the hot line. I want to inform that Nawaz Sharif is the person who had made a provision of Rs. 50 crores in the budget for helping the terrorists. After becoming Prime Minister of Pakistan he had stated in the National Assembly that

[*English*]

> 'Morally and materially we will be supporting them.' They say, they are the freedom fighers.

[*Translation*]

Since you are a gentlemen, you believed him. He is not to be trusted. Benazir had a discussion with Rajiv. But Pakistan did not stop its nefarious activities. You too please do not fall pery to their sweet words. Even on date terrorists are infiltraing into Pubjab after taking training in Pakistan. Arms and ammunitions are being sent to Kashmir. They are saying it openly in Kashmir and have also included it in their election manifesto. They do not accept Shimla Agreement. So what I mean to say is that mere talking will not yield any results. We have seen that during the regime of National Front Government even small countries used to frawn at us. It is true that ours is a big country and we do not want to threaten any country but it can also not be tolerated that we should talk about amicable solution and they go on hatching conspiracy to separate Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir from India. For this purpose we should take stringent measures. India wants peace and development but they should know that India can take strong action also. We would not tolerate their indulgence in running terrorist camps on their soil to impart training to the terrorists and supply arms and ammunition to them to separate Kashmir and Punjab from India.

[*English*]

They must know that we cannot tolerate it.

[*Translation*]

If they do not agree to the peaceful settlement and if the Government think that they are just befooling us, the Government will have to take stringent measure also. It is also possible that the Government may have to order air-raids to blow up these training camps. It cannot be termed as an attack because they are allowing the use of their soil for running training camps and supplying arms and ammunitions to the terrorists. There is such an internation convention also.

[*English*]

We have to smach these camps.

[*Translation*]

Pakistan should know that India is a peace loving country but that does not mean that we are weak or less powerful. I would also like to say that we should give strong warning to Pakistan because still they do not desist from making such mischief. The present Prime Minister has taken initiatives. He had a talk with some colleagues and he is talking to political parties also. It is a good step. Like Punjab such steps are now being taken in Kashmir also.

I would like to make two-three submissions regarding it. First of all security forces should be equipped with modern weapons and intellignece network should be geared up. On 16th November, Shri Javed Nalaka, the Chief of the JKLF came from Srinagar to Jammu by air. I had given information about it. Our intelligence agencies had no information. If at all there are proper security arrangements at the Airports but even then I would request that there should be a proper screening at the Airports. The Airport officials did not know as to how Shri Javed Nalaka came there. Our Chief Secretary also travelled in the same plane but he did not know him.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sharma, it is not related to the Demands for Grants.

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry are being discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like that. You give in writing and you will definitely get the information.

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: I would like to say few things about it.

[*English*]

It involves the security of the State.

[*Translation*]

The Prime Minister is present here. We should be very cautious and intelligence network should be geared up.....(*Interruptions*) So, I would like to say that these things should be looked into and proper screening should be done at the Airport. We still have 12-13 weeks at our disposal upto 15th April, so we can apprehend the terrorist, who are about 4,000 in Kashmir. The Governor has himself admitted that about 5000 terrorists are still there in Azad Kashmir and they are ready to enter Kashmir as soon as the snow melts there. Secondly, a good thing has happened that about 60 terrorists have surrendered. I do not want to repeat as to what atrocities these terrorists are committing on the people. I would tell that privately as to what they are doing and how the local people are harassed by them. In Srinagar there are area commanders in every Mohalla. I would suggest that an experimental basis all police pickets should be removed and in every Mohalla in Baramulla, Srinagar, Bargaon, Kupwara and Anantnag responsibilities should be given to the people and they would help in apprehending the terrorists. I have information that at certain places people are giving information about the terrorists but we should be careful about it. The terrorists who are apprehended should be punished.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Look Mr. Sharma, I have repeatedly told you that if I allow you to speak like this, I will have to allow the others too.

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: It is a sensitive issue. Hon. Prime Minister is sitting here so.....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be relevant to the point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: What we have to do is that the common people may not be harassed. Instead they should be given facilities. The people are fed up with the terrorism and they want to come openly against them. One thing I would definitely say which have not been said by the Press till now. Local SHO and DSP of Bargaon were killed and a procession of 10,000 people was taken out and the slogan of Pakistan Murdabad' was raised there and people came out against the terrorists.

22.00 hrs.

When Mir Mustafa was killed, people called for *Bandh* and till now no terrorist could go there. The Press also do not raise such matters. About ten thousand people raised slogans of 'Pakistan Murdabad' in the third week of November. There are certain other things which I would not mention here but I would like to say about the development of the State. A meeting was held to construct a bridge on Ravi at Basouli. Shri Buta Singh the then Home Minister and the then Governor of Punjab Shri Ray admitted that 22 villages would be submerged. They would be paid compensation at the rate of Rs. 8,000 per kanal and one lakh and thriteen thousand kanal of land would be involved in it. The estimated cost of the construction of bridge was eight hundred crores. Shri Verma, the then Governor of Punjab who is now the Governor of Himachal Pradesh had written to pay the compensation. As I have already told the 13,000 kanal of land was to be acquired and compensation at the rate of Rs. 8,000 per kanal was to be paid. Shri Kalvi is

present here. At Dhaulhasti Rs. 25,000 Rs. 34 thousand 500 hundred at uri and Rs. 25,000 for another project were estimated to be paid. That is a fertile land and that is why people are protesting there. They should be paid compensation at the same rate as paid in other projects. Similarly, talk should be held with the Russians for the construction of 33 KV line from Udhampur to Srinagar. Similarly, the case of construction of railway line should also be taken up.

One thing I would say about the tourism. Tourism has to be given encouragement. You should generate employment opportunities. Once, the Governor had said that five new Battalions of BSF would be raised. At that time the situation in the valley was so deteriorated that no candidate sent application for enrolment in the Force. The Governor said that Rs. 1500 salary would be given to them but the terrorists said that they would pay Rs. 5000 as salary. But now the situation in Kashmir is changing and thousands of applications are being sent. Now the Government should take steps in this direction and the people will come forward. The Government should offer an economic package for Kashmiris as has been given in the Punjab. Earlier, Governments had also taken steps in this direction. Employment opportunities should be generated there. People belonging to all walks of life, be they taxi driver, trannsporters or Rickshawala are facing hardships due to the activities of terrorists. People want to cooperate with the Government but the Government will have to deal with it tactfully. What I would like to say is that if the Government deals this situation carefully and consult public representatives also, the people will come out and say 'Hindustan Zindabad' and Pakistan Murdabad'. The situation is changing. People are fed up with the terrorism there. Now people have understood that they are not going to get freedom. Earlier, they said that they would get freedom in fifteen days and then in one month but they did not get that. Now they have understood that Pakistan is just befooling them and their own people are being killed. In the changing situation I would say that the Government should increase the funds for the plan. Employment opportunities should be created so that people may take benefit of it. If the Government take steps on these lines, all the problems will be solved.

[*English*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1728,46,00 in respect of Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[need to provide all types of facilities to the personnel of para-military forces.] (10)

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1728,46,00 in respect of Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[need to provide sufficient funds for Ladakh.] (14)

"That the demand for a Suppliementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 737,97,00 in respect of Ladakh Affairs Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide sufficient funds for Ladakh.] (14)

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 737,97,000 in respect of Ladakh Affairs Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay a special attention for

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

the development of Ladakh.] (15)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has given his comments on the situation in Kashmir while speaking on the Demands for Grants, I would like to say that we all know about the situation in Kashmir. Few days back while intervening in a debate the Prime Minister said:

[*English*]

It is a situation of insurgency and it should be recognised as such.

[*Translation*]

While recognising it we should think as to how we should deal with it. First of all, I would say that no effort should be made to communalise the situation because that would make the problem more serious and complicated. It is my first earnest appeal to the Members.

The Congress (I) Member who spoke before me have given details of the problems of Kashmir. He has very clearly mentioned that there is shortage of power supply in Kashmir, The irony is that the electricity is being supplied from there to rest of the country but it is not being given to Srinagar Valley. It should be looked into. Electricity should be given from the dam to Kashmir so that industrialisation may take place there and youth may get employment there. It is also a complaint of the youth in the valley that they do not get jobs in Government departments, in Banks and in Public Undertakings. Such discrimination should be done away with. The Government should take effective steps for economic development in Kashmir. I do not want to repeat the other things which the hon. Members have already mentioned. He said about the security forces also. We, all know that the Security forces are facing many challenges there and they are working in difficult situation. And under such circumstances, if they commit any atrocity that would not improve the situation but would lead to further deteriorations of the situation. If innocent people are arrested, they should be released after screening and primary investigation. The main thing which I would like to say is that if it is insurgency what are the main reasons behind it? Where are its roots? If we do not understand it, we cannot face it properly. We would simply go on passing the Demands in House. The main question before them is of their identity as Kashmiris.

[*English*]

It is not a communal question. It is not a question of Hindu Kashmiris and Muslim Kashmiris. It is a question of Kashmiri identity.

[*English*]

The people of Kashmir want to preserve their culture and safeguard their identity. On the one hand, we are snatching their rights and on the other, we assure them that we would provide them security. In the circumstances, we will not be able to instill that confidence which we want to do. Once again, we want to bring them to the mainstream and closer to us. We will not be able to do so when they lose confidence in us. A lot of erosion in their rights has taken place. The people of the State are in state of fear. Their popular Government has time and again been toppled. The people fear that the remaining powers will also be snatched away be the Central Government.

If resolutions will time and again be passed by the Madhya Pradesh Assembly that article 370 should be abrogated and

Judge of the Uttar Pradesh High Court will give his ruling that article 370 should be abrogated and national level parties will also hold the same views, the people will lose confidence and it will not be possible on our part to instill the confidence in their minds once more. We will not be able to bring them to the mainstream.

Today, on the question of Kashmirism, the people of the State are distancing themselves from Pakistan also. Now they have come to understand that Pakistan also will not give them their freedom and will not allow them to keep intact their Kashmiri identity. Now they know the evil designs of Pakistan and foresee the outcome of their leaning towards that country. At the moment, the need of the hour is that all of us should work for instilling confidence in them. Everyone should contribute his might in this task. No one should talk of snatching their rights time and again either in the House or outside.

The Hon. Prime Minister is prepared to hold a dialogue with the different groups in this connection. I have nothing to object in this regard. But I would like to apprise him that there is much differences between the various groups. There are fundamentalist forces also among them such as the Heptulla group. Apart from them, there are groups who are talking of Kashmiri identity and are of secular character. There could be some misguided youth among them and also some people who feel that they have been betrayed. A dialogue must be held with such people so as to bring them to the mainstream. But, so far as the fundamentalists are concerned, every effort should be made to keep them aloof from people. There should be no misunderstanding about the evil designs of Pakistan.

Shri Nawaz Sharif shows good behaviour and talks very nicely over the phone. But he does not disclose his intentions. It could create every misgiving in one's mind. As such, it will not be advisable on our part to say any such thing in a statement that Shri Nawaz Sharif's intentions have changed or his intentions are good. I do not think that it will in any way simplify the Kashmir problem. Finally, I would like to submit that people who are coming from the valley are in a state of fear. They came here to save their lives. I know that most of them belong to a particular community. At the same time, we know that people from the other community also who have a nationalist approach have also fled the valley. Their houses have benn burnt. There is threat to their lives. The refugee problem is a human problem. The refugees should be given every help. The Government should extend every assistance to them as far as possible. At the same time, efforts should be made to restore the earlier situation in the valley so that people could return to valley and lead their lives respectfully.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation in the valley has improved to some extent. It is good. But it is all the more possible that when the snow will start melting and the hill tracks will open, he Pak trained terrorists would come back and intensify their activities. The Government should make all preparations for this and take strict measures. At the same time every efforts should be made to win the confidence of the Kashmiri people. On behalf of the Members of all sections of the House, I would like to make a request to the Hon. Prime Minister to convene an All Party Meeting and solicit their opinion. Saving Kashmir means saving the nation. Kashmir is the symbol of our secularism. Saving it means saving the secular fabric of the country and saving the physique of the country. We will extend all help to the Government in their efforts to solve the Kashmir problem.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the Jammu and Kashmir

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal]

Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill that has been brought forward by the hon. Minister. I have some first hand knowledge of Kashmir because I have just returned from a visit of the State. At the same time I used to be a member of the International Parliamentary Union on behalf of Government of India. In the International Conference in Uruguay, Pakistan's representative Shri M. F. Khan while speaking on Kashmir issue and international Political situation putforth the argument that the Indian troops are committing excesses in the State. He further argued that since the State is a predominantly muslim area, it should be annexed with Pakistan. I had protested to this in the Conference. In my right to reply I strongly argued that Kashmir is an integral part of India and will continue to remain so, far ever. I also pointed our that Pakistan is interfering in our internal affairs by imparting training to terrorists against India. It led to killing of thousands of innocent people and children in our country. Pakistan is to be blamed entirely for these lapses. On the one hand Pakistan talks of friendship and on the other hand meddles into our internal affairs to secede Kashmir from India. We will extend our full support to Government in its efforts of foiling any such conspiracy. Accordingly, I extend my support to Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1991. It is necessary that the people indulging in terrorist activities should be dealt with sternly. Just now Mr. Sharma rightly said that the situation has improved to some extent in the valley. The hon. Prime Minister had also made a similar statement in the House two days ago. The weather played a major role in improving the situation. The track connecting India and Pakistan had remained blocked due to snowfall. It was a good chance for the Government to isolate the Pak trained terrorists during this period who have come from across the border, as has been rightly said by Mr. Sharma. When I visited Doda, Kishtwar and Bhadrawali, people informed me that even Government servants had gone to Pakistan for receiving training. Their attendance continued to be marked in the attendance register. Now it can be identified as to how many employees have attended the duty and for how many months? How many employees are loyal to Pakistan? How many employees receive their salary in India but are receiving training in Pakistan. This Bill seeks to vest powers with the Governor and the State administration. It may please be implemented and the secessionist forces may please be suppressed with a heavy hand. So far as the question of supplementary Budget is concerned, I would like to State that Jammu and Kashmir suffers from geographical imbalances. It consists of three parts such as Kashmir valley. Jammu and Ladakh. It consists of an area of 15948 square kilometres.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Supplementary Demand is nothing. It becomes necessary only when the expenditure exceeds. It is not a full Budget.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Supplementary Demand is not going to make any remarkable improvement. Whatever imbalance is there, it is in the administration and Government services. It is in the 'roads and technical institutions' heads. The Central Government should issue some guidelines to improve the above situation. A sum of Rs. 50 crores was spent in Shere Kashmir Medical College and Rs. 10 crores were sanctioned for Jammu Medical College. While the cost of the power project in Kashmir Valley is Rs. 500 crores, it is of Rs. 10 crores in Jammu whereas the income from Kashmir from this head is Rs. 13 crores and from Jammu it is Rs. 11.5 crores. In 1947, the roads in Kashmir Valley consisted of 743 Kilometres, but in 1987 it has come to 4900 Kilometres. Whereas in Jammu, it was 1538 kilometres in 1947, it is only 3500 kilometres now. Ninety per cent of the Budget is being

spent in the valley and only 10 per cent in Jammu. As per last year's figures, 6 lakh tourists visited Kashmir valley and 18 lakh visited Jammu. The imbalance has to be removed. With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the opportunity to ventilate ones views through this Supplementary Demands is certainly a welcome one and we should be allowed to give our views in brief. I would not like to exploit the presence of the Prime Minister by giving all the points but just I would mention some of them. When we are talking about the grants to Jammu and Kashmir, we have to also consider some matters regarding the exchange of organisations to this area. I feel that there is a certain psychological barrier between Kashmir, Jammu and the whole of India. We have also to think about this as a different geographical entity. These things are further reinforced when we talk about article 370 and all that. There have been attempts by several organisations to go to Kashmir and talk to the people over there so that there is more integration of ideas and exchange of views. I know several organisations from Marathwada including Rashtriya Sewa Dal went there. What they found was that the people in Kashmir did not have anti-national feelings-definitely a qualitative change in the minds of the people. You may generously agree that this was apparent even in the last regime. Certainly I believe that the Government will reinforce that trend that we have seen in the people of Kashmir.

We need today more things by way of providing more funds to organisations which may want its people to go to different parts of the country. We should rather encourage organisations and young people of Kashmir to go to different parts of the country and see for themselves what is the common cultural and national threads binding the people of the Kashmir and the rest of the country. Similarly there are a number of organisations in the country who want to go to Kashmir. I trust that the Prime Minister will give some attention to this type of cultural exchange in order to abrogate the psychological 370 that we have between Kashmir and the rest of India.

About the industries in Kashmir, to my knowledge there is only one public sector industry, the HMT. I think we should have a crash programme and have more industries in the public sector and spend more money on this, so that the people in the area feel that something is being done for their development.

The percentage of education in Kashmir is very high and there is a lot of unemployment. This has already been commented upon. What I want to suggest to the Hon. Prime Minister is, why can't we declare a large number of jobs like it was done in the case of Punjab—one lakh jobs. This will have a very good effect. While this may be true in Punjab, this may be true in Assam and Kashmir also. So I request the Prime Minister to consider this proposal.

Lastly I would make one more suggestion about army. Always we talk about the atrocities of the army and a lot of other misdeeds. People are very unhappy about it. It almost seems that it is a rule rather than an exception. We want some army mechanism to prevent this. I believe that we should create a separate cell in the army which will deal with such atrocities. Maybe, there should be a comprehensive analysis of all such events. Experts should work to find out what are these areas and suggest ways and means by which the army personnel should underge a regular and continuing education as to how to deal with the public and what are the things which they should do and they should not do in any particular disturbed area. Similarly there should also be a preventive

[Dr. Venkatesh Kabde]

as well as corrective type of cell in the army to deal with these problems.

The measures that I have suggested would need some grants and I hope this will be provided.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will try to be brief. I never expected this discussion to come up today. But I must say that Lok Sabha staff is very efficient. I left a message with an officer that if Kashmir appropriation Bill comes up, kindly inform me. In fact, I was preparing to go to bed because I am not well. I got the opportunity by way of alertness of an officer of the Lok Sabha, whom I had requested.

I feel it is a rewarding experience for me that the Prime Minister is here to hear me. But I know this is a late hour and I will not take much time of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will be very considerate of you!

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Hon. Prime Minister is witness to the fact that on a number of occasions during the previous regime I raised many questions about the situation in Kashmir in this House. In fact I wept for eleven months; that Government had no policy on Kashmir. I was a painful experience for me to go to the well of the House twice. My comrade Shri Inder Jit was reminding me that a senior Member should not go to the well. Then, I had appealed to the then Prime Minister, when rape took place, that for once you visit Srinagar; you visit Kashmir Valley and try to wipe out the tears from their eyes. But he never found time. Whenever we discussed, he agreed with me and later he discussed the Kashmir problem, with the then Home Minister. But, nothing had happened for eleven months. It was this Prime Minister who gave a message to the people of Kashmir. I am reminding him today. When I was in the well of the House, he wanted me to listen to that Prime Minister. When I resumed my seat on his assurance that he would intervene, he spoke for three minutes only. He responded to my aspirations at that time. That whole three minutes speech was carried by BBC; it was carried by Doordharshan incidentally and by the AIR. He conveyed the message to the people of Kashmir that, "We do not tolerate any atrocities against anybody; whole of India is concerned about that". However much I tried, my colleagues tried, all of us tried, nothing was there with that Government. In fact, Shri V. P. Singh has lost, has forfeited his right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Soz, please be on the subject.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, you have clubbed all the three things together. I am coming to the subject. (*Interruptions*) Sir, you kindly hear with me for two minutes.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): Now, he is coming to the subject.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, Shri V. P. Singh may not have forfeited his right to become the Prime Minister again, for the community divide or the caste divide, the organised in this country. I know much on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is a Bill for the extension of the tribunal.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, that Prime Minister did not propound any policy for Kashmir and atrocities continued there; houses were burnt; people were killed; innocent people were killed, rapes were committed; black laws were promulgated and nothing

happened. For that one stance, he has forfeited his right. If it is his assertion and his party's assertion that Kashmir is an integral part of India, then he should be here to answer my point. Then, he wanted *bhagumath*. I said, "*Bhagumath* cannot be given to you from may party because you have no policy on Kashmir". Now, Sir, first of all, you have clubbed all these. I have given an amendment for the Criminal Law Amendment Bill also.

Sir, I raised a question with the present Prime Minister. I want to tell it to this House that Kashmir situation can be salvaged by winning the hearts of the people; it can never be won by bullets. There are enough laws- The Disturbed Area Act, which is a shameful act and a black act; and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act. These black laws will have to be withdrawn. What for they have brought forward this Criminal Law Amendment Act? this amendment is good, because in this black law also, in some measure, there is some relief. There are also laws like Public Safety Act and Several Penal Codes.

Mr. Prime Minister, Sir, those two black laws have given such powers to the forces that they feel tempted to commit atrocities. Now, you have the Appropriation Bill also. My information to the Prime Minister today is that his message has been understood by the people of Kashmir. They valued that message. It is because of that message, from the day he took over and assumed as Prime Minister, no house-burning took place. It is the question for the previous Government that, "Why were not the people's houses burnt from that day?" You please see what happens in Handwara? I am raising those problems, which are there even now. (*Interruptions*) Kindly listen to me I am giving you the facts (*Interruptions*). In Hundwara, Kaudara in Srinagar and in Anandnag, 300 houses were burnt. But, the present Prime Minister gave a message,- no more atrocities, no more burning of houses, no more rapes. But, Mr. Prime Minister, as a humble servant of the society, I tried to carry your message to Kashmir because I visit Kashmir. But Mr. prime Minister, that message is now being blunted by the bureaucracy. Mr. Prime Minister, it is your skin that is being tightened or my skin because bureaucrats are not ultimately responsible this House, to the people of Jammu and Kashmir State or to the people of the country. I am informing you, Mr. Prime Minister, your ,message is being blunted. So, we have to be on guard. It was due to your stance. This is no flattery. On the 72nd day, a strike was called called off, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there, It was his stance that the strike should end. Everything had come to a standstill in Kashmir Valley. No banks, no insurance companies, no schools, no colleges, no university, everything was closed. On the very first day, when he took charge, I want to him in the evening. There was a meeting. (*Interruptions*) Then, that strike was ended. As of now, I want to inform the Hon. Prime Minister that message is being blunted. I have referred to bureaucracy. Now it is for the Prime Minister to see through the organised attempt in Jammu and Kashmir State, After all, Governor came forward in a big way to end that strike. His stance was very good. But there are a number of bureaucrats there who wanted to torpedo whatever had been achieved by calling off that strike. Here also we have to be vigilant because it is ultimately the politician who has to deliver the goods.

Unfortunately it is a late hour. I cannot just hold this House to ransom by speaking at length.

AN HON. MEMBER: You hold the House to ransom!

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: No, no, here is an Appropriation Bill. You want me to come to the subject. Now, you have provided for the Home Department. I am coming to people who are in jail this time. You want Rs.

[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

17,28,46,000 for the Home Department. I have no objection because Home Department should function effectively. But I want to inform this august House that there are detanus in various jail outside the State. My information is that even half of the amount of money paid to Government of Jammu and Kashmir is not being spent for this purpose.

The budget that is meant for schools, for colleges, for hospitals, for roads, for promotion of tourism is being spent on maintenance of the detenus and that too outside the Jammu and Kashmir State. My information is that even held of the amount that is sanctioned is not being spent for the purpose for which it is provided. Would the Hon. Prime Minister look into these aspects? Is this budget meant for that? Where is the relief for the people of Kashmir? Therefore, this Appropriation Bill gives me an idea that we are not still responding to the situation in a very positive manner. For that, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to request that Hon. Prime Minister should visit Kashmir.

AN HON. MEMBER: Very good.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I had requested that time Shri V. P. Singh. Earlier, he was asked a question on 370. He had said: By chance, you will be caught hold by journalists and they will put you questions. Some of them are very odd sometimes. You should be prepared as a politician. There was a question on 370. It was his second month as Prime Minister. Shri V. P. Singh said, "Our executive has not so far met. We shall take a view." Although it is known to everybody, we are bound by the Constitution of India that Article 370 will remain.....(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He spoke in this House.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: It was said in this House made later on.

[*English*]

It is a fact. I shall show you He said that in a press conference and that too in Jammu.....(*Interruptions*)

I want the Prime Minister to visit Kashmir.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): Yes, agreed.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Soz, Saheb, I will also accompany you. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Kashmir is snow-booun and there are economic and other difficulties.

When the Prime Minister goes there, he will be able to assess the situation and he will decide for himself. He is not only the leader to this House, but leader of the country. He will assess for himself how militants can be fought without fighting innocent people. How innocent people can be saved, how and why people should not die during interrogation, that will be assessed by the Prime Minister. Militants have to be tackled, have to be fought under the laws that are available. But the innocent people should not be killed. Three hundred houses have been burnt in Hindwara, Srinagar. Anantnag etc. They have to be given relief. He will assess for himself if the relief has been given. It is for the Prime Minister to assess. You cannot operate in this State through what is prepared in the files. There is no system whereby a very

senior officer of the Government of India will talk to the people there. They operate through reports from the CBI.

The Prime Minister when he goes there, will assess for himself how many people were killed either by militants or by the security forces and whether they have received relief. I challenge the figures that are available with the Government of India. I say not even twenty per cent people of those families who got killed have been given relief.

Finally, Mr Prime Minister, when you visit Kashmir, you will see that the Muslim community in Kashmir want Kashmiri Pandits to return to their homes and hearths with dignity and honour. Kashmiri Muslims do not want them to be called refugees. They are suffering hardship in Jammu and Delhi. They want them back there and it will be for you to assess the feelings of Kashmiri Muslims who were never a party to the exodus. This exodus was organised by Shri Jagmohan and by the poor quality of leadership of Kashmiri Pandits. Kashmiri Muslims have never been a party to this. Sir, you will find ways and means so that these people return to their homes with dignity and honour. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, you take your seat.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, my point of order is that it is a matter of great regret that the staff of this House has been put on continuous duty right from 6.00 a.m. and now it is already 10.45 p.m. The time of the sitting has been extended and the proceedings are going on, but there is no arrangement for their food... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): Arrangement for their food has been made. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is not aware of the factual position and that is why he is saying that arrangement for food for the staff on duty has been made. I have just returned from the canteen. There is no arrangement for their food. They are not getting food even on payment basis. There is no food available. The Government must arrange for their food atleast. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have heard you. You are right. Arrangement had been made. In case arrangement has not been made, it will be made.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: No arrangement has been made. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Many hon. Member have expressed their views on Kashmir issue. With regard to the Bill that has been brought by the hon. Finance Minister and the approval sought by him for the budget, I would say that Government would have to be given some powers to deal with the situation that exist in Kashmir at present. The provision that has been made in the bill is to facilitate enquiry in case the people have any difficulty or complaint. I would like to mention two-three points in this regard. Some Members have said that talks should be held, but Smt. Subhashini has said that no talks should be held with the fundamentalists. I would like to say in categorical terms that when I talk of holding talks with anybody, I mean holding talks with any Indian. I do not want to go into the question as to who is fundamentalist and who is progressive. If the some person is elected to this House, we not only hold talks with him but we also discuss all matters with him. I am of the view that differentiation between citizens is not acceptable in democracy. Doors for talks should not be closed even for those who raise a rebellion against the State or the Government. As long as he is a citizen of this country. The

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar]

doors for talks should remain open to him. Some people advise me to be beware of Nawaz Sharif because his intention is not good. I am not the one who is guided by one's intention. There may be others who are guided by such factors. I am guided by political considerations.

Pakistan is our neighbour. It was a sheer accident of history that we were divided. However right from the beginning, the leaders of India who have some concern for the future of this country have taken a consistent stand in this House that despite partition of the country we want to live like brothers. I would like to remind the House about what Mahatma Gandhi had said on the question of partition. He he chalked out a programme to visit Pakistan following the partition. Had are been alive, he would have implemented his programme. We must remember what Nehru ji had said in this regard. He repeatedly asserted that partition was an accident of history, but we would continue to live like brothers, would understand each other's problems would not allow hatred to vitiate our minds. This view was reiterated time and again. I would like to remind you of the Simla Summit and would say that Simla Summit was the result of some thinking made which we preferred friendship with Pakistan instead of a was. The then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was also guided by that thinking. To develop friendly relations with Pakistan has been our national policy. But some people are obserbed with the ghost of Pakistan and that ghost is haunting them. I have no remedy for those people. Two types of thinking work in the functioning of the Government. Suppose, the country is attacked from outside, in that case, we must give befitting reply, but to create an atmosphere of hatred on the presumption that we will be attacked is absolutely wrong. I am astonished to note that the fear of ghost is haunting both, the rightists and leftists alike and that is why they put forward the view that moves for reconciliation or extending hand of friendship towards Nawaz Shrif will jeopardise the honour and unity of the country. India has firm faith on its self-confidence and endeavour. I am confident that if some body tries to hoodwink us, it is neither going to weaken our armed forces nor will it affect our defence preparedness. But one thing that we must remember is that, if an atmosphere of tension is created between India and Pakistan, it would be unfortunate. But the history stands testimonys to the fact that this tension spreads to village level and hence we must understand its repercussions. We want this atmosphere of tension to end and that is why we want to ease tension with Pakistan. Some people are horribly upset at my talking to Nawaz Sharif on telephone. But there is nothing like that. I do not discuss with him love stories which should annoy anybody. It should not be made an issue of rivalry . But if the Prime Minister of Pakistan in interested in obveloping friendly relations with us, should I tell him that I do not have faith in him or that I want strained relations with his country? If the Prime Minister of Pakistan takes one step towards friendship, I as the Prime Minister of India shall go fine steps forward towards creating basic conditions for friendly relations.

India is a big country and, therefore, it has some responsibilities of its region. It is not a question of few persons' sentiments. The regional powers of the world are foraging unity and we alongwith our neighbouring countries, which were once part of India are coming closer to riseas a new power.

SAARC Summit was not held simply to pass resolutions. It was a benign efforts to project this region as a new power of Asia. I do not claim that this is going to be a major achievement but we must make effort in this direction. Kashmir issue too must be viewed from this angle. I am of the view that so far as Kashmir issue is concerned, it is not a question of territorial control, it is a question of principles and ideals on which the battle of independence was fought. Secularism is not a hollow concept, it is a way of our life. We have resolved to run this country on this principle.

I would like to tell my friend Shri Bhargava

that there can be a dispute on whether to retain Article 370 in the State or not, but he must remember that this is not the result of appeasement of any particular community. The people of Kashmir decided to merge into India under special circumstances. Another thing, that we must not forget, is that when the people of Kashmir decided to merge into India, Muslims were in majority there and the armed forces of Pakistan had intended into the valley. But the people of Kashmir under the leadership of late Sheikh Abdullah decided to link their destiny with India because they had faith on Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad. At that time, these leaders had given a word to the people of Kashmir and that promise was vindicated in the form of article 370 by the Constituent Assembly. A special treatment, in a very limited sense, is being given to the people of Kashmir to keep that promise. If we start thinking the way my friend has given air to his views, we shall not only be negating our history, but shall also be creating an atmosphere of distrust for the future. We must understand this aspect of the problem.

I have a great regard for my colleague Shri Soz. I am of the view that wherever the armed forces and other security forces are deployed for maintaining law and order, they work under strain, and as a lesmet, sometimes excess are committed. But it is not proper to create an atmosphere to condemn the security forces by saying that they are indulging only is arson, loot and rape. I would like to ask the hon. Members of the House that Army is there since 1947-48 and have they ever heard about the excesses committed by the Army? have they ever heard about loot by the Army? Now when a secessionist agitation is going on there, other people are indulging there is insurgency such allegations are being made against out Army.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also know this matter and keep close watch on it. Excesses were committed at 2-3 places. Is it not true that Army officers have taken legal action against such personnel and they were court martialed. I do not say that no mistake has been committed but it is wrong to say that the entire Army or security forces have become tyrant. I am against killings be it the killings of policemen or of the terrorists. In this regard I would like to have directives from the House that incase of an attack on the security force form a house, should we ask the police first to check who is there inside the House and then open fire. If any innocent person is sitting in that house he can also be killed in the encounter and we regret for that. But it the Army open fire to kill any innocent person that is a matter of shame for all of us and also for Indian Army. But such atmosphere should not be created.

So far as the question of development is concerned, we are making efforts for that. Our friend Shri Dharm Pal have mentioned about several schemes. We are discussing those schemes. I do not want to go into the matter as to why they were not approved earlier but we have taken a decision that we would approve these schemes for all the backward areas. Sir, I do not want to discuss it here but I would say that sometime we feel that some people think as if we got heaven and we have made it hell during these two months. I do not want to give reply to those people because it is not a question of allegations and counter allegations by some individuals but it is the question of national prestige. And to save the national prestige I do not want that we should tell the world that we have empty coffer. The people, who were making the country heaven also know as to where they have taken the country to Members from this side also know the reality. I would once again, like to say that we should not be compelled to inform the country and the world about their misdeeds. We do not want to indulge in that thing because such thing bring disgrace to us as well as to the country. Our friend Shri Poojary who has left the House now, was indicating towards it time and again but inspite of that we do not went to indulge in that controversy.

One has accept good and evil incile taking over charge of the government I am saying it note today only but when previous Government was formed by my other col-

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar]

leagues I was also a small part of that Government. At that time also I said the same thing that when a new Government takes over, that become responsible for all the good and evil. It is not that we should own the achievements and disown the failures. Their Government fell and we took over I have not learnt to blame others for the weakness of the Government. Those who curse the past cannot make the future bright. This thing should be understood. That is why I do not criticise the previous Government.

Our friend from Bikaner was asking it repeatedly but I would like to say that it is wrong in principle and that is why I do not want to go into those questios in spite of the constraints country work make progress because we have the strength of people of our farmers and labourers. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would assure my friend Shri Dharm Pal through you that we would make all efforts and for that purpose we may have to cut the grants meant for other areas. We would pay special attention toward the development of such areas be it the areas of Ladakh, Jammu, Delhi or Assam. The Minister of Finance is present here so I would say that we have to arrange funds to remove agency and suffering of the people in those areas.

Mr. Soz becomes over enthusiastic. If employees withdrew their strike, he became very happy and when certain thing could not be implemented as he thought he became annoyed but such temperaments would not help us in improving the situation. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to assure Shri Soz, through you that our intention is the same as I have said earlier about the country that we would like to solve the problems with love and not with the bullet. But it does not mean that if any one tries to pressurise us with bullets he may be from within the country or from outside the country, we would not give befittings reply to him. False propaganda is not an act of bravery. A verse of Tulsidas comes to my mind which says:

"Sur samar Karni Karen, Kahin na janavan yad.

Vidyaman ran paya ke, Kayar Karhim pralap."

23.00 hrs.

The brave persons demonstrate their bravery in the battle field and the cowards indulge in false propaganda only. These are certain people and I do not want to mention their names but request them not to do so. Be it a problem of Kashmir or Punjab, our tolerance ad patience should not be taken as a sign of weakness. We want to solve the problems with restraint, tolerance, and mutual affection.

Many things have been said about Kashmir. It has been said that the terrorists will again enter the Kashmir after melting of snow. I think by the time snow melts, the problem of Kashmir will also be solved. One of our friends said that weather was favouring us. A large number of terrorists are surrendering and 1200 AK 47 rifles have been seized there so is it due to weather? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would welcome every person, may be he is in jail or out of jail who desires to come to the national mainstream. I know that such move would be criticised, the Press would write articles on it and propagandas would be made in Parliament. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to say one thing very humbly and firmly that I would go on the path of negotiation like the end and no one can deviate me from this path. I am also committed to tell those people who do not accept amicable solution that inner strength of the country is still intact and no one can destroy it and if any one tries to endanger unity and integrity of the country we would face them with of help of strong will power and aspiration of the crores of people of this country. We do not want to take such unwanted decision and we hope that we would not be forced to take such decision and the terrorists in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir or else where would respond to our negotiation call. We do not issue threats. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I was listening to some

Member who, while speaking on Assam, said that we have given threats to Tamil Nadu and Assam. We do not give threats to anyone. Sir, through you, I would say very humbly regarding Kashmir that we all should move ahead unitedly for bright future and for the unity and integrity of the country. I would like to assure the House that the Government would move ahead for creating a new atmosphere and a new goal alongwith the people of this country. The cooperation and support extended to the Government would be utilised for creating new atmospher in the country. The cooperation would be utilised for strengthening the country and not for strengthening the Government.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister should express his views about the refugees and the National Flag.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have received some suggestions regarding the refugees. Some of them were given by Shri Madan Lal Khurana and Shri Kedar Nath Sahni, who are senior leaders of BJP. Some other Members have also given their suggestions. We are making all our efforts in this regard. I would like to tell, you that so much help has never been provided in the history of our country, as that has been provided to the refugees of Kashmir. Inspite of difficulties, they are being provided with double-trible help. But their difficulties are genuine. Most of the refugees who have migrated from Kashmir, belong to good and affluent families and are in a habit of leading a good life. That is why our maximum cooperation and assistance provided to them appear to be lesser in comparison to their facilities which were available to them in their homes. We understand their difficulties. I assure Shri Bhargava if he has get any more suggestions on this issue we will consider them.

So far as the demand for making arrangements to rehabilitate them is concerned, I think that we should wait for some time more. We are confident that they will be able to return to their homes soon. As Shri Soz has said that no effort is being made in that direction, I would like to submit that we are making every effort to provide them with basic necessities and to provide education to their children along with other facilities. If there is any shortcoming, I assure you that the Government will take care of it and the Government will take stringent action against such people, who are found guilty of showing disrespect to the National Flag, whether it is in Kashmir or in Kanya Kumari, because disrespect shown to the National Flag is disrespect to the nation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Girdharilal Bhargava, will you like to withdraw your statutory resolution?

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Sir, I am fully satisfied with the statement the Hon. Prime Minister. I withdraw my statutory resolution.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the statutory resolution moved my Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava be withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Statutory resolution as, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall, now put the consideration motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Clause by Clause consideration of

the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3.

The question is:

"Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the enacting formula and 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.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I beg to move:

"The the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1990-91 to vote together.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion nos. 10,11,14 and 15.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hons Shri Bhargava leave of the House to withdraw cut motion Nos. 10,11,14 and 15?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The cut motions Nos, 10,11,14 and 15 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I shall put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1990-91 to vote of the House

The question is:

"That the supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1991 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 7 and 9 to 27."

The motion was adopted

23.04 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION BILL*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up the Appropriation Bill. The Minister will now move for leave to introduce the Appropriation Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the service of the Financial year 1990-91.

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*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 10.1.91.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the Financial year 1990-91."

The motion was adopted

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI YASWANT SINHA: I beg to Move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

Shri Dharm Pal Sharma.

[Tran*slation*]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, sincelong, we were making a demand in this regard, because injustice was always done with these two States, Jammu-Kashmir and Assam. Our neighbouring State Himachal Pradesh used to get 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan, whereas we were getting only 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan. As a result, in 1990-91, we had to give Rs. 262 crores as interest. We have always been paying interest. It is a matter of happiness that the Government has now accepted to give 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan to Jammu and Kashmir also. But the interest we have already paid should be refunded and the previous loans should be written off, because the situation in Jammu-Kashmir is worse.

The second thing I would like to submit is that the situation of migrants is very bad. It is true that adequate assistance has been provided to them and houses are being constructed in Jammu to rehabilitate them, but much more has to be done to improve their condition. Rs. 40 crores has been spent on them till now and it has been provided from the funds of the State Government. Out of it, Rs. 10 crores were given in cash, free ration worth Rs. 8 crores was distributed and the rest amount was spent on tent, electricity, water and other infrastructure. The State alone cannot bear this entire expenditure. It is an extraordinary situation and so it is the duty of the entire country that till these people are migrants, the Central Government should bear up the entire expenditure. The State cannot bear up this entire expenditure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have nothing more to say in this regard and I hope that the hon. Finance Minister will keep them in mind.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has himself said that the same facility of 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan is now being provided to Jammu-Kashmir. So far as the question of assistance is concerned, I would like to submit that I have all the figures. Apart from the plans the State is being provided with all the

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**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.
*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. Yashwant Sinha]

funds wherever it is necessary. As the hon. Prime Minister has just mentioned, that besides the special schemes, the Government of India has decided to make special arrangements to bear the financial expenditure that has been born by the State and it will be done early. We are not disowning our responsibility. We will take up this responsibility and will see that no obstruction is created in the development of Jammu-Kashmir.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, besides this, attention should be paid to Ladakh also.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: All right. We will keep in mind that too.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments the question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and long title stand part the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

23.09 hrs.

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF LEADERS OF OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

[Tr*anslation*]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the salary and allowance of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977, be taken into consideration."

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary and Allowance of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There is a Government

amendment to Clause 2. Shri Satya Prakash Malviya.

Clause 2—Amendment of Section 8

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 3 —

For "conveyance facility for the purpose of his security" *substitute*—

"conveyance facility with a driver for the purposes of security or otherwise"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Narsinghrao Dikshit. Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI NARSINGHRAO DIKSHIT (Bhind): Sir, I beg to move:

page 2, line 3, —

for " conveyance facility for the purposes of his security" *Substitute*—

"conveyance facility with a driver for the purposes of security" (4)

Sir, virtually my amendment is an amendment of the amendment put forth from the Government side and it is a very simple amendment. The words 'or otherwise' should be deleted because they make nonsense of the whole thing. The word 'otherwise' means that you are providing for the unsafety of the Opposition Leader also...(*Interruptions*) My submission is that it is a very poorly drafted Bill. The word 'otherwise' is never used in English language, except as an adverb and it would come to mean the unsafety of the Opposition Leader also for whom you are going to provide this. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to delete the words 'or otherwise'...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

[*Translation*]

Page 2, line 3 —

for "conveyance facility for the purpose of his security"

substitute—

"conveyance facility with a driver for the purposes of security or otherwise"

The motion was adopted

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

page 2, line 3,—

for "conveyance facility for the purposes of his security"

substitute—

"conveyance facility with a driver for the purposes of security" (4)

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 3 and 4. The question is:

"That Clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill

Clause 1—*Short Title and commencement*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are amendments to clause 1 by the Government.

Amendments made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1990" *substitute* "1991"
(1)

Page 1,—

for lines 5 and 6, *substitute*—

" (2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of October, 1990."
(2)

(Shri Satya Prakash Malviya)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, I would like to thank all the Members for their kind cooperation

The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

23.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, January 11, 1991/ Pausa 21, 1912 (Saka)

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