

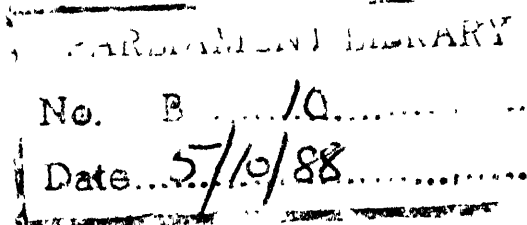
LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते



(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, April 19, 1988/Chaitra 30, 1910
(Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Master Plan by Swedish Firm for DESU

*716. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking had engaged a Swedish firm for preparing a Master Plan upto 2005 A.D.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has entered into an agreement with M/s Swedpower for providing consultancy services for preparation of a Master Plan for the distribution system in Delhi to meet the anticipated load growth upto the year 2005 AD. The agreement also envisages supply of computer software packages and training of personnel, etc. The entire cost of providing the consultancy services, including the supply of software packages

and training of DESU staff, would be met from a grant by the Swedish International Development Agency.

SHRI H.A. DORA: It has been reported in the Press that about five firms have come forward to tender their consultancy. One is from UK; one is from France and Germany also; two are from Sweden. What is the reason and what is the criterion for selecting M/s. Swedpower alone?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: In 1982, there were five — firms which sent their offers, but none of them fulfilled specifications or the scope. On that basis, they were rejected. Later on, M/s Swedpower came on its own in 1984. It was not connected with the earlier offer or the earlier bid. This fulfilled all the specifications and the scope. Moreover, it has many more advantages. The first and foremost is that the entire expenses will be met by a grant. It was also to computerise and modernise the entire distribution and transmission system. It was also to train our people here who would be later on in a position to continue their training; and the transfer of technology would also be there.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Very good. It should satisfy the Questioner.

SHRI H.A. DORA: Madam may be satisfied but the Questioner is not satisfied; I am not satisfied. It has become a tradition for Congress I Government to select and import only Sweden technology to this country. We have done for Bofors. I think there are no kickbacks in this particular deal. I hope so.

I would like to know from the hon. Min-

ister as to what is the load that has been forecast, quality of supply philosophy, criteria standards, network design, philosophy and network development plans for the future, offered by this particular company. And particularly I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the West German company which, it appears, has offered much more sophisticated software has been rejected, and the reasons.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: There are various parts A, B, C, to the question. I do not know how to satisfy the hon. questioner. But I think I have already given the facts. One thing I would like to state categorically. I think there is no resemblance or semblance between Bofors with this or any other. This is an issue which came up on its own. I do not know why the hon. Member seems to have a phobia about anything regarding what the Congress (I) does with regard to Sweden.

Secondly, about the load forecast, we have already assessed that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.A. DORA: You are very much fascinated by Sweden, infatuated by Sweden. What is the reason for it? We are going for everything to Sweden now.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: If any particular party or any particular country gives us things which are in the national interest, at a reasonable price, offers future technology also at reasonable terms because of the modernisation, — why does the hon. Member say that — why should we reject it, because it comes from a particular country? Is that the logic of the hon. Member? We want to go in for the very best; we also want to compare the prices; we also want that the country has the best trained personnel after that. And I think all these conditions have been fulfilled.

Regarding the philosophy or the facts

about the load forecast, about 25 years back — I do not think the hon. Member is interested in this question but I am replying to what he has asked — the requirement of the load of Delhi was 85 Megawatt. Today it is over 1065 Megawatt. By the end of the Seventh Plan it will go to 1500 and by the end of the century it will be 4000 Megawatt. In order to meet that and also the transmission and distribution which are connected with it, the entire philosophy and the entire structure, all these things have been gone into and the consultancy, we have accepted and signed the agreement on the 15th March keeping in mind all the requirements, in spite of the fact that it is a Swedish party.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister asked why the hon. Members asked such a question. I want to ask him if he does not have any other nation for imports. What is the reason for engaging the services from a particular country and entering into agreement with that country alone? If you do not get better quality goods from somewhere else, then you may continue to import from there. Why do you leave scope for the other Members to ask question? Why do you give the opportunity to any Member for putting questions? I am afraid yet another Bofors of a gigantic magnitude is going to come up. What the hon. Minister has to say about it?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: I have nothing more to add to what I said earlier. The apprehension and fear in the mind of the hon. Member is not based on facts. He has mentioned as to why we do not move to other nations. I would like to tell you that we had five more prospective countries but they did not fulfil our terms. There is only one country which is giving us everything in the form of grants as well as the latest modern computer and package of programme. I would like to put a counter ques-

tion to the hon. Member whether we should reject the offer when we are getting all the assistance and facilities along with modernisation?

Suggestion for removal of shortage of power by Planning Commission

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

(a) whether Planning Commission has given any suggestions to remove the shortage of power;

(b) if so, the main suggestions made by the Commission and whether Government have taken any steps on these suggestions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The Government have initiated several measures, in consultation with the Planning Commission and other organisations concerned, to meet the shortage of power. The measures taken include expediting the commissioning of on-going project, installation of short gestation projects, maximising generation from existing capacity, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

[English]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

Sir, the transmission and distribution losses are very high in our country in comparison to the other developed countries. We are incurring transmission losses ranging from 21 to 35 per cent and in some States, it is even higher than forty of fifty per cent. To minimise these losses, some modern practices are going on in some developed countries, like Japan, Canada, USA. A system known as 'high voltage transmission system' has been developed, by which these transmission losses can be minimised, breakdowns can be minimised and also the frequency in voltage can be reduced. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to introduce this modern system to reduce the transmission and distribution losses in our country?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: It is true that the transmission and distribution losses on an average as high as twenty one per cent. We are concerned about it. We have tried everything possible and steps have been taken. As the hon. Member is aware that sometime back, we have amended the Electricity Supply Act also. Some raids have been conducted, some people have been arrested and we are trying to collect the all round figures for the whole country, but apart from that, we have made a special scheme, that is, an incentive scheme for the reduction in transmission and distribution losses, because one per cent loss reduction in transmission and distribution losses will nearly be equivalent to adding generating capacity of about 500 M.W. which would have cost about Rs. 500 crores which is a tremendous amount of money. We have many research institutes in Hyderabad and other places in the country. There, we are upgrading our technology. We are seeing how and in which manner, we can really reduce the loss.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

Sir, I have asked a specific question. Japan and other countries are evolving the modern

practice of supply and distribution of electricity by high voltage system. I want to know whether the Government is going to introduce that system in our country or not, because by adopting that system we can save our energy and by the existing system, we are losing several hundred times more. That is the question.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Yes, we are now going in for high voltage line. Already, a net work of four hundred KV line we are introducing, which will save the transmission losses. The world over, they are going in for 700, 1,000 KV lines. We will also improve our voltage system and introduce a grid. Once there is a common grid both regionally and nationally, that also will bring down the transmission losses. We will be able to control technical losses by utilising the modern system, but losses on account of theft, as we have said earlier, fifty per cent of T & D losses in the country is on account of theft, which has to be stopped mainly by the States in their jurisdiction. From the Centre, we have made a law to help them and the States have also made laws. We are hopeful and we are trying to evolve schemes of incentives and disincentives, to ensure that the T & D losses are minimised.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: The hon. Minister has stated in the reply that they are going to expedite the on-going projects and going to introduce some new technical know-how to improve the generation of energy in our country. It has been found that most of the projects are not being completed or commissioned within the time schedule, which increases the input cost of finished products. May I know from the hon. Minister the causes of non-completion of the projects within the time schedule? Is it because of the non-availability of funds or because of procrastination in taking decision at the level of the Government?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: I would like to say that this is a very valid point and special attention was given to this particular aspect of cost over runs, which causes delay. I am happy to announce in the House that during the year that we have just passed, not only did we commission most of our projects in time, but four. Thermal power projects have come up, out of them three came up one to five months before time, and that saved us a lot. That was done by NTPC. Because of this particular monitoring and coordination and giving special attention, last year additional generation has not only crossed the limit but it has been the highest ever so far in the history of the country. It was 4800 MW additional capacity. We are able to complete 4971 MW. That was all because of the steps that we had taken. Also I would like to add that in Hyderabad we are also carrying on at the Central Power Research Institute some experiment on the 800 KV lines.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: By the terminal year of the Ninth Five Year Plan we will require about 400 million tonnes of coal equivalent. We will require about 90 million tonnes of petroleum products and power would be required five to six times of the installed capacity today. What are the steps Government is taking to ease the shortages that are going to come at the terminal year of the Ninth Five Year Plan? Not only financial outlays, but what are the new steps that the Government is going to take to see that the energy crunch is released?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Government is having a long-term plan. As far as coal requirement is concerned, the plan is to produce more than 400 million tonnes of coal by the turn of the century.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You will not be able to do it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If we have

cooperation from you, it will be possible. Sir, if he behaves the way he is behaving today, then probably he might create difficulty. But I am sure, our workers will cooperate. We hope, that there will be new petroleum finds for meeting energy requirement. We are having plenty of gas now all over. I think that also will contribute to the addition of generation of energy. We have plans for nuclear energy. We have also plans for augmentation of hydel sources of energy. It is true that resources will be needed to a very large extent and we are hopeful that with the growth of our economy, we will be able to find the requisite resources. I have also said that one of the major sources of energy, and I want to repeat it in this House again and again is solar energy. The day we have a technological break through to tap solar energy, tidal energy, the perennial sources of energy, we will be able to solve the energy problem of this country because the requirement is going to be too big. The gap between our requirement and the world over as per capita availability of developed countries is far too big. Therefore, we cannot meet this requirement only from conventional sources.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Government is undoubtedly doing its best to achieve self-sufficiently in energy. Wherever we are lacking in some states, energy is supplied through national grid. May I know whether any specific proposal is there to make each State self-sufficient by its own capacity in respect of energy requirement; if so, what is that?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is not possible. Each State can never become self-sufficient. That is why, we are thinking of national grid, Hydel power generation can be at specific locations. So, in the northern region and north-eastern region we will have more of hydel power. We should be able to transmit that power to the area which requires more power. That is the best way to

meet power requirement and not to think of making each State self-sufficient. It is just not possible.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You do not want the States to be self-sufficient.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: God helps those who help themselves. Not only God, the Central Government also help those States which help themselves.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He wants help from demi-gods!

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, already, without my permission, you have asked one supplementary. Another supplementary you are asking now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Government of West Bengal wants to become self-sufficient in power generation. That is why just in the beginning of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, we sent a proposal to instal a thermal power station at Bakreshwar. But the West Bengal Government was told by the Central Government to find out the finances as the Government of India was not able to fund this project.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are going to a particular project. What is this:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Soviet Union was then approached and they agreed to provide the funds. Now the Government of India wants to execute this thermal power project through their own agency, NTPC. If that project is executed by NTPC, then the State of West Bengal will receive only thirty per cent of the power to be generated through that project, and the shortage will be about 800 MW by the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. May I know from

the Minister whether this is a fact and whether the Government will consider the proposal of the Government of West Bengal to execute the thermal power project at Bakreshwar through its own agency, the West Bengal State Electricity Board?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I have already answered at length.

[*Translation*]

I had given a long reply during the debate on the demands when the Bakreshwar issue was put to an end.

[*English*]

Again and again I have said that in the interests of the people of West Bengal, the best way to do Bakreshwar with Soviet aid — because it is government to government aid — is that it can be done only through a Central Government agency, very much like the Tahri Dam project or any other project which we are doing with Soviet aid. There is no discrimination and it will be the best also. We have also said that the West Bengal Government will be able to get more power, in addition to their quota under the Central project... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: If they spend Rs. 400 crores.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As it is, if you were to do it as a State project, you would have been required to spend Rs. 400 crores. The same amount if you invest in this, we will give you all the additional power in the ratio of your investment, if you want the interest of the West Bengal people to be served. I am afraid, the West Bengal Government is having, what is known as the dog in the manager policy, in terms of Bakreshwar. They are more bent on the question of pres-

tige as a State project, they are not interested in power.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We want power.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is another saying in Marathi — you must be having a similar saying in Bengali also: "Khaeen tar tupashi " [I will eat with ghee only] Another saying is: "Maisen tar paithari, naha tar". Prof. Madhu Dandavate will explain to my friend what is the rest part of it. [Maisen tar paithri] That is the attitude which the West Bengal Government is adopting.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why the Government was not... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, that is all...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing him. Nothing of what he is saying will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, while giving details of the transmission loss, the hon. Minister has admitted that the average loss is about 21%. But I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that what is being done about the theft of power being committed with the connivance of the field staff and what concrete step has been taken by the Board and whether any sort of monitoring or modalities or any sort of directions have been issued to the Board so that the power thefts may be avoided in the States.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The only way the power theft can be avoided is to take firm action against those with whose connivance

and collusion, the thefts take place. I have discussed this matter with the State Governments.

AN HON. MEMBER: What do they say?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They are agreeable. Some of them have started taking action also, we are trying to collect the particulars about what action has been taken and how many prosecutions have been made. Unless a firm action, criminal action, is taken against both who are involved from the official side and those who are taking benefit, this mischief of theft cannot be stopped.

AN HON. MEMBER: You should take disciplinary action against him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, disciplinary action should be taken. Unless this is done, we will not be able to curtail it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The hon. Minister said that the long term perspective of the Government is based on the possibility of availability of natural gas. But why are you worried about the possibility of availability of natural gas? Whereas in Assam every day 2.5 million cubic metre gas is being wasted and flared up. What is your Ministry doing now to utilise 2.5 million cubic metre gas wasted in Assam in collaboration and consultation with the Petroleum Ministry?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Sir, we know that there is a lot of gas of Assam and we have an open and welcome challenge to the Petroleum Ministry that we would very much welcome any hydrocarbon and a hydel thing which is possible. We can only utilise it when it is firmed up, when it is sure that it will be forthcoming in a certain quantity and we are happy that a number of projects have been there and a number of schemes are there already. We have gone in for one in Dadri and also various other proj-

ects which will be linked up with gas. But it can only be done when it is finally firmed up and both the Petroleum Ministry and the Power Department are working together.

Clearance of Tapti Gas Project

*720. SHRI ŚRIHARI RAO:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

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

(a) whether the Tapti Gas Project in West Coast has been pending with Government for clearance since long;

(b) since when the project has been lying pending;

(c) the reasons for delay in giving clearance; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be cleared by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). A feasibility report had been prepared by ONGC in November 1985 which was updated in September 1986 with revised data of reserves and revised capital outlay. Consideration of the project has been pending in view of the delay in the offtake of gas from the HBJ pipeline and the higher availability of the associated gas.

SHRI ŚRIHARI RAO: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that since HBJ pipeline is already laid and the gas is reported to be wasted, what is the reason for delay in the off-take of gas from the pipeline? What is the main bottleneck in the utilisation of the gas and giving clearance to the gas project?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, the total capacity of the HBJ pipeline at present is about 18 million cubic metres per day and with the installation of compressor, it can go up to 33 million cubic metres per day. But, as situation stands, three power fertiliser plants — one at Vijayapur in Madhya Pradesh, one in Aovala in Uttar Pradesh and the third in Jagdishpur in U.P. — are taking gas and gradually the quantity of offtake is increasing. Three fertiliser plants have yet to start and three power plants which were meant to be on the HBJ pipeline are likely to come up by August 1989 although the power Ministry is making all attempts to expedite it. So, the utilisation of this will increase gradually. Tapti gas field is a free gas field which can be kept in reserve. It is an associated gas which is to be utilised. We have got quite a large quantity of gas and first of all we would like to utilise the free gas from Bassein which is more economical, and in more quantities. Then the turn of Tapti Gas field may come. But we have made a token provision in the Seventh Plan to start it initially.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, I will take one minute to frame my question.

The point is that the production profile of Tapti Gas Project is based on an initial rate of production of 2 million cu. metres from mid and 1 million cu. metres from the south structures. That means, from the mid structure 2 million cu. metres of gas will be taken. On the other hand the major consumer of the Tapti gas will be the Kawas power plants. The three power plants of the capacity of 1500 MW each are expected to consume about 2.25 million cubic metres of gas a day. The Minister says that 'we cannot give clearance because HBJ plants do not require gas'. But the requirement of HBJ is 0.75 cubic metres where Kawas power plants require 2 million cubic metres. So, you can take up the mid structure first and leave aside the other structure, and then you can

use this gas. From your answer, will the nation not construe that Government is not serious to a project of utmost national importance and you are taking it in a casual way? What is your answer?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: I am not taking it at all in a casual way. But I am saying that preservation and conservation of free gas is in the national interest. If we take it out today, it will have to be flared because there is no actual use. We have got ample gas for three power plants and six fertiliser plants which are coming along the HBJ pipeline, and moreover, the Tapti gas field is supposed to supply us 3.2 million cubic metres gas per day for nine years. Then it will come down. And if we take Bassein gas it will supply us 20 million cubic metres per day and then it will taper down after some time. So, our first priority is to utilise the associated gas and then the free gas from Bassein gas field will come; later on this Tapti will come. So, it is putting your reserves in the Reserve Bank up to some time where it will be preserved and it can be utilised when the need arises. It is not anti-national. It is in the national interests.

Secondary switching area facility in Idukki District in Kerala

*722. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Idukki district in Kerala is very backward in respect of telecommunication services;

(b) whether this is the only district where there is no facility of secondary switching area;

(c) whether any memorandum has been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to

provide secondary switching area facility in Idukki?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir. Telecom services in Idukki district are comparable with other districts of Kerala.

(b) No, Sir. There are many other revenue districts which form part of a secondary switching area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal has been considered. A separate secondary switching area for Idukki district alone has not been found justified on technical considerations.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, you know why the Minister is laying the statement on the Table of the House. It is because the answer is so disappointing, perhaps he does not want to read it out ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is laying it on the Table. Then only you can pick up.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Anyhow, Sir, he is saying that the Telecom services of Idukki district — it is my constituency — are comparable with other districts of Kerala. Sir, I am from the Idukki district. Minister's statement is not factually correct. Idukki is a very backward district and the telecom facilities are quite inadequate and it cannot be compared with any other district, even with another backward district. Minister is also saying that due to technical consideration a secondary area is not justifiable. I would like to know from him what are the technical considerations as far as Idukki is concerned, which are

different from other districts where you have allowed secondary switching area. And also in view of the backwardness of the district, will you consider favourably the question of setting up of a secondary switching area in that district?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I agree that as far as telecom thing is concerned, Idukki is a backward area. But as far as the availability is concerned, we can only establish a secondary switching area, when there are adequate number of telephones and the standard is, when we have more than 11,000 telephone lines in a particular area. Then only it becomes viable technically to have a secondary switching area. But that does not mean that the facilities are not being given. It is not as if every district must have a secondary switching area. It will depend on the scope. Therefore, we are having Ernakulam as the main secondary switching area in this district and Idukki is being served. We will try to give more facilities for Idukki progressively and I can assure my friend through you that we will try to see...

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I hope, it is before 1989.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, before that, Idukki area and people of that region are served better with telecommunication facilities.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The hon. Minister has said that because the number of lines are not up to 11,000, he cannot allow a secondary switching area. There are no 11,000 lines, because you are not giving new lines. All the Exchanges are having waiting list running to 400 to 1,000 lines. There is no expansion work done for the last two years. Nothing is being done. People are asking for the additional exchanges and additional lines.

I would like to make a suggestion to the

hon. Minister that if there are no sufficient lines in the district, you can annex some areas from other districts, neighbouring areas so that you can provide a secondary switching area. Will you consider this suggestion?

Secondly, what are you going to do to give more lines and clear the waiting list in this backward district?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I do not believe in the policy of annexation. Therefore, annexing other districts, you will create problems in other districts. But the best thing would be this. We have a policy of increasing telephone lines and telephone connections. I have said in reply to earlier question once that we will use modern technology. We want to take not only quantum but full advantage of modern technology if it is possible, by using modern system by augmenting telephone services. I am hopeful in Idukki also, we will give more telephone connections in the near future.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: In Thiruvalla, nearby Idukki, you have a secondary switching area facility which also caters to the needs of certain portions of Idukki. There are many small exchanges there which are having inter-dialling system. Is there any technology by which you can connect all the inter-dialling system to the national STD shortly and if so, by when?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will need another question for this because I will have to find out the facts and satisfy the hon. Member.

Floating inventory of Crude Oil

*724. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) the estimated crude oil production by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during 1988-89;

(b) whether Government propose to build a floating inventory of crude oil in addition to the mandatory stock of 45 days on land to take advantage of the current depressed prices in the world market;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have made substantial savings in the spot purchases during the last month; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) 29.28 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Government is constantly watching the market situation to take advantage of the low prices through suitable inventory management. Floating storage is a suggested mode of such inventory management.

(d) and (e). During the month of March, 1988, a quantity of 0.88 million tonnes was purchased on the spot market. As spot market prices were ruling below the official prices, Government was able to effect savings of Rs. 7.2 crores.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as far as part (b) of my question is concerned, it is not specifically answered by the Minister. The question was:

"whether Government propose to build a floating inventory of crude oil in addition to the mandatory stock of 45 days on land..."

Therefore, I have said this in part (c), "if so, the details thereof." The answer given is "Floating storage is a suggested mode of such inventory management." We are neither here nor there. If it is a suggested mode of inventory management, then I would like specifically to ask whether the Government is implementing this proposal to build floating inventory of crude oil in addition to the mandatory stock of 45 days or not.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: As regards the mandatory stock of 45 days storage, we have capacity to store it in our refineries and elsewhere. If the market situation is favourable and we have to make more spot purchases, we use this floating storage and it is not desirable to make it public how much of it and where it is stored. It is an ordinary mode.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: My second supplementary is, to the parts (d) and (e) of the question, the reply given is that "a quantity of 0.88 million tonnes was purchased on the spot market." I would like to know on what basis this quantity has been arrived at for making these spot purchases in March, 1988.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: We import crude oil and oil products to the extent of 30 to 33% and out of that, two-third are on long term contract with the Soviet Union, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and one-third are on spot purchases. Spot purchases are made depending on the terms of trade and we try to take the best advantage out of it. I have already said that in March, we purchased some 0.88 million tonnes and saved Rs. 7.2 crores. Similarly, in 1986-87, we saved Rs. 1700 crores. That is the system. But, spot purchase is decided pending on the international price and the quantity indicated.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I must convey my gratitude to the hon. Minister and

to his Ministry that they decided for spot purchases due to fixation of rate of crude oil in the international market. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the programme before them to purchase such crude oil and by which we may save much more? The hon. Minister, while replying to the first supplementary of hon. Sharad Dighe, was saying that we have the capacity to store crude oil for 45 days. I would like to know whether there is any programme before the Government so that more crude oil can be stored in our storage or godowns. The hon. Minister has just now said that due to some public interest of our national security etc., it should not be made public.

I am not asking the hon. Minister to make it public. But will the Government think in that line so that we can at the time of exigency or emergency, meet our internal requirements?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: We have already executed a project for additional storage capacity on the ground. We are examining to increase the storage capacity on the ground and underground also and for short periods depending on the freight charges, the economy and the financial impact, we keep something in the tankers also. But where and when and how is not generally revealed.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Minister just mentioned that two-thirds of our purchase of crude oil are under long-term contracts and the balance we buy from the spot-market. Now, he has stated that the spot-market price, of late, is generally lower than the normal Gulf price, the hosted price. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether in these longterm contracts that we have with various countries, the price formula therein includes a reference to a fixed price or to a price variable according to the date of purchase and the reigning spot-price

on the date of purchase.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: The long-term contract is mainly on the consideration of an assured supply. The maximum quantity comes from the Soviet Union. Then comes, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. With different countries, we have got different systems. Of course, when we make a contract or enter into a contract, some relevance is there to the prevailing price at that time. But that is a fixed price.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Is it determined at the time of signing the contract or at the time of actual delivery?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: In long-term contract, it cannot be actual delivery. Then, we go in for spot-market purchases.

Investment for power generation in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

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

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is going in for massive investment to realise its programme of generating power;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is maintaining its production target for 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following are the proposals for power generation and lig-

nite mining under Neyveli Lignite Corporation:

- (i) Addition of one 210 MW Unit to the second Thermal Power Station Stage-I;
- (ii) Expansion of the capacity of Mine I from 6.5 Mty to 10.5 Mty;
- (iii) Setting up of two units of 210 MW each to be linked to the expansion of Mine I;
- (iv) Developing a third lignite mine of 11 Mty capacity;
- (v) Setting up of a power station of 1500 MW capacity (3 x 500 MW) linked to the third mine.

(All the above five projects will be at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.)

- (vi) Development of a lignite mine of 1.7 Mty capacity in Palana-Barsinghsar area of Bikaner District of Rajasthan and setting up of a power station based on this mine.

(c) NLC exceeded its production targets in 1987-88.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the statement it appears that the projects of Neyveli Lignite Corporation are being set up at one place only. Besides, the question which I had asked in Part (C) regarding the target, has not been replied to. Therefore, I want to know as to how much funds will be required for the 4-5 projects which are going to be set up and further, by when will these projects be completed? Since the Chairman of Coimbatore Neyveli Lignite Corporation has said

that there is a shortage of 4200 megawatt of electricity, I would, therefore, like to know as to how long will it take to fulfil this shortfall? Moreover, may I know from where the money is going to be mobilised for the massive investment proposed to be done by the Corporation? Have you thought of issuing bonds or is there any new method you are going to adopt for this?

[English]

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Sir, approximately about Rs. 5,000 crores would be the investment. The hon. Member said that we have not told about the target. We have already set the target. In 1987-88, the production is more than the target. For his information, in 1987-88, actually, the target of Lignite (Lakh tonnes) is 91.46. The actual is 101.51 (Lakh tonnes). Regarding the Gross generation of Power (Million Units), the target is 5158 whereas the actual is 6464.68. That is more than the target. Regarding Urea/Fertilizer (Tonnes), the target is 1,26,000 whereas the actual production is 1,26,151. Regarding Leco and Cokelines (tonnes) the target is 2,30,000 coke whereas the actual production is more than that i.e. 2,33,784 coke. This is the target for 1987-88. My hon. friend may feel happy about it. About the expansion, it will be more or less in the Eighth Plan itself — except the third TPS at Neyveli, one unit would, perhaps, be generating in the 9th Plan and the rest of it all will be generating within the Eighth Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second question was whether you would mobilize funds required for all these projects by means of bonds or through some other source so that the shortage of electricity could be met? What provision are you going to make for funds in order to complete the work in time?

Moreover, they had put the requirement figure at 4200 megawatt, whereas the survey which has been conducted by the Government shows that only 2100 megawatt would be available. Why this difference and how are you going to bridge this gap? How are you going to raise more funds?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): He had given this figure of 4,200 megawatts by the end of the Ninth Five-Year Plan which will come. The break-up that was given was about the Eight Five-year Plan. But the totality by the end of the Ninth Five-Year Plan will be about 4,200 megawatts which will also be the demand more or less — and that demand will be met. The resources, we will find from various sources: budgetary support; we will raise some bonds; we will also internally generate because Neyveli is not restricting itself only to Tamil Nadu, but we are also going in Rajasthan in a big way for the Neyveli deposits which we are planning to exploit for power generation in Rajasthan. Therefore, all this together constitutes this amount, and about Rs. 5,000 crores will be required.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: My second supplementary is that you have set a target of 4200 megawatt, whereas the demand is for 7,500 megawatt. How will you meet this shortfall, i.e. how the gap will be bridged?

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The only way to fill the gap is to instal more capacity, and resources, as I said, can be found either bilaterally or generated internally or by bonds. We will not leave any source untapped because power needs cannot be met

by anything else except power, and they say that no power is costlier than no-power. Therefore, we will have to find resources if we want to meet the power requirement of the people of this country.

[Translation]

Regularisation of Daily Wage Employees in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

*727. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of daily wage employees of Delhi and Bombay Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited who have been regularised after the judgement of the Supreme Court;

(b) the number of employees who are yet to be regularised; and

(c) the number of employees to be regularised during the next two months and the time by which all the employees will be regularised?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

- (a) 3267 in Delhi and 575 in Bombay Telephone Nigam Limited.
- (b) 4528 in Delhi and 9732 in Bombay Telephone Nigam Limited.
- (c) It will not be possible to regularise any casual mazdoor dur-

ing next two months. Because of the very nature of casual work it is also not possible to fix any time limit for absorption of all casual mazdoors.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the reply of the hon. Minister it seems that there were 4528 labourers in Delhi Telephone Nigam and 9732 labourers in the Bombay Telephone Nigam working on daily wages basis who could not be regularised. In spite of the fact that they have rendered service ranging from 2 to 6 years and hold good qualifications, they are working on petty jobs. Going by their period of service, quality of work done and considering the fact that a number of people are becoming overage, if you do not regularise them, they will automatically become overage while in service and then there will be none to come to their rescue. Will the hon. Minister consider giving priority to such persons in the matter of absorption in the vacancies that will arise in the near future.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes Sir, Our policy is, that whatever vacancies arise, priority will be given to those labourers who were working as casual labourers and have rendered continuous service. Priority will be given as per the seniority and the period of service and vacancies will be filled up only from amongst these persons without taking anyone from outside.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: The second problem is, that there are some persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes among these daily wages labourers. The policy of the Central Government has been that they will be given priority and their quota will be filled, but it has come to light that in many cases they are not recruited and other people are appointed in

their place. Will the hon. Minister ensure that those who belong to scheduled castes among these daily wages labourers, are absorbed first and then only the question of absorbing others is considered?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, it is our policy and it will be our endeavour to fill up the S.C. and S.T. quota and give them priority wherever the vacancies reserved for them have not been filled.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: I want to know whether in the event of their quota not being filled fully, the vacant posts reserved for them will be held back and will not be filled from the open category as long as S.C. and S.T. candidates are not available?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not possible for me to say right now as to how long the reserved vacancies will not be filled, because that would mean injustice to others. Even other workers whose period of service has become quite long, are also poor. I cannot guarantee that in case we do not get suitable persons for a particular quota, it will remain blocked indefinitely, because it will be difficult to do so.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: You will get..... (*Interruptions*)**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am unable to understand the first point of the hon. Minister. These people are in employment and are doing some work. The problem is that the suitable posts for them have not been cre-

ated. They perform the same duties in the capacity of casual labourers which some regular employees perform. The question is not that of availability of vacancies or of filling them up. The question is as to how long will it take to create equivalent number of posts for the workers who are employed on casual basis?

[*English*]

How soon shall you create necessary quantum of posts, additional posts to cover this backlog? You are already spending money on them. They are already there in the job. They are already serving you. Therefore, it is only a matter of theoretical conversion of casual job into the regular job. How soon shall you do that?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This will depend on the requirement of the complement. We have seen one thing. There has been proliferation of posts in Government services. The Hon. Member, probably, is aware that, on the one hand, we go on adding posts... (*Interruptions*) Listen to me Mr. Shahbuddin. You listen to me. I will try to satisfy you. If we want to make our system functional, we will have to bring in some discipline. It is my experience. I have seen that the moment you regularise people in so many departments, people think that for regular jobs, no work is required to be done. The result is there is too much absenteeism. They think that the normal work hours are not for work. This is particularly true in respect of West Bengal. They think that over-time work is the real work. Normal work hours are not meant for work at all. That is why, they claim over-time. The result is that we have so much of proliferation. Forty per cent... (*Interruptions*) We must make our labour more responsible. We must make our work force more productive, more responsible to serve the country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is an affront on the entire labour class. (*Interruptions*) 31.3.88.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Jaipal, do not expose yourself. I have been saying that we should not have so much of absenteeism against which we employ these casual labours. Then we employ them regularly, and with the result, they have a natural claim of being made regular. But then, there are no posts. This is a vicious circle. I am myself keen that these workers should get justice and I shall try to see that they get justice.

Installation of National Telex Exchanges

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

(a) whether a number of National Telex Exchanges have been sanctioned and installed during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the places at which these have been (i) sanctioned and installed and (ii) only sanctioned but not installed, State-wise as on 31 March, 1988;

(c) the likely date by which all the remaining exchanges would be installed; and

(d) the programme for the remaining years of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) *List of National Exchanges sanctioned & testified as on*

1. Andhra Pradesh

1. Jeedimetla

2. Tanuku

2. Assam

1. Tazpur

3. Gujarat

1. Gandhinagar

2. Palanpur

4. Himachal Pradesh

1. Manali

5. Karnataka

1. Tumkur

2. Hebbagodi

3. Hassan

6. Kerala

1. Kasargods

7. Mizoram

1. Aizawal

8. Tamil Nadu

1. Tiruvannamalai

2. Kanchipuram

3. Gumandipondi

9. Uttar Pradesh

1. Surajpur

2. Hardwar

10. West Bengal

1. Bholpur

2. Malda

11. Sikkim

1. Gangtok

12. Andaman & Nicobar

1. Port Blair

1. Kavarathy

5. Madhya Pradesh

1. Katni

6. Maharashtra

1. Patalganga

7. Nagaland

1. Kohima

8. Tamil Nadu

1. Maraimalainagar

2. Chingleput

3. Arakonam

(b) (ii) *List of National Exchanges sanctioned but not installed as on 31.3.88.*

1. Gujarat

1. Unjna

2. Kabul

2. Himachal Pradesh

1. Parusanoo

3. Karnataka

1. Gadag

4. Lakshadweep

9. Uttar Pradesh

1. Mirzapur

2. Rampur

3. Modinagar

(c) All the remaining exchanges are planned to be installed during 1988-89.

(d) The programme for the remaining years of 7th Plan is as follows, subject to the requisite demand and availability of equipment/media

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number Planned during 1988-89</i>	<i>Number Planned during 89-90</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	2	8
Assam	NIL	3

1	2	3
Bihar	NIL	2
Gujarat	2	NIL
Haryana	3	NIL
Himachal Pradesh	NIL	13
Jammu & Kashmir	NIL	1
Karnataka	4	3
Kerala	2	2
Madhya Pradesh	5	NIL
Maharashtra	NIL	12
Arunachal Pradesh	1	NIL
Orissa	3	1
Punjab	NIL	16
Rajasthan	2	2
Tamil Nadu	NIL	1
U.P.	3	NIL
West Bengal	2	2

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

From the statement, it appears that the number of telex exchanges planned for installation in 1988-89 is 29 and in the last year of the Plan, it will be 66. I would like to know whether any district headquarters would be given priority among them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Opening of Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh

714. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices opened in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five

Year Plan;

(b) what were the targets; and

(c) the number of post offices proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise, during the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 119 post offices have been opened in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan up to 31-3-1988.

(b) On account of the continuing ban on creation of posts, no targets were laid down during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. However, new post offices have been sanctioned by obtaining relaxation from the ban for specific proposals from the Ministry of Finance.

(c) According to the present assessment, 301 new post offices may be opened in Madhya Pradesh during the remaining two years of the Seventh Plan (1988-89 and 1989-90). The district-wise break-up is as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Number of new post offices likely to be opened during 1988-89 and 1989-90</i>
1	2	3
1.	Surguja	15
2.	Bhind	1
3.	Betul	5
4.	Bilaspur	71
5.	Bhopal	3
6.	Balaghat	3
7.	Chhattarpur	5
8.	Chhindwara	13
9.	Dhar	5
10.	Durg	4
11.	Guna	7
12.	Bastar	3
13.	Jhabua	2

1	2	3
14.	Jabalpur	2
15.	East Nimar	5
16.	Morena	2
17.	Mandsaur	6
18.	Panna	9
19.	Rajgarh	7
20.	Raipur	25
21.	Rewa	18
22.	Rajnandangaon	1
23.	Raigarh	13
24.	Ratlam	1
25.	Sehore	1
26.	Shajapur	1
27.	Sidhi	12
28.	Shahdol	12
29.	Seoni	1
30.	Satna	21
31.	Sagar	2
32.	Tikamgarh	4
33.	Ujjain	2
34.	Vidisha	8
35.	West Nimar	11
TOTAL		301

Discovery of Oil and Gas in Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu

715. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has discovered oil and gas at 'Nannilam' in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu as reported in 'The Hindu' dated 27 March, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of tests made in the Cauvery Basin for the discovery of oil and gas by the ONGC in Tamil Nadu;

(d) the estimated quantity of crude oil and gas which is likely to be available in the Cauvery basin; and

(e) the cumulative expenditure on the activities in the Cauvery basin by the ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During initial testing the well flowed oil and gas at the rate of 150 barrels a day and 2922 cubic metres a day respectively with 1/8" choke.

(c) So far 37 wells have been drilled onshore and 25 offshore in Cauvery Basin. Of these, hydrocarbons were found in 10 wells onland and 7 wells offshore.

(d) As on 1.7.87, a total of 9.40 million tonnes of geological reserves (oil and oil equivalent of gas) have been established in Cauvery basin.

(e) ONGC have spent Rs. 155 crores upto March, 1987, on exploration and development drilling.

Manufacture of Passenger Cars

717. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals to manufacture passenger cars in collaboration with foreign companies during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALARAO): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) The matter is under consideration as part of the new automobile policy being evolved by the Government.

STATEMENT

The details of proposals received for the manufacture of passenger cars with Foreign Collaboration during the last 3 years (1985-87) are as under:—

S. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Collaborator	Model
1.	M/s Premier Automobiles Limited, Bombay.	M/s Nissan Motor Co., Japan	Sunny B-II

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Indian Company</i>	<i>Name of Collaborator</i>	<i>Model</i>
2.	M/s Escorts Limited, New Delhi.	M/s Citron Automobiles, France.	Citron 2 CV
3.	M/s Keraia Commercial Vehicles, Trivandrum.	M/s Fiat, Italy	Small Car
4.	M/s TELCO, Bombay	M/s Honda Motor Co. Japan	Accord
5.	M/s Gujarat Ind. Dev. Corporation, Ahmedabad.	M/s Jeanneau SA, France.	Micro Cars
6.	M/s Hindustan Motors Limited, Calcutta.	M/s Isuzu Motor Co., Japan.	Gemini FF
7.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Limited, Bombay.	M/s Automobile Peugeot, France.	Peugeot 505-D
8.	Shri P.K. Aggarwal, Bombay.	V/o Autoexport Promash-export, Moscow.	VAZ 2121
9.	Shri T.V. Reddy, Hyderabad.	M/s Fiat, Italy	Premio
10.	M/s Vama Motor Wagons, Hyderabad.	M/s Volvo Car, Holland.	Volvo 300
11.	Mrs. Nirlap Kaur, Chandigarh.	M/s Autoexport, Moscow.	Lada Neva
12.	M/s Asian Vehicles New Delhi.	M/s Autoexport, Moscow.	Niva Samara
13.	M/s Sikkim Lada Limited, Gangtok.	M/s Autoexport, Promash-export Moscow.	Lada-2121
14.	M/s Bajaj Tempo Limited, Pune.	M/s Daihatsu Motor Co. Japan.	Charade
15.	Shri Raunaq Singh, New Delhi.	M/s BMW, West Germany	—

Allotment of quarters to Postal Civil Wing Staff

*718. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether quarters are not being allotted to Postal Civil Wing Staff on the plea that Telecom. Department has not surrendered the quota of quarters meant for Civil Wing Staff;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to ensure that Postal Civil Wing Staff get allotment of quarters early;

(c) whether the Department of Posts did not settle this issue at the time of bifurcation of P & T Department into two separate departments and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many quarters, category-wise, have been allotted to Postal Civil Wing Staff after bifurcation of P & T Department?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The Department of Posts has settled the issue regarding allotment of quarters to Postal Civil Wing Staff after bifurcation.

(d) The number of quarters category-wise, allotted to Postal Civil Wing Staff after bifurcation of P & T Department are furnished below:—

1	2
Type-I	20
Type-II	32
Type-III	44

1	2
Type-IV	33
Type-V	1
TOTAL	130

[Translation]

Enumeration of Small Industrial Units

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

(a) whether Government have fixed any target for enumerating small industrial units in the country;

(b) if so, the level of industries included in this enumeration by Government; and

(c) the time limit fixed by Government for this enumeration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALARAO): (a) and (b). The Government have approved in principle a scheme to conduct All India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units registered with State/U.T. Directorates of Industries upto 31.3.1987 and falling under the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO).

(c) After the project is taken up, enumeration of small scale units by State and Union Territory Governments is likely to take a minimum period of six months. The entire project including data collection, processing through computer and preparation of the report is expected to take about three years.

*[English]***Mineral based Industries in Bihar**

723. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several districts of Bihar are very rich in mineral deposits;

(b) whether these districts are industrially backward; and

(c) if so, the action being taken or proposed to start mineral based industries in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Some of these districts have been identified as Centrally backward.

(c) Industrialisation of a specific district/area is primarily the concern of the State Government concerned. However, the Central Government is assisting the State Governments in industrialisation of industrially backward areas identified by the Central Government by way of various incentives and concessions. These industrially backward areas are entitled to graded Central Investment Subsidy. These districts are also entitled to concessional finance facilities from All India Term Lending Institutions, priority in grant of licences, tax concessions etc.

Requirement of Power

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

(a) the State-wise requirement of power at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the present capacity of power generation in each State;

(c) whether there is a wide gap between demand and production of power in some of the States; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to reduce the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The estimated State-wise requirement of power at the end of the Seventh Plan is given in Statement-I below.

(b) The power generation capacity installed in each State is given in Statement-II below.

(c) and (d). There is a gap between the demand and supply of power in some States. The measures taken to reduce the gap include expediting the commissioning of on-going projects, installation of short gestation projects, maximising generation from existing capacity, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

STATEMENT-I*Statewise requirement of power at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.*

<i>State</i>	<i>Energy Requirement (Million Units) At Bus bars)</i>	<i>Peak Load (MW)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Haryana	7984	1696
Himachal Pradesh	1311	295
Jammu & Kashmir	2737	598
Punjab	14321	2774
Rajasthan	12520	2325
Uttar Pradesh	25053	5251
Chandigarh	568	112
Delhi	7586	1423
Goa	607	138
Gujarat	19023	3515
Madhya Pradesh	16485	2877
Maharashtra	36205	6394
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	105	21
Daman & Diu	49	11
Andhra Pradesh	20497	3573
Karnataka	17073	3041
Kerala	6850	1418
Tamil Nadu	20414	3954
Pondicherry	488	103
Bihar	11529	2248

1	2	3
Orissa	11136	1956
Sikkim	70	20.6
West Bengal	13348	2416
Arunachal Pradesh	64.7	21
Assam	2178	475
Manipur	171.7	54
Meghalaya	236	64
Mizoram	88	42
Nagaland	105	29
Tripura	197.2	50
Andaman & Nicobar	51.3	16.3
Lakshadweep	7.5	2.21

STATEMENT			
		1	2
(A) The power generation capacity installed in the States as on 31.3.1988.			
States	Capacity (MW)		
1	2		
Uttar Pradesh	4564.00	Rajasthan	1241.69
Punjab	2670.90	Chandigarh	2.00
Jammu & Kashmir	209.54	Delhi	416.60
Haryana	1569.32	Maharashtra	7272.22
Himachal Pradesh	153.32	Gujarat	3861.83
		Madhya Pradesh	3042.16
		Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.90
		Andhra Pradesh	3614.44

1	2
Karnataka	2529.80
Tamil Nadu	3299.83
Kerala	1476.50
Lakshadweep	2.77
Bihar	1594.43
West Bengal	2619.38
Orissa	1394.42
DVC	1841.50
Sikkim	17.79
Assam	507.19
Manipur	24.29
Meghalaya	133.76
Nagaland	5.37
Tripura	32.15
Arunachal Pradesh	19.23
Mizoram	17.67

(b) In addition, the installed power generation capacity in the Central Sector is about 11,618 MW, and in the Private Sector about 2133 MW.

Letter of Intent to set up Caprolactum Unit at Rourkela

* 728. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Promotion

and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) has applied for grant of a letter of intent to set up a Caprolactum production unit at Rourkela;

(b) if so, the cost of the project and its production capacity;

(c) whether the letter of intent has been granted to IPICOL to set up the unit; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to expedite the process?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project cost indicated in the application is Rs. 270.00 crores and the capacity envisaged is 50,000 TPA of Caprolactam and 1,16,000 TPA of Ammonia Sulphate (bye-product).

(c) and (d). Discussions have been held by the Government with the Government of Orissa regarding setting up of this project. Decision on such projects are taken on techno-economic considerations

Branch line of HBJ Pipeline to Maharashtra

* 730. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has requested Union Government to re-examine the feasibility of erecting a branch line from the Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline to supply gas to fertilizer plants in Vidarbha and other areas in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has since been taken in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIBRAHMDUTT): (a) In 1985 the Government of Maharashtra had suggested that the HBJ Pipeline be taken along the Central railway route or a branch line be constructed to supply gas to fertiliser plants in Vidarbha and other areas in Maharashtra State.

(b) to (d). This was considered by Government and not found feasible.

Damage to communication system in Andhra Pradesh

*731. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated damage to the communication system in Andhra Pradesh due to natural calamities during the past year;

(b) the nature of the damage;

(c) whether Government have repaired the whole communication system;

(d) if so, how much communication system has been repaired so far; and

(e) the expenditure Government had to incur on repairs?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

1. There were extensive damages and interruptions in communication systems in certain districts of Andhra Pradesh due to cyclones and floods during October/November 1987.

— Services were affected in 27 exchanges in October 1987 and in 106 exchanges in November 1987.

— Services were affected to 621 telephones in October and 4268 telephones in November 1987.

— Exchanges failed due to Power failure.

— Local and trunk lines were damaged due to gale winds.

2. All the communications have been restored.

3. An expenditure of about Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been incurred in repair and restoration of communications.

[Translation]

Telecast of Sansad Samachar

*732. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received for changing the time of 'Sansad Samachar' and to telecast it at 19.30 hours;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to include the telecasting of 'Sansad Samachar' in the morning programmes of Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

Revitalisation of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.

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

(a) the measures taken by Government to revitalise the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. and with what results;

(b) whether Government propose to wind up this Corporation or to give it to some private parties; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to rehabilitate the workers/employees of this Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENKALA RAO): (a) Apart from appointment of functional Directors on the Board, Government have taken steps to revitalise the Corporation by way of modernisation, renewal/replacement of obsolete machinery etc. With better management and control the production and sales performance has nearly doubled in 1987-88 compared to that in 1986-87.

(b) and (c). The Government have not taken any decision in this regard.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exploration schemes costing of ONGC more than rupees ten crores

7350. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development schemes costing above rupees ten crores for oil and gas separately currently being carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) the cost of each scheme with details of development work undertaken/to be undertaken under it including field name, contractors' name and likely completion date and likely increase in production;

(c) the confirmed and unconfirmed reserves of oil and gas separately in each field under development; and

(d) the annual output of oil and gas separately in each field if already in production alongwith further development and the schemes proposed for field development in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) The following fields are under development:

South Bassein

Bombay High
(including North,
South, BH-25 and
BH-22 etc.)

B-131

B-57

Panna

Heera

As on 1.1.87, the geological reserves of oil in these fields were estimated at 2858 million tonnes and that of gas 936695.1 million cubic metres.

Cambay Basin
(excluding
Gandhar)

Gandhar

(d) The approximate present annual rate of production from the fields already in production is as under:—

Upper Assam

Oil (MMT/Yr.)

Gas (MMm3/yr.)

Bombay High

18.575

8360

Panna

0.062

25

Heera

1.810

615

Cambay Basin
(excluding
Gandhar)

4 738

970

Gandhar

0.219

115

Upper Assam

2.745

585

Other schemes proposed are development of BH-22, B-131, B 57, BH-25 structure and South Bassein field.

STATEMENT

ONGC plan to undertake the following projects

No.	Scheme	Total cost Rs./Crores			Work to be Undertaken	Production increase
		1	2	3		
1					4	5
1.	Development of B-57 structure	75.73			Drilling of production wells Installation of platforms and connected facilities.	Additional oil production of 1.53 million tonnes over a period of 10 years.
2.	Development of B-31 structure	52.14			— Do —	Additional oil production of 0.881 million tonnes over a period of 12 years.
3.	Development of BH-22 structure	76.49			— Do —	Additional oil production of 2.25 million tonnes over a period of 11 years.
4.	Development of BH-25 structure	74.96			— Do —	Additional oil production of 2.12 million tonnes over a period of 12 years.
5.	Development of Panna field	571.43			Installation of eight well platform and drilling of production wells.	Additional recovery of oil 12.66 million tonnes upto 2010-11.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gandhar Development Phase-I	326.68	Development drilling and oil process facilities etc.	Production of oil of 0.64 MTPA and 16.26 lakh cubic metres of gas per day.
7.	Heera Phase-II	617.38	One well cum process platform, four well platforms, drilling of wells and other connected facilities.	Production of oil of 18.53 million tonnes upto 2000.
8.	Gas Lift facilities for Bombay High	561.30	Gas Lift platform and pipeline not work etc.	Additional oil recovery of 49.38 million tonnes upto 2000.

Details of Development Schemes currently being undertaken

No.	Scheme	Scope	Total Cost Rs. Crs.	Work Under- taken	Contractor name	Completion date	Likely increase in production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	South Bassein field dev. Ph. I	Production of gas	612.22	Installation of one process plat. and 2 well plat.	HHI-Korea/ MII, Dubai	March 1987 (Completed)	Production of 10 MMm ³ gas
2.	South Bassein field dev. Ph. II	—do—	246.48	Installation of process plat-form complex and two well platforms	Snam Pro-gatti/MI, Dubai	March 1989 Well plat. completed and work on process complex in progress	Addl. production of 10MMm ³ gas/day
3.	Addl. Oil Recovery plan of Bombay High South	Additional oil production	781.54	Installation of one process and 12 infill platforms	HHI, Korea/ Samsung/ Korea/MI, Dubai/HSL	April, 1989 10 platforms completed and work on process complex and 2 well plat-forms in progress	Addl. oil production of 53.09 million tonnes upto 2007.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Addl. Dev. pf Bombay High North	To obtain Addl. 218.12 oil production		Installation of 5 well platforms etc.	MDL	April, 1989 Work in progress	Addl. oil production of 11.28 million tonnes.
5.	Cambay Basin Dev. Project	To obtain Addl. 700.90 production of oil and gas		Dev. pf Cambay basin	ONGC/ Essar	March, 1990 work in pro- gress	Addl. Production of 12.56 MMT of oil & 1.31 billion M3 of gas during 1984-2000.
6.	Gas Sweetening plant (phase-I)	Desulpherisa - 264.64 tion of gas		Work on various sub- systems in completion stage.	KTI, USA	March, 1988	—
7.	Gas Sweetening Plant (Phase-II)	Expansion of facilities for sour gas processing	204.65	Contracts for major work package except SRU & SBM awarded	Samsung, Korea and others	June, 1989	—
8.	C2-C3	Production of C2-C3	135.22	Order placed on 30-1-88	M/s. NKK Japan & Chapman Industries, USA.	November, 1989	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Gas Turbine in Eastern Region	Power generation	36.03	Order placed on 12.2.88	HAL	April, 1989	—

HHI = Hyundai Heavy Industries Corporation, South Korea

MMI = Mc Dermott Inc. International, USA

KTI = Kinetic Technology International, USA

MDL = Mazagon Docks Limited

HSL = Hindustan Shipyard Limited

HAL = Hindustan Aeronautical Limited

NKK = Nippon Kokan K.K., Japan

Settlements of Accounts Between ONGC and Suppliers of Woolen Cloth

7351. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8th December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4694 regarding the settlement of accounts between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and suppliers of woollen cloth and state:

(a) the progress made so far for settlement of accounts;

(b) whether the details of supplies have been received from the supplier in Kanpur;

(c) whether the ONGC has since received the samples for further supplies to be made from next year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The accounts of M/s. Cawnpore Woolen Mills (CWM) have been settled to the extent of supplies made to ONGC Dehradun. As regards the accounts for the supplies made to regional offices of ONGC, the same shall be finalised after verification of the details furnished by the company.

The Accounts of M/s. O.C.M. Amritsar could not be settled because of a civil suit filed by them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Letters of Intent for Nylon Industrial Yarn

7335. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to

state:

(a) whether new companies rushed into getting letters of intent for nylon industrial yarn before 1985;

(b) whether none of these new companies has taken any effective steps and yet they are seeking renewal of their letters of intent; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant any further extension to letters of intent which are over three years old and were granted under old policies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) Some application were received for the manufacture of Nylon Industrial Yarn/tyre cord during 1983, 1984 and 1985 and on this basis, two letters of intent were issued during 1985.

(b) and (c). Requests for extension of the validity period of letters of intent are considered on merits taking into account the progress made in their implementation.

[Translation]

Cadre-wise seniority list of employees of Sales outlets of KVIC

7353. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 November, 1983 to Unstarred Question No. 301 regarding Seniority List of employees of Sales Outlets of KVIC and state:

(a) whether the cadre-wise Seniority List of the employees of all the Sales Outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Commissions has been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has had an adverse

effect on the promotion of employees; and

(d) the time by which this List is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Cadre-wise seniority list of all the employees of sales outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Commission except that of Account-III and Cashiers in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi, has been finalised. The seniority lists in the case of Account-III and cashiers is expected to be completed shortly. Promotional prospect of the employees of KVIC have not been adversely affected on this account.

[English]

Increase In Cost of Production of Coal

7354. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of massive investments, import of technology and equipment and wage increases neither productivity has increased nor the cost of production come down in the country's coal industry since its nationalisation;

(b) whether there is a general complaint that the coal prices had been raised far too often but they had been outplaced by production costs;

(c) whether after nationalisation, the production level which was under the private sector has been achieved; and

(d) if not, what further steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) After nationalisation of coal mines, the productivity in terms of output per manshift (OMS) had increased over the years. The OMS during 1975-76 in Coal India Limited was 0.66 tonne and during the year 1987-88 it has risen to 1.08 tonnes (Provisional). However, the cost of production has increased mainly due to rise in the cost of inputs, increase in the wage bill, higher incidence of depreciation and interest charges etc.

(b) There have been complaints, in general, that the prices of coal have been revised several times after nationalisation of coal mines. However, such revisions had been necessitated mainly on account of increase in the cost of production due to increase in the cost of inputs such as timber, explosives, petrol, oil and lubricant (POL), higher incidence of depreciation and interest charges etc. and were inescapable.

(c) and (d) The coal production by Coal India Limited has been increasing and during the year 1987-88, the production was 159.06 million tonnes (Provisional) as against a target of 158.00 million tonnes.

Concerted efforts are being made to maintain accelerated growth of production to meet the future requirements.

Profit/loss by Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.

7355. SHRI MULAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the mills under the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. are working at a profit;

(b) the details of profit/loss of each of the mills under the Hindustan Paper Corpo-

ration Ltd;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether any modernisation/expansion is proposed in any of the mills; and

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO):

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). No. Sir. The net loss incurred by the units and subsidiaries of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. in the last three years are as follows:

Unity/Subsidiary	(Rs. in crores)					
	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88 (Provisional)	
Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam, Kerala.	(—)	0.99	(—)	4.93	(—)	1.62
Mandya National Paper Mills, Belagula, Karnataka.	(—)	5.32	(—)	5.83	(—)	6.64
Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company, Tuli, Nagaland.	(—)	23.07	(—)	23.19	(—)	21.02
Nowgoan Paper Mill, Nowgong Assam.	(—)	22.47	(—)	49.58	(—)	41.74

(c) and (d). Government have approved a rehabilitation and modernisation scheme, which is under implementations, for the Mandya National Paper Mills, Mysore, at a cost of Rs. 18.43 crores for increasing the installed capacity from 16,500 to 18,200 TPA.

Programmes Telecast on National Network

7356. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total duration of programmes telecast on National network during the last

three year, year-wise, in various languages other than Hindi and English; duration on National Network;

(c) whether there is any demand for allocation of more time to various languages; and

(d) if so, the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). A state-
ment is given below.

(c) and (d). Requests are received from time to time from viewers to increase the duration of programmes in various Regional languages. However, keeping in view the constraints regarding availability of total

telecast time in the National Network, it has not been possible to increase the duration of programmes in regional languages in the National Network.

STATEMENT

Language-wise break up of National Programme

Language	Year 1985			Year 1986			Year 1987		
	Duration In Mts.	%age	Duration In Mts.	%age	Duration In Mts.	%age	Duration In Mts.	%age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Urdu	426	1.0	674	1.2	408	0.7			
Assamese	39	—	34	0.1	88	0.1			
Bengali	179	0.4	133	0.2	211	0.4			
Kashmiri	9	—	—	—	66	0.1			
Kannada	60	0.1	127	0.2	154	0.3			
Gujarati	26	—	50	0.1	60	0.1			
Malayalam	51	0.1	81	0.1	77	0.1			
Marathi	22	—	40	0.1	58	0.1			
Oriya	47	—	107	0.2	47	0.1			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjabi	177	0.4	91	0.2	299	0.1
Tamil	78	0.2	144	0.3	131	0.2
Telugu	81	0.2	101	0.2	177	0.3
Foreign Language	—	—	—	—	113	0.2
No Language Programme	2493	6.0	2581	4.5	3408	6.0
Other Indian Language	55	0.1	49	—	64	1.0
Miscellaneous	103	0.2	826	1.5	2194	3.7
TOTAL	3846	8.7	5038	8.9	7555	13.5

Soft Drink Companies

7357. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the international soft drink companies which have approached Union Government and State Governments to allow them to establish their plants/units in India;

(b) the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) whether any State Governments have approached Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the names of those States and the action taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Under the prescribed procedure, applications for the grant of foreign collaboration are required to be made by the Indian entrepreneurs to the Ministry of Industry. During the last three years, one application was received from M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited for approval for a joint venture with one of the Tata companies and Pepsico Incorporated of USA for the manufacture of various processed foods and soft drink concentrates in the State of Punjab. The State Government of Punjab have supported the proposal. A final decision has not

yet been taken by the Government on this application.

Production of Silica

7358. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirement of Silica for use in many products;

(b) the quantity of Silica produced indigenously annually;

(c) the quantity of Silica imported annually to meet the demand and from which country it is being imported; and

(d) the steps being taken to establish more units to manufacture Silica in the country to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). At present only one grade of Silica known as precipitated Silica is being manufactured in the country and its annual production is estimated to be around 3500 tonnes. According to Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD), the current annual requirement of Precipitated Silica for different industrial uses is estimated to be 5000 tonnes.

(c) The current import figures of various grades of Silica are not available as per Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India. However, import figures of various grades of Silica, other than natural, for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 were as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Countries from where imported</i>
1	2	3
1982-83	1,104 tonnes	Germany, USA, UK,
1983-84	2,914 tonnes	Japan etc.

(d). In order to encourage indigenous production of different grades of Silica, other than those reserved for small scale sector, the Government have approved two projects in the organised sector in the recent past.

[*Translation*]

Applications for LPG Agencies in Uttar Pradesh

7359. CHOWDHARY AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Uttar Pradesh where applications for opening of LPG agencies have been pending for a long time;

(b) the time by which Government propose to dispose of all such cases; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to open a gas agency at Nahtaur in Bijnor district?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The names of location in U P for LPG distributorships in respect of which applications have been pending for over a year after the advertisement are given below in the statement.

(b) and (c). Considering the overall arrears of work, relating to all States/Union Territories in its jurisdiction, pending with the Oil Selection Board (North) caused also by the fact of this Board not being operational from July, 1986 to May, 1987, it does not seem feasible to indicate a time limit by which the above cases pertaining to Uttar Pradesh including that of Nahtaur in Bijnor District will be disposed of by DSB (North).

Statement

S. No. Location

1 2

1. Najibabad
2. Sherkot
3. Ayodhya
4. Sandila
5. Mubarakpur
6. Jahangirabad
7. Bisalpur
8. Nehtaur
9. Karwi/Chitrakut Dham
10. Atrauli
11. Biswan
12. Padrauna
13. Laharpur
14. Shahabad
15. Mangalur
16. Khekra
17. Bindki
18. Rudauli
19. Puranpur
20. Debai
21. Renukoet

1	2
22.	Gaura Barhaj
23.	Sikandara Rao
24.	Shikarpur
25.	Bilaspur (Rampur)
26.	Gulhothi
27.	Kosikalan
28.	Babina
29.	Kanpur (2 Distributorships)
30.	Agra (2 Distributorships)
31.	Budaun
32.	Kakrala
33.	Tanda
34.	Jabalpur
35.	Akbarpur
36.	Orai
37.	Shamli
38.	Baghpat
39.	Varanasi (2 Distributorships)
40.	Roorkee
41.	Meerut
42.	Noida
43.	Rai Bareilly
44.	Chandausi

1	2
45.	Moradabad
46.	Bareilly
47.	Kalpi

[English]

Target for Setting up of Thermal and Hydel Projects

7360. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed during the Seventh Five Year Plan for setting up thermal and hydroelectric projects;

(b) the target so far achieved;

(c) whether the target will be fulfilled during the remaining period of the current Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (d). The target for setting up of 22245 MW additional capacity during the 7th Five Year Plan was fixed. In the first three years, about 11829 MW capacity has been added. In the Mid-Term Review conducted recently by the Planning Commission, it has been stated that the target for capacity addition during the 7th Plan will be fulfilled.

Shortage of Power in States

7361. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the shortage of power was experienced in each State including the Union Territory of Delhi during the years 1986 and 1987;

(b) the main reasons for this shortage;

(c) the prospects of availability of power, State-wise, including the Union Territory of Delhi, during the coming summer; and

(d) what efforts, if any, are being made/visualised to meet this power shortage so that adequate and uninterrupted power is made available in each State including the Union Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Available information State-wise and Union Territory-wise indicating the shortage of power during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below in the statement-I below.

(b) The power shortage is mainly on account of demand for power outstripping the availability. During 1987-88, the position was further aggravated on account of wide-spread drought in hydel generation and on the other hand increased the agricultural requirement.

(c) The anticipated position regarding requirement and availability of power during April '88 to June '88 is given in Statement -II below.

(d) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new capacity, optimum utilisation of existing capacity, implementing short gestation projects, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

STATEMENT—I

<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>1986-87 (%) shortage</i>	<i>1987-88 (%) shortage</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Chandigarh	7.2	0.2
Delhi	0	1.6
Haryana	13.4	13.3
Himachal Pradesh	0.3	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	11.4	11.1
Punjab incl. NFF	4.1	6.6
Rajasthan	7.9	10.9
Uttar Pradesh	14.9	16.6

91	Written Answers	APRIL 19, 1988	Written Answers	92
1		2		3
<i>NORTHERN REGION</i>		9.5		11.3
Gujarat		3.4		4.1
Madhya Pradesh		0.0		3.9
Maharashtra incl. Goa		6.5		6.0
<i>WESTERN REGION</i>		4.2		4.9
Andhra Pradesh		0.		11.7
Karnataka		26.9		30.6
Kerala		7.6		15.3
Tamil Nadu		8.6		10.7
<i>SOUTHERN REGION</i>		11.0		16.9
Bihar		26.9		18.6
Damodar Valley Corpn.		16.2		8.5
Orissa		24.0		17.4
West Bengal		8.7		7.1
<i>EASTERN REGION</i>		17.7		12.2
<i>NORTH-EASTERN REGION</i>		6.2		4.8
All India		9.4		10.9

STATEMENT—II

Anticipated Power Supply Position from April, 1988 to June, 1988

(Figures in MU net)

<i>Region/State/System</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Deficit (-) Surplus (+)</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Northern Region				
Chandigarh	120	120	0	0.0%

(Figures in MU net)

<i>Region/State/System</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Deficit (-) Surplus (+)</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Delhi	1725	1696	29	1.7%
Haryana	1655	1684	(+) 29	+ 1.8%
Himachal Pradesh	265	265	0	0.0%
Jammu & Kashmir	560	511	49	8.8%
Punjab incl. NFF	3095	3571	(+) 476	+15.4%
Rajasthan	2140	1882	258	12.1%
Uttar Pradesh	6230	5579	651	10.4%
Total (N.R.) WESTERN REGION	15790	15308	482	3.1%
Gujarat	4565	4348	217	4.8%
Madhya Pradesh	3560	3216	344	9.7%
Maharashtra	7810	7777	33	0.4%
Goa	130	130	0	0.0%
Total (W.R.) SOUTHERN REGION	16065	15471	594	3.7%
Andhra Pradesh	4165	3119	1046	25.1%
Karnataka	3925	2066	1859	47.4%
Kerala	1555	1215	340	21.9%
Tamil Nadu	4345	4124	221	4.9%
Total (S.R.) Eastern Region	14190	10724	3466	24.4%
Bihar	1280	982	298	23.3%
D.V.C.	1820	1601	219	12.0%

(Figures in MU net)

<i>Region/State/System</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Deficit (-) Surplus (+)</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Orissa	1650	1134	516	31.3%
West Bengal	2349	2269	80	3.4%
Total (E.R.)	7099	5986	1113	15.7%
N. Eastern Region	530	629	(+) 99	+ 18.7%
ALL—INDIA	53674	48118	5556	10.4%

Decentralisation of Functions of Office of Registrar of Newspapers

7362. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Newspapers, New-Delhi has to deal with all the problem of about 21,000 periodicals;

(b) if so, whether the centralisation of licensing, release of newsprint quota and other work creates difficulties for small district newspapers spread throughout the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to decentralise these functions in the interest of freedom of expression?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing arrangements are quite satisfactory. There are certain functions like title clearance and newsprint allocation which can be more efficiently discharged in a centralised manner.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration. However, a scheme has been included in the 7th Five Year Plan to strengthen branches of RNI at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Import of car Telephones

7363. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on the import of car telephone system and the places where this has been installed;

(b) the earnings from the car telephones and its demand potential in the near future in the various metropolitan cities and elsewhere;

(c) the steps being taken to import the car telephone technology and develop the same in the country; and

(d) the plans being formulated for its indigenous production in 1988-89 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Mobile telephone system has been installed in Delhi only. It

was installed on an experimental basis and it is of older version. The total expenditure incurred was about Rs. 1.25 crores.

(b) Earnings of Mobile Telephone system, working in Delhi for the period April 87 to February 88 is Rs. 16.56 lakhs approx. At present 77 Mobile Telephones are working in Delhi and 240 are on the waiting list as on 31.3.88. Mobile Radio System of Cellular type with an initial capacity of 1200 lines, is proposed for Bombay. Demand potential for other cities has not yet been worked out.

(c) and (d). First Cellular Mobile Radio Telephone system, which is proposed to be installed at Bombay, will be imported. Based on experience gained at Bombay, the decision about import/local development of technology will be taken.

Licences for setting up of Industries in Karnataka

7364. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of licences given for setting up major, medium and small scale industries in Karnataka during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the progress made by these industries so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Small scale industrial undertakings are exempted from obtaining industrial licences. Medium industrial undertakings having investment in fixed assets upto Rs. 5 crores are also exempted from industrial licensing subject to certain conditions.

The number of industrial licences issued during the first three years of Seventh

Five Year Plan for setting up of industries covered by the scheme of industrial licensing in Karnataka are indicated below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Industrial Licences issued.</i>
1985-86	63
1986-87	43
1987-88	37

These industrial licences have been issued for setting up industries included in the First Schedule of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951

Out of the 143 industrial licences granted during the last three financial years, 34 industrial licences were for 'carry-on-business. Since, it generally takes about three to four years for an industrial project to fructify, the remaining 109 industrial licences would be at various stages of implementation.

Allocation for Exploration and Research Work in the Seventh Plan

7365. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the allocation in the Seventh Five Year Plan made for the Petroleum Sector for exploration and research work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): Out of the original Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 9702.67 crores for ONGC and Oil India Limited, the allocation made for exploration and research work are as follows:

	(Rs./crores)
Exploration (surveys and exploratory Drilling)	2856.17
Research & Development including institutes	166.11
	3022.28

Electronic Telephone Exchange in Bihar

7366. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Trunk Calls, and the revenue earned thereof are comparatively higher in Biharsharif Telephone Exchange than in the exchanges of Dumka, Purnea and Sitamarhi in Bihar;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of the revenue earned from Trunk Calls in the aforesaid exchanges; and

(c) the reasons for provision of electronic exchanges for Dumka, Purnea and Sitamarhi but strowger automatic exchange for Bihar sharif?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the unit and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Branch Post Offices in Tribal Areas

7367. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether branch post offices opened in tribal areas are facing loss due to less transactions;

(b) the number of such post offices which are facing loss due to less transaction;

(c) whether the posts of delivery agents have been withdrawn in all the branch post offices facing loss; and

(d) if not, in how many cases this has been withdrawn in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). All branch post offices in tribal areas are maintained with a specific provision for loss up to Rs. 4800 per post office per annum.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In 31 offices the post of extra-departmental delivery agent was withdrawn so as to restrict the loss to the Permissible limit.

Opening of PIB Office at Calicut

7368. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open an office of the Press Information Bureau at Calicut in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Writing Off of Loans of Public Sector Undertakings

7369. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector undertakings whose loans have been written off and the amount so written off during the last five years;

(b) the amount likely to be written off during 1 March, 1988 to 31 December, 1990; and

(c) the details of losses incurred by these undertakings during the last three years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGALA RAO): (a) The names of the public sector undertakings under Industry Ministry whose loans have been decided to be written off are given indicating the respective amount.

<i>Enterprises</i>	<i>Amount of loans decided to be written off (Rs. in crores)</i>
1. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	108.94
2. Jessop & Co. Ltd.	52.21
3. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	41.57
4. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	8.38
5. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	4.34
6. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	3.66

(b) It is not possible to speculate for the future period.

(c) Details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Enterprises	(Rs. in crores)		
	Losses Incurred		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	10.77	12.30	Profit
2. Jessop & Co. Ltd.	12.68	1.98	0.96
3. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	5.88	12.14	6.78

1	2	3	4
4. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	5.93	6.98	15.00
5. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	1.49	4.09	Profit
6. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	3.47	0.43	5.21

The losses registered by these companies in the last five years as shown above arose out of crippling loan burden high input cost, low capacity utilisation etc.

Issue of public Bonds by ONGC in Swiss Capital Market

7370. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has issued its public bonds in the Swiss capital market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). ONGC had issued listed Public Bonds in Swiss France Capital Market for 150 million Swiss Francs with the guarantee of the Government of India. The issue has a 10 Year maturity period and carries an interest rate of 5.375% per annum. Response to the issue has been very good and the Bonds have been fully subscribed.

Complaint by IDPL Regarding Low Prices of Tetracycline

7371. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited had complained to Government regarding low prices of tetracycline capsules offered by the small scale industries to DGS&D;

(b) the details of the complaint;

(c) whether any enquiry had been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Production of Erythromycin

7372. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of basic producers of Erythromycin in the country, their installed capacity and production during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have verified the claim that one of the major manufactur-

ers cannot produce TIOC in their process of manufacture and are falsely claiming the same; and

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO)

(c) if so, the justification of higher customs duty on import of TIOC?

(a) Details to the extent available are given below:-

Name of Company/ Item of manufacture	A/C Unit	Licensed Capacity	Production		
			1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
A. Erythromycin Stearate					
Themis Pharmaceuticals	T	40*	0.63	16.1	14.8
IDPL	T	36*	—	—	0.20
B. Erythromycin Estolate					
Themis Pharmaceuticals	T	40*	9.48	7.11	6.10
Alembic Chemical	T	50	9.00	27.76	21.05
IDPL	T	36*	—	—	—
Standard Pharmaceuticals	T	50	—	0.51	—

*Overall Capacity for Erythromycin stearate and Estolate.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

letters of intent to set up industries in Gadchiroli district, have acquired land there so far;

(c). Customs duty on TIOC is kept high in order to encourage basic stage production of Erythromycin.

(b) whether there is also such provision that after getting the letters of intent, they are required to set up industries in the same district and not elsewhere;

[Translation]

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

Setting up of Industries in Maharashtra

7373. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 561 regarding setting up of industries in Gadchiroli in Maharashtra and state:

(d) whether Union Government propose to set up any big industry in the said 'no industry' district; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

(a) the number of undertaking out of the five undertakings which had been issued

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Moni-

toring of the progress of implementation of letters of intent/industrial licences issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 is usually done by the Ministry/Department administratively concerned with the industry in question and State Govt. Out of the 5 parties/undertakings who were granted letters of intent during the period 1985 to 1987 for setting up industries in Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra, one undertaking viz. M/s. K.D.B. Industries Ltd. (Mr. R.C. Bagrodia) is reported to have purchased land at village Illure, Tehsil Chamroshi for setting up their unit for manufacture of extensible craft paper. Similar details in respect of the remaining 4 undertakings are not available.

(b) and (c). The holders of letters of intent/industrial licences are required to set up industries at the locations specified in the respective letters of intent/industrial licences. However, if any request is received from the holder of a letter of intent/industrial licence for change in the location of the proposed project, the same is considered in accordance with the locational policy in vogue.

(d) and (e). At present, no such industrial licence application from any Central Government undertaking is pending consideration.

[English]

Shortage of coal, rail wagons, power etc. in Karnataka

7374. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of coal, rail wagons, power and immovability of both raw and finished products and drought conditions have affected various industries in Karnataka particularly during the last three quarters (upto-date); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). According to the Index of Industrial Production compiled by CSO, the rate of growth of industrial production during April-December, 1987 was 9.7 per cent as compared to 7.1 per cent during the same period of last year. CSO does not compile statewide monthly index of industrial production. Also, this Ministry does not maintain statewide information on industrial production.

Customs Duty on 2-Cyanopyrazino

7375. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any representation from the small scale sector units for reduction in customs duty on 2-Cyanopyrazine;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that customs duty on PMCA and PDCA which is being used by large units, has been reduced with the result that these large units are importing the intermediate from Japan at high price;

(d) whether the reduction in customs duty on 2-Cyanopyrazine would result in making Pyrazinamide cheaper; and

(e) if so, whether the customs duty on 2-Cyanopyrazine would be reduced and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b), (d) and (e). The case of custom duty reduction on 2-Cyanopyrazine is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The custom duty on PMCA and PDCA has been reduced to 90% and valorem. The details of import of these intermediates are not readily available.

Project for Development of Telecommunications System

7376. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have posed any project for development of telecommunications system to the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions offered; and

(c) the final outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The 9th Telecom. Project was posed to the World Bank in the year 1983-84. The Project was finally approved in June 1987 for US \$ 345 Million for improvement and modernisation of Telecom. facilities with special emphasis for Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The loans provides for procurement of:—

- i) Underground Telephone Cable.
- ii) Digital Microwave System.
- iii) Optical Fibre Cable System.
- iv) Digital Coaxial System.
- v) Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) Systems.
- vi) Digital Earth Stations.
- vii) Packet Switched Data Network.
- viii) Frequency Division Multi-plex

(FDM) and Hyper Group Translating equipment (HGTE).

ix) Training Equipment; and

x) Consultancy services.

The salient terms and conditions of the loan are:-

- a) Procurement of goods and services will be in accordance with international bidding procedure and guidelines for procurement prescribed by the World Bank.
- b) DOT will lend US \$ 98 million to MTNL (Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.) after executing a subsidiary loan agreement with MTNL.
- c) Closing date for utilisation is 31.12.92.
- d) Repayment will commence from 15.11.1992. The loan is to be paid semi-annually in instalments of 11.5 million dollars till 15.11.2007.
- e) Payment of interest will be at rates specified by Bank from time to time.

Engineering Industry Modernisation Fund

7377. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Confederation of Engineering Industry has complained about delay in creating the proposed engineering industry modernisation fund;

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

(c) whether engineering industry in India is finding little/shares for itself in the capital goods being ordered by various industries for this modernisation; and

(d) if so, steps taken to correct this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). No, Sir. Confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI) has never complained about any delay in creating the proposed engineering industry modernisation fund. According to CEI, they had only made a suggestion to the Government in this regard.

Foreign Collaborations

7378. DR.DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign collaborations approved by Government during 1985-1986 and 1987.

(b) which of them involves more than one crore rupees; and

(c) how far these collaborations help to boost Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government has approved 1024, 957 and 853 foreign collaboration proposals in the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively. The details of approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of foreign collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly new

letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

(b) There are different types of foreign collaborations which involve lumpsum technical know-how fees, royalty and foreign equity participation. Royalty is expressed as a percentage of sales value, while foreign equity participation is a percentage of paid up capital. It would not, therefore, be possible to identify the number of collaborations which involve more than Rs. one crore.

(c) These tie-ups are sanctioned on the basis of felt needs in areas of production technology, import substitution and export promotion, thereby contributing to industrial production.

New Policy on Cigarettes

7379. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether big cigarette manufacturers are benefited due to the new policy on cigarettes; and

(b) the retail prices of each brand of cigarettes manufacturer-wise before and after the introduction of the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) No study has been conducted to ascertain whether the rational system of levying excise duty based on the length of the cigarettes introduced in previous year has resulted in increased profitability to the manufacturers.

(b) Prices of various brands of cigarette are not centrally maintained as there is no statutory control on prices of cigarettes.

Increase in Cigarette Prices

7380. SRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of most of the brands of cigarettes have been increased recently

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;
and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The prices of various brands of cigarettes are not centrally maintained. The cigarette manufacturing companies have reported a slight increase in the retail prices of cigarette, attributing it to the change in the excise duty structure and levy of special excise duty. There is no statutory control on prices of cigarettes and it is not considered essential to bring the industry under statutory price control.

Heavy Industries

7382. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy industries in the country;

(b) the number of these industries in private and public sectors separately; and

(c) whether Government are setting up more heavy industries in public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Information on the number of heavy industries in the country is not maintained in the Ministry of Industry. However, information relating to the number of letters of intent and industrial licences granted under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 during the last few years to various public and private sector undertakings for establishment of industries in the country is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Letter of Intent</i>		<i>Industrial Licences</i>	
	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Private Sector</i>
	<i>Under - takings</i>	<i>Under - takings</i>	<i>Under - takings</i>	<i>Under - takings</i>
1985	173	1284	102	883
1986	172	958	84	534
1987	149	840	73	399
1988	22	128	8	78
(Upto March'88)				

(c) The overall outlay envisaged in the Seventh Plan for industrial and mineral programmes in the public sector is Rs.19,708 crores. In view of the priority attached to the strengthening of infrastructure and increasing the production of basic industries, ever 70 percent of the outlay is allocated to steel, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, petro-chemicals and cement, which are in the core sector.

Production of Watches

7383. DR.PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase or decrease in the production of watched during 1985, 1986 and 1987; and

(b) the number of watches exported to foreign countries and the foreign exchange earnings on this account during those

years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) There has been increase in production of watches. The production of watches in the organised sector as reported to Directorate General of Technical Development during the last three years was as under:

1985	53 lakh Nos.
1986	67 lakh Nos.
1987	77 lakh Nos.

(b) According to the statistics of Foreign Trade, exports of watches during the periods 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under. Data for the later years is not available.

Period	Article	Qty.Nos.	Value in Rs.
April, 84 to March, 85	Wrist Watches Stop watches and other watches.	35847	58,91,952
August, 85 to March, 86.	Wrist Watches and other watches.	33353	58,35,037

[Translation]

Tanda Thermal Power Project, Uttar Pradesh

7384. SHRI R.P.SUMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years for which the work on Tanda Thermal Power Project (Uttar Pradesh) has been going on;

(b) the initial amount sanctioned for the project and the amount spent so far;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the said project during the last three years, year-wise and the amount released by the end of the year;

(d) whether Government propose to accord sanction and provide amount for expeditious completion of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Tanda Thermal Power Project (4x110 MW) was sanctioned by Planning Commission in March, 1979. The major civil works of boiler foundation etc. were taken up in March, 1981 only and the first unit was synchronised in March, 1988.

(b) The project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in March, 1979 at an

estimated cost of Rs.159.25 crores. The latest estimated cost of the project is about Rs.390 crores. An estimated amount of Rs.277.99 crores has been spent upto the end of September, 1987.

(c) The approved outlay for the project during the last three years and the corresponding actual expenditure was as below:-

(Rs. in crores)

	<i>Approved outlay</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure</i>
1985-86	6300	29.29
1986-87	7000	47.81
1987-88	7000	16.88 (Upto Sept. 87.)

(d) and (e). As this is a State Sector Project, the responsibility for making necessary provision of funds is of the State authorities. In order to enable UPSEB to make up the resource gap, the Power Finance Corporation has sanctioned a temporary loan of Rs.10 crores to them.

[English]

Shortfall in Industrial Production

7385. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union government are aware of the shortfall in fertilizers, PVC, drugs, DMT, hydroturbines, non-conventional energy equipments and indigenisation of telecom and computer components and

engineering products; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A statement is given below. It may be seen from the statement that, in most of the items, there have been increase in output. The decline in case of fertiliser could be due to drought situation, that in chloramphenicol due to the availability of other substitutes and in case of telephone instruments, there may not be actual decline overall, as the production data that goes into the compilation of Index of Industrial Production, relates to organised sector only and does not include output from small scale sector.

STATEMENT

Percentage increase or decrease in production of selected industries during 1986-87 and April-December 1987-88.

<i>Industries</i>	<i>1986-87 1985-86</i>	<i>1987-88 (Apr - Dec) 1986-87 (Apr - Dec)</i>
1. Fertilizer		
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	+ 25.0	+ 0.2
Phosphatic Fertilizers	+ 16.3	- 6.3
2. PVC	+ 7.1	+ 16.5
3. Drugs		
Pencillin	+ 48.6	+ 140.8
Streptomycin	+ 6.7	+16.7
Chloramphenicol	- 16.7	- 6.0
Sulpha Drugs	+ 0.4	+ 36.7
Vitamin 'A'	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
Tetracycline	+ 6.2	+ 67.4
4. DMT	+159.7	+ 0.3
5. Telephone Instrument	-21.2	-12.6
6. Computer system and its peripherals	+ 74.0 @	109.0 @

@Growth rate is based on deflated production figures.

[Translation]

**Expenditure on Setting up of New
A.I.R.Stations**

7386. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure likely to be

incurred on opening new radio stations during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the area whose population is likely to be benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(b) The new radio stations will provide coverage to people living in their service areas. The service areas would vary from 500 Sq.Kms to 60,000 Sq.Kms depending upon the power of the transmitter.

[English]

Wage Policy for Daily Wage Workers in Public Sector Undertakings

7387. PROF.K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of daily wage workers are engaged by public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the number of daily wage workers in the public sector undertakings in Kerala;

(c) whether all the public sector undertakings have a uniform wage policy and service conditions for these daily wage workers; and

(d) if not, whether a uniform wage policy and service conditions will be laid down?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGALA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of casual, daily rated and work charged employees employed as on 31.3.87 by the public sector enterprises with headquarters at Kerala is given below:—

<i>Enterprises</i>	<i>Number</i>
Cochin Refineries Ltd.	Nil
Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	3

<i>Enterprises</i>	<i>Number</i>
Hindustan Newsprints Ltd.	700
Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	7
Hindustan Latex Ltd.	367

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is not possible to have uniform wage policy and service conditions in all the enterprises.

Transfer Cases in ONGC

7388. DR.CHANDRA SHEKHAR VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of transfer of Class I lady officers working in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun during 1986-87 in view of the places of posting of their husbands and also in their family interests;

(b) the number of lady officers whose application for transfer from Dehradun to New Delhi are pending since 1986;

(c) whether government propose to take effective action soon as per rules on the applications of transfer pending with the ONGC;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Since 1986-87, Eight lady executives had requested for transfer on these grounds and five requests have been acceded to.

(b) to (e). Three such requests are

pending as there are no vacancies available in the ONGC's Delhi Office; at present to accommodate these officers. Their cases shall be considered on merits as and when suitable vacancies arise.

National Film Policy

7389. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to adopt a National Film Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The matter will receive attention as part of overall media policy.

Xylene-PTA Complex in Bihar

7390. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Xylene-PTA complex in Bihar;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the complex is to be set up;

(c) the estimated investment in the complex; and

(d) whether the plant will be in the public or joint or assisted sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGALA RAO): (a) to (d). M/s Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation submitted an application for the issuance of Letter of Intent for setting up of an Aromatic Complex. This application was prima facie rejected on the grounds that the feed stocks for proposal was not firmed up. Decisions on such proposal involving major investments as a general rule, are taken based on various techno-economic considerations.

High Power Committee on Hindi

7391. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 31st March, 1987 to Unstarred Question No.4684 regarding High Power Committee on Hindi and state:

(a) the progress of implementation of each of the ten recommendations of the Committee; and

(b) how long will it take to complete action on each of the ten recommendation individually?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Itemwise progress of action taken and Status and future proposals is furnished instatement I and II below for Deptt. of Telecommunications and Deptt. of Posts respectively.

STATEMENT-I

Department of Telecommunications

S. No.	Summary of Recommendations	Progress of Implementation	Time frame to complete action on each recommendation
1	2	3	4
1.	Special course for Telephone operators.	Telephone operators course has been evolved & implemented.	Does not arise
2.	To impart proficiency in Hindi during the period of probation to direct recruits to the Indian Postal Service. Indian Telecommunication Engineering Service and Indian P & T Accounts & Finance Service hailing from B & C regions.	For Indian Telecommunication Engineering Service and Indian P & T Accounts & Finance Service Probationers from Non-Hindi areas, training is arranged in the institution as required.	—do—
3.	To impart training in Hindi to officers promoted to Group 'B' cadres hailing from B & C regions.	Promotees to TES Group 'B' cadre are generally posted to adjacent regions. The promotees normally attain adequate working knowledge in Hindi due to their exposure under Hindi teaching scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In D.O.T., there is no direct recruitment to Group 'B' cadre.	—do—

1	2	3	4
4. To impart knowledge of the official language policy and provision of Official Language Act, rules etc. in all the induction courses in the P & T Department.	This has been done for probationers in Indian Telecommunication Engineering Services. This is being extended to other induction courses also.	In the light of the recruitment ban at present, no indication courses are conducted for other cadres. When the courses are resumed, the recommendation will be implemented.	
5. To adopt Hindi as an alternative medium of instruction for Junior Engineer training courses.	As a first step for switch over to Hindi medium, translation of entire course material for all courses into Hindi has been planned. Assistance of the Min. of Home Affairs (OL Section) has been sought for in identifying external experts to translate the course material now available in English. Some preliminary jobs have been taken-up at selected training centres.	In view of the extensive work involved and paucity of expertise for translation, it is no possible to estimate the time frame for completing the work.	
6. To continue English as medium of instruction in Postal Staff College and ALITC.	No action necessary on this recommendation.	—	
7. a) Speedier translation of departmental manuals etc.	Except for the codes and manuals which are under updating/are yet to be taken-up for updating or requiring thorough revision, translation of the department manuals etc. is at various stages of translation, vetting, typing, printing etc.	Since this is a continuing process it is not possible to indicate any time frame at the present juncture.	

1

2

3

4

b) Standardisation of teaching materials/training aids and preparation, translation of such material in Hindi.

c) To entrust translation work to retired personnel on payment of honorarium.

d) Provision of incentives to serving/retired officers for preparation of original material.

As given against Recommendation No. 5 above.

8. Translation into Hindi of standard books on technical or managerial subject required to be consulted by the probationers.

Matter is under consideration

9. Introduction of provision in contract for supply of foreign technology & equipment to supply operating manuals both in English & Hindi.

The Department is introducing a suitable clause to supply the literature and operating manuals both in English & Hindi in the tender document while inviting offers for imported equipment.

It is not possible to project a Time Frame since this is being introduced for the first time as a clause in tender document.

10. Dak Tar Hindi Shabdawali Terminology should be given sufficient scope & freedom to evolve.

This is a Policy recommendation. It has been circulated to all for guidance.

Since this is a Policy recommendation, it will be continuously implemented for updating.

STATEMENT-II

Department of Posts

S. No.	Summary of Recommendations	Status & Future Proposals
1	2	3
1.	Special course for Telephone Operators.	No action is called for in the Department of Posts.
2.	To impart proficiency in Hindi during the period of probation to direct recruits to the Indian Postal Service, Indian Telecommunication Engineering Service and Indian P & T Accounts & Finance Service hailing from B & C regions.	All newly recruited officers are required to pass a test in Hindi before their actual posting. This is prescribed in the syllabus for their professional training as probationer. Further training in Hindi if needed will be examined to be arranged in Postal Staff College.
3.	To impart training in Hindi to officers promoted to Group 'B' cadres hailing from B & C regions.	All Officials who do not possess working knowledge in Hindi are sent Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs. A roster for teaching in Hindi is maintained in all the units concerned. The instructions will be reiterated. So all officers promoted to Group 'B' cadre or to be promoted in 3 to 5 years hence would be trained in a phased manner as per provisions of Hindi Teaching Scheme.
4.	To impart knowledge of the official language policy and provision of official Language Act. rules etc. in all the induction courses in the P & T Department.	The instructions have already been issued to all the Training Institutions in Department of Posts to impart knowledge of the official Language Policy and provision of official Language Act. etc.

1

2

3

5. To adopt Hindi as an alternative medium of instruction for Junior Engineer training courses.

It does not relate to Department of Posts.

6. To continue English as medium of instruction in Postal Staff College and ALTC.

No action is called for on this Recommendation.

7. a) Speedier translation of departmental manuals etc.

This is a continuous process and being done in a phased manner.

b) Standardisation of teaching material/training aids and preparation, translation of such material in Hindi.

The teaching material has recently been standardised. Action is being taken to get it translated in Hindi in a phased manner.

c) To entrust translation work to retired personnel on payment of honorarium.

The recommendation will be kept in view.

d) Provision of incentives to serving/retired officers for preparation of original material.

This will be done as and when needed.

8. Translation into Hindi of standard books on technical or managerial subject required to be consulted by the probationers.

The Ministry of Education will be consulted.

9. Introduction of provision in contract for supply of foreign technology & equipment to supply operating manuals both in English and Hindi.

The recommendation will be kept in view while entering into contracts in future.

10. Dak Tar Hindi Shabdwalli terminology should be given sufficient scope & freedom to evolve.

The recommendation will be kept in view for necessary action.

**Incentives to Encourage Industry to
Utilise
the Residual Fuel Sources**

7392. SHRI VIJAY N.PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to offer special fiscal incentives to encourage industry to utilise the residual fuel sources and treat it as non-conventional energy source; and

(b) if so, the scheme chalked out by Government for giving incentives and concessions?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However to promote utilisation of wastes from sugar and distillery and other industries as residual fuels softer term loan through Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency are envisaged. Techno economic feasibility studies for generation of surplus power through co-generation in sugar and agro industries are being undertaken. A number of distilleries have already set up large sized effluent treatment-cum-biogas generation plants with Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources assistance. The biogas is used in boilers to replace coal and could in due course be used for power generation. Such units are allowed higher depreciation.

Applications for Telephone Connections in West Bengal

7393. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for telephone connections from West Bengal during the last three quarters; and

(b) if so, how many of them are pending with the Government at present?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 13,899 applications have been received for telephone connections from West Bengal during last three quarters (July'87 to March'88).

(b) The total number of persons waiting for telephone connections in West Bengal as on 1.7.1987 was 41545. Since then 10033 net telephone connections have been given upto March 31, 1988. The persons waiting for telephone connection as on 1.4.1988 are 44761.

M/s.MAC Investment Limited

7394. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s MAC Investment Limited and its subsidiary companies are registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

(b) if not, the persons thereof?

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

(b) Registrability of M/s MAC Investment Ltd. and its subsidiary companies under the MRTP Act is under consideration of the Department of Company Affairs.

Losses by State Electricity Boards

7395. DR.A.K.PATEL:
SHRI C.JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the accumulated losses incurred by the State Electricity Boards during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) what has been the performance of the Boards as regards delays in project implementation and their high costs, low plant-load factor, transmission and distribution losses, levels of consumption of coal and oil, excessive auxiliary consumption, over-staffing, surplus inventory, industrial relations and lack of financial discipline during the last one year;

(c) whether any remedial measures have been suggested by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) As per available information the total cumulative losses of the State Electricity Boards as on 31.3.1985, 31.3.1986 and 31.3.1987 have been estimated at about Rs.1647.8 crores Rs.2161.50 crores and Rs.2748.40 crores respectively after taking into account rural electrification subsidies as provided in the Board accounts.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

Sandalwood Based Industries

7396. SHRI N.DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sandalwood based industries located in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of export potential for

these industrial products; and

(c) the scope for expansion of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) Main industries based on sandalwood include handicraft items, sandalwood dust, flakes, chips, powder and sandalwood oil. The major concentration of sandalwood based industries is in the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

(b) Sandalwood oil, handicraft items, sandalwood dust, powder, flakes and chips have good export potential.

(c) There is good scope for expansion of these industries particularly in the field of handicrafts.

International Study Meeting on Thermal Power Generation and Distribution

7397. SHRI C.JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the International Study meeting on thermal power generation and distribution held recently at Delhi;

(b) the follow-up action taken by India in response to each of these recommendations; and

(c) the comparative performance of the other member countries regarding the cost of generation and losses in transmission and distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telecast of Late Night Films

7398. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are resuming late-night films on television shortly;

(b) if so, the new guidelines which will be enforced to ensure that unsavoury and violent films are not shown; and

(c) whether it is conducive to better work ethics and productivity to introduce late night programmes on Television?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per existing guidelines only films of high cinematic value and artistic excellence are telecast in the late night slot. The same guidelines will govern the selection of late night films after their telecast is resumed.

(c) Late-night programmes on television have a selective viewing all over the world. Only those who find it convenient are expected to watch the show.

[Translation]

Generation of Power from Non-Conventional Sources of Energy in States

7399. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise generation of power from non-conventional sources of energy;

(b) the targets fixed for 1988-89 in this regard;

(c) the name of the State which has been taking special interest in the generation of electricity from the non-conventional sources of energy; and

(d) the special assistance being provided or proposed to be provided by Government to the State which are generating electricity from non-conventional sources of energy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No State-wise targets for generation of power from non-conventional sources of energy have been fixed. However, various non-conventional energy devices installed through out the country have generated over 10 million units of power mostly from solar, wind and bio-mass sources. In addition, solar thermal devices installed so far are expected to be generating over 200 million kwh of thermal energy per year. The energy generation from over 9 lac biogas plants and energy saving effected by over 40 lac improved chulhas installed so far is estimated to be equivalent to over 5 million tonnes of wood per year. Specific programmes for power generation through non-conventional energy sources include, establishment of wind farms, biomass and agricultural residue-based power plants, solar thermal power plants and photovoltaic power units, mini and micro hydel plants etc.

(c) Most of the states are evincing special interest in the generation of electricity from non-conventional sources of energy.

(d) Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is providing financial and

technical assistance to the State Governments within the limits of its resources, for programmes in the area of solar energy, wind energy and bio-mass for generation of electricity, as part of the overall national programme for development and utilization of non-conventional energy sources.

Setting up of Earth Satellite Centres

7400. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any comprehensive programme for setting up earth satellite centres for improving the communication system in the remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such satellite centres proposed to be set up during 1988-89 and the names of the Places in Uttar Pradesh where such centres will be set up;

(c) whether his Ministry proposes to provide the benefit of such centres in the Tehsil headquarters of Munsyari and Dharchula on Indo-China-Nepal border;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to improve the communication facilities in these areas?

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

(b) 57 earth stations for remote areas have been planned setting up during the 7th Five Year Plan, out of which 8 earth stations in the remote areas have been commissioned upto 31.3.1988. Another 29 earth stations in the remote areas of the country are planned to be set up during 1988-89. The Name of places in Uttar Pradesh where the earth stations will be set up are:

i) Srinagar (Garhwal)

ii) Joshimath

iii) Uttar Kashi

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Munsyari and Dharchula are already connected to Pithoragarh through open wire trunk lines and Pithoragarh has been linked to Bareilly by an Ultra High Frequency System.

[English]

Incentives to Khadi Workers

7401. SHRI P.A.ANTONY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no incentives or benefits are given to the khadi workers in the country as compared to other workers of Government/ Semi government and other organisations;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give such incentives and benefits to the khadi workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some assessment of problems of Khadi workers has been made, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken to resolve the problems of Khadi workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). There are three types of people engaged in Khadi and village Industries. They are (i)

employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards; (ii) employees of the institutions implementing Khadi and village industries programmes in the country; and (iii) artisans who are (self-employed) engaged by the institutions in the production of Khadi and village industries whose wages are on piece rate basis (productivity linked wages). The first category of employees are getting all the incentives as per rules laid down by Government. The second category of the persons employed by the institutions are getting salaries and other allowances from margins earned by the production and sales activities conducted by the institutions. The third category of persons working for the KVI programmes are getting their wages as per the prescribed rates which are productivity linked. Presently these institutions are working on no profit no loss basis and all these institutions are voluntary agencies working for the rural development and no surplus amounts are available with them. The question of extending incentives and benefits at par with the Government employees to the latter categories therefore does

not arise.

Cement Factorles

7402. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of the INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cement factories set up in the country both in private and in public sectors as on 31 March, 1988;

(b) the location of those units; and

(c) the number of workers in those units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The information has been given in the Statement below:-

(c) The number of persons employed in large cement plants is reported to be 95632 as on 31st December, 1986.

STATEMENT

Number of cement Plants (Organised Sector) set up in the Country Both in Private and in Public Sector as on 31st March, 1988.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>State in which located</i>
1	2	3	4

LARGE CEMENT PLANTS

1.	M/s. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	M/s. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Akaltara	Madhya Pradesh
3.	M/s. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Bokajan	Assam
4.	M/s. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Charkhidadri	Haryana
5.	M/s. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Kurkunta	Karnataka

1	2	3	4
6.	M/s. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Mandhar	Madhya Pradesh
7.	M/s. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh
8.	M/s. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Rajban	Himachal Pradesh
9	M/s. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Tandur	Andhra Pradesh
10.	M/s. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Yerraguntla	Andhra Pradesh
11.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Alanguiam	Tamil Nadu
12.	KM/s. Tamil Nadu Cement Corpn. Ltd.		Ariyalur Tamil Nadu
13.	Hira Cement Works(IDC)	Bargarh	Orissa
14.	Visvesaraya Iron & Steel Ltd.	Bhadravati	Karnataka
15.	The UP State Cement Corpn. Ltd	Chunar	Uttar Pradesh
16.	The UP State Cement Corpn. Ltd	Churk	Uttar Pradesh
17.	The UP State Cement Corpn. Ltd	Dalla	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Jammu & Kashmir Cement Ltd.	Khrew	Jammu & Kashmir
19.	Mawmluh-Cherra Cement Ltd.	Mawmluchherra	Meghalaya
20.	Malabar Cement Ltd.	Palghat	Kerala
21.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Bhupendra	Haryana
22.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Chaibasa	Bihar
23.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Chanda	Maharashtra
24.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Dwarka	Gujarat
25.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Gagal	Himachal Pradesh
26.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Jamul	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4
27.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Khalari	Bihar
28.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Kistna	Andhra Pradesh
29.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Kymore	Madhya Pradesh
30.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Lakheri	Rajasthan
31.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Madukkarai	Tamil Nadu
32.	M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Mancherial	Andhra Pradesh
33.	M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Porbandar	Gujarat
34.	M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Sevalia	Gujarat
35.	M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Sindri	Bihar
36.	M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Shahabad	Karnataka
37.	M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Wedi	Karnataka
38.	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
39.	Mysore Cement Ltd.	Amrasandra	Karnataka
40.	Bagalket Udyog Ltd.	Bagalkot	Karnataka
41.	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd	Banjari	Bihar
42.	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd	Chittorgarn	Rajasthan
43.	Shree Cement Co. Ltd.	Beawar	Rajasthan
44.	Coromandel Fertilisers Co. Ltd.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh
45.	Dalmia Cement (B) Ltd.	Dalmiapuram	Tamil Nadu
46.	Diamond Cement Ltd.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh
47.	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Durgapur	West Bengal
48.	Gujarat Ambuja Co. Ltd.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
49.	Japla Cement Co. Ltd. (Sone valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd.)	Japla	Bihar
50.	M/s. Madras Cement Ltd.	Jayantipuram	Andhra Pradesh
51.	Japyee Rewa	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
52.	Chettinad Cement Corpn Ltd.	Karur	Tamil Nadu
53.	Kesoram Cement Ltd.	Near Ramagundam	Andhra Pradesh
54.	Lakshmi Cement Co. Ltd	Sirohi	Rajasthan
55.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Near Chandrapur	Maharashtra
56.	K.C.P. Ltd.	Macherla	Andhra Pradesh
57.	Narmada Cement Co. Ltd.	Magdalla	Gujarat
58.	Mangalam Cement Co. Ltd	Kota	Rajasthan
59.	Century Cement	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
60.	Century cement	Manikgarh	Maharashtra
61.	Modi Cement Co. Ltd	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
62.	Andhra Cement Cement Co. Ltd.	Nadikude	Andhra Pradesh
63.	J.K. Cement Works	Nimbahera	Rajasthan
64.	Orient Cement Works	Devapur	Andhra Pradesh
65.	Panyam Cement & Mineral Inds. Ltd.	Bugganipalli	Andhra Pradesh
66.	Priyadarshini Cement	Tadipatri	Andhra Pradesh
67.	Rajshree Cement (Indian Royon)	Malkhed	Karnataka
68.	Raasi Cement	Visimnupuram	Andhra Pradesh
69.	Orissa Cement Co. Ltd.	Sundargarh	Orissa
70.	Ranavav Cement Porbandar	Porbandar	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
71.	Ratnagiri Cement	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
72.	Raymond Cement	Akaltara	Madhya Pradesh
73.	Rohtas Inds. Ltd.	Dalmianagar	Bihar
74.	India Cement Ltd.	Sankaridurg	Tamil Nadu
75.	India Cement Ltd.	Sankarnagar	Tamil Nadu
76.	Jaipur Udyog Ltd.	Sawaimadhopur	Rajasthan
77.	Birla Jute & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh
78.	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Sewree	Maharashtra
79.	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Sikka	Gujarat
80.	Shriram Fertilisers & Chemicals (Shree Cement)	Kota	Rajasthan
81.	Texmaco Cement Co. Ltd.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh
82.	Century Cement Co. Ltd.	Tilda	Madhya Pradesh
83.	Madras Cement Ltd	Tulukapatti	Tamil Nadu
84.	Udaipur Cement Ltd.	Near Udaipur	Rajasthan
85.	Vikram Cement Ltd.	Jawad	Madhya Pradesh
86.	The Andhra Cement Co. Ltd.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
87.	The Andhra Cement Co. Ltd.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
88.	Vishnu Cement Co. Ltd.	Kodad	Andhra Pradesh
89.	Vasavdatta Cement Co. Ltd.	Sedam	Karnataka
90.	Gujarat Cement Corp. Ltd.	Veraval	Gujarat

MINI CEMENT PLANTS

91.	Deccan Cement's Ltd	Mahakaligudan	Andhra Pradesh
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1	2	3	4
92.	Kaketiya Cement	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
93.	Somoswara Cement	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
94.	Nagarjuna Cement Ltd.	Huzurnagar	Andhra Pradesh
95.	(P. Suba Raju) Sree Vijaykrishan Cements (P) Ltd.	Vedadri	Andhra Pradesh
96.	Hemadri Cements Ltd.	Vadari	Andhra Pradesh
97.	Parthasarathy Cements & Inds. Ltd.	Karampudi	Andhra Pradesh
98.	Sagar Cements Ltd.	Huzurnagar	Andhra Pradesh
99.	Annapurna Cements Ltd.	Asifabad	Andhra Pradesh
100.	Amareshwari Cement	Pedaveedu	Andhra Pradesh
101.	S.V. Cements Ltd.	Kanakadripalli	Andhra Pradesh
102.	Suvarma Cements Ltd.	Mollacheruvu	Andhra Pradesh
103.	Seetharam Cements Ltd.	Shadnagar	Andhra Pradesh
104.	Coromandal Cements Ltd.	Rampuram	Andhra Pradesh
105.	Durga Cement	Argada	Bihar
106.	Sandip Cement	Mahua	Gujarat
107.	Shakti Cement (P) Ltd.	Banahara	Gujarat
108.	Sriram Cement Ltd.	Danta	Gujarat
109.	Sarvettam Cements (p) Ltd.	Mohsaria	Gujarat
110.	Panchmahal Cement (P) Ltd.	Chhapri	Gujarat
111.	Girnar Cement Co. (P) Ltd.	Junagadh	Gujarat
112.	Kamdar Cements Limited	Varaval	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
113.	Radhakrishana Cemets Ltd	Danṭa	Gujarat
114.	Gujarat Himalaya Cement Ltd.	Ranava	Gujarat
115.	Patel & Lalka Cements (P) Ltd.	Nakhtaram	Gujarat
116.	Ajmera Cement (P) Ltd.	Bhanduri	Gujarat
117.	J & K Cemets, Kutch	Kutch	Gujarat
118.	Suvin Cement (P) Ltd.	Lakhanka	Gujarat
119.	Jagadamba Cements Ltd.	Mohabatgadh	Gujarat
120.	J & M Minerals Ltd.	Wuyan	Jammu & Kashmir
121.	Khyber Inds. (P) Ltd.	Khunnosh	Jammu & Kashmir
122.	Veda Cement Ines.	Mallapur	Karnataka
123.	Lokapur Cement (P) Ltd.	Lokapur	Karnataka
124.	Karnataka Infrastructure P Ltd.	Marthur	Karnataka
125.	Karnataka Cement Ltd.	Chittapur	Karnataka
126.	Karnataka Minerals & Mfg. C. Ltd.	Hosadurga	Karnataka
127.	Lokhandwala P. Ltd.	Hosadurga	Karnataka
128.	Shiva Minerals & Cement Inds. P. Ltd.	Hosadurga	Karnataka
129.	Kaveri Cements (P) Ltd.	Somathahali	Karnataka
130.	Bangalore Cement (P) Ltd.	Gulbarga	Karnataka
131.	MIC Cement Ltd.	Jewagi	Karnataka
132.	Katwa Cements	Belgaum	Karnataka
133.	Prominent Cement (P) Ltd.	Malan pur	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4
134.	Dhar Cements Ltd.	Karendiya	Madhya Pradesh
135.	Suvidha Cement	Sardarpur	Madhya Pradesh
136.	Bharat Food India Ltd.	Bhagwar,	Madhya Pradesh
137.	Gwalior Cement Co.	Bhanad	Madhya Pradesh
138.	Abhishek Cements Ltd.	Jabrua	Madhya Pradesh
139.	Jai Bajrang Cement (P) Ltd.	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
140.	Varun Cements (P) Ltd.	Amzera	Madhya Pradesh
141.	Calbar Products Ltd.	Kharsai	Madhya Pradesh
142.	Rudra Cement Ltd.	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
143.	Harigaga Cement Ltd.	Cheriala	Maharashtra
144.	Srikrishna Cement Utpadata	Sangl	Maharashtra
145.	Kalinga Cements Ltd.	Birmitrapur	Orissa
146.	Parsuram Cements	Lofit	Arunachal Pradesh
147.	A.R.C Cement Ltd.	Gunialgaon	Uttar Pradesh
148.	Venus Cements Ltd.	Ranipekhari	Uttar Pradesh
149.	Alagopa Cement (P) Ltd.	Trichy	Tamil Nadu
150.	Tan India Wattle Extracts Ltd.	Ketharivill	Tamil Nadu
151.	Madurai Cements (P) Ltd.	Manamadurai	Tamil Nadu
152.	Dharani Cements Ltd.	Reddipakeyam	Tamil Nadu
153.	Kalyan Sunderam Ind. Ltd.	Kusalgar	Rajasthan
154.	Swadeshi Cement Ltd.	Kotputli	Rajasthan
155.	Janlagu Cement Udyog Ltd.	Dapatpura	Rajasthan
156.	Sirohi Cement (P) Ltd.	Sirohi	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4
157.	Makera Dev. Services	Banmore Madhya Pradesh	
	WHITE CEMENT PLANTS		
158.	Gujarat Himalaya Cements Ltd.	Porbandar	Gujarat
159.	A.C.C. Ltd.	Porbandar	Gujarat
160.	A.C.C. Ltd.	Kymore	Madhya Pradesh
161.	J.K White Cement Works	Gotan	Rajasthan
162.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	Kottayam	Kerala

Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Kerosene outlets and LPG Agencies in Orissa

7403. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been allotted petrol, diesel, kerosene outlets and LPG agencies in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the number out of them reserved for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The oil industry has issued 26 Letters of Intent for the allotment of LPG distributorships, 39 for retail outlet dealerships and 16 for SKOLDO agencies in Orissa during the last three years; out of these 7, 15 & 7 respectively were issued to persons belonging to SC/ST category.

Assistance by REC to State Governments

7404. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will

the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation assists the State Governments in promoting rural co-operatives in the States;

(b) if so, how many such co-operatives were set up by the Corporation in Maharashtra since its inception;

(c) the financial assistance provided to these co-operatives during the said period;

(d) the quantitative contribution of these co-operatives in rural electrification in Maharashtra;

(e) whether they have projected any plan of activity for the remaining part of the Seventh Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The rural Electrification Corporation has provided financial assistance to one

Rural Electric Cooperative Society in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra.

(c) The total financial assistance provided by the Corporation to the above Cooperative Society upto 31-3-1988 is Rs. 444.13 lakhs. The Corporation has also provided a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to the State Government of Maharashtra for subscribing to the share Capital of the above society.

(d) The progress achieved under the above RE Cooperative Society is as follows:-

- i) No. of villages electrified 63
- ii) Service connections provided to the consumers

Agricultural pumpsets	26754
Rural Industries	1611
Domestic & Commercial connection	36058

(e) and (f). The REC has been informed by the Government of Maharashtra that it has been decided by them not to set up any new Rural Electric Cooperative Society in the State. In the case of the areas already covered by the Mula Pravara Society, new service connections will be provided on the basis of development of demand and availability of resources. However, the plan of activity of the Cooperative for remaining two years of the 7th Plan, has not yet been received.

Interest on Initial Deposit to Customers of Telephone in Bangalore

7405. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of initial deposit taken before giving new telephone connection by Bangalore Telephones;

(b) whether any interest is given to the customers every year;

(c) when will this initial deposit is returned; and

(d) whether Government contemplate giving normal rate of interest on the initial deposit of the customers of telephones in Bangalore city?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) At the time of application for new telephone connection, an initial deposit is taken by Bangalore Telephones at the following rates:-

- i) General and Special Category
1000
- ii) Own your Telephone Category
8000

When the telephone connection is provided, this initial deposit of Rs. 1000/- is adjusted toward advance rental for one year in the case of non-OYT subscribers. In the case of OYT subscribers; the initial deposit of Rs. 8000/- is adjusted by allowing a rebate of Rs. 64/- in every bi-monthly rent bill.

(b) No, sir. Interest is not paid every year. However, interest on the initial deposit is allowed for the period from date of deposit and to the date immediately preceding the date of installation of telephone connection.

(c) Initial Deposit of Rs. 1000/-/ Rs. 8000/- is returned in the event of applicant withdrawing his application for new telephone connection before its installation. When telephone is installed, the adjustment of this deposit is made, as mentioned in (a). One year's rental taken at the time of installation of non-OYT category phone, remains with the Department. No interest is paid on it.

(d) No, Sir.

Twin Tower Building Project at Laxmi Nagar, Delhi

7406. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the estimated cost of the Twin Tower building project under construction at Laxmi Nagar, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): The estimated cost of the Twin Tower Building Project under construction at Laxmi Nagar, Delhi is Rs.75.00 crores.

Electrification of villages in Bihar

7407. DR. G.S.RAJHANS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified so far in Bihar, district-wise, under the Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) the number of villages yet to be electrified in Bihar;

(c) whether any action is being taken in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (e). Out of a total of 67,566 villages (1971 census) in Bihar, 40831 villages (provisional) are reported to have been electrified by the end of Feb., 1988 leaving a balance of 26,735 villages yet to be electrified. A statement indicating the number of villages electrified district-wise in Bihar as on 31.3.1987 under the Scheme financed by Rural Electrification Corporation is given below.

The remaining villages in Bihar are expected to be electrified by the end of 8th Plan subject to availability of resources and other inputs.

STATEMENT

DISTRICTWISE VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED UNDER REC FINANCED SCHEMES IN BIHAR AS ON 31.3.1987;

Sl.No. District		Villages electrified as on 31.3.87 under REC financed Schemes.
1	2	3
1.	Aurangabad	643
2.	Begusarai	759
3.	Bhagalpur	938
4.	Bhojpur	443
5.	E. Champaran	577

1	2	3
6.	W.Champaran	516
7.	Darbhangra	939
8.	Deogarh	640
9.	Dumka	421
10.	Godda	463
11.	Sahebganj	540
12.	Dhanbad	472
13.	Gaya & Jehanabad	784
14.	Giridih	708
15.	Gopalganj	637
16.	Gumla	432
17.	Lohardega	220
18.	Ranchi	947
19.	Hazaribagh	900
20.	Katihar	574
21.	Khagaria	148
22.	Madhubani	918
23.	Madhepura	292
24.	Munger	779
25.	Muzaffarpur	658
26.	Nalanda	326
27.	Nawada	468
28.	Palamau	655

1	2	3
29.	Patna	450
30.	Purnea	1090
31.	Rohtas	539
32.	Saharsa	672
33.	Samastipur	694
34.	Saran	623
35.	Singhbhum	1366
36.	Sitamarhi	406
37.	Siwan	476
38.	Vaishali	475

Shortfall in production by Public sector units in Orissa

7409. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortfall in production by public sector units in the last three years in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the shortfall, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Power from Central Pool to Kerala

7410. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of power allotted to Kerala from the Central pool during the last six months;

(b) whether there have been complaints that power supplied to the State is much less than the actual allocation from the Central Pool;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) whether Union propose to increase the allocation of power to Kerala in view of the acute power shortage in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). During the period October, 1987 to March, 1988 as against the

total allocation of about 579.5 million units, Kerala received about 580.7 million units from the central stations in the Southern Region. Some representations have been made by Kerala regarding the shortfall in the receipt of Power vis-a-vis the allocation from the Central stations in the region. While during Oct. 1987 to Feb 1988, overall Kerala has been, by and large, receiving power from the Central Stations as per the allocation, there was some shortfall in the month of March, 1988 mainly on account of non-delivery of Kerala's share from the 3rd Unit of Neyveli Second Mine Cut Thermal station. Since the beginning of April, 1988, share from this unit is also being passed on the Kerala.

(d) In order to mitigate the power shortage in Kerala, assistance to the extent possible is being provided from the unallocated portion of power from the Central Stations in the Southern region.

Availability of skilled Man Power

7411. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) called for a close nexus between vocational training and manpower requirement of industry to ensure right balance between requirement and availability of skilled manpower;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted a plan to Government for consideration;

(c) what action Government propose to take on this plan; and

(d) how many recommendations have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The president-elect, FICCI, at the Symposium on Technical Training Programme and Further Education as part of Corporate Exercise held on 15.3.1988 at New Delhi, is reported to have referred to the need for interaction between the vocational training and manpower requirements of industry;

(b) No, Sir.

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

Caffeine Units

7412. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI Y.S.MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the caffeine units in the country which are feeding the domestic drug industry are not able to take full advantage of the latest price decontrol and liberalised policy to increase their production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the new drug policy has failed to enthuse caffeine units;

(d) whether the caffeine industry which is at present largely restricted to Assam and Karnataka has been working below capacity;

(e) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J.VENGALARAO) : (a) to (c). The measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India announced by Government are aimed at, among others, ensuring abundant availability, at reasonable prices, of essential drugs of good quality and strengthening the indigenous capability for production of drugs. It is for the units to take advantage of the policy.

(d) to (f). Level of production depends upon number of factors like demand, prices, competitions, alternatives etc.

National Telephone Network in Sikkim

7413. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Sikkim even the District Headquarters have not been properly connected to the National Telephone Network; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to improve the functioning of the existing telephone connections in that State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The state Capital Gangtok which is a district headquarter also is well connected to the National telephone network through subscriber trunk dialling and manual trunk service. The remaining 3 district headquarters namely Mongan, Gayzing and Namchi which are having small automatic exchanges are parented to Gangtok, Gayzing and Nayabazar trunk centres respectively. The subscribers of these districts get their trunk calls via their parent trunk centres. It is planned to replace the existing small automatic exchanges by C-DOT type Digital electronic exchanges and connect them on the National STD Network.

(b) Performance of telephone network in Sikkim is generally satisfactory. However, further measures under Mission-Better Communications have been initiated for further improvement of the telephone services in Sikkim.

Affects of OPEC Reduction in Oil Production on India

7414. SHRI S.M.GURADDI:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries has decided to reduce its oil production and the prices;

(b) if so, whether the reduction in oil production by OPEC has affected the country's requirement;

(c) if so, of what extent; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) In the last OPEC meeting held in December, 1987 quotas were fixed for all member nations which was almost the same as that fixed for 1987, if the Iraqi quota is also taken into account. Similarly, there was no change in the reference prices for crude oil.

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

Agreement with West Germany for high technology

7415. SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.B.SIDNAL.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to

state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will receive high technology in the field of electronics, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals and engineering through an exclusive corporation set up in West Germany by a non-resident Indian;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been signed; and

(c) by what time the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Government are not aware of the setting up of an exclusive corporation in west Germany by a non-resident Indian for transfer of high technology to India.

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

[Translation]

Electrification of Villages Belonging to SC/ST

7416. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a time-bound and long-term scheme for providing electricity in every village and basti belonging the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the number of such villages/basties in various States which have not been electrified as on 31, March, 1988;

(c) the time by which all the villages will be electrified; and

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred on electrification in each State during the last three years, year-wise and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Government continues to attach importance to the programme of electrification of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes areas. The Rural Electrification Schemes for these areas are being financed by the Rural Electrification corporation (REC) on concessional terms. State Electricity Boards have also been advised by REC that while formulating electrification schemes, Harijan Bastis adjoining the main villages should also necessarily be covered.

(b) Statement -I Indicating State-wise information about tribal villages remaining to be electrified as on 29-2-1988 is given below Information regarding number of Harijan Bastis remaining unelectrified is not being collated. However, Statement-II indicating statewise position of villages where street light facility has been extended to localities inhabited by Harijan Bastis as on 29.2.1988 is given below.

(c) States of Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have electrified all the tribal villages. It is expected that electrification of all the remaining villages including Tribal villages in the country will be completed in Eighth/Ninth Plan period subject to availability of financial resources and other inputs.

(d) Statements III and IV indicating State-wise loans disbursed by the REC for the electrification of tribal villages and harijan bastis alongwith the state-wise achievements under REC financed schemes during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below:-

STATEMENT-I*Tribal villages to be electrified in the country as on 29.2.1988.*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Villages remaining to be electrified
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2049
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2222
3.	Assam	3309
4.	Bihar	13331
5.	Gujarat	105
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
7.	Karnataka	64
8.	Madhya Pradesh	11441
9.	Maharashtra	1535
10.	Manipur	1029
11.	Meghalaya	3376
12.	Mizoram	490
13.	Nagaland	91
14.	Orissa	11609
15.	Rajasthan	2069
16.	Sikkim	3
17.	Tamil Nadu	Nil
18.	Tripura	1759
19.	Uttar Pradesh	137

1	2	3
20.	West Bengal	2998
21.	Union Territories	103.

STATEMENT-II*Extension of electricity to Harijan Bastis ending February, '1988*

Sl.No.	States/Uts	No. of villages where street lighting has been extended to localities inhabited by Harijan etc.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28252 (@@)
2.	Bihar	18166 (@@)
3.	Gujarat	12497
4.	Haryana	6347 (@@)
5.	Karnataka	16354
6.	Kerala	1225
7.	Madhya Pradesh	16265
8.	Maharashtra	28053
9.	Mizoram	68
10.	Orissa	1664
11.	Punjab	51
12.	Rajasthan	11633 (@@)
13.	Tamil Nadu	10422

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1	2		3
14.	Tripura		3
15.	Uttar Pradesh		42222
16.	West Bengal		121
17.	Union Territories		569

@@ Figures are in terms of Harijan Bastis.

STATEMENT-III

State-wise details of disbursements and progress in tribal area schemes sanctioned by REC.

S. No.	State	(Rs. in lakhs)							
		Actual Disbursements				Villages electrified			
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	118	70	164		416	600	742	
2.	Assam	14	—	—		181	507	271	
3.	Bihar	209	123	12		99	526	851	
4.	Gujarat	87	—	—		504	510	346	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	30	—	—		20	16	23	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—		—	—	—	
7.	Karnataka	2	—	7		6	—	2	
8.	Kerala	26	—	—		—	—	—	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	186	506	523		1447	1223	1612	
10.	Maharashtra	69	88	27		183	161	230	
11.	Manipur	41	34	74		10	15	36	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Meghalaya	62	5	21	124	59	76
13.	Nagaland	55	—	—	76	68	85
14.	Orissa	270	261	334	392	293	471
15.	Rajasthan	104	9	—	151	164	244
16.	Sikkim	—	—	—	2	7	9
17.	Tamil Nadu	2	—	—	14	12	4
18.	Tripura	—	—	11	100	87	108
19.	Uttar Pradesh	30	2	—	91	70	65
20.	West Bengal	258	38	—	13	114	90
TOTAL		1563	1136	1173	3829	4531	5265

STATEMENT- IV

State-wise details of disbursements and Progress in Harijan Bastis Schemes sanctioned by REC

S. No.	States	Amount disbursement			Harijan Bastis electrified (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	76	64	1578	4181	1777
2.	Bihar	46	57	47	768	1801	2703
3.	Gujarat	—	—	—	11	1	—
4.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	419	—
5.	Karnataka	57	49	133	331	766	109
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	82	18	41	216	219	100
7.	Kerala	12	7	21	72	29	11
8.	Madhya Pradesh	74	41	86	2348	1220	1552
9.	Maharashtra	—	14	—	—	106	173
10.	Orissa	75	56	49	1660	455	343
11.	Rajasthan	56	100	114	2087	1072	1144
12.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	2746	2780	2064
TOTAL		435	417	555	11817	12549	9976

[English]

Electrification of Villages in Mahboob Nagar and Ranga Reddy Districts of Andhra Pradesh

7415. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages in Mahboob Nagar and Ranga Reddy districts of Andhra Pradesh electrified during the last two years;

(b) the names of the villages in these districts to be electrified during 1988 and 1989;

(c) the reasons for not achieving cent per cent electrification in these districts; and

(d) when all the villages in these districts are expected to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). According to the available information, in Ranga Reddy District of Andhra Pradesh, 100% village electrification has already been achieved. In Mahboob Nagar district, all villages except one have been electrified. The village Rayalampadu in Alampur Taluk of Mahboob Nagar District was submerged in the back waters of Srisailem Project. The State authorities have to take a view about the electrification of the villages after getting confirmation regarding its permanent rehabilitation.

Opening and Upgradation of Branch Post Offices in Karnataka

7418. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Branch Post

Offices proposed to be opened in Karnataka during 1988-89;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to upgrade some post offices in that state during 1988-89; and

(c) If so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) 63.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The post offices have been identified and necessary data collected.

Telecast and Broadcast of International Matches

7419. SHRI P.M.SAYEED : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some complaints regarding non-telecast of cricket matches held in Sharjah in which India had also participated;

(b) the reasons for not arranging even running commentary, by A.I.R.; and

(c) whether Government have a proposal to make adequate arrangements for telecast and radio commentary whenever Indian teams participate in international matches?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Both All India Radio and Doordarshan arrange broadcast/telecast of commentary of international matches depending upon the importance of the

matches, the listeners' interest in the country, technical feasibility, suitability of timings and availability of resources.

Allocation for Expansion of Indian telephone Industries, Palghat

7420. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount being allocated this year for the expansion of the Indian Telephone Industries; Palghat;

(b) Whether there is any time-frame within which the expansion is to be completed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the expansion programme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Rs. 9.97 crores.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The expansion project involving establishment of production of digital trunk automatic exchange (60,000 lines) rural automatic exchange (50,000 lines) and private automatic branch exchange (50,000 lines) is under implementation.

As per the detailed project report, the expansion programme is scheduled to be completed by 1989-90. It is hoped to adhere to the scheduled.

Expert Group to Improve the working of Telecommunication System

7421. SHRI NARSINGH SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Group set up by

the Department of Telecommunications has made a number of recommendations to improve the working of the telecommunication system in the country;

(b) if so, the various recommendations of the Expert Group; and

(c) how far these recommendations have been implemented at various levels:

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). 31 Task Force dealing with various subjects concerning improvement of telecom. services were set up as a part of Mission Better Communications'. The recommendations cover all important areas of activity in the field of telecommunications-the major ones being with regard to simplification of procedure for Customer Services and Customer interface, computerisation, improvement in maintenance activities of Strowger and Cross Bar Exchanges, Rural Exchanges, Transmission Network etc. and induction of new technologies. The work of overseeing the implementation action on recommendations of each task force has been entrusted to a Senior Officer of the rank of Deputy Director General in the Telecom. Board. The recommendations are at various stages of implementation and considerable progress has been made in all the major areas mentioned above.

Agreement Between Economic Development Corporation (Goa) and DU pont. USA

7422. SHRI C.K.KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the agreement between the Economic Development corporation (Goa) and an Indian Party. EDC proposes to invest a token sum of Rs. 5 lacs and

80 per cent of the equity will be owned by the Indian Party and Du Pont. a foreign firm;

(b) if so, whether the entry of the multinational company is through the State Industrial Development Corporation or through the Indian private company; and

(c) whether such a scheme of financing by a multinational company is in accordance with the Government's declared policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). M/s. Economic Development Corpn. of Goa Daman & Diu Ltd. who hold a letter of intent for establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Nylon-66 or Nylon-6 Industrial Yarn/tyrecord, recently submitted a proposal for Government's approval of the following pattern of share-holding in setting up of this unit:-

- (i) M/s. EDC of Goa/Public : 20%
- (ii) Joint Sector Partner : 40%
- (iii) Foreign Collaborator : 40%

A final view on this proposal is yet to be taken.

Production of Nylon Industrial Yarn

7423. **SHRI C.K.KUPPUSWAMY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an opportunity is being given to the existing producers of Nylon Industrial Yarn to expand to economic level of 12,000 MT/annum;

(b) if so, whether there is any need from demand angle to permit any new producer to produce Nylon-6 Nylon-66 Industrial Yarn; and

(c) whether Government are planning to conduct a thorough review of the Nylon Industrial Yarn Industry regarding demand, technology, etc. before allowing any further extension of old letters of intent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) The minimum economic size for Nylon Filament Yarn is 12,000 tonnes/annum. On this basis, the existing Nylon Industrial Yarn units are entitled to apply for expansion in capacity upto 12,000 tonnes/annum

(b) and (c) Applications for the manufacture of Nylon Industrial Yarn are considered on techno-economic basis keeping in view the demand-supply gap.

Requests for extension of the validity period of the existing letters of intent are considered on merits. Periodical review of this industry is undertaken from time to time.

Selection of Beneficiaries under SEEUY Scheme

7424. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous procedure of selection of beneficiaries under SEEUY Scheme has been changed in the recent past;

(b) whether the people's representatives are not involved in such selection;

(c) whether allegations of mal-practices and wrong selection of beneficiaries were brought to the notice of Union Government as well as the States; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

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

(c) and (d) Complaints about mal-practices and wrong selection of beneficiaries as and when received, are forwarded to the Banking Division of Ministry of Finance and the concerned State Governments for appropriate action.

Setting up of Urjagrams During 1988-89

7425. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Urjagrams have been set up in the country during the current financial year (1988-89);

(b) if so, the names of such Urjagrams, State-wise alongwith the other relevant details; and

(c) the programme for the setting up Urjagrams in the remaining two years of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). 49 Urjagram projects based on a combination of various non-conventional energy devices and systems have so far been established in the

following states:

1. Andhra Pradesh	3
2. Delhi	3
3. Gujarat	1
4. Madhya Pradesh	4
5. Maharashtra	6
6. Orissa	6
7. Tamil Nadu	2
8. Tripura	2
9. Uttar Pradesh	22
Total	49

111 Urgagram projects are under various stages of implementation in 10 States/ Union Territories. Energy Surveys have so far been completed in 638 villages and are underway in additional 843 villages. A provisional target of 100 energy surveys and 25 Urjagram projects has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

Setting up of C-Dot Telephone Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh

7426. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to instal a number of 128 line Electronic (C-DOT) Telephone Exchange in Himachal Pradesh during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the names of the places, district-wise, where such exchanges would be installed;

(c) the names of places where such

exchanges would be installed in the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1988-89) ; and

(d) the advantages of these exchanges over the ones already installed at these places (CHNM & MAX - III)?

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

(b) As per statement given below.,
subject to technical feasibility.

(c) Not yet finalised.

(d) 1. C-DOT RAXs are technically superior to existing CBNM and MAX-III exchanges.

2. These can afford metering facilities, which are not possible with exchanges already installed.

STATEMENT-I

128 Port C-DOT RAXs in Himachal Pradesh

Sl.No. Name of Exchange		Name of Dist.
1	2	3
1.	Baruana	Bilaspur
2.	Bakloh	Chamba
3.	Bhawarna	Knagra
4.	Jaisinghpur	Knagra
5.	Paragpur	Knagra
6.	Rehan	Knagra
7.	Gazta	Simla
8.	Nankheri	Simla
9.	Narkanda	Simla
10.	Padhara	Simla
11.	Shoghi	Simla
12.	Chaib	Solan
13.	Darlaghat	Solan
14.	Kunihar	Solan

1	2	3
15.	Amb	Una
16.	Santokhgar	Una
17.	Barsar	Hamirpur
18.	Bhota	Hamirpur
19.	Jah	Hamirpur
20.	Sujanpur	Hamirpur

New Telephone Directories

7427. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications ensures that up-to-date Telephone Directories are published and made available to the subscribers in a Telecom. Circle and Major or Minor Telecom. Districts;

(b) if so, the latest editions made available to the subscribers in respect of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir Telecom. Circles and also Jalandhar, Amritsar, Chandigarh and Ludhiana Telecom. districts; and

(c) the likely to date by which the new

editions of the Directories in these Telecom Circles/Districts would be published or made available to the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Telephone Directories are to be printed annually. However, delays sometimes occur due to various reasons such as delay in supply of paper, tender finalisation and printing etc.

To ensure timely printing and distribution of Telephone directories, a new policy has been formulated by which telephone districts to start with may bring out directories through a comprehensive contract on turn key-basis.

(b) and (c). Details are given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

Name of the Telephone Districts/Divisions/Secondary Switching Area.	Last telephone directory published	Next issue likely to be published
1	2	3
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
Dharamshala	March 86	Aug.88
Mandi	March 86	Aug.88
Shimla	March 86	Aug.88
<i>Punjab</i>		
Bhatinda	Dec.87	Aug.89
Pathankot	Dec.87	Aug.89
Hoshiarpur(including Ropar)	Dec.87	Aug.89
Ferozpur	Dec.87	Aug.89
Sangrur	Jan.88	Aug. 89
Patiala	April 86	July. 88
<i>Haryana</i>		
Ambala	Dec.87	Dec. 88
Hissar	Dec.87	Dec.88
Karnal	Aug. 85	May.88
Rophtak	April, 88	Dec.88
Gurgaon	Aug.85	May. 88
Jammu & Kashmir	May, 87	Aug. 89
<i>Telecom. Districts</i>		
Jalandhar	June 87	Oct. 88

1	2	3
Amritsar	July 87	Oct.88
Chandigarh	May 84	June 88
Ludhiana	Dec. 85	Nov.88

**Incentives concessions for Zero
Industry districts**

7428. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentives/concessions have been given to the Zero industry districts in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the zero industry districts in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) the impact of the incentives/concessions on the growth of industry in each of the States during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Entrepreneurs setting up industries in 'No Industry Districts' of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir are eligible for 25% subject to maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs(Rs. 50 lakhs for setting up electronics industries in hilly areas) under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. In addition, they are eligible for concessional finance, tax conces-

sion etc.

(b) The following districts in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir have been categorised as No. Industry Districts'

Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir
1. Chamba	1. Doda
2. Kangra	2. Ladakh
3. Kulu	3. Poonch
4. Kinaur	4. Rajori
5. Lahaul & Spiti	5. Udhampur
	6. Kupwara
	7. Pulwama

There is no 'No Industry Districts' in the State of Punjab.

(c) The following figures of the letters of intent (LOI), Industrial licences (IL) Delicensed industries Registration (DLR) and DGTD Registrations issued to the above 3 States during the last three years would show the pace of industrial development of these States:

Himachal Pradesh	(Entire State classified as industrially backward)		
	1985	1986	1987
LOI	29	18	22
IL	12	9	3
DLR	41	80	42
DGTD Regn.	48	25	28
PUNJAB(Figures within brackets are for industrially backward areas)			
	1985	1986	1987
LOI	57(14)	47(23)	38(8)
IL	72(15)	37(6)	19(2)
DLR	25(7)	98(42)	66(15)
DGTD Regn.	68(25)	56(14)	55(15)
JAMMU & KASHMIR	(Entire State classified as industrially backward)		
	1985	1986	1987
LOI	18	5	10
IL	6	4	4
DLR	13	64	39
DGTD Regn.	22	12	21

[Translation]

Transfer policy of KVIC

in regard to transfer of officers/employees working in Khadi and Village Industries Commission and its sales centres/outlets;

7429. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

(a) whether there is any uniform policy

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The transfer of officers/employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and its sales outlets is normally guided by the exigencies of work. The officers/technical staff/superintendent in Ministerial Cadre and employees in trading cadre carrying a scale of pay above Rs. 550-900 (Pre-revised) are liable to be transferred anywhere in India. The Ministerial staff below the rank of Superintendent are transferred within their State Cadre. The low paid technical staff though transferable on All India basis are not transferred unless it becomes essential. The employees working in the trading outlets carrying a scale of pay of less than 550-900 (Pre-revised) are generally not transferred outside their units.

Award to Winners of Khadi Gramodyog

7430. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee

1. Shri S. Machchal, Res. Rep. KVIC
2. Shri S.S. Sharma, Dy. Director, KVI
3. Shri Kaushaladhish Mishra, Hindi Officer, Ministry of Industry
4. Shri S.P. Tyagi, Asstt. Div. KVIC
5. Smt. Taramani Sharma, Manager, Gramshilpa.
6. Shri R.S. Twari, Asstt. Acctl. K.G. Bhawan
7. Shri B.C. Pande, Supdt. KVIC
8. Shri B.K. Sharma, Development Officer.
9. Shri P.S. Dhul, Development Officer (L)
10. Shri P.Sharma, Superintendent.
11. Shri Jagan Nath Vedalankar, Translator,

has been constituted with a view to promote the use of official language in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi and to give awards to the winners thereof;

(b) if so, the names and other particulars of members of the aforesaid Selection Committee; and

(c) the details of work done in regard to promoting official language during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A Committee for implementation of official language in all the KVIC Offices located at New Delhi including Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, has been constituted.

(b) The following are the members of the Official Language Implementation Committee of KVIC offices at Delhi.

- Chairman
- Members
- Member
- Member
- Members
- Members
- Member
- Member
- Member
- Member
- Convenor.

(c) Official Language Implementation Committee of KVIC at Delhi met regularly and reviewed the implementation of official language in the KVIC offices at New Delhi. The members of the committee visited all the offices of KVIC located at Delhi and reviewed the implementation of Official language in those offices and recommended the names of officials for awarding prizes on the Hindi Diwas Day. Instructions were issued to follow the official languages Act.

[English]

Expansion of Idgah Electronic Telephone Exchange

7431. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) has completed the promised installation of 36000 lines of electronic exchange during the first three months of 1988 in Delhi;

(b) if not, the details of work already completed in the regard;

(c) whether the major installation of the 10,000 line expansion to the Idgah electronic exchange in Delhi has been commissioned; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A total number of 49,800 lines have been added to electronic exchanges in Delhi during the first three months of 1988.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir. The expansion of Idgah

electronic exchange by 10,000 lines has been completed and commissioned on 28.1.1988;

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

Letter of Intent for Production of Nylon Industrial yarn

7432. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a letter of intent was issued to Economic Development Corporation, Goa for production of Nylon-6 or Nylon-66 Industrial yarn /tyres cord; if so, when;

(b) whether the production has since started and if not, the reasons for delay and whether any extension has been granted;

(c) Whether it is a fact that the foreign co-promoter M/s. Du pont propose to shut down a part of their Nylon-66 capacities in USA and shift their old equipment to India for EDC's project;

(d) whether the Nylon-66, proposed to be produced in EDC's project will required import of AH salt of other chemicals and raw material on perennial basis; and

(e) if so, the cost involved in their import?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VENGALA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. In February 1985, a Letter of Intent was issued to M/s Economic Development Corporation of Goa, Daman & Diu Ltd. for establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Nylon-66 or Nylon-6 Industrial Yarn/ty-record.

(b) The plant is yet to be set up. The delay appears to be mainly due to non-

finalisation in time of the following:-

- i) Pattern of financing
- ii) Foreign Collaboration
- iii) Import of Capital Goods

The Letter of Intent is at present valid upto 25th February 1989.

(c) As the proposal for foreign equity participation in the proposed project has not been approved yet, M/s. Du Pont cannot be deemed to be a co-promoter of this project. No proposal for import of Capital Goods, whether new or second-hand plant, has been received so far.

(d) and (e). The raw-material for manufacture of Nylon-66 is AH-Salt and other chemicals. As these items are not at present produce in the country, they have to be imported till indigenously available.

The cost of these imported raw-materials will depend upon the cost of AH-salt in the international market.

Soft Drink Companies

7433. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of main soft drink companies which are operating in different parts of

the country at present and the number of plants of each company with their location;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Indian soft drink companies have their establishment in some foreign countries also;

(c) if so, the names of those companies and the names of the countries where they have established their unit;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of Indian soft drinks and fruit juices in foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to popularize our products in foreign countries and allow the soft drink companies to establish their plants abroad and also to export fruit juices?

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

(d) and (e). The demand for Indian soft drinks and fruit juices in foreign countries has not been assessed. However, to encourage exports of non-alcoholic beverage basis, C.S.S. at 5% is granted, and import replenishment at 4% is admissible. Besides these, for market development in foreign countries, market and product development assistance can be granted on merits.

STATEMENT

1. Parle (Exports) Private Limited:			
Locations within India		Units abroad	
1		2	
Bombay	(2)	Parle (America) Inc. New York (Non-manufacturing Unit)	(1)

1		2	
Ahmedabad, Gujarat	(1)	Maaza Beverages Inc. New York (non-Manufacturing Unit)	(1)
NOIDA, U.P.	(1)	Al-Sayer Soft Drink Factory W.I.L. Kuwait	(1)
New Delhi	(1)	Dhofar Beverage Co. O.S.C. Salalah, Sultanate of Oman	(1))
<i>Franchise Plants</i>			
Agra, U.P.	(3)	Al-Juma Trading & Contracting Est. Ruwi, Sultanate of Oman	(1)
Bareilly, U.P.	(1)	Union Beverages, Sharjah, UAE	(1)
Faizabad, U.P.	(1)	Saudi Refreshment & Industry Co. Saudi Arabia	(1)
Kanpur, U.P.	(1)	Qatar Refreshment Co. Qatar	(1)
Lucknow, U.P.	(1)	Sonpar Ltd., Nigeria	(1)
Naziabad U.P.	(1)	Femstar & Co Ltd., Lagos, Nigeria	(1)
Varanasi U.P.	(1)	Warri Bottling Co. Ltd., Warri, Nigeria	(1)
Sahibabad, U.P.	(2)	Dechen Bottlers Pvt. Ltd., Bhutan	(1)
Ahmedabad, Gujarat	(1)		
Rajkot, Gujarat	(1)		
Surat, Gujarat	(1)		
Amritsar, Punjab	(2)		
Chandigarh	(1)		
Ludhiana, Punjab	(1)		
Rohtak, Haryana	(1)		
Gurgaon, Haryana	(1)		
Aurangabad, Mah	(1)		

1	2
Bangalore, Kar	(1)
Bhopal, M.P.	(1)
Bhubaneswar, Orissa	(1)
Calcutta, W.B.	(2)
Calicut, Kerala	(1)
New Delhi	(1)
Dharwad, Karnataka	(1)
Ganganagar, Rajasthan	(1)
Guwahati, Assam	(1)
Goa	(1)
Guntur, A.P.	(1)
Hyderabad, A.P.	(1)
Indore, M.P.	(1)
Jaipur, Rajasthan	(1)
Jammu, J & K	(1)
Jamshedpur, Bihar	(1)
Jorhat, Assam	(1)
Kurnool, A.P.	(1)
Madras, Tamil Nadu	(1)
Madurai, T.N.	(1)
Nagpur, Maharashtra	(1)
Nasik, Maharashtra	(1)
Nellore, A.P.	(1)

1	2
Patna Bihar	(1)
Pune, Maharashtra	(1)
Raipur, M.P.	(1)
Rajamundhry, A.P	(1)
Secunderabad, A.P.	(1)
Trivendrum, Kerala	(1)
Udaipur, Rajasthan	(1)
Vijayadwada, A.P.	(1)
Visakhapatnam, A.P.	(1)

II. MODERN FOOD INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LIMITED:

<i>Location within India</i>	<i>Units Abroad</i>
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New Delhi	((1)	Nil
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Faridabad, Haryana	(1)
--------------------	-----

Franchise Plants:

Meerut, U.P.	(1)
--------------	-----

Madras, Tamil Nadu	(1)
--------------------	-----

Madurai, Tamil Nadu	(1)
---------------------	-----

Bhopal, M.P.	(1)
--------------	-----

III. DOUBLE COAL MFG. CO (INDIA) PVT. LTD.

<i>Locations within India</i>	<i>Units abroad</i>
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Nasik, Maharashtra	(1)	NIL
--------------------	-----	-----

Franchise Plants

Tarapur, Maharashtra	(1)
----------------------	-----

1	2
Bangalore, Karnataka	(1)
Angamally, Kerala	(1)
Madurai, Tamil Nadu	(1)
Madras, Tamil Nadu	(1)
Jaipur, Rajasthan	(1)
<i>IV. CAMPA BEVERAGES PRIVATE LIMITED</i>	
New Delhi	(1) NIL
Calcutta, West Bengal	(1)
Bombay, Maharashtra	(1)
Chandigarh,	(1)
Amritsar, Punjab	(1)
Ludhiana, Punjab	(1)
Madras, Tamil Nadu	(1)
Kanpur, U.P.	(1)
Agra, U.P.	(1)
Bangalore, Karnataka	(1)
Bhubaneswar, Orissa	(1)
Dimapur, Assam	(1)
Gandhinagar, Gujarat	(1)
Goa	(1)
Indore, U.P.	(1)
Jammu J & K	(1)
Meerut, U.P.	(1)

1	2
Poona, Maharashtra	(1)
Trivandrum, Kerala	(1)
Visakhapatnam A.P.	(1)
Allahabad, U.P.	(1)
Beraeilly, U.P	(1)
Bilaspur, M.P.	(1)
Gorakhpur, U.P.	(1)
Gwalior, M.P.	(1)
Jaipur, Rajasthan	(1)
Jodhpur, Rajasthan	(1)
Lucknow, U.P.	(1)
Muzaffarnagar, U.P.	(1)
Nagpur, Maharashtra	(1)
Saharanpur. U.P.	(1)
Srigangangar, Raj.	(1)

Windmills to Produce Energy at Low cost

7434. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Windmills to produce energy at low cost" appearing in Times of India dated 22 March, 1988 that windmills will soon be swirling in different parts of the country to produce energy at low cost sans pollution;

(b) whether the prospects have become bright in the wake of recent agreement Signed by Varun Energy System (VES) with a reputed manufacturer of windmills in West Germany Windkraft Zentrale;

(c) Whether in term of the agreement, the technology would be subsequently transferred to India and the windmill units would be progressively on an indigenous basis; and

(d) if so, a detailed report in regard

thereto?

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

(b) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has taken several initiatives after assessing the prospects for wind energy utilisation in the country. 5 Wind Farms with an aggregate capacity of 5.75 MW have been established under the Wind Farm Demonstration programme of the Department. About 95 lakh units of electricity have already been fed to the State grids. Additional capacity has been planned. Some Indian companies have reportedly initiated plans for indigenous manufacture of wind energy equipment. The recent agreement signed by the Varun Energy Systems with a West German manufacturer, when implemented could further strengthen the indigenous manufacturing base.

(c) and (d). The agreement between Winkdkraft-Zentrale, a West German Corporation and Varun Energy Systems, Bangalore, is reported to be effective from 10th March, 1988, for a duration of 5 years and includes the manufacture these products in India, under licence in a phase manner.

Telephone service in Orissa

7435. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the trunk call lines in many sections of Orissa such as Bhubaneswar-Angul, Angul-Nalco Nagar, Bhubaneswar-Nalco Nagar Balasore-Basta, Balasore-Jalewsar, Balasore-Nagaleswar, Balasore-Dehurea, Rashgovindapur-Bripoda, and Balasore-Sartha remain out of order most of the time in a year;

(b) if so, the number of days when these lines were out of order during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) the reasons of such non-functioning of these telephone lines and the action taken to remove such bottle-neck?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. The lines do not remain out of order most of the time but occasional interruptions are there.

(b) Percentage of interruption of circuits in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as below:-

	85-86	86-87	87-88
1	2	3	4
Bhubaneswar-Angul	23%	22%	29%
Angul-Nalco Nagar	11%	10%	11%
Bhubaneswar-Nalco-Nagar (no such circuit)			
Balasore-Basta	8%	10%	7%
Balasore-Jaleswar	7%	4%	5%
Balasore-Nagaleswar	There is no direct circuit		

1	2	3	4
Balsaore-Dehurao	20%\$	15%	12%
*Rashgovindapur-Baripada	.	-	10%
Balasore-Sartha	10%	8%	5%
Basta-Nangaleswar	15%	17%	15%

*Rashgovindpur-Baripoda Circuit has been commissioned on 27.2.87 only, therefore, figures of 85-86, 86-87 are not applicable.

(c) The circuits are provided on open wire lines which are affected by environmental conditions like cyclone, corrosion due to exposure in coastal regions, theft, power induction, lightening etc. Maintenance efforts are continuously being made to reduce these *interruptions* to the extent possible.

Supreme Court Judgement Regarding Section 630 of Companies Act

7436. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the recent judgement of the Supreme Court in Baldev Krishna Sabi versus the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. Regarding the scope of section 630 of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be initiated to amend this section of the Companies Act in the light of the above judgement?

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

(b) It is not considered necessary to amend Section 630 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Production of Salt

7437. SHRI R.M.BHOYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of common salt produced in the country annually;

(b) what is the percentage produced from sea water;

(c) what percentage of common salt is used in our country for the manufacture of chemicals and which are the chemicals produced;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to make optimum use of common salt in the manufacture of basic chemicals needed by the Chemical industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Annual production of common salt for the last three years is as follows :-

year	Production (in lakh tones)
1985	98.75
1986	101.16
1987	98.99

(b) About 75 % of the salt production is from sea brine.

(c) About 28% of the production of Common salt is being used in the manufacture of chemicals like Caustic Soda, Soda Ash and Metallic Sodium.

(d) and (e). New Industrial units for production of soda Ash/Caustic Soda have been licensed. The present units have also been advised to Maximise their production to increase the consumption of salt.

Applications for opening of Branch Post Offices in Orissa

7438. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with Postmaster General, Orissa Circle for opening of Branch Post Offices in Orissa;

(b) the number of pending applications in Koraput district ; and

(c) whether any such branch offices could be opened under exceptional circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) 104

(b) 5

(c) Post offices are opened subject to

satisfaction of the prescribed norms. Proposals which do not satisfy the norms are also considered if there is adequate justification.

Industrial production in Karnataka

7439. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production has been badly affected by power suspension or power shortage in Karnataka in the last three quarters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Specific details about the impact of shortage of power on industrial production in Karnataka are not available. However, according to the Government of Karnataka production in the industrial sector has been affected by power shortage.

Prices of Penicillin

7440. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the import price and indigenous price of Penicillin;

(b) whether high indigenous price of Penicillin pushes up the price of the intermediate 6 APA and consequently the price of Ampicillin and Amoxicillin;

(c) whether the prices of formulations of both these drugs in the country are very high as compared to the average earnings of an indigenous producer vis a vis the earnings abroad;

(d) whether recent customs duty in-

crease on D-Alpha Phenyl Glyline Chloride Hydrochloride alongwith excise duty on the formulations would push up the prices further, and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reduce the customs duty on this

intermediate?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGALA RAO) : (a) There is no single international price for Penicillin. The notified prices of indigenous Penicillin are given below:-

	Rs./B.U.
Potassium Penicillin"G" First Crystals	650.00
Potassium Penicillin"G"	935.00
Potassium Penicillin" "V"	1216.00
Potassium Penicillin" 'G'	1108.00]
Potassium Penicillin"G'	1082.00

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) whether new equipments are also being purchased from abroad by Government for drilling oil therefrom; and

[Translation]

(e) if so, the details thereof?

Drilling of New Places for Oil

7441. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are possibilities of finding oil in Khambat, Kutch, Saurashtra, Assam, Bengal, Krishna-Godavari, Cauvery basin, Rajasthan, Ganga Valley and Andamans;

(b) whether contract for the same will be given to foreign companies;

(c) if so, the names of these companies along with the names of the countries to which these companies belong;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Commercial production of oil is already going on in Assam. Presence of oil has also been discovered in Gandhar, Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basin. Exploration activities are continuing in other basins which are considered prospective.

(b) and (c). Contracts for oil exploration have already been awarded to M/s. Chevron international Ltd. and M/s. Texaco Exploration India Inc. both companies registered in Liberia, for two blocks in Krishna-Godavari basin. These two companies are subsidiaries of US Principal. another contract has been awarded to M/s. International Petroleum registered in Bormuda, which is a subsidiary of the same company incorporated in Canada.

(d) and (e) ONGC and OIL are procuring oil well drilling equipments from both indigenous and foreign sources for intensifying their drilling operations.

Memorandum regarding Excise Duty Imposed on Drugs

7442. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drug Manufacturers Association has submitted a memorandum to Government recently to the effect that 5 per cent excise duty imposed on the formulation of essential drugs should be withdrawn as it will lead to an increase in prices of essential drugs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 5% duty imposed as surcharge on excise duty liveable will help producers take advantage of Modvat adjustment. No excise duty is imposed on formulations based on Category I bulk drugs of DPCO, 1987 and formulations based on 26 other bulk drugs.

Refining Capacity, Production and Import of crude Oil by 2000 A.D.

7443. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply give on 8 March, 1988 to Starred Question No. 196 regarding setting up of a new refineries and state:

(a) the expected refining capacity of the existing refineries by 2000 A.D.;

(b) the additional refining capacity required to meet the demand for petroleum

products by 2000 A.D.;

(c) the normal gestation period for an oil refinery;

(d) the expected crude oil production by 2000 A.D.; and

(e) the estimated import requirement of crude oil by 2000 A.D.

(f) the likely sources of supply of crude oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (f) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The currently estimated demand of petroleum products by 2000 A.D is expected to be of the order of 90 to 95 million tonnes. Additional refining capacities required will be considered on various techno economic factors including the demand-supply balance and availability of crude oil based on special studies in this regard. It takes five years to set up a new refinery from the date of all approvals and clearances.

2. According to tentative projections the production of crude oil in 2000 A.D would be around 51 million tonnes.

3. The import requirements as well as sources by 2000 A.D would normally be decided on the basis of the demand-supply balance at that time and the price of crude oil products in the international market at that time.

Royalty on Oil and Natural Gas Exploration

7444. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted a memorandum to Union Government requesting for payment of royalty on oil and natural gas exploration from the Bombay High and similar offshore structures in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, when this memorandum was received by Government and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government for payment of royalty on offshore production of oil and gas to the concerned maritime States. Payment of royalty on production of mineral oil is governed by the provisions of the Oil Fields (Regulation & Development) Act, 1948 and the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959, under which royalty on offshore production of oil and gas is payable to the central Government only.

'Golden Handshake Scheme' in Public Sector Undertakings

7445 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector undertakings have adopted the 'golden handshake' scheme for rationalizing their staff structure;

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings which have introduced this scheme;

(c) the number of staff, group-wise in each undertaking which has taken advantage of the scheme during the current financial year; and

(d) the brief particulars of the terms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) The terms will not be uniform in all the undertakings.

Threat to Environment due to Opencast Coal Mining

7446. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI SRI HARI RAO:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether open cast mining in coalfield of LEdo and Margherita of Assam has posed a great threat to environment;

(b) whether the lush green Patkai hills have turned barren;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d). Coal India Ltd. is engaged in coal mining operations near the Patkai range in Assam. To mitigate environmental impact of mining operations CIL is taking precautions through measures like plantations and reclamation of worked out areas.

An expert committee which was set up by the Department of Coal has evaluated the

steps taken by Coal India Ltd. and has suggested some additional measures. The coal company has been advised to implement the measures suggested by the committee.

Indo-USSR Cooperation in Coalfield

7447. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

SHRI S.M.GURADDI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the Soviet Union have reiterated their desire to strengthen cooperation in the coal sector;

(b) if so, the main features of this pact;

(c) the extent to which the coal production will be increased; and

(d) the help and assistance that Soviet Union has agreed to provide to India in coal sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). A long term programme of Indo-Soviet cooperation in coal sector was mutually agreed upon in 1985; this includes 15 coal mining projects to be implemented over 15 years upto 2000 A.D. The progress in these cooperation projects is reviewed periodically by the Joint Working Group on coal. At the last meeting of the Working Group in March 1988, both sides shares the objective of continuing and strengthening the bilateral cooperation.

(c) The 15 cooperation projects already identified are expected, when completed, to contribute to the extent of about 70 million tonnes of coal production.

(d) The cost of preparation of project

reports and the cost of Soviet equipment for these projects are to be funded by the Rouble Credits from USSR.

Aromatic Complex At Salempur in U.P

7448. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to entrust the responsibility of implementing the aromatic complex at Salempur in Uttar Pradesh to the Indian Petrochemicals Limited (IPCL) and have asked the IPCL to prepare a fresh feasibility report for this complex;

(b) if so, the broad features of the feasibility report and the cost of the project estimated by it;

(c) whether Government are giving any second thought to the selection of the site to some place in Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) which are the companies in the public, private and co-operative sectors which are financially sound and possess managerial skills to implement this aromatics project;

(f) whether Government have taken a decision to award this project to any of these companies;and;

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGALA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There would be quite a few compa-

nies in India both in public and private sector capable of implementing such projects.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

US collaboration for Manufacture of Jet Engines and Helicopters

7449. SHRI H.A.DORA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Technologies, an American conglomeration, is seeking Indian collaborators for manufacturing jet engines and helicopters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No foreign collaboration proposal has been received in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry for manufacture of jet engines and helicopters in collaboration with the United Technologies, an American conglomeration.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of high pressure valves

7450. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seven-member US mission of valve manufacturers recently visited India to explore trade and investment prospects in high-pressure valves; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). A seven-member US Mission of Valve Manufacturers (VMA) visited India from 22nd February to 2nd March 1988 at the behest of confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI) with a view to :-

- i) To seek joint venture or licence partners for valve and actuator manufacture in India.
- ii) To seek Indian sources for castings and other components used in the manufacture of valves.
- iii) To assess the market potential for sales of high technology valves to meet the needs of India's expanding industrial infrastructure.

After holding seminars and meetings, the CEI & VMA signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to exchange regular information and promote co-operation between the two Organisations.

Licences to manufacture optical fibre

7451. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have granted licences to manufacture optical fibre in public sector only;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of units given permission to produce fibre optics items during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). M/s. Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation, Bhopal, and M/s. Hindustan Cables Limited, Calcutta have been granted Letters of Intent in 1984 and 1986 respectively for the manufacture of Opto-electronic communication systems and Allied Accessories & Components including Optical Fibres and Fibre Optic Cables.

[Translation]

Import of Stamping Machines from France

7452. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that machines have been imported from France which can stamp a large number of letters within an hour;

(b) if so, the price of this machine and the number of such machines imported; and

(c) the places where these machines have been installed at present and the maximum number of letters stamped so far with these machines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No Sir. Department of Posts has not imported any stamping Machine from France.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

[English]

Loss in Coal Production due to Workers Strike

7453. SHRI SRI HARI RAO:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable loss in the production of coal due to nationwide coal workers strike during the month of March, 1988;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of coal production in each colliery;

(c) the demands of the striking coal workers;

(d) whether any steps have been taken by Government to meet their demands; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The loss of production of coal due to the strike in the coal industry in March, 1988 organised by certain trade union is estimated to be around one million tonnes in coal India and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

(b) Company wise details of the estimated loss in production are as follows:—

S. No.	Company	Loss in Production in Lakh Tonnes
1	2	3
1.	E.C.L.	1.44

1	2	3
2.	B.C.C.L.	0.09
3.	C.C.L.	1.40
4.	S.E.C.L.	2.06
5.	W.C.L.	1.36
6.	N.C.L.	0.80
7.	N.E.C.Div. of Coal India	0.18
8.	S.C.C.L.	3.40
TOTAL		10.73

(c) to (e). A statement showing the charter of demands and the position against

each item of the charter of demands is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Damands in brief	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Implementation of non-implemented clauses on NCWA-III	NCWA-III which expired on 31-12-86 has been substantially implemented. The provision for giving employment to dependents of retiring employees was not implemented being violative of the constitution. There were also some short falls vis-a-vis targets set for welfare measures specially housing were the chief difficulty was non-availability of land.
2.	Pension scheme for Coal miners	This is a polciy matter covering the entire public sector. A seperate decision for coal miners is not fesiable.
3.	Early settlement of NCWA-IV "bypassing the BEP guidelines".	The charter of demands for NCWA-IV is still being negotiated in JBCCI

1	2	3
4.	No 8-day wage deduction for participation in strikes;	This matter is regulated by a provision in the payment of wages act.
5.	Stoppage of mechanisation and withdrawal of ban on recruitment:	Both demands are unacceptable considering the need for rapid increase in coal production for meeting country's demands and considering the prevailing situation of surplus manpower in coal companies.
6.	Abolition of contract system:	This is regulated by the contract Labour(Regulation and Abolition) Act administered by Ministry of Labour on the advice of the Tripartite Advisory Board.
7.	Job to land losers:	Landlosers are given preference in the normal recruitment but the proposal to compulsorily given them employment is not in-conformity with the general policy of the Govt., and also has bn viewed in the context of the surplus man power carried by the coal companies.
8.	Implementation of safety rules and effective working of pit safety committees:	Pit Safety Committee have been revitalized following decisions taken by the standing committee on safety in coal mines presided over by EM. Safety record of coal companies has also generally been improving over the years.
9.	Stop privatisation of public sector undertakings	There is no proposal for privatisation in the coal Industry.
10.	Introduction of workers participation in management consultations in with the trade unions:	Bipartite forums already exist. consultation with trade unions have been regularly held to further strengthen participative management.

1

2

3

11.

Withdrawal of discriminatory
treatment against women workers:

There is no discrimination against
women workers except that law
prohibits their deployment on
certain jobs in the mining industry.

**Repairs to communication System in
Andhra Pradesh**

7454. SHRI SRI HARI RAO:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have repaired
the whole communication system in the
Andhra Pradesh and other areas which was
affected due to natural calamities during the
last one year;

(b) if not, how much communication
system has not been repaired so far and the
reasons therefor; and

(c) the total cost of expenditure Govern-
ment had to incur?

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

(b) Question does not arise in view of
reply at (a) above.

(c) Approximate expenditure incurred in
Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 20.3 lakhs.

[Translation]

**Natural Gas Based Small Power Unit in
Rajasthan**

7455. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Rajasthan
and other States where natural gas based
small power units are proposed to be set up
by the Rural Electrification Corporation; and

(b) the other details finalised in this
regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Details of the pro-
posals received by the Rural Electrification
Corporation (REC) relating to Rajasthan,
Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh for putting
up small/mini gas turbines are given in the
statement below. The REC is considering
the question of extending financial assis-
tance to the State Electricity Boards for
these projects. In addition to these, Oil and
Natural Gas Commission has also offered
sites in Tripura and Assam.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs.lakhs)	Capacity
RAJASTHAN			
1.	Ramgarh	405.82	1x3 MW

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs.lakhs)	Capacity
TAMIL NADU			
2.	Kovilkalappa	492.34	1x5 MW
ANDHRA PRADESH			
3.	a) Nobble Gas Turbine set-1 in Godavari basin.	494.40	1x3 MW
	b) Mobile Gas Turbine set 2 in Godavari basin	-do-	-do-

LPG Agencies in Rajasthan

7456. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Rajasthan where LPG agencies were proposed to be allotted upto 1986-87;

(b) the categories under which these places were classified, placewise details thereof;

(c) whether the concerned corporations have not issued advertisements for all the places included in the roster for the last one year;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore;

(e) whether Government propose to get these LPG agencies opened by the concerned corporations at all those places included in the roster prepared for the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(f) if so, by what time and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and

(b). Under the annual Marketing Plans drawn up by the oil industry upto 1986-87, a total of 149 distributorships were planned for establishment in Rajasthan; the categorisation of each was in accordance with the policy for reservations as applicable from time to time. Considering the number of distributorships and locations involved, the effort involved in compiling the relevant details would not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served;

(c) and (d). The oil companies have released advertisements for all the locations included under the various Marketing Plans upto 1986-87 except the following:

1. Pratapgarh	—	Open
2. Ramganj Mandi	—	Defence Category
3. Sagwara	—	Scheduled Castes

Advertisements in respect of the above locations are to be released by the concerned oil company shortly;

(e) and (f). LPG distributorships will be set up from time to time at all the locations taken up for this purpose, subject to selection of candidates by the Oil Selection Board

and completion of formalities by the former. In view of the various steps which precede the commissioning of a distributorship, no specific time limit can be indicated in each case.

Strike by Technicians of Telecommunications Department

7457. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether technician of Telecommunications Department had gone on strike in Kota in the last week of February;

(b) if so, whether these technicians had tempered with communication lines during the strike causing complete break-down of communication system;

(c) if so, whether the authorities were apprised of this apprehension earlier; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not taking precautionary measures in this regard?

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

(b) Tampering of certain portion of the local exchange equipment was noticed resulting in partial dislocation of services.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Irrespective of whether the authorities were apprised or not, instructions were issued well before the commencement of agitation to take precautionary steps to ensure proper maintenance of equipment and running of telecommunication services.

[English]

Setting up of Industries based on rocks found in Bihar

7458. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a variety of rocks are found in various districts of Bihar;

(b) whether these rocks have industries potential and use; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to establish industries in the areas where these rocks are found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Granite rocks are available in the districts of Monghyr Ranchi and Singhbhum. Marble occurs in Palamau District.

(b) These rocks can be used for ornamental building stones and for the manufacture of precious stone articles.

(c) The Small Industries Service Institute, Patna and conducting motivational campaign for setting up of Industries based on these rocks.

Marketing of Natural Gas by GAIL

7459. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY:

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

(a) whether Government have issued instruction to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the last week of February,

1988 asking the Commission to shed its responsibility of processing, transporting and marketing of natural gas by 31 March in a phase manner and to transfer it to the Gas Authority of India Ltd; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the ONGC thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). It is proposed to vest responsibility of processing, marketing and transportation of natural gas to Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) in phases in order to bring about a better division of work amongst the gas producing and marketing companies GAIL are already implementing the HBJ Gas Pipeline Project and are supplying gas to NFL's Fertiliser Plant at Bijaipur and to IFFCO's Fertiliser Plant at Aonla; they would be supplying gas to other consumers along the pipeline.

Allocation of Power to Orissa from Central Super Thermal Power Projects

7460. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power is being allocated to Orissa State from the Central Super Thermal Power Projects located in the neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the total MW of power allocated to Orissa from those Central Super Thermal Power Projects in 1987;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the allocation of power to Orissa in view of severe power crisis prevailing in that State; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (d). Orissa has been allocated 75 MW of power from the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project Stage I (600 MW) located in West Bengal. There is no proposal to increase the allocation. In addition to drawing power from the Farakka Super Thermal and Chukha Hydroelectric projects, the State has been receiving assistance from Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

Study by Energy Advisory Board on Coal Industry

7461. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the manner in which country's coal industry is being managed;

(b) whether coal industry would be able to achieve the required coal growth rate;

(c) whether any study on problems of the coal industry has been made by the Energy Advisory Board; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The performance of coal industry can be said to be satisfactory so far as achievement of annual targets in terms of production and productivity (output per manshift) are concerned. There is, however, no room for complacency. Improvement in management is a continuous process and efforts are being made to bring further improvement in productivity, project management, efficiency of operation, labour welfare measures etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Considering the importance of coal as the primary source of energy, the Advisory Board on Energy entrusted to Shri K.S.R. Chari, former Secretary, Department of Coal to study most pressing problems of this industry. Sri Chari has submitted the report to the advisory Board on Energy.

The salient features of the report are briefly set out below:-

1. Though production has increased, the object of nationalisation cannot be said to have been fully achieved.
2. Massive investment in import of technology and equipments have not reduced the cost of production.
3. Import of coking coal can and should be avoided by improving the performance of washeries and delinking the suspect sources of supply.
4. Quality base for statistical report should be in terms of standard coal.
5. Concept of OMS should include all inputs instead of manpower alone.
6. Undue emphasis on opencast mining should be avoided.
7. Gradewise price structure needs to be rationalised.
8. Exploration should be demand based and not project based for creating a shelf of projects from which a choice could be made based on least cost options.

9. Getting land, sand for stowing, adequate power, timely supply of equipments, delay in environmental clearance are some of the major problems.
10. In order to achieve the desired production level by 2000, the projects need to be planned from today, considering the long gestation period.
11. Jharia Reconstruction project should include proper definition of scope for proper utilisation of coal from lower seams.
12. 'Decontrol' of coal has certain positive aspects that may commend its adoption.
13. Board of Directors of Coal India Limited needs to be reorganised and subsidiary companies should be freed from interference by holding company. Executives should be permitted extension till the age of 65 years.

Growth of Small Scale Sector

7462. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the boost which was earlier given to the small scale sector is on the decline:

(b) whether Government propose to change the policy of encouraging the growth of the small-scale sector; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVEL-

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Government continues to encourage the growth of the small scale sector. Only recently Government has announced establishment of an Apex Financial Institution for this sector.

Allotment of Yarn to Maharashtra

7463. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of yarn allotted to Maharashtra in the year 1987-88; and

(b) whether the same is adequate to meet the requirement of the tyre industry of the State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). There is no distribution control over yarns used by tyre industry. The domestic production of man-made industrial yarns is more or less adequate to meet the indigenous demand. However import of nylon industrial yarn/tyre cord is allowed on OGL to actual users (industrial).

[*Translation*]

Telephone Connections on Priority Basis

7464. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections sanctioned by him on priority basis after taking over the charge of the Ministry and the reasons thereof; and

(b) the number of connections out of them sanctioned for Delhi and those for outside Delhi separately?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Out of a total number of 1239 requests, for out of turn allotment of telephone connections, the number sanctioned during the period 15.2.88 to 15.4.88 is 316. These were sanctioned on merits. Out of the above requests, a large number of them were made during the time of my predecessors. An overwhelming majority of them are from Hon'ble Members of Parliament, including 6 recommendations from the Hon'ble Member who has put this question.

(b) The required information is given below:

Delhi		134
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Other than Delhi		182
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Complaints Regarding Communication System in District of Uttar Pradesh

7465. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received during the last three years to improve the deteriorating condition of the communication system in Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur and Jaunpur districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of the complaints out of them received from Azamgarh and Ballia;

(c) whether some Members of Parliament had written letters in regard to the deteriorating condition of communication system in Azamgarh and Ballia; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the communication system in both districts?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY OF MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Average number of complaints per 100 station per month received from Azamgarh, Ballia, Gazipur, Gorakhpur and Jaunpur telephone subscribers during the last three years are given in Statement-I below.

(b) Separate Complaints for Azamgarh and Ballia have been shown in Statement-I below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The steps taken to improve the telecommunication facilities at Azamgarh and Ballia are given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT—I

Name of the Telephone system	Average number of complaints During 100 St./month		
	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1. Azamgarh	51.00	68.6	69.8
2. Ballia	68.00	95.7	94.0
3. Gazipur	58.6	82.7	84.0
4. Gorakhpur	69.3	95.4	98.0
5. Jaunpur	43.0	59.0	62.0

STATEMENT—II

Steps which have been taken to improve the functioning of Telecom systems at Azamgarh and Ballia.

(1) Insulated drop wire is used in subscriber loop in the thickly inhabited areas.

(2) Old Telephone instruments are replaced by new ones.

(3) SLOD circuits have been converted into OTD circuits through Lucknow TAX.

(4) Underground cable distribution

Point (D. Ps) are rehabilitated.

(5) Ballia Manual telephone exchange has been replaced with a 600 lines Automatic Exchange of MAX-II type.

[English]

Letter of Intent to Set up Poly Propylene Multi Filament Yarn Unit in Orissa

7466. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd.

(IPICOL) has applied for issue of a letter of intent to set up a Poly Propylene Multi Filament Yarn unit at Balasore in Orissa;

(b) whether the application has been rejected by his Ministry; and

(c) if so, on what ground and whether Government have been urged to reconsider the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The application of IPICOL was rejected mainly on the ground that adequate capacity had already been approved for manufacture of Polypropylene Multifilament yarn. Besides, under the policy of Broad-Banding, the existing Synthetic Filament Yarn units are also entitled to undertake the manufacture of this item.

Production of Cement

7467. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for cement production during the Seventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(b) the total quantity of cement produced during the Seventh Five Year Plan till the end of 1987-88, year-wise;

(c) the performance of public and private sector cement units in regard to production of cement against the target till 1987-88; and

(d) the deficits thereof and the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The estimate of cement production in the terminal year the Seventh Five Year Plan is about 50 million tonnes. The details of targets fixed annually during the first three years of the plan period and production achieved are as under:-

(In Million Tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target fixed</i>	<i>Production achieved</i>
1985-85	33.5	33.1
1986-87	36.5	36.5
1987-88	41.5 (revised)	39.3

(c) and (d). The performance of public and private sector cement units for production of cement during the first three years of

the Seventh Plan period and the deficits thereof have been indicated as follow:-

	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88(In lac tonnes)		
	Target	Production	Deficit/ Excess	Target	Production	Deficit Excess	Target	Production	Deficit Excess
Public Sector	51.22	46.12	(-) 5.10	51.40	46.53	(-) 4.87	52.75	51.00	(-) 1.75
Private Sector	283.78	285.17	(+) 1.39	313.60	319.36	(+) 5.76	362.26	342.00	(-) 20.05
Total	335.00	331.29	(-) 3.71	365.00	365.89	(+) 0.89	415.00	393.00	(-) 22.00

The main reason for shortfall in cement production is power cuts in various major cement producing States. Other factors affecting cement production are mechanical troubles, coal shortage, wagons shortage, shortage of raw-material, labour trouble/lock-out teething trouble of new units, natural causes, etc.

Production of Solar Car

7468. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI T. BALA GOUD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently signed an agreement with a West German firm to produce solar car in India.

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

(c) when the solar car will be available to what extent the car will be suitable to Indian climatic conditions?

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

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

[Translation]

Projection of Video Clipping During News Bulletins on Doordarshan

7469. PROF. NIRMAL KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether during the telecast of news on Doordarshan most of the time the news reader is projected and only a few video clippings connected with the happenings are shown in between the news;

(b) whether steps have been taken to show more and more video clippings connected with the happenings with a view to make Doordarshan news more effective and educative; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). It is the endeavour of Doordarshan to include as many visuals as possible in its News Bulletins. This, however, depends upon the availability of the visuals and their topicality and news-value. Besides its own news reporters and accredited private TV news agencies, Doordarshan has a number of stringers on its panel, who provide visual news coverages of events to Doordarshan. Any important international events covered by two news agencies, viz. Asia Vision and Visnews also find place in the news bulletins, if they are of interest to viewers in India. Inclusion of more and more visuals in news bulletins is, however, a continuous process.

Telecast of Programmes for House Wives During Day Time

7470. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a daily telecast of an interesting programme for housewives during the day time;

(b) whether Government propose to extend the time of telecasting by including

maximum number of programmes; and

[English]

(c) whether Government propose to make the programmes for students more educative and also to ensure that these programmes are received in every nook corner of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Doordarshan is telecasting a programme titled 'Ghar Bahar' on Saturday afternoon for housewives which goes on the national network. Topics which are entertaining as well as educative are included in this programme. Due to limited transmission time, it is not possible to increase either the frequency or the duration of this programme.

(c) Doordarshan are telecasting three types of programmes for students viz. (i) Enrichment type educational programmes for primary students; (ii) Curriculum based programmes for secondary school students; and (iii) Higher educational programmes for university students. While the first two categories are in regional languages and are telecast from a few regions, those in the third category are put out on National Network.

Electrification of Villages in 1987-88

7471. CHAUDHARY RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified by Rural Electrification Corporation in different States in 1987-88, State-wise; and

(b) the number of villages proposed to be electrified by the Rural Electrification Corporation in 1988-89, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) A statement indicating statewide number of villages electrified under Rural Electrification projects financed by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) during 1987-88 upto Feb., 1988 is given below.

(b) During 1988-89, Planning Commission has fixed a target of electrification of 15,000 villages under REC financed schemes. The Statewise targets are yet to be finalised.

STATEMENT

Villages electrified under REC Programme during 1987-88 (Upto February, 1988)

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	States	No. of villages electrified during 1987-88 (Upto Feb '88)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700
2.	Assam	1011 *
3.	Bihar	2201 *

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	385 (inclusive of 36 villages of 1981 census)
5.	Haryana	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	611
7.	J&K	77
8.	Karnataka	506
9.	Kerala	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2977
11.	Maharashtra	487
12.	Manipur	78
13.	Meghalaya	127
14.	Nagaland	158
15.	Orissa	1166
16.	Punjab	—
17.	Rajasthan	879
18.	Tamil Nadu	—
19.	Tripura	132
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2800
21.	West Bengal	1200
22.	Sikkim	35

* break up of achievement under REC project and State Plan has not been received. Total achievement has therefore been provisionally treated as under REC Projects.

**Sharing of Power from Hydel Projects
between Rajasthan, Haryana and
Punjab**

7472. CHAUDHARY RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with an agreement of 10 May, 1984 between the then Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab it was agreed that the matter of sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, UBDC Stage-2 and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, if not settled, would be referred to the Supreme Court for adjudication;

(b) whether the same has been done; and

(c) if so, the present status of the agreement of 10 May, 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A reference to the Supreme Court has not been made.

**Setting up of industries in 'No Industry
Districts' in Karnataka**

7473. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new major industries which are likely to be set up in Karnataka in 'No industry districts' during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the States Government of Karnataka in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). In the State of Karnataka, only Bidar district has been identified as a 'No Industry district'. While two industrial licence applications received from private sector for setting up industries in Bidar district of Karnataka are being processed, at present no such application from State Government of Karnataka is pending.

(c) The two applications from private sector, which are being processed at present, are for setting up capacities for manufacture of beer and sugar.

**KVIC grants for Industries set up in
rural Areas**

7474. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether small industries set up in rural areas are eligible for Khadi and Village Industries Commission grants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Khadi and Village Industries Programmes are being implemented through respective State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, Registered Institutions and Cooperative Societies for which KVIC provides financial assistance which includes grants as per pattern of assistance applicable to various khadi and Village Industries Programmes. Generally grants are given with a loan components Pattern of assistance differs from industry to industry and within industry from scheme to scheme. Managerial grant is given only to registered institutions/cooperative societies subject to

prescribed conditions. Recently the Government has re-defined "Village Industry" by amending the KVIC Act, with a view to widen the scope of village industries under the purview of KVIC. According to the amended Act, any industry having a capital investment of Rs. 15,000 per head of employment and located in rural area is eligible for KVIC assistance. KVIC proposes to take up about 25 new industries under its aegis for promotion during 1988-89. The pattern of assistance for these industries are under formulation.

Electrification of Villages in West Bengal

7475. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for electrification of villages during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in West Bengal; and

(b) the actual number of villages electrified during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The number of villages electrified vis-a-vis the target during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in West Bengal was as given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1985-86	2180	1330
1986-87	2356	1350

Supply of LPG Cylinders in Calcutta

7476. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the LPG consumers in

Calcutta are adversely affected by short supply of the refill LPG cylinders; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to increase the LPG supply in Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) A backlog in supply of LPG refills had developed temporarily in several parts of the country, including in Calcutta, on account of shortfall in the bulk availability of LPG, apart from industrial relations problem at Haldia, Durgapur and Layani bottling plants, movement and other operational constraints;

(b) Efforts are being made to maximise indigenous LPG production and also augment supplies through imports to the extent feasible. The situation is being closely monitored by the oil industry with a view to ensuring regular LPG supplies to the consumers.

Construction of Multiplex Cinema Halls

7477. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation is considering to build multiplex cinema halls in the metropolis in the country;

(b) if so, the aim of building such cinema halls; and

(c) the time by which these would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). 'Multiplex' cinema halls concept involves construction

of more than one cinema theatre under one roof. National Film Development Corporation propose to finance such halls under its Theatre Financing Scheme if any applications are received. At present no specific proposal in this regard is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Losses in Industries Due to Power Crisis

7478. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to stage:

(a) whether it is a fact that industries have suffered heavy losses due to power crisis last year;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring about any changes in energy policy this year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be done and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Industrial output depends on a number of factors and power shortage is only one of the factors affecting the industrial output.

(b) and (c). The objective of the energy policy of Government include the achievement of self-sufficiency in energy supplies keeping in view the increase in demand. The Planning Commission has initiated a detailed study on long-term energy modelling and Government will take a view in the matter after the result of the Planning Commission's study is available

Consultancy Services for DESU by Swedish Concern

7479. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI KAMALA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has selected a Swedish concern for consultancy services in setting up a project for better power transmission and distribution system;

(b) if so, whether talks were held in this regard with several other foreign concerns; and

(c) if so, the basis on which preference has been given to the Swedish concern out of all other concerns in the matter of entrusting this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). In 1983, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking had received five foreign offers for providing consultancy services for the Delhi Distribution System. On examination, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) found that these offers did not meet the essential requirements of the specifications. In 1984, M/s Swed Power submitted an offer which was found to be technically acceptable by the CEA. The offer was also covered under a total grant from the Swedish International Development Agency. DESU has, therefore, entered into an agreement with M/s Swed Power for providing consultancy services for preparation of a Master Plan for the distribution system in Delhi to meet the anticipated load growth upto the year 2005 AD. The agreement also envisages supply of computer

software packages and training of personnel etc.

[English]

Expansion of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogmandal, Kerala

7480. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise and expand the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., unit in Udyogmandal, Kerala;

(b) if so, what are these schemes; and

(c) when these schemes will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

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

DeLinking of Directorate of Film Festivals From NFDC

7481. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to delink the Directorate of Film Festivals from the purview of the National Film Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The Government have decided to delink the Directorate of Film Festivals from the National Film Development Corporation Limited and transfer it to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as an attached office.

Setting up of Paper Plant in Bihar

7482. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bagasses based paper plant is likely to be set up in Bihar;

(b) the facilities Government propose to offer for a project of this nature in involving recycling of agro wastes; and

(c) whether the viability of the project is adversely affected by the administered price of newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A Letter of Intent has been issued on 29th March, 1988 to the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for the establishment of an undertaking at Kumarbagh, District West Champaran in the State of Bihar for the manufacture of newsprint and writing & printing paper for an annual capacity of 50,000 tonnes each, based mainly on bagasse.

(b) Writing and Printing Paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse, as well as newsprint, enjoy complete exemption from excise levies.

(c) The question does not arise at this stage, as the ex-mill price of newsprint to be produced by the undertaking is normally determined at the time of commencement of commercial production.

Manufacture of Quartz Watches

7483. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies in India which are manufacturing quartz watches and the number of watches manufactured by each company annually;

(b) whether it is fact that a large number of quartz watches are being smuggled into the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that smuggled watches are better in service and cheaper in prices;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the quality and decrease the price of quartz watches manufactured in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The names of companies which have reported production to the Department of Electronics, of quartz (both analogue and digital) and the number of watches manufactured by each such company during 85, 86 and 87 are given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. No assessment is made regarding the quality and prices of watches smuggled into the country.

(d) With a view to increase indigenous production of watches, reduce the cost of indigenous watches and to discourage smuggling of watches into the country, Government has taken the following steps:-

- (i) A capacity of about 18 million number's has been approved in the organised sector. The production of indigenous watches in the organised sector has increased from 6.7 millions in 1986 to 7.7 millions in 1987. The Government would consider approval of more units on the merits of the proposals. In addition, the installed capacity in the small scale sector is 5 million watches.
- (ii) The current Import Policy provides for liberal import of watch compo-

nents.

- (iii) A number of foreign collaboration proposals with internationally reputed watch manufacturers have been approved.
- (iv) In February 1985, Government announced a package of concessions to the watch industry including reduction in excise duty and concessional rate of customs duty on the import of raw materials, components and machinery used in the manufacture of wrists watches.
- (v) As a part of the budget proposals for the financial year 1988-89, the following concessions have been extended to the horological industry.
 - a) reduction in the rate of import duty on horological machines and testing equipments from 55% to 35% advalorem.
 - b) reduction in import duty on electronic parts of quartz watches from the existing rates to a uniform rate of 55% advalorem.
 - c) fixation of import duty (basic and auxiliary at the rate of 80% ad valorem on stepper motors for clocks/ alarm clocks and parts thereof.
 - d) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty (basic) of 30% and 60% available to appearance parts of mechanical wrist watches and quartz analogue wrist watches for a further period of one year.
 - e) increase in the rate of import duty (basic) on crown and crystals with or without tension ring from 30% to 60% ad valorem.
 - f) substantial expansion of the existing list of 32 specified horological raw materials of specified sizes availing a concessional rate of import duty of 25% ad valorem.

STATEMENT

Production of Quartz (both analogue & digital) watches for the years 1985, 1986 and 1987

item/Manufacturer Name		Qty. (1985)	Qty. (1986)	Qty. (1987)
1		2	3	4
1.	Armadah Electronics, Chandigarh,	1,000	814	280
2.	Electronics Co.pn. of Tamil Nadu Ltd., Maoras.	6,096	7,117	5,832
3.	HMT Ltd, Bangalore.	0.16 M.No.	0.20 M.No.	0.25 M.No.
4.	Hyderabad Allwyn Ltd., Hyderabad.	94,022	0.19 M.No.	0.29 M.No.
5.	Jayna Time Industries Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	6,570	8,820	24,440
6.	Keltron Crystals Ltd., Cannanore.	3,696	11,043	24,039
7.	Purewal & Associates Ltd., Solan.	—	0.16 M.No.	61,727
8.	Raghav Electronics Industries Pvt. Ltd., Solan	1,196	51	5,018
9.	RILCO Watch Assembly Unit, Ajmer.	3,708	—	—
10.	Neeraj & Co., New Delhi.	—	3,816	—
11.	Semiconductor Complex Ltd., Mohali.	—	—	97,000

1	2	3	4
12.	Titan Watch Ltd., Bangalore.	—	0.22 M.No.
13.	ZZ. Misc. Small Scale Pvt. Sector Units.	—	0.32 M.No.
	0.28 M.No.	0.58 M.No.	1.30 M.No.

Note: Quantity in Nos. unless specified.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

7484. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing demand of the non-conventional sources of energy for domestic and agricultural sectors;

(b) if so, in what manner Government contemplate to produce more non-conventional sources of energy;

(c) whether Government have plans to boost non-conventional energy sources by subsidising capital investment and cost reduction; and

(d) if so, the details of plan to reduce cost differential between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy?

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

(b) Programme like biogas, solar thermal and photovoltaic systems and devices, wind pumps, wind farms, biogas based systems, which produce energy are being intensified by the Government to the extent the financial resources permit.

(c) and (d). The Government has been extending both fiscal and financial incentives including sanctioning of subsidy to the users of non-conventional energy systems and devices. With a view to develop new designs, technologies etc. and to achieve reduction of cost on the various non-conventional energy systems and devices, the Government has sponsored various research and development activities. As a result, several non-conventional energy devices and systems have become cost competitive with conventional systems for certain applications, and locations if initial

and running costs and overall national costs are taken into account. Further research and development, volume production and wider application will further reduce costs of non-conventional energy systems.

Microwave Telephone System in Koraput District of Orissa

7485. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether microwave system of telephone communication is under construction in Koraput district of Orissa;

(b) if so, the progress made in its construction;

(c) the reasons for delay in the construction work;

(d) when it is going to be completed; and

(e) the places to be linked by this system?

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

(b) i) Koraput has already been connected to Vishakhapatnam by a Narrow band Microwave system during November, 1987.

ii) Koraput is also proposed to be linked to Jeypore by a Narrow Band Microwave scheme during 1988-89.

(c) There is no delay in the construction work.

(d) During 1988-89.

(e) Jeypore to Koraput.

**Transmission Power of Air Station,
Jeypore**

7486. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news broadcasting by the AIR station at Jeypore (Orissa) is not audible to people of the same district properly as the station has very low voltage transmission centre;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the transmission power of the station;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(d) the time by which its transmission power will be increased?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) The AIR station at Jeypore is equipped with a 20 KW MW transmitter and its coverage is available to nearly 50% area of the district.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. During the current 7th plan, it is proposed to upgrade the power of the transmitter at Jeypore to 100 KW.

(d) The project is envisaged to be completed by March, 1990.

**Allotment of Yarn to tyre industry in
West Bengal**

7487. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tyre industry in West Bengal has been badly affected and production has been cut down in the last three

quarters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard; and

(d) whether the allotment of yarn was quite adequate to meet the requirement of tyre industry in West Bengal?

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

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

(d) No complaint has been received by the Government regarding inadequate supplies of yarn for the tyre industry in West Bengal.

Setting Up of Ancillary Industries

7488. DR.V.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government for setting up ancillary industries for Railways, cement and steel industries; and

(b) the number and names of ancillary industries set up during 1986-87 and 1987-88 for the development of above industries and also for the Union Government undertakings in Karnataka.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) The general policy of the Government is to encourage development of ancillary industries to supply parts & components to large industries wherever feasible. The Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) have already issued

guidelines for Central Public Sector Undertakings which are applicable for cement and steel industries. Department of Railway are also encouraging development of ancillary industries based on the above BPE guidelines.

(b) Railways, steel and cement industries have not set up any ancillary industry during 1986-87 and 1987-88. Other Central Public Sector Undertakings in Karnataka have encouraged two ancillaries in the same period. Details are as under:—

M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore have selected M/s. Transtech Engineers for the manufacture of transformers and coils.

M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. Kolar Goldfield Unit have selected Sr.G.Venkataramaiah for a general purpose machine shop.

Allotment of Molasses and Alcohol from Surplus States to Deficit States

7489. DR.V.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether norms for allotment of molasses and alcohol from surplus States to deficit States for the year 1987-88 have been finalised;

(b) if so, broad features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to meet the requirements of industries in Karnataka for molasses and alcohol?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). The deficit States will be allotted their full requirement of alcohol for the alcohol year 1987-88 (December, 1987 — November, 1988). Inter-State allocations for the first half of the year have already been made on that basis. In so far as allocation of surplus molasses is concerned, first priority is being given to the requirement of cattle feed and fodder manufacturing units in view of the drought. The quantity of molasses thereafter left over and declared surplus by the States, would be allocated for manufacture of alcohol primarily for industrial use.

(c) The position stated above is equally applicable to Karnataka for whom inter-State allocation for supply of 71.00 lakh litre of alcohol has already been made in this year.

Complaints against Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.

7490. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the dealers and various photo studios in the country regarding the defective and exposed film supply (Rolls) manufactured by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. at Udyogamandalam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to overcome this complaint?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). Some complaints regarding quality of Rolls Films had been received from Trade Associations, etc. To improve the quality, H.P.F. has established quality control system and task forces have been constituted to keep a close watch on the quality checks at the factory, mainte-

nance of specified storage conditions, etc. Testing of its products has also been intensified.

[*Translation*]

Industries Set Up in U.P. under Rural Industry Scheme

7491. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries set up in Uttar Pradesh under Rural Industry Scheme; and

(b) the names of districts where these industries have been set up and the number of persons provided with employment therein so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Setting up and promotion of industries in Rural Sector primarily falls within the responsibility of State Governments. The Central Govt., however, supplements the efforts of State Governments by supportive measure. The service rendered by district Industries Centres and the programmes taken up under the aegis of Khadi and Village Industries Commission cover all the districts of U.P. In Uttar Pradesh, apart from Khadi, 22 village industries have been set up under the aegis of KVIC. Additional employment generated during 1986-87, as a result of DIC activities, is 1.67 lakhs. As on 31-3-87, 8.27 lakh persons have been provided employment under Khadi and Village Industries.

Setting Up of Additional Units in Uttar Pradesh

7492. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased

to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up any of the additional units proposed by the ministry in Uttar Pradesh during the present Plan period;

(b) if so, whether any of the said units has been set up so far; and

(c) if so, when and where it has been set up and the places where such units are proposed to be set up in future?

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

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

Expansion of Lucknow Doordarshan and Studio

7493. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the expansion of Lucknow Doordarshan Kendra and studio during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent thereon;

(c) whether there is a proposal for introducing another channel for Lucknow Doordarshan during the current year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The VII Plan of Doordarshan includes a provision of Rs. 2090.71 lakhs for replacement of the existing interim TV Studio Complex equipped with professional grade

colour equipment and other facilities. The amount tentatively earmarked for this project during the current financial year is Rs.3.85 crores.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The scheme for introduction of Second Channel Service is confined to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras only as it is meant to cater to the variegated requirements of cosmopolitan nature of population living in these cities. There is, therefore, no proposal under the consideration of the Government to extend this service to any other place.

Setting Up of Industrial Units in Uttar Pradesh

7494. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those industrial units of

Uttar Pradesh for the setting up of which Union government have made an announcement from time to time;

(b) whether necessary arrangements have been made for setting up all these industrial units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the latest position in regard to the setting up of these units, unit-wise and the steps proposed to be taken during 1988-89 to set up these units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGALA RAO): (a) to (d) The Seventh five Year Plan provides for setting up of new schemes of the following Central Public Sector Undertakings in Uttar Pradesh in Industrial and Mineral Sector.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Enterprises</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Outlay provided for in 7th Plan (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	IDPL	Rishikesh	2.00
2.	BHEL	Hardwar & Jhansi	2.00
3.	BPCL	Naini	8.82
4.	TSL	Naini	1.40
5.	HMT	Ranibagh	2.00

Setting up of these new units on existing locations is not likely to pose much problem.

Electrification of Villages in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts

4795. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets fixed for electrification of rural areas in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89;

(b) the percentage of rural electrification likely to be carried out in both these districts by the end of this year;

(c) whether this percentage is lower than the average electrification in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to increase it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). districtwise targets of village electrification are decided by the State Authorities. As per the provisional information available, the percentage of village electrification as on 31.03.1988 in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of U.P. is about 67.04 percent and 49.69 percent respectively and the overall percentage of village electrification in U.P. is 67.29 percent.

(d) The Rural Electrification Corporation has upto 31.03.1988 sanctioned 39 rural electrification schemes in District Almora for a loan assistance of Rs.26.09 crores envisaging electrification of 2023 villages and other services. For Pithoragarh District, REC has upto 31.03.1988 sanctioned 48 rural electrification schemes for loan assistance of Rs.13.79 crores envisaging electrification of 1992 villages. It is expected that after the completion of these schemes, the level of village electrification in these districts will go up substantially.

[English]

Safety Measures for Population Along HBJ Gas Pipeline

7496. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to ensure safety of the population along the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): The following measures have been taken/are being taken to ensure safety of the population along the HBJ Pipeline:

- i) The gas pipeline is buried underground with minimum soil cover

of one metre.

- ii) The field girth welds have been cent per cent radiographed to ensure integrity of welding.
- iii) The completed pipeline portions have been hydrostatically tested for 24 hours at pressure higher than provision made in the code to ensure integrity of pipeline system.
- iv) The pipeline is cathodically protected against external corrosion.
- v) The pipeline operations would be centrally monitored and controlled with the aid of UHE communication network backed by satellite communication.
- vi) Major river crossings are made using horizontal drilling technique to have maximum cover below scour level.
- vii) Patrolling by helicopter is being carried out at regular intervals as per international practice.
- viii) The populated areas through which the pipeline crosses are classified as class-A and pipes with higher wall thickness have been used in such areas to ensure higher factor of safety.

Manufacture of Passenger Cars

7497. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the industrial units in the public sector and the private sector which are manufacturing passenger cars

and two wheelers in the country;

(b). A statement is given below:

(b) the number of vehicles manufactured in each unit annually;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(c) whether it is a fact that passenger cars and two wheeler scooters are being exported;

(d) These are Maruti, Premier and Standard — 2000 cars etc. In case of two-wheelers majority of these are Bajaj, LML Vespa, TVS Mopeds and Motorcycles and Enfield Motorcycles. etc.

(d) if so, what is the brand of cars and scooters being exported;

(e) The main countries are Hungary, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Egypt, UAE, Nigeria, Singapore, Togo, Senegal, Australia etc.

(e) the names of the countries which are importing; and

(f) what steps are being taken to locate market for the export of these products to boost this industry?

(f) The manufacturers are participating in the International Trade Fairs, Exhibitions etc. and Keep contacts with respective chamber of commerce. The manufacturers like Maruti Udyog Ltd., are also getting their vehicles evaluated/ tested as per standards acceptable to European countries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and

STATEMENT

The details of major manufacturers of passenger cars and two-wheelers are given below:—

Passenger Cars		Production	
		1986-87	1987-88(Feb.88)
1		2	3
1.	M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd. (Central Public-Sector)	73762	84470
2.	M/s Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.	27050	30541
3.	M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. Calcutta.	22391	24152
4.	M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd; Madras.	1473	440
5.	M/s. Sipani Automobiles Ltd; Bangalore	18	425

Maruti data includes Van also

1	2	3
<i>Two-wheelers</i>		
1. M/s.Scooters India Ltd. Lucknow (Central Public-Sector)	4565	1750
2. M/s.Gujarat Narmada Auto Ltd. (State Govt. Join-Venture)	—	25492
3. M/s.Hero-Honda Motors Ltd; New Delhi.	64899	63351
4. M/s.Maharashtra Scooters Ltd. (State Govt.Joint-Venture)	91044	84722
5. M/s.Bajaj Auto Ltd; Pune.	440589	377638
6. M/s.Kinetic Honda Motors Ltd. Pune.	17185	27923
7. M/s.Kinetic Engineering Ltd. Pune	213946	180131
8. M/s.Ideal Jawa Pvt.Ltd. Mysore.	17243	13683
9. M/s.Andhra Pradesh Scooter Ltd. (State Govt.Joint-Venture)	2969	—
10. M/s.Automobile Products of India Ltd; Bombay.	3859	61
11. M/s.Escorts Ltd; New Delhi.	100890	107569
12. M/s.Enfield India Ltd. Madras.	34530	36766
13. M/s.TVS-Suzuki Motor-Cycles Ltd. Madras.	187331	223864
14. M/s.Kelvinator of India Ltd. New Delhi.	12014	26384

	1	2	3
15. M/s.Kirloskar Ghatge Patel Auto Ltd; Kolhapur.		459	—
16. M/s.LML Ltd. Kanpur.		115534	58279
17. M/s.Majestic Auto Ltd. Ludhiana (Pb)		56844	60259
18. M/s.Karnavati Auto Ltd.		400	—

Setting UP of F.M. Radio Station

7498. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI. YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to start 75 F.M. local/district radio stations in the country by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such radio stations set up so far; and

(b) how far these F.M. radio stations are working to the satisfaction of the people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) Government
have a proposal to establish 73 local FM
radio stations during the 7th Five Year Plan
(1985-90)

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Collection of Security Deposit for LPG Connections in Bangalore

7499. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections al-
lotted in Bangalore city during 1987:

(b) the amount of security deposit taken
from each customer;

(c) the amount of security deposit col-
lected during 1987;

(d) whether any interest is paid to the
customers; and

(e) if not, whether Government consider
paying a nominal rate of interest on the
deposits to the customer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a)
During the year 1987 a total number of
21,022 LPG connections were released in
Bangalore city;

(b) Security deposit is taken from con-
sumer at the time of releasing a new connec-

tion or an additional cylinder, @ Rs. 450/- per cylinder (14.2 kg capacity) and Rs. 50/- per pressure regulator. However, the amount of security deposit from customers enrolled against Termination vouchers is as per the applicable deposit indicated in the Termination Voucher;

(c) During the year 1987 a total amount of about Rs. 95.70 lakhs was collected on this account by the oil industry,

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Turnkey Projects Abroad By I.T.I.

7500. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone In-

dustries had taken up turnkey projects abroad;

(b) if so, the amount of equipment supplied to various countries;

(c) whether the Indian Telephone Industries was able to meet the demand fully; and

(d) if not, the action taken to supply the required equipment to various countries?

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

(b) A statement is given below:-

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the Customer</i>	<i>Amount of Equipment and Service</i>	<i>Total value (Rs in lakhs)</i>	<i>Period of order</i>	<i>Period of Completion.</i>
1. LTT Surinam South America	Supply, installation and commissioning of 200 lines CB Exchange (two nos.) and extension of existing exchange.	154.36	1975-76	1977-78
2. Sultanate of Oman, Muscat	Supply and installation of subscriber line equipment.	200.25	1976-77	1978-79
3. Jordan	Upgradation of strowger step by step exchanges in Amman Area.	225-85	1977-78	1983-84
4. Dubai, UAE	Laying of Cables for telecom exchanges.	79-94	1977-78	1978-79
5. Yeman Aden	Supply of Strowger exchange equipment and supervision of installation.	67.36	1981-82	1982-83

Telephone Service in Gujarat.

7501. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone service in Gujarat is fast deteriorating; and

(b) if so, the details regarding steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of telephone exchanges in Gujarat and particularly in Vadodara?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, sir. except during Work-to Rule agitation launched by Technicians of different affiliated unions of February in March, 1988.

(b) (i) Performance of systems affected due to agitation have since been normalised after withdrawal of the agitation in second week of March, 1988.

(ii) In Vadodara, services were effected due to agitation and in addition due to upgradation work of Crossbar exchange at Alkapauri. However services have become normal after 31st March, 88- on completion of expansion work and normal resumption of maintenance work by the technicians earlier on agitation.

Expansion and Development of Telecommunication Facility

7502. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the programme for expansion and development of telecommunication facility in the country as envisaged in the perspective plan;

(b) the State-wise allocation required to be spent for the purpose and the amount spent thereon as on 31.12.1987;

(c) whether Government propose to give additional fund to wipe out the existing waiting list for telephone connections in metropolitan and big cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). The Department of Tele-communications has prepared a perspective plan to provide telephone practically on demand by the year 2000 A.D. It has been estimated that this will call for increasing the number of Direct Exchange lines to about 190 lakhs by the turn of the century, from the present 38 lakhs. It has further been estimated that this will call for investment of the order of Rs. 50,000 crores on current prices.

The telecommunication network being an integrated network, many of the schemes extend beyond the territorial limits of the state. Therefore, the allocation of budget is made project wise.

An outlay of Rs. 4010 crores has already been fixed by the planning Commission for the 7th five Year Plan (1985-90) for the Department of Telecommunications. During the first 3 years of the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86) about Rs.3,300 crores has been spent.

The Department would like to wipe out the existing waiting list for telephone connections not only in metropolitan and big cities but throughout the country. However, due to financial and material constraints it is not possible to wipe out the waiting list for telephone connections in metropolitan and big cities, before the year 2000 A.D.

Development of No Industry Districts in Orissa

**7503. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to declare a district as No Industry District;

(b) how many districts in Orissa have been declared as No Industry District, and

(c) what steps have been taken regarding development of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The districts which did not have any large or medium scale industry existing as per District Industry Centre Action Plan for 1979-80, have been identified as 'No Industry Districts.'

(b) Balasore, Phulbani and Bolangir are the three 'No Industry Districts' in the State of Orissa.

(c) Industrialisation of specific districts/ areas is primarily the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territory concerned. The Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various incentives and concessions. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in 'No Industries Districts; are eligible for Central Investment Subsidy at the highest rate i.e. 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25. lakhs. Concessional finance, Exemption from Income-tax priority in the grant of industrial licences etc. Assistance limited to 1/3rd of the total cost of infrastructural development, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per No. Industry district is also provided for development of

infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in these No. Industry Districts.

Balasore, Manmunda and Bolangir growth centres identified by the State Government of Orissa for development of infrastructural facilities in the No Industry districts of Balasore, Phulbani and Bolangir respectively have been approved and a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has been released as first and second instalment of Central assistance.

Time Given to Malayalam Programmes by Trivandrum Doordarshan

7504. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the duration of Tamil Programmes telecast by Madras Doordarshan in a week; and

(b) the time allotted for Malayalam programmes by Trivandrum Doordarshan in a week; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for increasing the duration of the regional programmes by Trivandrum Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) Doordarshan Kendra, Madras telecasts Tamil programmes for a duration of 1115 minutes in week on average.

(b) Time allotted for Malayalam programmes by Trivandrum Doordarshan in a week is about 620 minutes.

(c) It has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan to telecast more and more regional programmes. This is a continuous process.

National Seminar on Petroleum Oil

7505. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national seminar on petroleum oil for power general, transmission and distribution was organised in the capital in March, 1988;

(b) if so, the main objective of the seminar;

(c) whether the experts have suggested for maintaining quality of the oil and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) A Seminar on Petroleum Oils for power Generation, Transmission and Distribution is reported to have been organised in the capital on March 18, 1988 by Associated Engineering Services, New Delhi. a non-Governmental organisation.

(b) to (d) The main objective of the Seminar as per the organisers, was to discuss various aspects relating to the use of petroleum oils in the power generation, transmission and distribution equipment with emphasis on correct and efficient application, optimum utilisation, recycling of used oils; effective maintenance, and conservation. In the seminar, the papers presented broadly covered the following:

- (i) Lubricating oils used in plant and Machinery for generation of power.
- (ii) Insulating oils for transformers, switchgears and allied equipment.

Supply of LPG Refills in Sonapat

7506. SHRI M.N.NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of LPG refills in Sonapat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present number of dealers in Sonapat;

(d) whether LPG gas cylinders were not sent to Sonapat by the refilling plants of the Indian Oil Corporation in time.; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above;

(c) Presently there are 4 LPG distributors in Sonapat:

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

CommissionING of Merry-Go-Round In Farakka Super Thermal Power Project

7506. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project of the National Thermal Power Corporation is poised for a major breakthrough in electricity generation with the commissioning of a merry-go-round (MGR) railway transportation system for carrying coal at a cost of Rs. 41 crores.

(b) if so, the details of the railway transportation system merry-go round (MRG):

(c) whether supply of coal will reach the National Thermal Power Corporation Plant in time; and

(d) if not, whether it will affect supply of electricity to the industries and the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The approved cost of the Merry-Go-Round (MGR) coal transportation system attached to Stage-I of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project (3 x 200 MW) is Rs. 41.17 crores. The system comprises of a captive closed loop railway track linking the power station with the coal mines over which a unit train system with bottom discharge wagons, owned and operated by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), runs. Coal is loaded in the wagons at the loading station at the mine and unloaded into the track-hoppers at the power station. The MGR system has been adopted in all the power stations of the NTPC.

The MGR system at Farakka has been operational since November, 1987. With the commissioning of rapid loading system at the mining end shortly, coal supplies to the power station will further improve. It is, consequently, expected that the generation from the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project will improve, for the benefit of various sectors of the economy.

Scheme for Improving Power Distribution System

7508. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has submitted a novel scheme for improving power distribution system by applying upgraded technology to ensure more stable and reliable power supply to rural consumers:

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) the time by which this scheme likely to be introduced;

(d) the amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(e) to what extent it will improve power distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) REC has been issuing standards for the new equipment/technology for improving efficiency of rural power distribution system and for ensuring more reliable power supply to the consumers. REC has been advising the SEBs to use new improved equipment/technologies.

(b) The improved practices involve use of new equipments like Automatically switched capacitors, Voltage Boosters, Automatic Transformer Disconnection Switches, Auto-reclosers and Sectionalizers in the 11 KV distribution system. Use of these devices will not only improve reliability of power supply but will also help reduce power losses in the distribution network?

(c) to (e) Some of the SEBs have formulated the projects for using these new equipments for which financial assistance of about Rs. 40 crores has been approved by REC during 1987-88. These schemes are

likely to be completed within a period of about 2 years. The schemes when implemented will reduce line losses and improve system reliability.

Telephone Connections in Ghaziabad

7509. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections installed, exchange-wise, in Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) the number of persons on the waiting list, category-wise in 84 exchange of Ghaziabad;

(c) the probable time by which the list of Non-OYT category is likely to be covered; and

(d) the total capacity of telephone exchange exchange-wise in Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The total number of telephone connections installed, exchange-wise in Ghaziabad is as follows:

Level 84	:	4683
Level 85	:	1657
Level 86	:	2634

(b) The required information is given below:—

OYT-Special	:	215
OYT General	:	372
N-OYT-SS	:	88
N-OYT-Special	:	577
N-OYT-General	:	3894

(c) With the commissioning of Electronic Exchange Level 84 with 2,000 additional lines shortly, some relief will be available. The remaining numbers are expected to be cleared thereafter progressively.

(d) Total capacity of telephone exchanges in Ghaziabad is given below:—

Level 84	:	5000
Level 85	:	1700
Level 86	:	4000

Central Investment Subsidy Scheme

7510. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for extension of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme beyond 31 March, 1988;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme has helped growth of industrialisation in the backward areas of Maharashtra during the last three years, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The extension of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme beyond 31.3.1988 is under consideration of Government.

(c) The following Letters of Intent (LOI), Industrial Licences (ILs) Delicensed industries registrations (DLR) and DGTD Registrations issued to the State of Maharashtra during the last three years would show the pace of industrial development of backward districts:

	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4
LOI	211 (78)	173 (67)	138 (63)

1	2	3	4
IL	134 (43)	96 (28)	86 (20)
DLR	151 (67)	277 (132)	217 (78)
DGTD Regn.	228 (80)	177 (59)	198 (80)

The following amounts of central investment subsidy were reimbursed to the State of Maharashtra during the last 3 financial years;

1985-86	Rs. 3.65 crores
1986-87	Rs. 3.43 crores
1987-88	Rs. 2.83 crores

Government of Maharashtra have identified Kotgal Navegaon-complex in District Gadchiroli for development of infrastructural facilities to develop it as a Growth Centre. A sum of Rs. 26.00 lakhs has been released to Government of Maharashtra as first instalment of central assistance for this project.

(figures in brackets are for backward areas)

Power Schemes for Andhra Pradesh

7511. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power schemes sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh in 1987-88 upto date;

(b) the broad features of the schemes; and

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to the State Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The following two power schemes have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh in 1987-88 upto date:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Capacity
1	2	3
1.	Muddanur TPS	2 x 210 MW
2.	Gas Based TPS (Narasapur Gas Turbines)	3 x 33 MW

(c) The schemes are in the State Sector Central assistance is generally given to the States as a block and not for a particular sector or project.

Financial Assistance to States for setting up of Gas Turbine Units

7512. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments for setting up gas turbines units to meet the increasing demand of power in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when necessary financial assistance will be made available to the States for the purpose and the capacity of the units to be set up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Proposals in respect of setting up of gas turbine power plants are examined keeping in view the availability of gas/fuel, the power requirements and other relevant techno-economic considerations. Central assistance given to States but not for specific projects.

Requirement of LPG in Andhra Pradesh

7513. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requirements of LPG cylinders in Andhra Pradesh per month during the year 1987 and 1988 as on date:

(b) the actual supply made during the above period per month;

(c) the reasons for short supply;

(d) whether there is a proposal under consideration of government to set up an LPG bottling plant in the State to meet the growing requirement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the plant is expected to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). The details of requirements and actual sup-

plies of LPG in Andhra Pradesh monthwise during the years 1987 and 1988 (Upto March, 1988) are given in the statement below:-

(c) A backlog in supply of LPG refills had developed temporarily in several parts of the country, including in Andhra Pradesh, on account of shortfall in the bulk availability of LPG, apart from movement, industrial relations and other operational constraints.

(d) and (e) During the last three years three bottling plants have been established in Andhra Pradesh, one each at Visakh (capacity 25,000- MTPA) Hyderabad (25,000 MTPA) and Vijayawada (12,500 MTPA). With these, the LPG bottling requirements of the region are being adequately met.

STATEMENT

	<i>Demand (in MT)</i>	<i>Supplies (in MT)</i>
January, 1987	12,590	12,247
February, 1987	10,873	10,225
March, 1987	11,200	10,366
April, 1987	12,138	10,313
May, 1987	11,016	8,820
June, 1987	11,771	11,165
July, 1987	10,996	10,699
August, 1987	11,202	10,591
September, 1987	11,616	10,963
October, 1987	11,782	11,322
November, 1987	11,486	10,748

	<i>Demand (in MT)</i>	<i>Supplies (in MT)</i>
December, 1987	13,375	12,204
January, 1988	13,339	11,990
February, 1988	12,318	12,036
March, 1988	12,155	11, 781

Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

7514. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of power projects in Andhra Pradesh have out-dated machinery installed therein;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance to be provided by Union government for the renovation of such power projects;

(c) the time by which necessary funds will be made available to the State Government for the purpose; and

(d) the expected increase in production of power in the State as a result of modernisation of power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) A central Sponsored Renovation & Modernisation programme is being implemented at Kothagudem thermal power station at an estimated cost of Rs. 8051.57 lakhs with a Central loan component of Rs. 3240.57 lakhs, and Rs. 4811.0 lakhs under State Plan/own Resources. A scheme for modernisation and uprating of hydro power

stations in the country including Andhra Pradesh is also under formulation.

(c) Under the Central loan assistance an amount of Rs. 2233.45 lakhs has been released upto 31st March, 1988 for Kothagudem thermal power station and funds are being made available as and when demanded by the power station authorities after reviewing the physical progress under the R & M programme.

(d) After completion of the Renovation Modernisation works it is expected that the increase in annual power generation from Kothagudem would be of the order of 1125. MU.

Captive Power Plants by Private Sector

7515. SHRIBIMALKANTIGHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private sector industrial units have requested Union Government to permit them to establish captive power plants;

(b) if so, the decision Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decision in regard to the proposals received in the Central electricity Authority would depend upon their techno-economic appraisal and the tying up a necessary inputs.

Improvement in Telephone Service in Karnataka

7516. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to improve the quality of service for the telephone subscribers in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the quality of service for the telephone subscribers in that State; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Quality of telephone services in Karnataka are satisfactory. However, all efforts are being made continuously by proper monitoring and supervision to further improve the performance.

(b) Further steps under Mission Better Communication have been initiated for improving the quality of service.

(c) (i) Nearly 85% of the staff have been given refresher training in Customers relations.

(ii) 9 manual exchanges were automated.

(iii) Improved Targets for different performance parameters are set and the performance is constantly being watched.

Telecommunication Service in Karnataka

7517. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide better telecommunication services in Karnataka State as a part of the National telecom Mission;

(b) if so, the cost of the better telecommunication services planned for Karnataka State as estimated by the Karnataka Telecom Circle; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) The cost of the telecom. services planned under Telecom. Mission for Karnataka State is about Rs. 200 crores for the year 1987-90.

(c) The objective is :-

i) Improve quality of service by improving success rate for local, junction and STD calls.

ii) Increase Urban PCOs, Stress is to provide greater accessibility.

iii) Improve delivery of telegrams.

iv) Provide telex on demand and opening new Electronic Telex Exchanges.

v) Improve rural communication by opening more exchanges and Long Distance Public Call Offices in villages.

vi) Build up National Digital Network

and connect all district headquarters by STD. state:

Direct Dialing Facility Between New Delhi and Cities and Towns of Karnataka State

7518. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns and cities in Karnataka which have direct dialing facility with New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to provide this facility with New Delhi and some other cities and towns of Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 39 Towns/group of towns in Karnataka have direct dialling facility with Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following stations have been planned to be provided with direct dialling facility with Delhi in the remaining part of the 7th plan;

1. Bhatkal 2. Bijapur 3. Hoskote 4. Gangavathi 5. Kengeri 6. Mandya 7. Ramanagaram .

[Translation]

Hydel Power Generation Capacity in Uttar Pradesh

7519. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to

(a) the position of the hydel power generation capacity in Uttar Pradesh as on 31st March, 1988;

(b) the action taken by Government since January 1987 till date to increase the hydel power generation capacity; and

(c) the actual power consumption in the State and the percentage of hydel power generation to the demand thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The hydel generating capacity in Uttar Pradesh on 31st March 1988 was about 1422.4 MW.

(b) To increase the hydel power generation capacity, commissioning of on-going projects is being expedited through various measures which include extensive monitoring, expending supply of equipment and materials, visit to project sites by officers to identify and overcome the constraints etc. The need for effective monitoring is also being constantly emphasised on State Authorities. A scheme for renovation and uprating of hydro stations in the country including U.P. is also under formulation.

(c) During the period April, 1987 March, 1988 the energy availability in U.P. was 19864 million units as against the energy requirement of 23820 million units. During 1987-88, hydel generation was about 28.4% of the total generation in Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board.

[English]

Setting up of Industries in 'No Industry Districts'

7520. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in West Bengal which have been identified as 'No Industry Districts'; and

(b) the steps Government propose to establish industries in these Districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Malda and Bankura are the five 'No Industry Districts' in the State of West Bengal.

(b) Industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, Central Government supplements their efforts by providing priority in the grant of industrial licences, Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Exemption from Income tax etc. to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in these districts. The entrepreneurs are eligible for Central Subsidy @ 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs for setting up industries in these No Industry Districts. Assistance Limited to 1/3 rd of the total cost of infrastructural development, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per No Industry District is also provided for development of infrastructural facilities in identified one or two growth centres in these No Industry Districts.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Exchanges in Bihar

7521. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in regard to the telephone exchanges which are under construction at various important places in Bihar;

(b) the number of new places where telephone exchanges will start functioning upto December, 1988 and the number of district headquarters in which telephone exchanges will be improved and modernised during this period; and

(c) the number of district headquarters where old telephone exchanges are functioning properly and the number of district headquarters where telephone exchanges have not been set up so far and whether any action will be taken in this connection in coming years and the reasons for delay in this work?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The details are in the given statement below.

(b) (i) 10 new exchanges are planned to be opened subject to availability of equipment and demand.

(ii) 3 Nos of DHQS are planned to be provided with Automatic exchanges.

(iii) 6 No. of DHQS are planned to be provided with STD facility.

(c) All the 39 district headquarter are already provided with telephone exchanges and these are working satisfactorily.

STATEMENT**Details of progress of Telephone Exchanges Under Installation**

Sl.No	Name of station	Capacity	Type	To be commissioned
1.	PATNA	10,000 L	E-10B	During 1988-89.
2.	BEGUSARAI	700 L	MAX,II	-do-
3.	BIHAR SHARIF	800 L	MAX.II	-do-
4.	DHRUWA	2,000 L	E-10B	-do-

Telephone Connections in Bihar

7522. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new telephones
installed in various cities/areas in Bihar dur-
ing 1987 and the target fixed in regard to the
telephones to be installed during 1988; and

(b) the number of applications pending
with the Bihar Telephone Circle as on 31st
March, 1988 and the time by which these
applications are likely to be disposed of.

	Applications registered upto
i) exchanges	for MAX.I 1.4.1986
ii) for MAX.II exchanges	1.4.1987
iii) for MAX.III exchanges and Manual exchanges.	1.4.1990

[English]

**Production and Utilisation of Gas from
Gujarat Gas Fields**

7523. SHRI RANJIT SINGH
GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to
state:

(a) the details of the production of
natural gas from gas fields in Gujarat during
the last two years in cubic metres and its use
in cubic metres in different sectors during the
same period;

(b) the sale of natural gas in quantity

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE): (a) The total number of
new telephone connections given in various
cities/areas in Bihar during 1987 is 4467.
The likely target for giving new connections
during the year 1988 is about 5000.

(b) The total number of applications
pending with Bihar Telecom. Circle as on 31-
3-88 is 11527. The objective for meeting the
average telephone demand during 7th Plan
is given as under:

and values made and approximate quantity of the gas flared up;

(d) if so, the details of the proposed scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

(c) whether Government propose to supply natural gas through pipeline for house-hold purposes in Ahmedabad, Surat, Mehsana and other major cities adjoining the gas fields;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The details are given in the table below:

Year	prodn (supplied)	Sector wise utilisation Suppl.			Total use.	Int.
		Power	Fert.	Indust/ Domestic		
1986-87	910	58.7	396.7	189.5	644.9	74.3.
1987-88	999	6.6	407.3	245.6	659.5	69.4

(b) The quantities of gas sold, values actually realised and the quantity of gas flared are as follows:

Year	Gas Sold (Mill M)	Value realised (Rs. crores)	Quantity Flared (Mill.M ³)
1986-87	643	40.094	190.60
1987-88	657	51.864	270.10

(c) and (d). ONGC are already supplying about 80,000 standard cubic metres of gas per day (SCMD) to Baroda Municipal Corporation for domestic supply. Apart from the above, commitments have also been made for domestic supplies to the Municipalities of Ankleshwar (11,000 SCMD), Baroach (30,000 SCMD) and Surat (1,00,000 SCMD).

(e) Does not arise.

**Committee on Utilisation of Gas
Produced from Gujarat Gas Fields**

7524. SHRI RANJITSINGH
GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee set up by Gujarat Government to suggest the proper utilisation of natural gas has estimated 114 lac cubic metre of gas day to be produced from the fields in Gujarat up to 1994-95;

(b) if so, whether Government would propose to utilise this gas for setting up of gas based power projects in the state; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) During 1994-95, ONGC have projected production of about 4.69 million cubic metres of gas per day.

(b) and (c). About 0.35 million cubic metres of gas per day in presently being supplied for power generation to Gujarat State Electricity Board. 2.25 million cubic metres of gas per day from the HBJ pipeline on fallback basis, has been earmarked for the Power Plant of NTPC at Kawas. Further commitments for power generation would depend upon the availability of natural gas and requirements/priority of other users.

Chukha Hydro-Electric Project

7525. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of the Chukha Hydro-Electric project which have started functioning;

(b) whether all those units have been connected to the Eastern Regional Power grids; and

(c) if so, the total MW of power from the Chukha Hydro-Electric Project that has been added to the Eastern regional power grid so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (b). Three units of 84 MW each have started generating power at Chukha Hydroelectric Project and have been connected to the Eastern Region grid. Almost the entire capacity set up of Chukha is available to the Eastern Region, as Bhutan's own consumption of Chukha power is minimal.

Joint Ventures with USSR

7526. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the brief particulars of existing joint ventures between India and USSR, separately in the two countries, under implementation;

(b) the brief particulars of the proposals under negotiation; and

(c) the brief particulars of the existing projects under operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Government have approved 20 proposals of foreign collaboration with USSR firms during the last five years (1983-87). Out of these, two proposals involve financial participation amounting to Rs. 29.60 lakhs. The particulars of foreign collaboration cases approved by the Government are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly newsletter, copies of which are sent to Parliament Library.

Five proposals of foreign collaboration with USSR firms are at various stages of processing with the Government.

At present there is only one joint venture in operation in USSR in the field of restaurants. Another proposals for setting up a restaurant in USSR is being processed.

Telecast of Films

7527. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feature films to be telecast are censored by the Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the norms followed in this regard, especially when these films have already been certified by the Central Board of Film Certification;

(c) whether the feature films, especially the Hindi feature films are reduced in length before telecast;

(d) if so, whether authorisation of concerned producers is obtained by the Doordarshan before executing a cut; and

(e) whether before this cut, care is taken to ensure that the theme or the quality of the film does not suffer any damage?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (e). Doordarshan considers for telecast such films as are duly certified by the Central Board of Film Certification of India. But sometimes, certain sequences, found objectionable and offensive to good taste and family viewing, are deleted from films before telecast, keeping in view the special requirements of the TV-audience and the approved guidelines but without affecting the story line. Deletions are made only for considerations as stated above and not for reducing the length of films. Doordarshan is authorised by individual producers/TV right holders to make such deletions from films, in terms of the Agreement signed before telecast.

Acceleration in Exploration Activity

7528. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to set up an Insti-

tute of Environment and safety at Goa as reported in the Indian Express dated 28 February, 1988;

(b) whether as compared to western countries, there has been a three-fold acceleration in exploration activity in India since the beginning of the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The exploration activities in India are expected to increase three-fold during the 7th Plan as compared to 6th Plan. The exploratory meterage during 7th plan is expected to be 28.2 lakh as compared to 9.6 lakh meters during sixth plan; an increase of approximately three times over the sixth plan.

[Translation]

Allotment of Sheds in J.J. Colonies by DSIDC

7529. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) has allotted some sheds to Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in J.J. Colonies under 20 Point programme;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether the DSIDC has made arrangements for giving loans on liberal terms and making raw material available under their programme;

(d) whether some people have sold the

sheds allotted to them by the DSIDC;

(e) if so, the provision for taking action against such persons; and

(f) whether any senior officer belonging to SC/ST have been given representation in the selection committee, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) has allotted work spaces in Community Work Centres situated in various J.J. Colonies under its scheme of promotion of self-employment opportunity. So far the Corporation has allotted work spaces to 896 persons out of which 233 belong to SC/ST categories. The percentage of the SC/ST category comes to 26.

(c). The programme does not include giving loans on liberal terms and making available raw materials.

(d) and (e). The possibility of some sheds having been sold by original allottees cannot be ruled out. Allotments of work spaces where the occupant other than the original allottee fulfils the terms and conditions of the policy as decided by the Delhi Administration, are being regularised. The cases where the occupants do not fulfil the terms and conditions of such policy are subjected to legal action.

(f) Yes, Sir. An Officer belonging to SC/ST is on the Selection Committee.

SC/ST Employees/ Officers in DSIDC

7530. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe employees/Officers in the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) and whether Government orders are complied with in regard to recruitment, promotion etc., if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of SC/ST employees in DSIDC working on daily wages and arrangements made for regularising them; and

(c) whether facility of water, sanitation and parks is being provided by the Corporation fully in all community centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees/ Officers in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation is 18.7. Government instructions are being complied with in recruitment/ promotion.

(b) The Corporation has 33 SC/ST employees working on daily wages. As and when vacancies arise, the case for regularisation of daily wage employee including SC/ST is considered as per recruitment rules and the instructions issued by Government from time to time.

(c). Every community work centre has been provided with a sweeper for sanitation work. Water facility is also available in every centre. However, there is no provision for parks.

[English]

Evaluation of Biogas Fuel Production

7531. DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an evaluation of biogas fuel

programme has been conducted and if so, the results thereof;

(b) whether biogas fuel is going waste, as per study conducted in Goa, as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 26 October, 1987; if so, the corrective steps taken;

(c) the total investment made on development of biogas so far;

(d) whether productivity has improved as a result of R&D work by ICAR/SCIR scientists, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of biogas plants installed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) State-wise evaluation survey studies on performance of family type biogas plants were conducted by five independent agencies in 1984-1985 and it was found that on an all-India basis about 84 percent of the plants installed are functioning at any time. Besides, state Governments have also been carrying out inspection of biogas plants and reports received for the period April-December, 1987 indicate that over 85 per cent plants are functioning. Inspection and checks are being continuously carried out.

(b) No, Sir. The newspaper refers to an evaluation study of 'Biogas Plant Scheme' implemented by the Directorate of Agriculture, Panaji-Goa, brought out in September, 1986 by the Directorate of planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Government of Goa. The study found 95 per cent plants functioning after taking into account the plants revived by the State Government. With regard to the observation made that bigger capacity

plants are not being utilized to full capacity for want of adequate quantity of dung, steps have already been taken to promote smaller capacity plants in large number by making the quantum of Central assistance more attractive for smaller capacity plants and insisting upon the State Governments to ensure proper selection of beneficiaries and size of plants based on daily availability of dung.

(c) A total sum of Rs. 258.75 crores has been sanctioned to different State Governments and programme implementing agencies, including Khadi & Village Industries Commission under the National Project for Biogas Development since its inception in 1981-82 to 1987-88 (upto 31.3.1988).

(d) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been sponsoring R&D Projects at the institutions of ICAR and CSIR also. As a result of R&D work done so far, retention periods have been reduced for plants set up in the southern and central parts of the country which in turn has helped in reducing the installation cost. Methods like re-cycling of digested slurry, composting around digester and construction of plastic house have been found at laboratory level and trial stage to be effective in increasing gas production during winter months. Supplementation of cattle dung with agro-wastes, aquatic weeds and non-edible oil cakes has also been found beneficial for increasing the rate of gas production. Further R&D work on improving gas productivity is continuing.

(e) State-wise information for a total of about 9,49,000 plants set up during the period 1974-75 to 1987-88 (upto February, 1988) is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

State-wise Number of Family Type Biogas Plants Set up from 1974-75 to 1987-88 (upto Feb. 1988)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State / Union Territories</i>	<i>Total no. of Plants set up</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77119
2.	Assam	4058
3.	Bihar	53058
4.	Gujarat	70016
5.	Haryana	24006
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12151
7.	Karnataka	50888
8.	Kerala	17294
9.	Madhya Pradesh	31199
10.	Maharashtra	255188
11.	Orissa	20014
12.	Punjab	16012
13.	Rajasthan	27043
14.	Tamil Nadu	94658
15.	Uttar Pradesh	169718
16.	West Bengal	23062
17.	Other States/ Union Territories	3594
TOTAL		949077

Karnali Committee Meeting between Nepal and India

7532. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnali high power technical committee meeting between Nepal and India took place as per schedule in February, 1988; and

(b) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a). No, Sir.

(b). The meeting was postponed on the suggestion of the Nepalese side, as the relevant documents for discussion were still under preparation.

Working of Public Sector Cycle Manufacturing units

7533. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to improve the working of the two public sector cycle manufacturing units, the Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. and the National bicycle Corporation of India Ltd. which have been incurring heavy losses during the past several years and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): Government has been extending financial assistance to these companies on a yearly basis such as plan and non-plan loans for modernisation, replacement of machinery and working capital needs, increase in bank credit backed by Government guarantee, etc. These measures have enabled the companies to carry on with their current operations.

Mixing of Ethanol and Methanol in Petrol

7534. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the experiments having been conducted in U.S.A. to drive motor vehicles with less consumption of petrol after mixing Ethanol and Methanol in it; and

(b) whether Government propose to adopt this technology to save the consumption of petrol in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Ethanol and Methanol are being used in U.S.A. to some extent for this purpose.

(b). No Sir.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: (Jadavpur) Bengal Players have been severely beaten up in Kerala. Please allow me Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call you, Please take your seat.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am the only lady Member, please allow this courtesy at least.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I told you that I will call you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have given notice of an adjournment motion. It must be admitted Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't come with recommendations. I know, I will call you. Don't worry... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I will call only each one of you, not all of you. Mr. Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Several tribal women in Tripura have been raped by the Assam Rifles. Rape of tribal women is a central issue. This should be discussed. At least the Home Minister should make a reference while replying to the discussions on Home Ministry's Demands for Grants.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is a state subject.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First I will find out the facts.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): This is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First we have to find out whether it is correct or not. Then only I can see what I can do. I cannot admit the adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can understand. I have told you, please take your seat Mr. Acharia.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Everyday tribal women are being raped in Tripura.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will find out.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We are proud of our Bengal football team. But it is a matter of shame that our football team which went to play Santosh Trophy match in Quilon in Kerala was beaten up by the Kerala Police like anything. I condemn the vindictive attitude of the Kerala Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is a state subject. This is a law and order problem. We cannot discuss it here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can give it in writing, we will see.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have already given Sir. You inform the Minister to take up this matter with them... (*Interruptions*). This is a Bengal issue. Bengal players are beaten up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): How Karnataka, Bihar match was manipulated... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow. Now Mr. Tewary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Santosh Trophy is an all India trophy. There should be an inquiry, I agree. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, when I call you, you don't speak, when I call others, you shout.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir to-day we have come across an interview by Zia-ul-Haq, President of Pakistan. On the whole, if you look at the interview, the President says that Pakistan has not been interfering in the internal affairs of India and on the vital issue of Khalistan which actually started from the soil of Pakistan and American soil he evades...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You come to the matter.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: He talked about the whole range of problems but on the question of Khalistan he kept quiet.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Without giving notice you daily go on raising matters.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: This is his typical method of disinformation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Kindly permit a discussion. We are all interested in it, we all want to discuss it, we all want to raise it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I never called Mr. Jaipal Reddy to speak.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: We all feel very agitated that he should speak on all other issues, whole range of issues he has covered in his interview; but on this matter he has kept quiet. This only proves that Pakistan is playing an active role in this affair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are going to take up Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs today. You can raise it at that time.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY. Yesterday you asked me to write to you. I have already written to you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not received it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: There should be an official response to this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are

going to discuss today Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. You can raise it there.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: The statement of the President of Pakistan calls for an official response.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, the PLO leader Mr. Khalil Al-wazir next to Mr. Arafat was brutally killed in Tunis.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are very sad. What can we do?

SHRI T. BASHEER: You are the Chairman of the House. On behalf of this House you must express condolence and you condemn the brutal killing.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Government should come out with a statement in this House because we are committed to friendship with PLO.

SHRI T. BASHEER: On behalf of the House you must do it. You have the right. You must express condolence. He was fighting for a right cause and we are all concerned about it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can raise it at the time of discussion on the Demands of the ministry of External Affairs.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have heard from a reliable source that Shiv Sena leader, Mr. Bal Thackeray is intending to visit Jammu. That will destabilise the whole position there. Two days ago Mr. Tiwari was, in my opinion, rightly concerned as to what speech was made by Imam Bukhari in Srinagar. Now he

has come out with a statement that he has not said anything about the referendum. The tapes are there. But I say whosoever is trying to de-stabilise...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Home Minister will look after it. Do not worry.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You can deal with it. kindly understand Bal Thackery should not visit Jammu. That will de-stabilise and that will communalise the position. Whosoever is at fault you can take action under law. I am telling you. Sir,....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Home Minister will look after it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: But I say Bal Thackery should not visit Jammu. That will create law and order problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is enough. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not want any comments. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: External Affairs Minister will take care of it. Do not worry. Now Mr. Kabuli....

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: There has been mass massacre of Palestinians of the West Bank of Gaza. Hundreds of Palestinians have been killed and their houses have been razed. The aggression against Palestinians and the killing of Abu Jihad is a very important matter. Government of India is committed, the people of India are commit-

ted to the cause of Palestinians. There should not be any difficulty in passing a resolution in this House. I would request the Treasury Benches, to come forward with a resolution. Opposition will support it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You know the Government is already concerned about it.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: I request the Treasury Benches to pass a resolution. House should come forward with a statement condemning it. Already the Prime Minister has condemned it and the House should also come out with a statement condemning the killing of Abu Jihad and massacre of the innocent Palestinians in the occupied territories. It is a very important issue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the debate on Punjab many members in this House had said that probably across the border lot of terrorist activities are taking place. There is in-flow of arms. Today, for instance, — Tewaryji has referred to it that — President of Pakistan has said that we are prepared to have a joint meeting of Home Secretaries of both the countries. I think our Government should clinch this opportunity and have a meeting of the Home Secretaries of both the countries and once for all expose this particular influx of arms and also trained terrorist into Punjab so that the issue can be settled once and for all. That is my demand from the Minister of External Affairs. Today, during the debate, he should come forward with a *suo motu* statement on this particular demand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Papers to be laid, Shri Vengal Rao.

12.10 hrs.

Notifications Under Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE***[English]***Review on the Working of and Annual Report of the Jessop and Company Ltd. for 1986-87 and statement showing reasons for delay**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each 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 Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No.LT.5914/88]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

- (1) The Indian wireless Telegraphy (Demonstration Licence) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No.G.S.R.159 in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1988.
- (2) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Experimental Service) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No.G.S.R.160 in Gazette of India dated the 12th March , 1988.
- (3) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Commercial Radio Operators' Certificates of Proficiency and Licence to operate Wireless Telegraphy) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No.G.S.R.161 in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1988. [Placed in Library See No.LT-5915/88]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for 1988-89. [Placed in Library see No. LT 5916/88]

Detailed demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance and of Parliament Secretariats of the President and Vice-President Union Public Service Commission for 1988-89.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for 1988-89. [Placed in Library See No.LT 5917/88]
- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1988-89. [Placed in Library See No. LT 5918/88]

Review on the Working of and Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for 1986-87 and Statement showing reasons for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF): 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 Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite

Corporation Limited, Neyveli for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT.5919/88]

Government of India Resolution constituting the Securities and Exchange Board of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. 1/44/SE/86 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 12th April, 1988 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1988 constituting the Securities and Exchange Board of India. (Placed in Library See No.LT.5920/88]

Explosives (Amendment) Rules, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Explosives (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.G.S.R.41(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1988, under sub-section (8) of section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884. (Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5921/88]

12.11 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Fifty-eighth Fifty-ninth Reports and Minutes

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panji): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee:—

- (i) Fifty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts) — Postal Services in Rural Areas and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
 - (ii) Fifty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) — Telecommunication Services in Rural Areas and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
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12.11 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[*English*]

Forty-second Report and Minutes

SHRIVAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): I beg to present the Forty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the committee on Public Undertakings on Biecco Lawrie Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[*English*]

Reports of Study Tours

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

- (i) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta, Varanasi, Khajuraho and Lucknow during February, 1988.
 - (ii) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Trivandrum, Cochin, Madras and Bangalore during February, 1988.
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12.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) Need to Implement the Recommendations of Mandal Commission

*SHRI V.S.VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Many years have passed since the Mandal Commission was appointed for the welfare of the backward classes. The Government have not taken any decision on it so far. This has created discontentment among the backward classes in the country. The central services are even now dominated by upper classes. The backward classes must get representation in services

[Sh. V.S. Vijayaraghavan]
in proportion to their population which alone will bring about improvement in socio-economic conditions.

I, therefore, request the Government to accept and implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

(II) Need to sanction a Railway Line between Sonapat and Jind via Gohana

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following issue in the House under the Rule 377— "As regards train services, District Sonapat and District Jind (Haryana) have always been neglected. It will facilitate lakhs of people if a Railway line is sanctioned from District Headquarters Sonapat to District Headquarters Jind via Gohana. It will benefit not only lakhs of people but will also be a source of adequate income for the railways. This is a long standing demand of the people of my constituency. This railway line will also be beneficial to the people going to Punjab. This railway line can further be extended from Jind to District Headquarters Sangrur in Punjab, which will benefit both Haryana and Punjab.

I therefore request the Central Government to sanction the railway line from Sonapat to Jind via Gohana at the earliest."

(iii) Need to Take Steps to Ensure that Machinery Manufacturers Corporation is not Closed

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Minister with regard to notice issued by the Bureau of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction Board for winding up of the Machinery Manufacturers Corporation

Limited. I am really shocked to see the notice because Bureau of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction Board was created to save the sick industries in the country. But here, Bureau of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction Board has given an opinion for closure of the unit. I fail to understand what was the need of running an organisation like Bureau of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction Board when it is unable to save or revive the sick industries of the country. The Machinery Manufacturers Corporation is having 3,000 employees and it is necessary to protect the interests of the workers. I request the Minister of Industry and Minister of Finance to intervene in the matter to ensure that the Machinery Manufacturers Corporation is not closed and workers are not removed.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to Improve Health Services in the Country, Particularly in Rural Areas

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN (Kairana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the year 1988 is being celebrated as the year of health care. It is necessary to make every person of the country conscious about his health and also to provide facilities for maintaining mental and physical health. This health year invites our attention not only towards the Urban people but particularly towards the men, women and particularly children living in rural areas. The government is providing a number of medical facilities, new hospitals are being opened, costly medicines are being distributed free of charge but the matter of concern is that some unscrupulous persons do not allow these facilities to reach the common people particularly in rural areas. Medicines are sold in the black-market even before their reaching the hospitals. For how much time the doctors attend to their duties can be

known by going there. This situation is prevalent not only in my constituency Kairana but it is so in almost all the rural areas in the country.

I, therefore, request the Government to take steps not only for checking corruption in the Health Services particularly in rural areas but also to emphasize the need for providing more and more medical facilities to the villagers. This will prove useful in the progress of country and the society.

(v) Need to Take Steps to Stop Smuggling and Manufacture of Narcotics

[English]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Sir, drug addiction and drug smuggling have become major social problems and health hazards all over the world involving a great number of youths in our country both in the rural and urban areas.

For some years past, Bhawani Mandi Town of District Jhalawar in Rajasthan has become notorious for drug smoking and smuggling and teen-aged boys could be seen smoking *smack*. This fact is known to the Narcotic Department of the Government of India as well as to the Police and the Administration of Rajasthan State but nothing substantial has been done to check this evil so far as many influential people are believed to be involved in the trade around Bhawani Mandi in Rajasthan and in the adjoining MP State.

Bhawani Mandi Town of Rajasthan is very close to Bhansoda Mandi of Madhya Pradesh.

The area of Bhawani Mandi Station falls in Rajasthan as well as in Madhya Pradesh

and this provides an ideal condition for the smugglers and the users of drugs who escape from the clutches of law unless both the States of Rajasthan and M.P. and the Narcotics Department of Government of India co-operate with each other to check this menace with determination.

I will, therefore, request the Finance Minister and the Home Minister, to please take steps to stop the smuggling as well as the manufacturing of *heroin* and *smack* in the border areas of Rajasthan and M.P. States as early as possible.

(vi) Need to Regulate Film Industry

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Sir, the lack of regulation and control from Government has put the Film Industry into the clutches of unscrupulous financiers, producers and filmstars. In recent times, a large number of film have failed because those were produced by untrained and unskilled persons. the most alarming aspect is that even smugglers have entered the Film Industry. There is no check on signing contracts. Filmstars have signed contracts even upto the end of this century.

There is urgent need to set up an Advisory Board for recommending to the Government for framing rules and regulations on every aspect of the Industry. The Advisory Board may be set up on the lines of Press Council or Advertising Council. The Government may regulate entry into Film Industry to suit Indian conditions by studying the systems prevalent in USA, Japan, UK and France. It is of utmost importance that the Film Industry is rescued from the control of unscrupulous persons. We must produce films meeting requirement of Indian ethos.

I urge upon the Government to give serious thought to this problem and regulate the Film Industry.

(vii) Need to Re-Introduce Steamer Service from Mangalore to Bombay

SHRI V.S.KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Earlier when there was no port at Mangalore, steamer service from Mangalore to Bombay was in existence. Now, even though there is a very good Port at Mangalore, steamer service from Mangalore to Bombay has not been introduced so far. There is very heavy road traffic between Mangalore and Bombay. In order to meet the demand of the people, it is very necessary to introduce steamer services from Mangalore to Bombay either via Karwar and Goa or direct service.

I request the Government to re-introduce steamer services from Mangalore to Bombay either via Karwar and Goa or direct since there is a good harbour at Mangalore.

(viii) Need to Form a National Water Grid

SHRI G.BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli): In view of the constant drought and famine conditions, it is essential that there should be maximum utilisation of the available river water which is our national wealth. Hundred years ago Sir Arthur Cotton envisaged the scheme to divert the Brahmaputra river to river Godavari by linking Ganga and Mahanadi. Later Dr.K.L.Rao our former Irrigation Minister had proposed the scheme called "Garland Canal Scheme" which was to connect river Ganga with Cauvery river. It will be supplemented by water of Godavari, Krishna and Pennar in the peninsula to the benefit of all the state Governments south of Vindhyas, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It is requested that a Na-

tional Wrighter Grid should be established immediately by the Central Government.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-1989—
CONTD.**

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—
CONTD.**

[English]

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday I announced that the Minister will reply. But many Members have requested they should be allowed to speak so, before the Minister replies I am allowing three Members to put their views very briefly. The first one is Shri. A.C.Shanmugam.

[Translation]

*SHRI A.C.SHANMUGHAM (Vellore): Hon.Dy.Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Article 356 of the Constitution is a spurious provision in the Constitution and voice has been consistently raised by many political parties in this august House and by many State Govts. for deletion of this article from the Constitution. I reiterate this demand and urge upon the Govt. to bring forward a Constitution amendment Bill for this purpose. Indeed this particular provision must have been invoked by the Central Govt. very sparingly. Over the 41 years since independence, 72 State Govts. had so far been toppled through the instrumentality of this provision. In Tamil Nadu alone, over the past 12 years, the President's rule was imposed thrice. During, 1976, 1980 and this year, three democratically elected Govts. were

brought down by using this provision. In Tamil Nadu, the people gave mandate to a political party for three successive terms and as per the provisions of the Constitution, the party should have been allowed to rule the State for 15 years. Instead it was allowed to rule only for 11 years and for the rest of 4 years, the President's rule was clamped on the State. That is why we are insistent on our demand for deletion of this article from the Constitution.

The Sarkaria Commission's report on Centre-State relations should be accepted and implemented into to Hon. Shri P.J. Kurien rightly highlighted the need of a strong centre in the interest of having strong States. I support him. But I am unable to understand the meaning he is according to the term 'strong Centre'. We do not have any contrary opinion about having a strong Centre. Important subjects like defence, currency etc. may be retained by the Centre. But we should not have a system in which States play a subordinate role. I find to my dismay that the Central Govt. is keen on usurping more and more powers from the State govts. The areas for legislation by Central and State Govts. have been clearly spelt out in the three lists. But why the Central Govt. is crazy over assuming more and more powers which should genuinely be vested in the State Govts. For example, the Govt. has transferred 'fisheries' from the State list to the Central List. Similarly 'forests' have been transferred from the State List to the Central List. This tendency of encroaching upon states' powers must stop.

Sir, the State Govts. are directly elected by the people and are accountable to the people. If the Central Govt. is keen on depriving the States of the minimum powers necessary to run the State Administration, then, the administration cannot be carried on effectively. There may be breakdowns for which the Central Govt. should be held solely responsible. I would, therefore, like to

impress upon the Govt. that for creating a strong central Govt., creating strong State Govts. is a must.

Hon. Justice Sarkaria has rightly made the recommendation that steps must be taken to provide increased financial allocations to the State Govts. He has also made some valuable recommendations for balanced industrial development all over the country. These recommendations are welcome and must be accepted.

Justice Sarkaria has made a specific recommendation that the Chief Ministers concerned should be consulted in the matter of appointment of Governors. But I prefer to charge the Central Govt. with flagrantly violating this particular recommendation of the Commission, even after the submission of its report, while the Govt. made appointments to the post of Governors of Karnataka, Bihar and Rajasthan. The Commission was appointed by the Govt. The commission has clearly stated that partymen should not be appointed as Governors. Even then I do not understand why Congressman continue to be appointed as Governors. This practice must be curbed.

Next is about your mania for accords. We welcomed this accords. But our main charge is that the Govt. has not taken the people and the affected parties into confidence before entering into these accords. These were hastily made without proper foresight. That's why the Punjab Accord, Assam Accord and the Sri Lanka Accord have run into rough weather.

For 40 years we were not able to do anything to ban the evil political practice of defections. But the Rajiv Govt., immediately on assumption of power, enacted a law banning defections. We welcomed it. But the same Congress party failed to support us when we took action against 33 members of the State Assembly in Tamil Nadu. On the

[Sh. A.C. Shanmugham]

other hand, the Congress party colluded with the 33 members and by blatant misuse of power brought down a democratically elected Govt.

Let me point out to the Minister that the procedure adopted by the Govt. for toppling the State govt. was highly objectionable. The Governor gave a specific direction and the State govt. acted according to that. The Governor in his first report did not recommend dissolution of the Assembly. A dispatch was sent to the Governor by special flight to give another report which obviously contained the recommendation for dissolution of the State Assembly. Circumstances, therefore, compel me to demand that the first report of the Tamil Nadu Government should be tabled in Parliament so that we come to know what exactly it contains. Hon. Minister may kindly reply to this point.

Sir, we have powers in this Parliament to impeach the President and we must vest in the State Legislatures similar powers for impeaching the Governor. A Bill for this purpose must be brought forward which only can check the Governors from acting against the interests and wishes of the State Govts.

Hon. Home Minister has announced that the elections to the Tamil Nadu Assembly will be held in June. But the publication of the electoral rolls have been postponed. There are widespread rumours that the elections may not be held in June. Some say it will be held in December this year or February next year. In the absence of any reliable statement, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the exact date of elections so that a popularly elected Govt. is installed at an early date.

Sir, the Central Govt. has enacted a law for preventing the commission of Sati. But a lady member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha

representing Tamil Nadu has glorified the practice of Sati. She has made an open statement that she would have committed Sati along with the Chief Minister who died. In Tamil Nadu we do not have such superstitious practices. But the lady member from Rajya Sabha is speaking in favour of a barbarous custom. She is undoing the great service done by our Leaders like Periyar Anna, Dr.MGR for ridding the State of such evil practices. When the Central Govt. is bent upon prohibiting the practice of Sati, a lady member of Parliament is attempting to revive the barbarous practice buried under ages. I would like to know from the Home Minister about the steps taken by the Govt. against the lady member for glorifying Sati. The Govt. has not condemned the member for making such a statement not taken any legal action against the member.

Law and order problem in Tamil Nadu is taking a worse turn. There were bomb blasts at the Nehru Statue in Madras and the TV station in Kodaikanal. Bank robberies are also on the increase. What is the reason? Poverty and unemployment are on the increase. Because the Govt. is not able to deliver goods such incidents are happening. Incidents of extremism may be directly traced to economic conditions of the people and the emergent naxalite menace. But, the Govt. is making the LTTE a scapegoat. Please do not shift the responsibility to LTTE. They have nothing to do with your misrule. Indeed LTTE is a liberation struggle organisation with sacrificial mentality. So do not blame LTTE for these incidents.

The Govt. is feverishly trying to dismember Prabhakaran and LTTE. I warn that this move would create serious law and order problems in the State and whole of Tamil Nadu will rise against this move. The matter must, on the other hand, be settled amicably.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief because the hon. Minister has to reply to the debate and various colleagues have to speak here. I will very briefly make a couple of comments on the Report produced by the Ministry of Home Affairs. There is no time to delve deeper and say that this could be a comprehensive Report. The Ministry wants us to believe that they have to perform a regulatory role. This is a theoretical jargon. The whole country looks to the Centre for peace in the whole country.

Yesterday, Mr. Chidambaram tried to justify and he has succeeded in a great measure in justifying the action that was taken in Tripura. So I do not find myself in agreement with this kind of reporting that you have to perform only regulatory duties and you have to oversee things. To oversee things means that you will ensure peace throughout India.

Then coming to communal situation, the report says that it has been comparatively a better year. Cursorily the Report refers to U.P. I would wish that the Home Ministry would have been very bold and mentioned about the atrocities that were committed in Meerut, Maliana and Hashimpura. I would be very glad if the report had mentioned that the whole country was concerned about the role played by the PAC there and their atrocities.

The Amnesty International had brought it on record, and we raised that issue here, that PAC was involved. We walked out of the House. (Interruptions) There is no mention about it.

The Home Ministry has to be bold. I am not here to criticize; I am here to suggest because you all the time assure us that you on your feet, taking right action at the right

time. To a great extent I agree with you; but why don't you write something about Maliana and Hashimpura, and the atrocities by PAC?

As I have said, I have to be very brief. You have said: "The activities of terrorists and secessionists have been engaging the attention of the Government." I agree with this observation that it is engaging the attention of the Government; but we want more tangible results.

Coming to Punjab, you have the terrorism there and the Pakistan factor. You have been saying this; many hon. Ministers have been telling us this, but we want that the Minister should come forward with figures and facts. Many people have asked for a White Paper. Now you say that you are sealing the border. We would ask: "Why did you not seal the border at some point of time earlier?" If you want to seal the border, we do not want only a barbed wire; you can raise a stone wall. But all that we want is that terrorism and secessionism should be stopped with an iron hand.

Since I am only commenting on the Report, I will finish within a minute or two. The Report mentions about *Samman* pension i.e. *suo motu* sanction of this pension to freedom fighters.

Yesterday I raised this question. There is a lacuna in this whole exercise; and the hon. Home Minister is a very senior Minister; he has been Minister in several Ministries, and he is a mature person. He must look into this. There are so many allegations. In that list of 97 people, you forgot to include Sufi Mohammad Akbar and Maulana Mohammed Sayeed Masoodi. Sufi Mohammad Akbar has said he would never receive this pension. But it can be offered to him. He is no more with us now. He was a member of the First Lok Sabha, and a signatory to the very Constitution of India. And then we have

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

Maulana Mohammad Sayeed Masoodi. His word heard in this very *sadan* with rapt attention. He was a personal friend of Jawaharlal Nehru; and he is living in great want just now, in great difficulty; but he will not apply for your pension. But when you say that it is a *suo motu* pension, then you cannot depend on the bureaucrat. His exercise may be perfect, in his view; but it is Mr. Buta Singh who is answerable to us; it is Mr. Chidambaram who is answerable to us; it is Mr. Panigrahi who is answerable to us. Why don't you make this exercise complete?

Mr. Panigrahi said: 'You send me a list'. Can I send a list in which Maulana Sayeed Masoodi will be included? The Ministry of Home Affairs had taken a decision, 20 years ago, that Maulana Sayeed Masoodi will be the person who will recommend people for the grant of this freedom fighters' pension; and his recommendation was valued for two decades, including the time of Indira Ji. Now he has to apply, it seems. This is not something which is correct; this is something painful.

There are so many freedom fighters, real freedom fighters who have not received this pension; and you have constituted a committee. When Madam Indira Gandhi was alive, here I raised a question asking: "The Committee which you have constituted for Jammu and Kashmir should be disbanded, because that committee has made wrong recommendations. Even people who have not attained the age of 30 were given freedom fighters pension." Here we have genuine freedom fighters about whom we had recommended. You can look into it.

I can tell you about a Congressman, viz. Mohammad Maqbool Mahjoo; at the point of time, he refused to get this pension but now he is in difficulty, and he has applied. I forwarded his case. It has not been sanctioned. Lord Curzon had said that from the

Junior Assistant right upto the Secretary, that paper or file would be lathi-charged, and still the pension would not be there. They want the topmost, eminent freedom fighters to visit the Home Ministry and then beg for that pension. That will never be done.

This Report mentions about the Census. I raised this issue. Census figures were available in 1981. Now for the last two years, I have been asking for figures of literacy in respect of Muslims, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, Adivasis and Dalits. Those figures are collected; but those are not given. I wrote a d.o. letter. I was told that these figures had not been tabulated. Why?

Every information must come to us. When we were discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education, I had to make some observations. I wanted to request Mr. Narasimha Rao to pay more attention to the literacy programme, but I could not do it because I had no figures, and the Home Ministry has not published those figures. I am not the one who will say that the Home Ministry is not doing anything. I had differed with my most respected friend Shri Indrajit Gupta for whom I have the highest regards. I had differed in this House with him last time when he told that the Home Minister should resign. I said, resignation is not the answer. The Home Minister should act and he must rise to the occasion. We expect so many things from him. I want to tell the hon. Home Minister that Home Ministry is the most important Ministry. I was pained yesterday when we had asked for quorum. Therefore, we expect from the Home Minister that he must establish peace in the country. The situation in Punjab is very difficult and there should not be any delay in handling it properly. Now, there should be some solution to it. You should try to find out a political solution also with whatever political parties are there. Some people said that you are setting with terrorists. There should be peace in Punjab, whether it is closing of border with the Jammu & Kashmir State or with Punjab. You do it. But we want facts from the Home Minister.

Now I want to say something about the action against communalists. *(Interruptions)*

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

PROF.SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I want only one minute.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is the problem with you always.

(Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr.Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to urge to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that it has been agreed to in principle, after the report of Sarkaria Commission was received, that the states should be given more powers. The Centre may be made strong but the States also have some rights and we will have to give them more powers under a Federal System. Though it may be out of the context, yet I would like to say something frankly about Jammu and Kashmir. After 1947, when Kashmir was integrated with India under the Delhi Agreement, foundation of relations between the Centre and the State was laid under Article 370 of the Constitution keeping in view the special topographical and Geographical position of Jammu and Kashmir. Article 370, which has its special importance

in the Constitution and which was agreed to by the framers of the Constitution also, has been gradually eroded after the arrest of Sikh Abdulla in 1953. As a true nationalist, I would like to say that it resulted in encouraging those powers who were interested in separation of Kashmir with India and who were out to weaken the relations between the two. The position of Article 370 is not the same now as it was at that time and I think that the Assemblies of that time, in the absence of Sikh Abdulla and certain other renowned leaders of Kashmir, being in jail, who had made the accession possible, contributed towards the erosion of Article 370. The Members of the Assembly, who did neither enjoy any constitutional status nor have any revered position among the common people made it subject to erosion. I would like to urge to Shri Buta Singh that even today statements being made by Central government goes to show that they intend to erode Article 370 and there are certain objectives behind it which they want to achieve. In reply to a question, Shri Panigrahi state in Rajya Sabha that the refugees came into Jammu and Kashmir from West Pakistan after 1947 and for whose settlement there is an Agreement between the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the Central Government that these refugees will be allowed to live there temporarily and after some time they will be settled outside the state of proper places. But their stay in Jammu and Kashmir has become a very big problem today. A Minister in the Central Government has made a statement about the permanent settlement of 7 or 8 lakh refugees there. He has suggested to the State Government That efforts should be made for the settlement of these refugees there. It meant that the powers and autonomy of State is being eroded. Once the refugees are permitted to settle there, it will bring an end to the demographic position straightway. The peaceful atmosphere and

[Sh. Abdul Rashid Kabuli]
 the feelings of mutual affection in Mini India will be destroyed. It will be very dangerous if efforts are made to further erode to Article 370 by the Government. It will hurt the interest of India. It will hurt the interests of the State and the broader interests of India both. I would like to urge that the problem of settlement should be solved on a scientific and realistic basis as there will be no useful purpose served by including it into the state list and on the contrary it may cause harm to the nation. A tension is being created there. Some politicians are challenging and making allegations against the leadership of National Conference that they have sold them. They are of the view that the result of alliance with Congress Party will be a complete erosion of the provisions of Article 370. Our state is facing these type of problems. We are facing such a internal problem. Keeping in view the political circumstances the Government and particularly the Ministry of Home Affairs should see that Article 370 is not weakened any more. It is our right since the day of accession. The people of Jammu & Kashmir have made big sacrifices for maintaining the integrity of India and therefore, they should not be put into difficulties and the refugees problem which is disturbing them all the time should be solved at the high level so that this demographic issue which is generating unpleasant atmosphere between Muslims and Hindus could be solved. I hope that the hon. Minister will make a mention to it in his speech. The issue of Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhumi is the cause of mounting tension in India. Muslims and Hindus, the two big communities, are heading to the position of a clash against each other and that too at a time when our efforts have not succeeded in solving the Punjab problem. Our difficulties are increasing. The country is facing a dangerous situation. But, why the Ministry of Home Affairs is silent. The issue of Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhumi is a human one. It can cause danger to the lives of crore of people in India.

The feelings of communal hatred have infected Maliyana, Meerut, Moradabad and several other places. I would request the Central Government not to delay action in this regard. The issue should be solved by taking all opposition parties into confidence.

[English]

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah): Before I come to the actual subject, I am forced to refer to the last speaker of yesterday, the hon. Shri Kurien, who instead of coming to the subject, spoke about other things and there was absolutely nothing about Home Affairs. There was only vulgar abuse of Opposition Parties, abuse at its worst and I strongly protest against it. But I am not repeating in the same vein, because I have got great respect for the Prime Minister as well as for the Home Minister and the ruling party as well. But certainly, I would like to know whether the hon. Professor is a real professor or a fake or a freak. I would certainly seek a clarification. Since the hon. Member is not here now, I request that the clarification be made tomorrow so that we know where we stand his real qualifications.

Sir, independent India had great advantages illustrious leadership at its helm of affairs, vast resources and the united nation were all great advantages that we have from the beginning of independence. The best minds of the country laboured for two years to give us a Constitution, which was appreciated by the then Chief Justice, who described it 'sublime' but that the latter Governments thought it best to make so many adornments, the latest being the 59th Constitution Amendment, is an another matter. The last amendment which the present Government made very recently in such indecent haste, raised some doubts in the public minds about their intentions. So, I request the Government through the hon. Home Minister, before imposing it, to think twice and consult the Opposition parties, because this is a very serious matter. It was

enforced once and we know with what the result then, but the same Prime Minister rectified the position and declared that Emergency shall not be imposed in our country for another one thousand years. Little did she know, that round the corner, another Government, her own Son is empowered now to impose it at any time. I only pray God, that moment will not come.

Sir, in the post independence era, the nation passed through moments of glory as well as through turbulent times. The glorious moment was, when Pakistan raised a war of aggression against us, the nation stood as one man and the whole world were astonished that a country with diverse communities and diverse religions 'Bharat' stood as one man, and taught the aggressors a lasting lesson. The darkest period was the period of Emergency, as I mentioned just now. The illustrious leader, who is no more now, Smt. Indira Gandhi rectified it immediately when she found out her mistake and then the nation, of course again made her their own leader.

After four decades of independence, the picture that emerges is that of a nation potentially great, but in a state of moral decay. This is manifested in a variety of ways, corruption, violence, indiscipline, mobocracy in place of democracy, total lack of decency and a sense of honour. We, who talk of religion as sacred, have enough of religion to hate one another, but not enough to love one another. A great Nobel prize winning naturalist, Lorenz, remarked that

'I believe I have found the missing link between animals and civilised man. It is we'

The most depressing phenomenon is not the lack of honour and a sense of public decency on the part of public authorities all over I am not distinguishing between one party and the other, all the leaders have to

bear the blame of the change that has come in the moral fabric, especially in the political field but the acceptance by the public of such unilateral conduct is a greater tragedy. In the last twenty years, strident breaches of promises and guarantees have been perpetrated by the authorities all over India. If that is the case, is there much to choose between a tax-evading citizen and a promise-evading Government? both stand in the same scale. Verily the moral standards of criminals and some of the politicians are indistinguishable from one another. Unfortunately, the public accept this as a fact of Indian life our brand of socialism has not resulted in transfer of wealth from the rich to the poor, but transfer of wealth from the honest rich to the dishonest poor. Divisiveness is a disease of growing proportions without a cure in sight. Communal hatred, linguistic fanaticism, regional loyalty are playing havoc with the unity and integrity of the nation. The greatest enemy is not any foreign country but Indians themselves. No enemy can weaken the country so effectively as Indians can, and, in fact, do. The defences of the country may be impregnable from without, but frighteningly vulnerable from within. So, Sir, I would request the leaders of all the parties and not the ruling party only, to think over what happened in all these years because of the lowering of moral fabric specially in the political field. It is, therefore, the duty of those so-called leaders to show a way and moral values to the public at large.

I would say only one sentence about Punjab because it has been discussed thoroughly well. It has always been a surprise to me as well as to so many citizens that when the conditions in Punjab are deteriorating so fast, why the Prime Minister and the Home Minister did not tour the area. They have got enough security. And if they do want, we here in the opposition can form a security ring around them and see what is happening in the State of Punjab. I am sure, this should have given a more moral boost not only to

[Sh. D.N. Reddy]
the police authorities but also to the administration there.

The committed judiciary is a word I would rather forget, but unfortunately, it has been in vogue in the last four or five years. I think, I need not elaborate on it and I certainly wish that the word itself is erased from the history of our nation.

We should celebrate August 15th not as an Independence Day but as the day of interdependence, the dependence of 25 States upon one another, the dependence of our manifold communities upon one another, the dependence of our numerous castes upon one another.

I want to mention that "Rajiv Gandhi Hatao" or "Rama Rao Hatao" does not make sense in the nation. This should not be tolerated by anybody. The Prime Minister of this country is not the Prime Minister only of the Congress States or of a few States. He is the Prime Minister of the country and we identify him as such and nobody ever can say that they should *hatao* Rajiv Gandhi. In the same way, Rama Rao has not become the Chief Minister at somebody's pleasure. This should be stopped at once. The political leaders, I hope, will have the sense to stop this. In all our efforts we want that the Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, should become another Jawaharlal Nehru. He must be fit to inherit the glory of his grandfather. Similarly, I want our Home Minister, Shri Buta Singhji, should be another Sardar Patel of our country so that the country will not only become strong but will prosper in a very few years. This has not been going on all these years. The ruling party was suspecting the opposition and the opposition was hard hitting the ruling party at times. No, we are here to help you and the nation to prosper. Only at a few instances, we grew a little restless. When the Bofors was discussed here, we were the most tormented members from the opposi-

tion side because we want the Prime Minister not only to be 'Mr. Clean' but the cleanest of all, Prime Minister and no blemish or any suspicion on the Prime Minister or the ruling Party. I hope, Government will appreciate my points and think over and take the nation forward in all directions.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan):
To strengthen the democracy and the institution of democracy, our Prime Minister has taken many strong steps. The one notable among many was the Anti-Defection Law. To strengthen further, it is necessary to put down the parochial and communal elements in this country, who have become a threat to our secularism, national integrity and unity.

13.00 hrs.

So, Sir, I suggest to the Home Minister that he should bring a legislation to prohibit the parochial and communal organisations, whether they are political or otherwise, from contesting any election because they are cutting at the very roots of our secularism and have become a threat to our national integrity and unity.

Only one more point I would like to plead with the Home Minister and that is the functioning of the CBI and the problems faced by the CBI during their inquiry. There are matters which are directly referred to by the Government of India for CBI inquiry and there are some other matters which are referred to the CBI by State Governments. At the time when the Legislature persists that a Minister is involved, then the matter is referred to CBI for inquiry. One such example I will give. I think the hon. Minister is aware that one Bashir, an advocate in Kerala, was murdered and his body was found near the railway track. An allegation was made in the Legislature that on the instructions of the Home Minister of Karnataka, the police have murdered the advocate. So, the matter was referred by the Chief Minister for

CBI enquiry. Nine police officers have now been arrested by the CBI. Only one DCP is yet to be arrested because he happens to be the man from the community of the Home Minister of Karnataka. He alone is left. The CBI is facing problems to conduct a smooth inquiry because of the Home Minister of Karnataka, against whom the allegation was made in the Legislature and the matter was referred to CBI...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Therefore, you want that they should dismiss the Government.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: I will come to that later. To help the CBI to conduct a smooth inquiry, I request the Home Minister to examine the provisions of law and direct the Governor to dismiss the Home Minister of Karnataka because the Chief Minister is not ready to drop him. For political reasons he wants to keep him.

Prof. Sahib was telling that we want the Government to be dismissed. Sir, we were not talking about the value-based politics. Only prof. Dandavate Ji and his friend Mr. Ramkrishna Hegde were talking about the value-based politics. I want to remind Prof. Dandavate that a similar case happened in Kerala when Mr. Karunakaran was the Home Minister and later on became the Chief Minister. When the CBI arrested those people who were involved in the murder, he immediately resigned from the Chief Ministership. Prof. Dandavate has my greatest respects. I wish he should advise his friends Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde to resign from the post of Chief Minister on moral grounds...*(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a thick-skinned man. He will not resign. He will do some filthy politics.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: In Karnataka, as you are aware, Sir, there is no safety

for the down-trodden, particularly the Harijans and Girijans. The State Government has become most ineffective. In fact, the DCP involved in the Bashir murder case is responsible for two other murders also—one of a Press man of Gulbarga and the other of Mercara. So, there is no law and order in the State of Karnataka.... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, He is making allegations against officers that they are responsible for murders. Can he say this in the House?

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: The CBI has arrested the officers. Can we not refer to that?...*(Interruptions)*. The Government of Karnataka has failed to give protection to the down-trodden and Harijans, and also to the elites like an advocate. When the Ministers themselves become a party to such offences, I request the Government of India to examine the possibility of dismissing that government and oblige. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, on the Gorkhaland issue, the so-called agitation for Gorkhaland which in West Bengal is now going on, the stand of the Central Government should be made clear. I have got a publication called 'Indian Defence Review' the Editor is Lt. Gen. Mathew Thomas in which there is a write up on the present secessionist movement which is going on in the name of Gorkhaland. With your permission I will read out only a small portion.

It says that:

"Notwithstanding all that has been said so far, the violent incidents in the Darjeeling Hills in November and December 1987 indicate that the militant section of the GNLF activists want to prompt any political settlement short of their demand for a sepa-

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

rate Gorkhaland state. Three CRPF jawans were killed and the DIG of Police, Mr. R.K. Handa, and a BSF Jawan were injured in the incidents. The recent spate of incidents show that Mr. Subhash Ghising is losing control over the GNLF movement."

Later on it mentions like this:

"...apart from Mirik and Sukhiapokhri where incidents of ambush had occurred, insurgent activities might spread to other parts of the Darjeeling hills bordering Nepal. The militants amongst the GNLF activists under the leadership of Mr. R.P. Waiba, have set up arms training camps inside Nepal near the Darjeeling-Nepal border. The use of a land-mine to blow up a CRPF vehicle on 11th December 1987, near Pashupati, killing three CRPF jawans is significant in view of the theft of about 30,000 detonators from the Border Roads Organisation in Sikkim, which to-date have not been recovered and could well have fallen into GNLF militant hands. The militants are also reported to be equipped with walkie-talkies, secured from Gorkhas returning from abroad, with which they monitor and intercept police radio messages."

It also says:

"There are also reports from intelligence agencies that ex-servicemen in Nepal were training the GNLF activists and that the

adjoining areas of Nepal were being used both as training ground and a sanctuary for GNLF activists. Besides, the flow of weapons from the Nepal side of the border to GNLF activists continues."

Sir, a very responsible publication has referred to the seriousness of the situation. Now, so far as the political solution is concerned, the Chief Minister called an all-party meeting in Calcutta. Congress Leaders also attended the meeting and it was unanimously decided that there will never be a division of West Bengal. There will never be a Gorkhaland and that autonomous District Council would be created in which matter the Centre's help would be very welcome. But today what is happening? Although the Bill is drafted on the basis of agreement and on 25th January the Bill was sent here, uptill now the Central Government's reaction is not known. The Draft Bill is with the Home Ministry. Sir, we find that Mr. Subash Ghising is now saying that he will not even come to Delhi to look into the Bill and give his views. He will not take note of Mr. Buta Singh, Home Minister. Only if the Prime Minister invites him he will come and may attend the meeting. Sir, too long a rope has been given to Mr. Ghising. Now, I want the Home Minister to say very categorically that enough is enough that Mr. Ghising should not be treated as the sole representative of the Nepali speaking people of that area and if an impression is created by the Centre, a sort of ambivalence in this very important issue or an attitude of extra accommodation for Mr. Ghising, he is giving ideas that he can ignore the Home Minister, he can ignore the Chief Minister, he can ignore the all-party decision, the consensus arrived at by all the political parties in West Bengal, then Sir, will only delay or procrastinate the matter and it is doubtful how far he is able to control the situation, his own so-called GNLF people, because there are reports that some are not

even accepting his leadership.

to militancy are bound to bring about?"

Therefore, Sir, we are very much anxious for this political solution. The bill is ready and as you have seen, it will be presented in this Session and passed in the current session of the Assembly. On 30th April, the Chief Minister has again called an all-party meeting where the Bill will be discussed. I hope the consensus will again be arrived at. But Sir, I am requesting the Home Minister that he should be very very firm.

Sir, one sentence in this book is very pertinent. I am sure, if the Home Minister goes through it, he will find that very analytical and very pertinent comments have been made and the situation has been very objectively considered and discussed in this publication. What it says that when the situation was becoming too hard for Mr. Ghising in Darjeeling because of the administrative action that was being taken? It says:

"Instead of the apprehended collapse, however, came the rejuvenating shot in the arm of Mr. Ghising, the much needed respite as the summons for talks was issued."

As soon as you called him to Delhi, then he got an idea that he was too big.

"Pessimism gave way to a restored faith that the prolongation of the movement was sure to bring coveted results. The fangs of aggressiveness reappeared. It is this recounting of the events of the past few months that gives rise to the question."

Sir, I am only repeating it again:

"Is New Delhi still blind to the much bigger threat to national unity that repeated capitulations

That is also my warning and my request to the Home minister that do not take any steps which will give an impression that violence will pay and violence pays. Every time he goes back, there is a recrudescence of these violent activities. Thirty or forty days' bandh is there. Then only the other day there has been a bomb blast in Darjeeling town itself. And they feel that this type of activities will pay them same dividends, derive some dividends for them. As I said, enough is enough. Let the Home Minister today announce on the floor of Parliament that either Mr. Ghising accept the Bill or if he does not, the Government of India will cooperate with the State Government in all possible ways when there is a consensus as to the form and the contents of the Bill as to what should be done politically as well as administratively. Sir, I request the hon. Home Minister to make it categorically clear. Thank you very much.

13.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S
VISIT TO JAPAN AND VIETNAM
[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): The Prime Minister visited Japan at the invitation of Prime Minister Takeshita for the inauguration of the Festival of India in Japan on the 15th April.

The inauguration ceremony in the presence of the Japanese Prime Minister and a distinguished gathering gave a promising start to the 6-month long presentation of India's multi faceted culture to the people of Japan which will strengthen the growing understanding and friendship between two Asian nations.

[Sh. K. Natwar Singh]

The two Prime Ministers held wide ranging talks on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest and concern. Prime Minister Takeshita observed that India-Japan ties had developed very remarkably during prime Minister Gandhi's leadership. He characterized Japan's relations with India as one of the pillars of his country's external relations.

PM briefed PM Takeshita on India's efforts to normalise relations with Pakistan. While emphasizing the peaceful nature of India's nuclear policy, Prime Minister briefed PM Takeshita on the problems arising out of Pakistan's nuclear weapon-oriented programme as well as its encouragement and abetment of terrorism and failure to curb drug trafficking.

The Prime Minister briefed Prime Minister Takeshita on India's efforts to promote peace, stability and good neighbourly relations in the region. Prime Minister Takeshita expressed his appreciation for the great sacrifice that India was making for the cause of peace in Sri Lanka.

The two Prime Ministers also exchanged views on Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Disarmament. Both sides welcomed the Agreement on Afghanistan. PM told PM Takeshita about India's efforts to promote a peaceful settlement in Kampuchea, emphasizing our assessment that the ongoing dialogue between Prince Sihanouk and PM Hun Sen needed to be encouraged as the best available way towards a settlement. PM Takeshita said that Japan supported the peace initiatives and efforts of Prince Sihanouk. The two Prime Ministers agreed on the importance of further steps towards nuclear disarmament by the nuclear weapon powers.

Our bilateral relations with Japan have acquired greater momentum and content as

a result of this visit. The Japanese Government have expressed their willingness to step up their economic cooperation with India. PM Takeshita informed us of Japan's interest in cooperating in the modernisation of the steel plant at Burnpur. Prime Minister expressed his appreciation for the cooperation extended by Japan in India's economic development. PM met former PM Nakasone and also had a very useful exchange of views with a group of leading Japanese industrialists and businessmen.

On the 16th April the Prime minister visited Ho Chi Minh City. The enthusiasm and warmth with which the Prime Minister was received were characteristic of the strong bonds of friendship between Vietnam and India. The Prime Minister had over four hours of talks with Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nguyen Van Linh on Indo-Vietnam relations as well as regional and multilateral issues. Their talks revealed a communality of views and a shared desire to promote peace and stability in Asia. The two leaders noted the importance of Prince Sihanouk's role, which deserved to be encouraged, to promote a peaceful settlement in Kampuchea. Secretary General Linh reiterated Vietnam's intention to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea by 1990. The Vietnamese leaders recalled the historic role played by India under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and later Indira Gandhi in the search for peace and stability in Indo-China. They expressed their appreciation of the contribution made by the Prime Minister and were confident that India would continue to make a significant contribution to peace in the region.

The two leaders noted with great satisfaction the progress made in Indo-Vietnamese bilateral relations in several fields. Paying a tribute to the courage and determination of the Government and the people of Vietnam in overcoming their difficulties, PM assured Secretary General Linh of India's

fullest cooperation in Vietnam's efforts towards economic reconstruction and development. Secretary General Linh accepted with pleasure Prime Minister's invitation to him to be the guest of honour at the Republic Day celebrations in New Delhi in 1989.

13.18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1988-89
CONT'D.

Ministry of Home Affairs - Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been a very useful discussion held in the House on the demands for grants, Ministry of Home Affairs and we have noted seriously all the observations and suggestions made by the hon. Members. We would try to keep them in view and implement, as far as possible, while undertaking works of the Ministry and dealing with the problems arising out at certain occasions.

I am also thankful to you for giving opportunity to many members. I believe, that the discussion which continued for three days without any break, reveals that the major issues of the nation are discussed extensively and seriously in the House.

The incidents of violence are increasing in the country for the last few years. Its causes are communalism, fundamentalism and regionalism. Language issues was also included to it. A new thing added and encouraged to it is separatism, which is a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation. All these things suggest that the Government

holds the responsibility to maintain unity and integrity of the nation, there is no doubt in it but the objective can be achieved only with the co-operation of the political parties which truly believe in the unity and integrity of the nation. I welcome the suggestions made by Shri D.N. Reddy that all the political parties, the masses and the Government should make combined efforts to solve all these issues. The Government has always adopted this policy. The hon. Members in the House have repeatedly mentioned about the accords made by the hon. Prime Minister. I believe that this is the best way because whenever there has been any problem to the political parties as well as the countrymen, it has been the effort of Government to solve all these problems within the framework of the constitution through negotiations and by implementing the decisions arrived at whether these problems are concerned with Assam, Mizoram, Punjab or Darjeeling. Recently, there has been a long discussion on Punjab held in the House, and I made a reply to it. Almost all the issues, raised now, were covered in the reply. Similarly Andhra Pradesh and Bihar are facing another type of terrorism known as Leftist Extremism. Here also, violence was practiced and a number of innocent people were massacred. The Government of India fully cooperated with the States and provided all sorts of assistance they needed to fight out terrorism there.

Before answering the questions raised by the hon. Members, I would like to make clear one thing. It has been objected repeatedly with special reference to Punjab, that the Government policy is not clear. The hon. Prime Minister has repeatedly stated that Government is determined to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation. Every possible effort will be made to protect the unity and integrity of the nation. This House and the Government will defend the unity and integrity of the nation at every cost, and the Government will not hesitate in taking steps

[S. Buta Singh]

needed for the purpose. The prime Minister has also said that if any problem can be solved through negotiations within the framework of the constitution, our doors are always opened for that. The Government is implementing every decision taken in the light of this policy to solve the Punjab problem. Some hon. Members have mentioned a few decisions taken to solve the Punjab problem. In this case it has been asserted repeatedly that within the parameters of Indian Constitution and maintaining the sovereignty of the nation negotiations can be held with those elements who are interested in this matter. But the Government is fully determined and to punish and to deal with a stiff hand the anti-social elements, which are creating a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation and encouraging an atmosphere of violence resulting into massacre of innocent people.

Annual Report laid in the House makes a mention to many things. It is a matter of great satisfaction and I am of the opinion that with the blessings of God and with the cautious working of Government no major incident of communal riot has taken place from June, 1987 to date. The Government would continue its efforts to win the confidence of the political parties and of the masses to strengthen secularism in the country. The composition of our country is such that secularism is the only solution. Secularism is our life line. It is for this reason that secularism has been given top position in the constitution. Secularism enables to provide equal respect to all religions and all communities and also help to fulfil the aspirations of the people. It helps to find out the solutions of the problems also. We have adopted this policy and it is a matter of joy that communalism since last 9-10 months has not caused any harm to the society. We will have to maintain this position. In the meantime, elections were held in three-four states. There were elections in Nagaland. Certain

extremists in Nagaland had warned the administration that they won't allow the elections to be held there. But the elections in Nagaland were held with full determination and support of the state government and the Central Government. The participation of the voters in the elections held there is a record. Never before have the voters participated in the elections in such a huge number. Similarly certain hon. Members had raised objections regarding Tripura during this debate as well as before it. Yesterday my colleague.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): They still do object.

S. BUTA SINGH: Because that is your duty. If you do not do so, you would not be sitting there. Therefore you must do as...*(Interruptions)*...but facts were presented. Yesterday my colleague Shri Chidambaram enumerated those facts in detail due to which it has to be declared a disturbed area. He also presented the details regarding the entry of the army into Tripura...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): What has happened in Tripura during the by-elections. You are quite aware of the recent happenings there.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AJAY BISWAS (Tripura West): That is all for the election purpose *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: All the political parties there demanded withdrawal of Army from that by-election area. You are going to rig that election.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, what can I say at present.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: They have mobilised the military there.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I am not in a position to say anything at present. What happens during the by-elections will be determined by the results as and when they are declared. The support of people will naturally come to light.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: All curbs have been imposed there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order. Let him reply.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Everybody knows that Democracy has been butchered in Tripura.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: No, it is not so. The by-elections held in Tripura will be fair. I can say with certainty that the elections will be totally fair and peaceful. Nobody will be allowed to interfere with those elections.

[English]

That is all I can say at this stage.

[Translation]

What will be its result will be known only when the counting of votes is over. We are never scared of the results. It is only you people who are afraid of the results.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Where is T.N.V. now?

S. BUTA SINGH: You should be knowing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will any enquiry be made regarding the two days killings during the elections. An independent enquiry should be made.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No interference. The ? Minister is not yielding why are you interrupting? Please take your seat.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Where is the TNV now? (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is not fair. I am not raising any controversial issue. Unnecessarily they are interfering with my speech (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: So many times we have demanded a discussion in the House on Tripura...

S. BUTA SINGH: Any time we can have; we are willing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why has it not been accepted? My notice is there.

S. BUTA SINGH: It is for the Chair to allow. We have never objected. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Where is the TNV now, Mr. Basudeb Acharia should tell us because their Government released Mr. Rangkhel. They should know where they have gone. He should tell us because his Chief Minister released Mr. Rangkhel. We did not release him. They were trying to rehabilitate him.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Where have they gone now? *(Interruptions)*

S.BUTA SINGH: You must know. The CPM must know because you released him.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: 500 of our people were killed by the TNV. Why did you not stop that? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I appeal to the fair sense of the democratic-minded people of this country to see that no rigging takes place in the by-election.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request the hon. Members to take their seats.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: After the declaration of by-election, the Returning Officer of the constituency got a promotion. How? He has to reply to that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

S. BUTA SINGH: I do not wish to yield. I do not wish to deviate from my reply. I am only listing the things that have happened.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, do you want to obstruct the Minister's reply?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Let him reply to my question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First take your seat. I am ordering you. Take your seat. I never called you to speak.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Ask him to reply to my question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him finish his reply first.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He has to reply to my question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you anticipating that he is not going to reply to your question. First let him finish his reply. If at all you are not satisfied, then at that time I will allow you.

S. BUTA SINGH: I was referring to Tripura because I was trying to highlight the major things that have happened from the last Report to this Report.

If Tripura has gone to the poll, is it my fault? If the Congress party has won, have not the people of Tripura congratulated them? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Congress has won by a minority vote *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: Why are they upset about that? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, first you take your seat. That is all, I can say.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, the elections were held under the laws. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: In Panchayat elections, only 22 percent...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): It is for you. You should be ashamed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both of you should go outside and decide. Why are you shouting? I cannot go on shouting. How can I shout? I am not having so much of that as you people are having. That is all, I can say.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him finish. At the end you can ask

S. BUTA SINGH: Elections were completed under the law and the Government came into power in Tripura...*(Interruptions)* What is that? Sorry, Professor, I cannot get you. Under the law, Government has come and the people have given their verdict. Everybody should accept the verdict.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why?

S. BUTA SINGH: If you have anything to complain...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I would like to know whether there was an agreement between you and the former Chief Minister Shri Nripen Chakravarty in connection with TNV violence.

S. BUTA SINGH: Yes. I was not going into details. Yesterday my colleague Mr. Chidambaram has given in great detail about the developments in Tripura. Now, the Hon. Member is asking whether there was an agreement. My answer is 'Yes'. I discussed with Shri Nripen Chakravarty the

situation in Tripura which was very serious and grave. He himself said that it was an emergency situation and his administration, his police could not do it. Therefore, he wanted that without disturbing his police, the Government of India should bring Task Force to contain the serious situation and to control the violent activities of the extremists.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Did you consult him before taking any action? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): He consulted him only once and for all.

S. BUTA SINGH: Is it the way? Now that you have asked the question, why don't you listen to me? *(Interruptions)* Mr. Chatterjee, is this the CPM way of discussing in the Parliament that you put questions and you don't listen to the answers? *(Interruptions)*

That is not fair. Sir, he made two or three demands. Please sit down and listen to me. What I am saying is on record. Mr. Nripen Chakravarty is a witness to this. Why are you upset?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Did You consult the Chief Minister before inducting the force?

S. BUTA SINGH: You just listen to me. He said that it would not be possible since elections were already on and his police could not meet the situation. They required much larger force. They required a force which could combat the extremists. *(Interruptions)* Please let me complete. I cannot go on like that. You have that special faculty which I cannot have. I need your attention if you want to listen. Otherwise I will go on to the next point. Then he also accepted that areas which have already been declared 'disturbed' are not sufficient because now,

[S. Buta Singh]

on that particular day, they struck in the most interior parts, which were never before victims of this kind of extremism. So, I asked him as to what should we do. The paramilitary forces will require that special power to operate in these areas which they have only in the areas which we have already declared. He said, 'Let my administration, the Chief Secretary and IGP and the Commander of the paramilitary forces sit together and identify the areas and if they want those conditions to be created, we will be willing to do that.'

The third point on which my friend is upset is, I told him that I will have to pick up the forces which is not possible because of heavy commitments in Punjab and Darjeeling and it may not be possible for me to immediately make available. He said, "You fly them out wherever you get." No. I cannot. And then I knew that since the election is on and the party is likely to make issue out of it, I told him, "Chief Minister Sahib, since you are making these four or five demands, will it be all right, if you put it on a piece of paper?" He said, 'Yes.' Then he said, 'Will you also sign?' I said, 'I will also sign.' This was only a piece of paper, there was no agreement and there was no accord. I was only trying to be a little more cautious so that afterwards it is not used against me that I myself did this all just for an election. And the same is happening.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What is that paper?

S. BUTA SINGH: I will give it to you. It is no secret paper. After that, as per the decision, my decision with the hon. Chief Minister, he suggested to send a senior most officer from the Ministry of Home Affairs who can sit with his administration on these four to five demands that we have discussed and take a decision. Luckily, I had the Additional Secretary with me who had gone on tour. I

asked him, 'Can I ask him to stay back and take a decision with you?' He said, 'yes'. The next day itself the meeting took place. All these decisions which Mr. Chidambaram had narrated yesterday and he has given you the chronological analysis of everything which has happened, that were taken in a joint meeting chaired by the Additional Secretary attended by the Chief Secretary, and the IGP. All those decisions were taken in that meeting.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What were those decisions?

S. BUTA SINGH: I do not have to repeat them. He has already read those decisions which included the induction of Army, which included the declaration of more disturbed areas and so many other things which went along with it. And the Government of India accepted and implemented all those decisions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What about the actual deployment? Did you consult the Chief Minister? That is very important.

S. BUTA SINGH: How can the hon. Members....(*Interruptions*).... Is this not the consultation? Is it not the involvement of the State Government? I do not know what the...(*Interruptions*).... For two days, the hon. Chief Minister did not come to the Press. I do not know who pulled the strings and from where, whether from Calcutta or Delhi and he was made to make a statement...(*Interruptions*)... You can laugh at it now. And then he said that I was not consulted.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You say that you have consulted or not.

S. BUTA SINGH: It was a second thought after three days and I have sympathize with the great old man, a freedom

fighter who is Shri Nirupen Chakravarty who is known for being straight forward....(*Interruptions*)...I am not yielding because I am only narrating the facts as they are and I am prepared to share it with the hon.Member. I will send the details and the details have been given yesterday itself. I do not know why. (*Interruptions*).. Winning or losing elections is one thing. Why should you try to distort the fact which has been stated here?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Before the actual deployment, did you consult him or not? (*Interruptions*).

S. BUTA SINGH: Yes. I did consult Mr. Chakravarty and the decision was taken.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Nothing new in it. Nobody was consulted.

S. BUTA SINGH: When the decision was taken to bring in the army and I told him, Mr. Chakravarty on the telephone...(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: No, no. I contacted the Chief Minister.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You contacted him. Did you consult him? (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Yes. I consulted him. I told him that the army will have to be deployed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Did you consult the Chief Minister?

S. BUTA SINGH: I can't make you agree but unfortunately when the facts are brought to their notice, they try to give a twist to the facts. Therefore, the action taken in Tripura was perfectly within the Constitutional parameters. The Government of India acted in consultation with the State and,

therefore, there is nothing that the Hon. Members are trying to make out.

Similarly. Sir, in Meghalaya the elections were held in most difficult situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Come out of the Tripura first.

S. BUTA SINGH: Prof. why do you forget that it is my duty to tell you what has happened between the first report and this report. Will you not listen to it?

Now, these elections have taken place. I am narrating only, why are you objecting to it? In Meghalaya also, there was an agitation. People were threatened and under those circumstances it was really difficult to hold elections. Also, there was a threat to boycott but luckily the elections were completed, without any incident, peacefully and in orderly manner and a new Government has come in Meghalaya also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Is that a Government?

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Many hon. Members have suggested the ways and means to strengthen and to improve the efficiency of the police force.

[*English*]

Though the Police is a State subject, they function under the State Government's direction, but the Central Government has released Rs. 10 crores to the State during 1987-88. This, in addition to a sum of Rs. 5 crores has also been released for computerisation which will improve the functioning of the police in the States. The issue was raised that we should encourage women folk to join the police force. Financial Assistance of Rs. 4.31 crores approved for the appoint-

[S But Singh]
ment of 2153 women constable in 16 States during 1985-86 to 1988-89 has already been provided for by the centre.

[Translation]

Sir, hon. Members mentioned a number of subjects during the course of their speech and I will take up each subject one by one. Hon. Member Shri T. Bashir mentioned the law and order situation in his state. I would not like to reply to his point here but I am afraid that some hon. Members will rise again since truth is not tolerable to them. They would not like the real situation and therefore, I am slightly hesitant in presenting those things. (*Interruptions*)

I am aware that you will not like the right thing.

[English]

We are in constant touch with the State Government for coordinating the Action Plan for improving the quality of intelligence to tackle the problem which arises out of extremism, which arises out of the use of violence by various elements in various States, also the crime against women, the crime against the weaker section, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Keeping in view the spread of this violent activities in some of the States, the Home Secretary took a meeting in the month of January which was attended by senior officers of the affected States, most of the States where this naxalites problem is there, and certain guidelines were prepared. Some Action Plan also was prepared in which the Central Government was to assist the State Government and that has been implemented. The meeting discussed broadly the strategy on both socio-economic front as well as the law and order front which was aimed at controlling the growing left-wing Extremism particularly in Andhra

Pradesh and Bihar.

[Translation]

Some of the Hon. Members have expressed their concern over it and this morning only Prof. K.K. Tewary and Prof. Madhu Dandavate mentioned about the news published in Pakistan newspaper in which an interview in connection of the President of Pakistan Shri Zia-ul-Haq has been published. The various aspects of this interview will be elaborated by my colleague Shri Natwar Singh because it is his Ministry which deals with these matters, but in the meanwhile I would like to present the facts regarding the report which has come to my notice regarding terrorism, which will enable you to know all the untruths. In December 1986 an attempt was made when our Home secretary had gone to Pakistan and talked to his counterpart there.

[English]

As usual, the counter-part kept on reiterating the neutrality, no interference and that we are not helping, we are not supporting the anti-Indian elements; we are not helping the Khalistanees and all that. Also, he went on saying that these were not true allegations. But, when our Home Secretary presented the documentary proof, the Home Secretary of Pakistan had no answer and he had to admit it. After seeing the documents and after having been confronted with the proof, he had very quickly said, and I quote:

"In this context, Government of Pakistan reiterated that it will not provide any support to the terrorist activities directed against India."

[Translation]

This is a statement of their President and the then Home Secretary nearly one and

a half to two years back. In the newspapers at present...

[English]

There is a story which is filed by the PTI which reveals as to what is actually happening on the ground. It is very revealing and I think it is the correct answer to what has been reported in the interview of President Zia. It says:

"Two Pakistani rangers and two terrorists were killed in separate encounters with the Border Security Force in Ajnala Sector in Indo-Pakistan border, while the terrorists were trying to cross over to India from Pakistan."

[Translation]

Subsequently when there was a meeting of our officials, the officer incharge of the rangers there said that two of their rangers were killed. This has been a practise on our border and I mentioned it many times and even Shri Chidambaram, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir and Prof. Soz had said that the terrorists always enter through someone's support. They enter now under rangers cover and via their posts. Many such cases have happened earlier. This is for the first time that the newspapers have got and published such a case. The rangers mix up with them and assist in crossing the border. It is for the first time that two of their rangers have been killed. There is a direct involvement of their force into it. Their dead bodies have been found. What reply can we give, keeping all this in view? What else can we add?

I had mentioned a few points during the discussion on Punjab. Sir, whenever the supporters of Khalistan hold demonstrations in America, Britain or Canada, their photographs are published in the newspapers and

they are shown even on the television. More than half of them are Pakistan Nationalists, who always hold such processions and protests in those countries on behalf of Pakistan.

[English]

They are known both in Pakistan and all over the world. These are the very elements who give protection. They not only give protection, but there is also information that some of the top leaders who are settled abroad are in constant touch with the authorities in Pakistan. they visit Pakistan very frequently.

[Translation]

And the way the Pakistani officials, political leaders and Government personnel give them facilities, hold consultations with them, reveal conspiracies to them, are all getting unfolded on this side of the border,

[English]

Therefore, I need not use any strong expression.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Is there any agreement about territorial arrangement of Khalistan which does not include any part of Pakistan? Have the Government any reports about it?

S. BUTA SINGH: There are reports about all such things. Meetings take place and sometimes they print maps also. Different types of maps are also distributed in all parts of the Punjab. All these things are there. But what I want to emphasise here is this. In the light of what has happened today morning on the border, I do not need any strong expression to rebut...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA(Basirhat): Were the two Pakistani rangers killed on our side of the border or on their side of the border?

S. BUTA SINGH: According to the reports, they have come to recover the bodies, which means that they were shielding and protecting the terrorists who were trying to infiltrate into India. Also, there was a large amount of arms and ammunition left by those who were killed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Buta Singhji, on the background of the facts which you have given, is it not in our national interest that we should accept the challenge and let there be a meeting of their Home Secretaries and we put both facts and figures and expose their case? I think if we have a strong case, we should convince the other countries also.

S. BUTA SINGH: This should not come as a news from the Press interview of President Zia. Already we had raised that there should be a meeting of high officials, preferably the Home Secretary, because he had earlier gone there. We are already in the process of arranging such meetings. I said in the last debate also that we will take it at the highest level. You know our Prime Minister had made it publicly; he had made a statement here and he had made a statement elsewhere also that we have definite proof. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir also spoke. I also apprised this House. What I was trying to bring to the notice of this august House is that any kind of misleading propaganda on the part of even the Head of the State cannot change the facts on the ground. That is why was trying to give this instance that this is what has happened when the interview of the President is published in our newspapers today. This thing come out of today. Therefore the facts are, there is not only connivance, not only assistance, but also active participation of some of the Pakistan Governments agencies. That is what I wanted to highlight before this august House. I think, I cannot use any strong expression. I think the rest of the other parts

of the interview will be covered by the hon. Minister for external affairs because his demands will be taken up soon after I finish my reply here.

Now I come to some of the Cut Motions which have been moved by my distinguished friends opposite. They stand in the name of Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Narayan Choubey, Shri Syed Shahabuddin sahib, Banatwallaji and Shri Madhav Reddi and some of my other colleagues, I will just briefly touch upon some of the points that had been made.

Shri Shahabuddin spoke at length about the atrocities against women. Yes, in the recent past, there has been reporting about the atrocities against women on a large scale. But also, at the same time, some of my friends-Shri Madhav Reddi and Others-mentioned that we have passed a large number of laws against this. Unfortunately, these are subjects which come directly under the State Governments. Much cannot be done. Only we can go on monitoring. We can go in reminding the State Governments. But the action has to be taken by the State Governments. This is not particular about one party or the other party ruling. I do not want to join issue like that, but this is a problem which should be tackled on a national scheme. Every political party, every social organisation must come forward. The Government of India is willing to extend all-co-operation. We have already this august House — passed many laws. We have amended our Cr. P.C., IPC, in many ways to make it very hard for those who indulge in such kind of crimes. I need not go into the list of various laws that have been passed. The Amendments to IPC, CR, P.C 1973 and Indian Evidence Act, 1872 were made from time to time.

Section 498 (A) I.P.C. has been added to provide punishment to the husbands or relatives of the husbands who cruelly treat

the women with imprisonment upto three years, besides the fine. This has been made cognisable also. Section 304(B) provides a minimum of seven years punishment in dowry death cases. Amendment to Section 176 Cr. P.C. provides for inquest proceedings to be conducted by the Magistrates where the death of a women occurs under suspicious circumstances, within seven years of marriage. New Section 113 (A) and 113(B) have been inserted in the Indian Evidence Act which permit a presumption by the court of abetment to suicide and dowry deaths of married women if cruelty or harassment for dowry is proved.

14.00 hrs.

Under new Section 114 A of the Indian Evidence Act in a prosecution for rape of women. If the concerned women makes a statement in court. That she did not consent, it is accepted by the court. There is a series of Acts and amendments which this august House has passed, to give sufficient teeth to the law to deal with the culprit who committed atrocities on woman..

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Any law about the role of the police a *vis-a-vis* women?

S. BUTA SINGH: It is coming." I will come to that also.

Shri Shahabuddin Sahib, Prof. Soz and Shri Kabuli and some other Members also mentioned about Babri Masjid and Ram Janmabhoomi. The last time when we took...

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: There is a point which is being passed over. You have narrated all the amendments. But I want to be enlightened on one thing; what is the reaction of the Government about suggestions given by Shri Krishna Iyer, one of the distinguished jurists of this country, that the Judiciary is not sympathetic to mat-

ters concerning women and cases under laws dealing with women? So, to inculcate sympathy for cases relating to women, some efforts should be made. He has also suggested that there should be an annual report by the Supreme Court and the High Courts regarding cases relating to women. What is the reaction of the Government to this? These are matters which come within the purview of the central Government .

S. BUTA SINGH : These are valuable suggestions. Government is not averse, we are not against any positive steps that are suggested either by the Members here or by any eminent citizens of this country. Our major concern is that the crimes should come down. That is why we are trying to encourage more and more women to be inducted into the judiciary, in the Police and other administrative services, so that their participation in the process itself-against crimes against women-is increased, and they can take them up with the society.

It is quite heartening that some of the voluntary organisations of women are quite keen. Prof. Dandavate is not here. His better half is taking a leading part. I must congratulate him; and need such enlightened women leadership to come up so, that these atrocities which are perpetrated on these women are stepped.

[Translation]

Regarding Babri Masjid, as I have just now said, the matter was discussed in the meeting of Cabinet sub-committee and it was decided that in consultation with the people such steps should be taken that this tension may be defused and a justified solution to the problem may be found. In this connection, I held talks with the hon. Chief Minister and eminent leaders of both the communities. This matter is very delicate, because a sentiments and religions feelings are involved therein. It is not possible to find

[S. Buta Singh]

out immediate solution to the problem. But we are trying to solve this problem as early as possible in a way so that the feelings of hatred between the two communities may change into love. This matter is related to the birth place of Lord Rama and a mosque there. I have already said and we believe that all the land of the our country belong to 'Avatars' 'pirs' 'paighambars' and 'gurus'. The place or the spot they visited turned to be a holy place. Lord Rama resides in the hearts of the people. Is it proper them to call a small place as the birth place of Rama and if it be so, a solution can be found to it and efforts are being made in that direction.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Why don't you take the matter to the court? Let the court decide the matter and give its verdict? Why the Government owns its responsibility?

S. BUTA SINGH: It is also a suggestion, but before taking any action we should take the people of both the communities with us *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) If you will call the leaders of both the parties, then this matter can never be solved. *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: These are your views. My opinion is that the people of both the communities should be taken into confidence so that feelings of any community are not hurt. We are trying to do this.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: This matter should be taken to the court and the verdict given by the court should be acceptable to all. *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: This is one of the suggestions and we are examining it.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: The

hon. Minister will agree to me that main reason behind the riots in Maliyana and many other places is the problem regarding Babri Masjid and Ram-Janm-Bhoomi. If this issue remains unsolved and no solution is found, I fear it may cause bloodshed between the two communities in whole of the country. So you should give specific reply in the House and try to solve this problem at the earliest. This matter is pending solution for the last two years. I would like to request that the issue should be solved in the interest of the whole country. The Hindu Muslim secularism which has been our biggest ideal, is going to be the biggest danger in this century. So this issue should not be neglected. It may be a reason for the danger if much time is taken in solving it. I, therefore, like that the problem should be solved at the earliest *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You have said that both the parties are involved in it. Which are these two parties who are their leaders ..*(Interruptions)* .

S. BUTA SINGH: I have talked with the leaders of both the parties and have mentioned the names of the people of both the communities. So, it is not proper to mention the name only of one person. I would like to say. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Who are the party leaders and which is the party ? *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: I would like to submit that from the last 9-10 months, the atmosphere is very good and it is our duty to maintain it.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR: When the people of Ayodhya made Rama to exile he did have a rest for a while in that mosque. *(Interruptions)*

14.07 hrs.

[Translation]

[SHRI N. VENKAT RATNAM *In the Chair*]

14.09 hrs.

S. BUTA SINGH: I was saying, that in such matters, which are so delicate and so minutely related to the religious feelings, if we keep silent the people are happy. But the difficulty is that when we try to solve these issues at Government level and use our powers, then the innocent people are killed. If these issues are solved patiently and without hurting anybody's feelings then I have observed that the people of our country, who is intellectuals and peace-loving, don't want to hurt anybody's feelings. We politicians make mountain of a molehill. I would, therefore, like to tell that the matter is being given a serious consideration. I hope that an early solution will be found and it will be acceptable to the people of every community. (*Interruptions*) The suggestions given by you are also there ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN: You are saying for a long time that it will solved very soon. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Shri R.C. Reddy has asked as to what steps are taken by the Government regarding police personnel killed while braving the bullets of the terrorists.

[English]

"According to the scheme framed by the Government of Punjab, an exgratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh is paid to the family of the deceased, non-gezzetted members of the State Police Force who died while on duty. In addition, death gratuity, leave salary etc. are also paid from central police force welfare fund. This relief of compensation is also paid to the BSF, CRP and RPF personnel".

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

Shri Madhava Reddy has pleaded in favour of the advocates in Delhi. I have nothing to say on it now, because I have already given statement on the subject yesterday and Shri Madhava Reddy must be satisfied with it. Shri Shahbuddin, Shri Banatwala, Shri Madhava Reddy have raised matters regarding the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Shri Owaisi about the minorities. They have repeatedly asked as to why the 15 point programme of Shrimati Indira Gandhi has not been fully implemented.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR: What about Almizan which have pocketed Rs. 27 crores.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): What action has been taken against the Almizan Leather works Madras which has pocketed Rs. 27 crores. Such a big fraud is there in India. What action has been taken in this regard? What about linguistic minorities in Andhra Pradesh.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am saying the same thing.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): This dacrity is four times bigger than that at Ludhiyana.

S. BUTA SINGH: You have suddenly asked about it. It can be replied after the investigations are made.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: The investigation should be conducted by the C.B.I.

S. BUTA SINGH: We will ask the State Government and if they want them..

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN

OWAIS: It has happened in Ziddah, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and in different parts of India. So this is not a state subject, it is related to the whole of the country and also to the Indians living abroad.

S. BUTA SINGH: We will enquire into it and inform you accordingly. You have asked about the 15 point programme. Eight out of the fifteen subjects fall under the Ministry of Home affairs and the rest under the Ministry of Welfare. We jointly monitor the implementation of these subjects. My colleague, the hon. Minister is sitting here. We jointly review the progress, but it is a matter of regret that the attitude of the State Governments is not satisfactory in this regard. Programme has been implemented in some of the States but in most of the states it has not been implemented. The details regarding its implementation were furnished to the National Integration Council and they have taken note of it. Besides, the hon. Prime Minister, and myself have written to the Chief Ministers. My colleagues, have also written at their level to all the states. Meetings have been held and discussion were made with them. I want to give you the information that I have.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN

OWAIS: What about medical college ?

S. BUTA SINGH: Regarding the Medical College, I have asked the high officials of CRP and they have agreed to it.

[English]

Government will have no objection to permitting clinical teaching to the Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, provided the candidates fulfil the eligibility tests. So, that has been accepted and it will be implemented.

[Translation]

This has been done. If the work is praiseworthy, why don't you praise it. You should also change your attitude sometimes. In 15 points programme it has been said that the District Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioners and the S.S.Ps. of those districts should be transferred, where such incidents take place.

[English]

As against 27 transfers of DMs, DCs, SSPs, in the communally hyper sensitive areas in March, 1987, 44 such transferees were done in September 1987. As against 20 officers rewarded for good work done, in March 1987, the number went up to 611 in June 1987. As against 1918 arrests in March 1987, 8083 persons were arrested in June 1987, and 5314 arrested in September 1987. Ex-gratia payments to the victims of communal riots for the quarter ending 31st December, 1987, amounted to Rs 31,31,190 in respect of 187 persons against Rs. 1,98,000 in 1987.

The number of cases in which action was taken for inflammatory writings rose to 26 during the quarter ending 31st December, 1987 as against 15 March 1987. Regarding the representation of minorities in the State Police, all States except Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Haryana, have intimated inclusion of the minority members in the various Selection committees (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHABAHUDDIN : What is the final result? What is the present level of representation? (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Members wanted that on the selection boards, representations should be given. When I report back that it has been given, what is the result will be seen from the recruitment. Definitely

when the results are available, we will come to this House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Five years have elapsed. The Home Minister should tell us what has been achieved on that ground and not merely in terms of procedure. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: That is what precisely, I am doing, These three four States, which I have named, have not done it and the other States have done it. They have completed it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: (Ahmedabad) : Andhra Pradesh Government is not intimating. What actions you are going to take? The Andhra Pradesh Government is not responding (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: We will discuss this in the National Development council. We will impress upon the State Government which have not done it (*Interruptions*)

We will impress upon the State Government to implement the Fifteen Point Programme. We can do it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SAHABUDDIN QWAISI: Andhra Pradesh has not yet implemented

S. BUTA SINGH: I have ask them to do it.

SHRI SULTAN SAHABUDDIN QWAISI: They are not responding what should be done for it (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Regarding representation of minorities in the Central Police Organisations, there is a provision for having

minority members in the various selection boards. it has been decided to hold recruitment rallies in the villages and motivate minority communities through the media. Sir, I myself personally took a meeting, in which my colleague, the hon. Minister for Social Welfare, was present. We took a review of all the central Police Organisations. I am happy to report to this House that they have implemented-almost one hundred per cent the points that have been covered in the Fifteen Point programme. (*Interruptions*)

We are implementing it one hundred per cent. That is what, I have said. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): What are they implementing?

S. BUTA SINGH: Recruitment.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: The Membership of the Selection Committee or representation in the Central Forces. What level of representation... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If you say it, I will take your words (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): According to Order 26 & 206 , their is a specified area, which is ear-marked for self-Governemnt. It is the order of the Constitution. But the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people have been deprived very much. You should go through it (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: It is precisely, this mentality... (*Interruptions*)

They are trying to incite the innocent people, the simple people in the tribals, and they are being mislead by such elements, when they had given such silly ideas. The Government of India has committed to maintain... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): It is in the constitution sir. ... (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: I do not know, what the hon. Member is talking about. Under the constitution of India, we are implementing all the safeguards, which are meant for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. I do not know, why the hon Member is trying to mislead the population. These things should not be done. This will definitely weaken the unity of the Country. I do not agree with the hon. Member (*Interruptions*)

You can come and discuss with me. Why you are giving such ideas to the simple people, who are living in the hill tops? (*Interruptions*)

We are only the custodians (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Just I am fighting for the political rights. They are not slaves and they should not be treated like that. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Nobody is slave in the country. Everybody is enjoying his freedom.

Under the Constitution of India, the tribals, the scheduled castes, the weaker sections are given special benefits so as to come up with the rest of the country. I do not accept these allegations from the hon. Member. They are misleading the simple tribals. He is raising a point which is nothing to do with this.

I was saying that the communal situation in the country in the past 10 months has shown a trend for the better. Therefore, I will appeal to all the opposition members and specially the leaders of the parties to maintain is tranquility. And that can be done only if we stop exploiting the innocent people on parochial issues-issues like regionalism,

language, region, communal things, because secularism is the basis, foundation of our freedom, of our Constitution and we are committed to maintain the secular character of our society where everybody will get the full freedom whether minority, majority, this language or that language. Every opportunity will be given to develop the cultural heritage of our people settled all over the country whether they are in the north-eastern region.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has given a new definition of secularism.

S. BUTA SINGH: That is the definition. I do not know what definition you have in your mind.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: The thing you are saying may be right. But in Andhra Pradesh, plans are made to destroy the institutions of the minorities. Our life and property is in danger. What action Central Government propose to take in this regard

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : This is all incorrect.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: please help us. For how long we will suffer oppression and tyranny. The Constitution has given us rights, but by restricting us, you are restricting the institutions of minorities. They have filled 56 writ petitions in the High Court, but the verdict was against them (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA

RAO: There is no communal tension there. It is all quite... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

S. BUTA SINGH: I was saying that these are the premises on which we are implementing our social policies. The National Integration Council has also been deliberating on the long-term measures in this regard. The report of the Standing Committee has already been commended to the States. I am sure, the States will implement the recommendations of these reports in the right spirit. A fresh set of guidelines, after the report was received, has already been circulated to all the State Chief Ministers. I am sure, whatever the hon. Members have mentioned here about each individual State will be taken care of by the hon. Chief Ministers. I intend to write after the debate is over, various points that the hon. Members have mentioned, to the Chief Ministers of the States concerned.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) I ask you one particular question. Has the Government given any trade union right to the West Bengal Police? If not, how the police is working from the party office? You please inform the house about it.

S. BUTA SINGH: I can get the information from the State Government. Definitely I will convey it to the hon. Member. But the police or any civil administration should not be used for political purposes by the ruling party either this side or that side. It should not be used because it is the most dangerous thing for the future of the country.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You are doing it.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am not saying, you are doing it. My remark is general. If that is happening in your State you should rectify it.

Shri Chatterjee raised the issue of Gorkhaland. I do not know why he is trying to put the words into my mouth by quoting from a back.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I was not putting anything in your mouth. I said, not to open your mouth too much.

S. BUTA SINGH: You are saying that the Central Government has changed the stand. I do not know where from you get this information.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I never said that. I said that you be firm. You say, enough is enough.

S. BUTA SINGH: We do not require any reminder from Mr. Chatterjee to be firm. We are firm and we have proved also. I should say that the boot is on their leg.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But you have not condemned the violence there.

S. BUTA SINGH : Not once, the violence has been condemned hundred and one times on the floor of this House, and I am doing it now. Every time we have condemned violence. But, at the same time when there are reports that organised party workers are playing the role of self-appointed police and going on harassing the citizens of the country... (*Interruptions*). Then why are you touching these subjects? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Such statements of the Home Minister of India is encouraging them.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, in parts, they have been mounting a campaign to change the flags. They put their party flag on the top of some body else's flag. Is that the way to bring calm and peace to the territory?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Where?

S. BUTA SINGH: Where you are talking about. Why should you do that. Therefore, let me reiterate... (*interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why should it be said that the tea garden workers should be evicted?

S. BUTA SINGH: Who says;? We have never said it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What do you mean by 'putting their flag on somebody else's flag'?

S. BUTA SINGH: Yes, You are trying to recover the territory. This is the expression used in the Calcutta Press. In the Calcutta Press everyday the news appears ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: From where have you got the report that we have been putting our flag on somebody else's flag...(*Interruptions*).

S. BUTA SINGH: That is what is standing in the way.... (*Interruptions*). Sir, the hon. Prime Minister made it clear right in the beginning that there is no question of any division of West Bengal, that any solution will have to be found under the constitution of India, that the Constitution shall not be amended for this Darjeeling problem. What more do you want?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Probably he is under some illusion. Go through what I have said. So many Ministers have heard me on this.

S. BUTA SINGH: Then why do you try to give a twist?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I only said that Mr. Gheising has said that he will

not even respond to Home Minister's invitation to come to Delhi, he will respond only to Prime Minister's invitation. Why this ambivalent attitude?

S. BUTA SINGH: You believe what Mr. Gheising says. There is no ambivalence. We are steadfast.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Enough is enough. Whatever has been agreed should be implemented. Take a firm attitude.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, the history itself proved that we have been steadfast. The history has proved that we have stood solidly with the Government of West Bengal. The Chief Minister wanted force, we sent force there., He wanted that we should prevail upon Mr. Gheising to eschew violence, we did that. Unfortunately, the things happened on the ground. Now you do not want me to repeat all these things because they are not conducive to any solution if we are interested. There I will say that there is no question of any difference of opinion on these two basic issues and I should not go back otherwise in this august House. Their Member had brought a Bill which was much wider, which could have affected the integrity of West Bengal. Their party was willing but we were not. I am in agreement with the hon. Chief Minister. The approach is finalised. Unfortunately, for certain reasons this could not be done. A Bill has come. It has not come for our okay. It was to be talked about and wherever there were minor difference, those were to be sorted out and then only the next meeting could take place. So it is at that stage. We are trying hard and I have every hope that we will come out of this thing and from there a solution will be found (*Interruptions*). That is what I have said. They why did you bring in all that?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I only said these are the dangers.

S. BUTA SINGH: We are fully aware of the dangers. That is why I was saying that let us not tinker. Let us go very cautiously, steadily.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said Mr. Buta Singh, you should have agreed to that. I did not try to provoke you at all.

S. BUTA SINGH: You and Acharia Ji raised certain things which made it obligatory on my part to say these things.

About the lakshadweep, I am happy that Shri Ayyapu Reddy has shown interest in the far flung areas like Lakshadweep. This august House knows that the hon. Prime Minister has taken this decision. He has constituted an Island Development Authority under his own Chairmanship. That shows how much importance the Prime Minister is giving to the people in those far-flung areas, to the people who are away from the mainstream. We want to bring them to the mainstream, we want to develop their culture and we want to develop their region so that people can improve their living conditions. How, other issues have been covered by me.

Now, about Sarkaria Commission, Shri Madhav Reddy was not happy as to why we have circulated this report to the States. But how else? You want us to implement it on our own? You said that their view points have come. Perhaps the Commission did not go all out with the State view points. They have made their recommendations now and those recommendations are not precisely in line with what the State Government had represented before them. Will you not allow us to have another view and also ask the State Governments to reflect upon the recommendations of the Commission. What the Commission has proposed must be seen by

the States. I think it is easier way to come before this august House and place the report before you and have it adopted. But we don't want to do it like that. We want to involve the States. The people must know because these are the basic issues of our national integration, of the future of our democracy. The Sarkaria Commission's recommendations have been circulated to the hon. Members. We are going to have an exclusive consultative meeting on the 29th of this month just to discuss the report of the Sarkaria Commission and then after that we will have the opportunity of having the views of the States. Then this august House will definitely have an opportunity to go through the report, appreciate and give their considered view and the Government will definitely benefit by the views of this august House and take the decisions on the Sarkaria Commission.

Sir, these are some of the points and on other points I do not want to go in details

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: You have met all points raised by the hon. Members. But you have not clarified my point.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Gowda, you had raised the issue and I do not want to comment upon. The investigations are at an advance stage in that particular State where an advocate was killed and the involvement of State Police and some of the politicians is there. But one thing I would like to mention and I can assure you that the CBU is known for its straight-forwardness and no injustice will be done and the decision whether palatable or unpalatable, will be taken and strict follow up action will be taken, whether he is a politician or a Government official. I can assure you only this thing. With these words, may I commend to this august House to approve the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): I want to know whether the people who are preaching secessionism and canvassing referendum in Jammu & Kashmir cannot be handled and whether they will continue as the good citizens of this country or their citizenship rights will be withdrawn.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, I am happy that Shri Mohanty has raised a basic issue. There should be a deterrent punishment to those who question the integrity of this country and this august House is the only body, the supreme body, which should pronounce on this. Nobody should be allowed to question the integrity of our country and we have come across the utterances of the so-called leaders of particular communities. Mr. Imam is supposed to have given — the contradiction of Prof. Soz was ready to come with proof — but all these utterances will be taken serious note of and we will try to see that such elements do not spread venom and weaken the integrity of our nation.

Sir, hon. Members, Shri Basheer and Prof. Kurien raised certain points which related to the State Government and definitely we will be in touch with the State Government. But one thing is that Shri Basheer brought to me yesterday the proceedings of the Kerala Assembly in which unfortunately the Hon. Chief Minister is supposed to have said that hundreds of women were raped inside the Police Station of Delhi. Sir, this is I should say. I cannot use a stronger expression. The hon. Chief Minister ought to have checked up with me.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Women were kept in the police station in Delhi... (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: This is wrong basically.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What is wrong? (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: I am not talking about you. With the most responsible position of the Chief Minister, he should not have used his high office to make such a wild accusation without any basis. I repudiate his allegation and I leave it to the Chair for whatever action he wants to take. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that happened in Delhi. That may be an exaggeration, but he has to give a reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He has to say.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The Chief Minister has stated that hundreds of women were raped.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I wanted to know what fresh initiative is being taken for the construction of roads and fencing. Yesterday Mr. Chidambaram told me that he is not intervening daily. But he intervened and put the blame squarely on the State Government. My point and my appeal was: Let us not blame each other. After all, blaming each other is not going to solve the problem. The fencing is extremely important from the national point of view and border roads construction. I would like you to enlighten us what steps are being taken on this.

S. BUTA SINGH: To the best of my memory, I remember I attended a review

meeting in which the projects were approved, money was sanctioned, it was the State Government P.W.D. which was to take the work in hand, I was told at that time that because of bad weather they could not, but now I think about a year has passed. I have not heard anything from the State Government, I think it will be better if Mr. Goswami addresses the question to his own Chief Minister.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Let the officials of your Ministry sit with the State Government officials and resolve the matter.

S. BUTASINGH: How many times? Sir, every three months, every six months, we have a review meeting. But unfortunately, instead of the results on the ground, they are more interested in parading their police against the neighbouring States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I want my cut motions to be put to vote separately. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. I shall put cut motions Nos. 1 to 7 moved by Shri Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 7 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the remaining cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the remaining cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 41 to 45 and 89 to 94 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-89 IN RESPECT OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS VOTED BY LOK SABHA.**

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand for Grant on the Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988</i>		<i>Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
		<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>	<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>

**MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS**

41.	Ministry of Home Affairs	26,46,00,000	—	132,30,00,000	—
42.	Cabinet	2,88,00,000	—	14,42,00,000	—
43.	Police	187,86,00,000	17,54,00,000	939,32,00,000	87,70,00,000
44.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	42,45,00,000	17,91,00,000	173,52,00,000	54,32,00,000
45.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	9,08,00,000	4,73,00,000	45,42,00,000	23,65,00,000

**MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS — UNION
TERRITORIES
(without legislature)**

89.	Delhi	115,72,00,000	83,93,00,000	578,61,00,000	419,62,00,000
90.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16,69,00,000	12,04,00,000	83,50,00,000	60,22,00,000
91.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,08,00,000	95,00,000	15,40,00,000	4,76,00,000
92.	Lakshadweep	4,49,00,000	1,80,00,000	22,47,00,000	8,99,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
93.	Chandigarh	18,48,00,000	6,21,00,000	92,39,00,000	31,05,00,000
94.	Daman and Diu	2,07,00,000	1,93,00,000	10,36,00,000	9,67,00,000

[English]

it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Ministry of External Affairs

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 23 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House, whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 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 on the notice board immediately. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may bring

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column there of against Demand No. 23 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

Demand for Grant, 1988-89 in Respect of the Ministry of External Affairs Submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for grant on account voted by House on 18 March, 1988		Amount of Demand for grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
23.	Ministry of External Affairs	69,26,00,000	15,50,00,000	334,72,00,000	77,50,00,000

SHRIN. VENKATA RATNAM: Sir, the basic parameters of India's foreign policy were laid down 4 decades ago and they remained unaltered till now. The main architect of our foreign policy is our beloved leader, Jawaharlal Nehru who said this. I am quoting from the book "Foreign Policy of India", published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat in 1987:

"The architect of India's post independence Foreign Policy was its first Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. In his very first policy statement on the threshold of independence, Nehru had declared:

"The world, in spite of its rivalries and hatreds and inner conflicts, moves inevitably towards closer cooperation and the building of a World Commonwealth. It is for this one World that free India will work, a world in which there is free cooperation of free peoples, and no class or group exploits another".

Nehru's vision of India's role in the world was drawn from Gandhiji's ideals of truth and non-violence."

So, this Gandhi has not discovered that. I don't think the Government of India has done anything in this direction. What it did in this direction is mentioned in the annual report placed by the Minister. The question whether it is correct, sufficient, to what utility, is to be taken into consideration. I have no objection to give credit, if any, to the Government. I have no hesitation to discredit the Government for the defects that have come into the policy.

I would like to submit here what Mr.

Ashok Mitra has put it. "1987 was the *demarch* year in the History of Republic." And the modern history of our republic is nothing but the history of one Party and one family except one or two brief interludes. So, that party and that family must take either credit or discredit of this policy. It is an undisputed fact. I would like to submit what is the progress or retardation that is made in this unaltered 40 years of our republic history. I am very sorry to put my own view point. The progress we achieved is rather very very minimal and the retardation is very very marked. I would like to say in this august House that it is the lesson of history, it is the current policy which we should study as to where we went wrong. It is for us to know where we went wrong and then correct ourselves. That is the way to progress. But insisting on the same thing whether it is right or wrong about a policy is not a correct approach.

I would like to submit that our movement is not forward but our movement is terribly backward. Now our movement is from respectability to disrespect for these 40 years and from honesty to utter corruption and from open society to a very secretive society. This is a retardation of this republic history as far as foreign policy is concerned. Again, I have no objection to give credit to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the visionary, who by his correct foreign policy put our nation at the highest pedestal of the world and we were given respect by the entire polity of nations. But what is our position now? Our position has reduced itself not only to disrespect but to a position of non-entity. We are not cared by anybody. We are not respected by anybody.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): What is he speaking on?

SHRIN. VENKATA RATNAM: External Affairs.

SHRI H.A. DORA: I am very sorry he is not talking about Mr. K.K. Tewary.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijaywada): He is not able to understand.

SHRI H.A. DORA: He is not speaking about Mr. K.K. Tewary.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Looking to our approach to foreign policy, rather I would like to hang my head in shame for certain things that have been done in the international politics and our honesty has drifted into utter corruption. (*Interruptions*). I do not want to be disturbed by unholy atmosphere. Once corruption was internal. I am very sorry to say that in this age, it has gone out of India and now corruption is even in international politics. That is what I am trying to drive at. Mr. So and So may not be very touchy about that. I again quote Mr. Ashok Mitra:—

"Corruption has now become institutionalised."

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Is it External Affairs?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: That is what he is trying to explain. Have patience. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: I would like to repeat to the hon. Prime Minister who is personally present here at least to tell his Members let them be patient to hear others which virtually is not done.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): I do not hesitate. The hon. Member, I am sure, is well aware of corruption, and he knows very much about Andhra and so he is talking in a very loud voice, I am sure. I would request his to give us some positive suggestions on foreign policy if he

has some alternative views.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kesarganj): How can he have any, when he has Mr. Ashok Mitra in his mind? How can you expect any suggestions from him?

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: To give disrespect to anybody is not the policy either of our State or Party. I would submit that, as the hon. Prime Minister says, corruption is there. Everybody knows it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: What I said was that the hon. Member must know about corruption in Andhra very well. That is why, he is talking so loudly.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Why Andhra? It is everywhere.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: This debate is confined to only one State; unfortunately. (*Interruptions*)

I was submitting that corruption has gone from internal to external. We have got standing examples of corruption externally. Bofors corruption case is there and the latest thing that has come up is the bribe that has been paid to the LTTE. That is also there. That is an admitted fact. Lakhs of rupees are being paid every month. A sum of Rs. 100 crores is promised to the LTTE. Don't you call this corruption and bribe? On the other hand, the Government is trying to defend itself by saying that it is there in the Accord itself. In the Accord, what is stated is to give some assistance to the Sri Lankan Government. We have no objection in giving some assistance to the Sri Lankan Government. But giving assistance to the LTTE is not there in the Accord. Then, what should we call it? If you do not want to call it corruption or anything, I have no objection because it is for you to say it.

Sir, again, the credit goes to Pandit

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 Jawaharlal Nehru who evolved an open society in the Indian democracy. Nothing was secret, as far as his regime was concerned. But what is the present position? In this regime, everything is secret. Nobody knows anything. Bofors is a secret. HDW Submarines is a secret and even Sri Lankan agreement is also a secret. Nobody knows it... (*Interruptions*) For sometime, let me not be disturbed. I would like to submit that as far as our external position is concerned — previously also I was submitting that — distance is making the difference. The longer is the distance, the nations are a bit friendly to us. But nearer our countries, they have become avowed enemies. We are surrounded by all the enemy countries. What is the fate of India? Strictly speaking, around us we can say of Pakistan and China and all other countries. We are surrounded by the enemy countries. How are you going to solve this problem? How are you going to save this country from these people? I would like to submit that our foreign policy is mostly governed by emotional decisions and not by rationale thinking or foresight which was exhibited by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at that time... (*Interruptions*)

Let us see now what are the differences with Pakistan. Let us come to that first. There will not be much difference between India and Pakistan. We don't find anything except the emotional issues. As far as China is concerned, we can understand, at least there is a little problem regarding the boundary issue. But what about Pakistan? We are led by emotions. We think just like that. friends have all withdrawn the criticism against these countries. You are making them wilfully and inevitably our enemies. That will not be our foreign policy. Our foreign policy must be friendly as much as possible with all the countries. We must try our best. But, we are not going in that direction. We are going in the direction of making as many enemies as possible with-

out trying to make many friends. So, I would like to submit that let our Government take positive steps to be friendly with these countries. Government may say that they have taken all steps. These are not the positive or practical steps. What I would like to submit is that let the Government think it in positive terms. The Government may say that they have sent that delegation a number of times or they have sent the Secretaries a number of times and all that. But, those are not the steps that were required. Whatever you do and whatever you may like to day, please take the Parliament into confidence. That step is not there at all.

Even in respect of Sri Lanka, the Agreement was arrived at in secrecy; nobody knew it except three or four people. Then it was brought before Parliament and the helpless Parliamentarians were made to vote for it. This is not how things should be done. I would like to suggest: let Parliament be taken into confidence, let there be consultations first.

About delegations, I would like to submit this to the Government. Let delegations go, but not delegations of only Secretaries or goodwill missions by the Prime Minister. Let Parliament be taken into consideration, let all shades of the country be taken into consideration and let delegations go to various countries; let people come in contact with the people of other countries. Let them, after their visit to those countries, finally report to Parliament. Let Parliament discuss the issues and then let us come to conclusions. Nothing of that sort happens.

A number of times delegations have gone to China. But what has happened? Did they move an inch further? So many delegations of Secretaries have gone to Pakistan. But what has been the effect? Even now, one country is an avowed enemy of the other country. This is not how things should be done.

Regarding the expenditure that is incurred, I would like to submit that we are wasting so much money on these unnecessary things, on unnecessary Conferences, unnecessary delegations, unnecessary goodwill tours. All these are unnecessary. How much are we spending in Sri Lanka? I think we are spending Rs. 10 crores each day. And for what purpose? We have sent so many people there and we are exposing them to the greatest danger in Sri Lanka. What is IPKF? The IPKF is only a killing force — Indian People Killing Force. It is not a protection force. They are not able to bring any peace or settle any issue there.

These are a few of my suggestions. Thank you.

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

/Failure of Government of India to get round the SAARC members to its view point./ (1)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

/Failure to persuade the African countries to respond to our friendly attitude towards them./ (2)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

/Failure to make the Government of Bangladesh to maintain friendly relations with India./ (3)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

/Failure to impress upon the Government of Sri Lanka to stick to the Accord between the two Governments./ (4)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Inability to persuade the Government of West Germany to disclose the illegal payments made in submarine deal./ (5)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Inability to prevent Pakistan from arming itself with nuclear weapons./ (6)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Inability to persuade USA from supplying huge armaments to Pakistan including nuclear know-how./ (7)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Unimaginative Accord with Sri Lanka to solve its ethnic problem./ (8)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Keeping about a million of our soldiers in Sri Lanka and exposing them to danger./ (9)

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"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

/Inability to achieve the non-alignment objectives./ (10)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Inability to achieve SAARC objectives./ (11)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to prevent killing of Sri Lankan Tamilians by IPKF./ (12)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Obstructing the Sri Lankan Tamilians in solving the ethnic problem./ (13)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am totally puzzled ..

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Flabbergasted.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: .. because the hon. Member who preceded me had the honour of opening this debate. Perhaps, he was not prepared; I can only say that; he may have prepared himself for the debate which ended a few minutes ago, namely, on the Home Ministry; and that was why he started on subjects which were totally unrelated to this debate. Anyway, what he could not do, it has fallen to my lot to do, and I shall try to do my best.

The basic parameters of India's foreign policy have been, or are, well known now all over the world because the Indian foreign policy, after the Second World War and particularly after India's independence, is the only foreign policy which is based on certain basic principles. And for that, throughout our history, after independence, we have paid the price, we have been pressurized, we have suffered, but we have stuck to those basic principles. Today when the world is changing, we see that these very basic principles are now being accepted the world over. What are those basic parameters of India's foreign policy? The first one is to preserve India's sovereign independence. The second is to maintain the freedom of judgement and action from which came out the policy of non-alignment.

15.00 hrs.

Thirdly to promote international peace and stability — basically our commitment to peace has been totally complete and uncompromising. Fourthly to contribute towards a more equitable structure of international economic order in which the development of the scores of countries who emerged free after a process of decolonisation which was set in motion as a result of Indian independent movement — India became independent after a process of decolonisation — to create a proper international economic environment so that there should be equal development in these developing countries who became free after colonial struggle. Fifthly the cooperation; it is a policy of peace and friendship with all countries on the basis of justice, equality and fairplay.

These are the basic five parameters of Indian foreign policy. To quote the architect of this policy, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, his perception was that he said — now they are coming true; but in the 50s and 60s he was attacked from all sides; but such was his

moral conviction in the correctness of his policies that he pursued it with vigour and now the world is changing as a result of that — 'the world inspite of its rivalries and hatred and inner-conflicts (the word emerged in 50s and 60s — rivalries, hatred and inner-conflicts; it was his great faith and belief) moves inevitably towards closer cooperation and building of a world commonwealth, a world in which there is cooperation of free peoples'. This was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's basic belief in the foreign policy of this country.

Since independence what has happened to the thrust of Indian foreign policy? Throughout, the thrust has been towards lowering international tension and emphasizing on disarmament. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in 1954 in the United Nation's General Assembly that there should be complete disarmament both of nuclear and general. Nuclear bombs have no place in the modern world and they have to be destroyed. This was his call in 1954. This was as a result of the emphasis of India's foreign policy on disarmament and strengthening of world peace and peaceful co-existence.

In a world with different social and economic system the only practical way to survive was the peaceful co-existence among various countries, irrespective of their economic and social status and building bridges of friendship and cooperation among various countries.

From this basic policy, now emerged in our foreign relationship a policy of non-alignment. Because the world at that time was divided into powerful military blocks. Therefore the only way to preserve peace, to promote a climate of cooperation, friendship, peace and stability was a policy of non-alignment with the opposing power blocks. Such a policy flows naturally from India's own independence movement. Non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi has also been truly in keeping with our national interest.

What are our national interests? There are two ways for achieving our national interests. One is the narrow self-interest of a nation which has always taken it to a chauvinistic way and has resulted in lot of strife, confrontation, hegemonism and all the evils of the international system — domination, imperialism, colonialism and today neo-colonialism and neo-imperialism. All these are results of the pursuit of narrow self-interest by certain powerful countries. India has rejected this right from the very beginning. We followed national interest, of course, but it is enlightened national interest which is distinct from the narrow national interest followed by some powerful countries resulting in catastrophe for the world.

Then the other criteria of our foreign policy apart from following enlightened national interest is safeguarding national security. It is an important element and particularly when there is attempt of confrontation and domination by the powerful countries over the others you have to pursue the foreign policy with a view to protecting your national security interest. This we did.

The third criteria is promoting the cause of international peace and cooperation. If you apply these three criteria of enlightened national interest, of pursuing our national security interest and a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with other countries then you see our foreign policy has not only been consistent but also we have followed it with a certain amount of success. No foreign policy can be an unqualified success but I say the success that this foreign policy has achieved is a landmark in the world after the second World War. Therefore, while there is room for improvement in the actual and specific conduct of foreign policy in international relations speaking in general terms our foreign policy has largely achieved these objectives and this criteria.

Today India's standing in the interna-

[Sh. B.R. Bhagat]

tional arena continues to be high. India is respected all over. Many countries have sought our help and counsel. Even though there are conflicts and confrontation among different countries, both sides even today and earlier like Korea and Vietnam sought our help. In the international control system of Vietnam India was the Chairman. In Korea India was the Chairman. In Cyprus India was the Chairman. In 1950s and 1960s India was badly sought after for peace keeping operations. Even today in various conflicts India has played a role of conciliation and this role is still being played. This has been due lot to the charismatic and dynamic leadership provided in the conduct of our foreign policy by our three charismatic Prime Ministers — Prime Minister Nehru in the 1950s and 1960s and his daughter Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who provided the thrust of the security interest combining national security interest with the conduct of the foreign policy. During the Bangladesh crisis India was faced with the biggest challenge, the nuclear challenge, the Seventh Fleet and the signing of the Peace and Friendship Treaty with the Soviet Union at that moment, made it known to all the capitals of the world; particularly the capitals of the world who mattered, that here was the leader who understood the fundamentals of the modern international relations in which the power, the military power, the security perceptions and the objectives of Indian foreign policy are well-connected. You can see evidence of it in the writings of such persons, who were not very friendly to India — President Nixon or Henry Kissinger.

Now, it is by our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. You have seen the dynamism he has provided. Firstly, he has continued the great traditions in pursuit of the fundamental objectives of foreign policy and the new challenges that are there in the conduct of relationship or in trying to ease the basic confrontations that are raging all over. He has played a very notable part. Only

this morning, you have seen the statement on his visit to Japan. His visit has imparted a new thrust or a new impetus to the relations between India and Japan. Mr. Natwar Singh has quoted Prime Minister Takeshita saying that during his first visit in November 1985 and his second visit again today and in-between a visit while going to Vancouver, he had provided a new impetus and thrust to the relationship between India and Japan. In the coming months or in the decades, this relationship between India and Japan is going to be very important in the affairs of Asia and in the peace and stability of Asia. Also in the development of India itself, it is going to be important.

So, what has emerged today? This is the point. What is the image of India that the three Prime Ministers — Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi — have projected and they are projecting today? It is that here is a country which follows its policy of certain basic principles which never compromises and here is a country which is non-pressurisable force, positive force, in the international arena today and it is always taking up any dynamics of the international affairs, positive, forward-looking on all policies. Whether it is our relations with our neighbours, whether it is relations with the big powers, whether it is big issues like South Africa, apartheid, eradicating colonialism racism from that last vestige, India — particularly Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi — has taken a personal interest in setting up the new institutions — the Africa Fund and various other things — taking a lead in this.

The Palestinian people are fighting for the freedom of their country. They are playing the biggest price today. They are unafraid of any amount of the barbaric repression unleashed on them by Israel with mightier force. They are not yielding. They are not relenting. They are not afraid of them. While trying to solve this problem through

the forum of Non-Aligned Movement or through the United Nations systems, India has taken a lead. In any field, India has taken the lead, say, in the disarmament. You call it the most important problem that the mankind faces today, whether we go on for the accelerated arms race, nuclearisation, accelerated nuclear arms race which will ultimately result in holocaust and the complete extinction of the human race from this planet. The Delhi declaration in March 1983 by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, and the whole world takes it over, and then the six-nation initiative where this matter is followed up very concretely giving a solution in order to proceed towards disarmament. There should be a comprehensive test ban agreement and there should be verification system and in all this concretisation, India is at the front. Similarly is our relations with our neighbours because the resources of all countries are not limited but our country's resources are limited. Therefore, in order to effectively pursue a foreign policy which is successful, which is more effective, we have to have an area of priorities and we have to have to follow the policies in a given frame of time on a selective basis. What are these priorities areas that we have to determine? The first priority, according to me, is the improvement of relations with our neighbours. In this way, we have seen the South Asia. This is the area in which we have a climate of cooperation and flourishing development like in SAARC where already valuable progress has been made. Areas of cooperation have been identified. Therefore, an area of collective identity, collective spirit of cooperation is developing and so far as India is concerned, it has good relations with most of the neighbours like Bangladesh, with Nepal, our relationship is growing everyday as also with Bhutan during the last two years. The only country with which our relationship shrunk is with Pakistan. As a result of the Accord signed in Geneva — there again it is because we have traditional relationship with Afghanistan, we have par-

ticipated in the development of Afghanistan. We have a number of on-going cooperative projects. We have very good relations and we have taken a possession of certain principles during eight or nine years of strife in Afghanistan. We have welcomed the Geneva Accord and we hope that as a result of this accord and with the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, peace will return and we are not unmindful of the negative forces. First was the symmetrical withdrawal of the troops. Najib Government is there, there help to the rebels and the Mujahideens, the US help — I consider all these as negative factors. Pakistan is trying to put its spokes in the wheels of the agreement that there should be an interim Government or pre-conditions which they have hopefully solved and the withdrawal process will start from 15th May onwards. But the point is that the attitude of Pakistan in this respect has been purely opportunistic. They have been accumulating arms and they have got enormous benefits in terms of arms and successfully year after year, they progress and they thought that they have a real threat from Afghanistan. Now, this threat disappears but still the arms supply continues. Only yesterday, the Home Minister gave a report on this that as a result of the withdrawal or normalisation, peace is returning on their borders with Afghanistan. They have started withdrawing their troops and concentrating on the India and Pakistan side. The transfer of the rangers to the regular troops is there.

Then the worst thing that could happen, and on which I am glad the Government has warned the country, is that the Pakistan once again is playing a dangerous game. It is the dangerous game that they are playing. As the Home Minister describes, they are trying their dubious ways to create the trouble in Jammu and Kashmir. Proof after proof have been given with regard to their active involvement, their upgraded involvement in the supply of sophisticated weapons in the parts of Punjab and their giving training to

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them but still the Pakistan Government, the highest level, says that they have no hand in it. Their mounting of troops, their un-declared war in Punjab and all this amount to, I hope not, that they may not try to create a very serious situation. Already the Government has warned and the country is prepared for any misadventure on their behalf. It can happen. They have done in the past and they can do it now also. We cannot trust them. But all the same our policy in this regard has been very consistent because whatever Pakistan is doing, we are interested in building a durable structure of peace with Pakistan, as we are having with other neighbour countries.

Again, mainly through the initiative of the Prime Minister, through his personal and great initiative to build up or normalise relations with Pakistan, several steps were taken. The Defence Secretary, Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, they went there and signed a number of agreements. The Trade protocol was signed. There has been an agreement, a discussion, on Siachin. Their involvement in the terrorists activities in Punjab has also been discussed by the Home Secretary. The cultural and various other matters have been discussed. The rail link in sind area has also been agreed but Pakistan has gone back on all these. Now, they say they do not want to discuss or talk of Siachin. They do not want to discuss anything. On the top of it they say that we are not doing anything. This is the situation. That is why we feel that this is due to the fact that Pakistan is being built as a strategically in this field. Earlier Iran was there but after its collapse, Pakistan has taken its place. This is the real problem.

Again, our Prime Minister has successfully taken steps to build up or improve our relations with the United State of America. There is the commonality of the political system between our two countries. There

has been a record of relations, personal relations, between India and the United States of America. Not only there have been peaks and valleys in our relations but there have been smaller peaks and deeper valleys. Always the relations have been abrasive. There is no problem between India and the United States of America but the main problem has been that there is a basic difference in the global strategic perception of Super-power like the United States of America and the perception of the regional national interest in the region of India.

We have always been telling that we want to build durable peace. It is our basic policy. This again is recognised by many and the Americans should know it. Henry Kissinger wrote that there was a time in 1971 when India could have destroyed Pakistan if India wanted Pakistan's destruction. Kissinger wrote in his book that they were so afraid when the Pakistani army collapsed in Bangladesh and India was in a position to make a swift run upto Peshawar. Militarily, India could have done anything to Pakistan. She could have broken Pakistan into three or four. And I may tell you that this is not our opinion. This is the written rather documented opinion of Henry Kissinger, the chief person dealing with this issue at that time. But, what happened at that time? Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared unilateral ceasefire. If she had any idea of dismembering or destroying Pakistan, we could have done it. But, she said even on the floor of this House not once but many times that a dismembered Pakistan, a weak and unstable Pakistan would not be in our interest. We wish well of the people of Pakistan, of the Government of Pakistan.

But now see the situation here. Firstly, Pakistan is following the path of nuclear weapons. We have to deal with such a situation because it affects our national security. It is a threat to us. Secondly, I would like to mention about their involvement in the

undeclared war in the Punjab. We have made known all these factors to the United States of America because Pakistan is emboldened by the policy of America by the help that they are getting and by the qualified weapons that they are getting from the US. In spite of all these things, when Mr. Carlucci came here, we were happy to note that there were positive elements in our relations with the United States of America. They are our biggest trade partners. Our biggest investment is the half a million Indians living in America who make great contribution to the American economy. It is recognised even by their own President. Indians are the most beneficial minority in the United States of America. This is the statement of President Reagan. Then, we have the memorandum of understanding, signed during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's time. It was followed by our Prime Minister's visit in 1985 and later in October 1985. As many as 5,000 items of trade are there including things like light combat aircraft and so on. These are the positive elements in our relation. But their pursuit of a policy of building up Pakistan as a strategic ally in this region is coming in the way of improving our relations further. I do not know why they pursue the policy of domination. They did the same in Iran also and during Shah's time, Iran was dominating the Persian Gulf region, with American help. Similarly, now Pakistan is being allowed to follow the old concept of dominating a region. As long as America pursues such a policy, the parameters of improving our relations with the United States of America are also limited. So, Sir, this is the prevailing situation. In this respect also, while we must be alert in protecting our national interests from any misadventure on the part of Pakistan, we do believe in following a policy of promoting relations with Pakistan. And we hope that they realise the predicament of their own position. I say this because what they are following is a destructive policy. They may cause harm to us but they will destroy themselves in the process.

Now, our other neighbour is Sri Lanka. We have involved ourselves. Our involvement in Sri Lanka by invitation was far better thing than a unilateral action. The Agreement which was signed had been welcomed by everybody, except again by Pakistan. Our Army had gone there for an agreed political process. Therefore, at this stage we cannot afford to withdraw it without serious loss of credibility, until its task has been completed in its entirety. What is the task — Disarming the LTTE which has gone back upon its words, which refused to transform itself from a military process to a democratic process despite the agreement. Disarming the LTTE is one of the aspects. It is nearly completed. The other aspect is establishment of a peaceful process. That is a Constitution Amendment which has been done. Elections to provincial councils are to take place. Unification of the Northern and Eastern provinces have to be done so that the Tamil minorities there have an identity and security in order to play their part in that country. So, this is the task which has to be completed. Whatever difficulties have arisen, I think those difficulties can be solved, only if there is, as I said, a national consciousness. So we have to develop that. We have to complete that task. But I would say, nothing should be allowed to interfere in the process of the completion of the constitutional process, the elections, unification and other things, which have been agreed to. It is not only the LTTE which is a stumbling-block but there are other extremist elements — like the JVC — which also come in the way of a peaceful settlement of the problem. We have to disarm them. We have to bring them into a political process. So here we have undertaken a task. It affects our security interests. This should be realised. It is in our security interest that Sri Lanka should emerge as a stable, and peaceful unit. For solving this problem, there should be no outside interference. This is important. This we will pursue, rather we have pursued it. So our priority area is relationship with the

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Soviet Union. It is fundamental. The friendship and co-operation of the Soviet Union over the year last 35 years has been the bedrock of our foreign policy. We are happy to note that unlike any other relations, it has not got any setbacks, any time. This is very important. It has gone from strength to strength, like a mighty Ganga, which has proceeded further. It has benefited both the countries. It is not only in the mutual interest of both the countries, but the criteria of a good relationship which is of mutual interest of both the countries is based on certain principles — principles of peaceful co-existence, principles of peace and stability. This is based on certain high principles which had gone from strength to strength. It has served our national interest, particularly, at the time when we were threatened by mighty forces, the co-operation with the Soviet Union had helped us. Today it has reached out to new branches — science and technology, joint production programme, cultural exchanges and so on. You see the people to people relationship. You can see an example, in the present day world, how two countries, with different systems — political systems — combine and make up a powerful movement. It is not only for both the countries but it is in the interest of the one billion population of Soviet Union and India but it is also a recognised factor of peace and stability in this part of the world of Asia and also the world over. This is the basis of relationship, and this should be the basis of relationship.

Similarly, China is our great neighbour. We are trying again, here. Of course, the process was started by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi when she upgradated our representation by the appointment of an Ambassador. Ambassadors were appointed, but during the time of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, he have it a momentum. In his very first meeting in New York with the then Prime Minister of China Zhao Ziyang, he said: 'Let us get down to work, to improve our rela-

tions.' There have been a number of boundary talks. It is true that our boundary talks with China are deadlocked for years, for lack of a clear direction, and being embittered by the experience of 1962, and having been handed down the legacy of suspicion and distrust on both the sides. But it is being realized that we have to upgrade these talks. Now they have to be upgraded to a higher level. It is not an easy subject. It will take time. It requires patience and skill to solve this question. The problem between us, viz. the boundary question, requires patience; but the most important thing is that a climate of mutual confidence has to be created. The climate is vitiated by some things happening, as it happened in the Sumdorong Chu valley last year, as also any confrontation and other things. So, I think that the first point in pursuing, improving, developing and normalizing relations with China is the agreement of the two Governments that peace and tranquility must be maintained on the border.

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): Even though 40,000 Kms. of our land is being occupied by them?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: I am not coming to that. That is a part of the final settlement.

SHRI VIR SEN: Even inspite of that, do we have to keep peace?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: Is it your perception that we should go to war with them?

I am saying that this is a very complex question handed down down to us. We have to have a long-term view on this. We have to show patience and skill. The highest amount of patience and skill are required. But the point is that there has to be an agreement. Peace and tranquility are to be maintained on this border, so that there can be mutual confidence, when both the sides are willing to develop relations and solve this question

peacefully. We should arrive at a negotiated settlement. That is the point I am making.

I know they are in occupation of a vast amount of our territory. But the settlement can be there only through negotiations and peaceful methods. This is also agreed. This is the national consensus here too. They have also agreed to this. Therefore, if we pursue that line, the first important thing is that peace and tranquility should be maintained. There should be a climate of confidence. Meanwhile, we should try to renew and re-vitalize mutual relations. This will help us in building a climate of mutual trust. This is being done, because the exchanges between the two countries are many now. Almost every month you have not only Government delegations, but also private delegations, trade delegations, and exchanges. We have now entered into a trade agreement involving, of course only \$ 150 million to \$ 200 million, a modest sum, seeing the economy of the two countries — of trade this year. But the scope is enormous. Similarly, there is scope for science and technology. Our delegation has gone there, and visited their computer industry. Their delegation has come, and they have visited our construction, steel and other industries.

Various things are going on to create confidence among the people. This will help in achieving world peace. There should be a firm realisation. We have made it known to the Chinese Government. I hope they will also have this belief that peaceful and cooperative relations between the two countries will be beneficial not only for the two countries but also for the whole world. There are two joint developing countries having enormous problems of their own. Therefore, it is beneficial to both the countries to have peaceful and good relations. It is also beneficial for peace and stability in Asia. If China and India promote peaceful and cooperative relations and try to solve their problems in a peaceful and negotiated way, it will completely trans-

form the relations in Asia and in the whole world.

Similarly, in this, we took the position of Afghanistan and tried to help the process of reconciliation and agreement. In Kampuchea also I think India has played a positive role in which we will ultimately see a solution of that problem, a negotiated solution of that problem. The Prime Minister had been there. He had earlier talks also. I think slowly we are moving towards a solution which will be helpful to all.

I would like to make a reference to the great role. India is playing with regard to disarmament and development. We had signed an INS treaty. A few days before, nobody believed that this treaty could have been signed, but it had been signed for the first time. It happened that the two greatest nuclear powers agreed to eliminate a part, a particular part of their nuclear arsenals — short range missiles. They have also agreed to meet again and make 50 per cent reduction in the strategic missiles. Earlier the talks were on limitation of nuclear weapons. There was a SALT I Agreement; then there was a SALT II Agreement. But this is elimination, reduction, absolute reduction of the nuclear weapons. Even though 4 to 5 per cent of the weapons are to be eliminated, I hope a climate is being created which will lead to further reduction of weapons.

India has played a role in this. I want to emphasize on this point. There was a time when these two powers were not talking at all; whether it was in Geneva or Helsinki or in Spain or Madrid or it was Star War or European security; all the talks were deadlocked; they were suspended. At that point of time, in the NAM India played a role. The Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave a call by saying that if the manufacture of nuclear weapons continued and accelerated, then the whole mankind will be in peril. Then on 21st May, 1984, she initiated the

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Six-Nation Summit and provided a concrete framework to bring confidence in the world. It helped in creating a political will throughout the world. Today the position is that as a result of this not only the agreement has been signed but it has paved a way for future bigger agreements; it has also changed the whole language. Imagine the language. President Reagan at one time took an oath and said, the Soviet system is an evil empire and has to be destroyed. That were his words. Now they are cooperating and collaborating. When Mr. Shultz went to Moscow last time, the Press men asked him whether Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan. He said, yes, they will be withdrawn. He further said, I give you a word for them. That is, the language has changed. Even, as I said, in Nicaragua, the Congress there, we have a positive constituency in the United States — luckily it calls itself a democratic system. We have the intelligentsia, the media, a large number of people, democratically thinking people, people in the Congress, and others they think; now they said the other day after General Secretary Mr. Gorbachev went there, there was an opinion poll and it was declared that he was the most popular man in the United States of America.

Similarly, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is a great personality among the people. Because they know, the democratic people think that because of the compulsions of the old thinking, the compulsions of the old logic, domination of power, especially of nuclear power, are there which control the American system of the militarily industrial complex. Even the President, the mighty President of the Congress, is not able to speak the language of the people. But ultimately when things happen, the thaw comes, it opens like a flood gate and I believe the flood gate is opening and in this process I must say the Prime Minister has played his role, General Secretary Gorbachev has played his role, and President Reagan has played his role.

All this goes towards that goal. Therefore, lastly, I say, that the point I would like to make is that on the whole there is a radical change in the world today and the language has changed. Once the process of disarmament takes place, we can see it. We saw it in the Delhi Declaration. The Delhi Declaration spoke of nuclear-free world and the non-violent world. The fusion of the Great October Revolution, the concept of peaceful co-existence and the Gandhian principles of independence — independent movement of non-violence — have been seen. The ideas of these two great revolutionary events in the history have been seen. But this also underlies the change that has taken place because it says that in a nuclear-free world, in a non-nuclear weapons world, the conduct of foreign relations has to be on the basis of non-violence. And you see the change, the complete change, and that is responsible. If you are able to enforce it slowly for the two big powers to cooperate and collaborate on this basis, then similarly the whole language has changed.

The second change that has taken place is in the economic field. Although the international economic environment is very hostile to developing countries like India and India has survived it, and it is another credit for India that in this deteriorating international environment we have survived. We have maintained our self-reliance, we have maintained our dignity and the progress, the industrialisation, the second industrial revolution that has been set in motion by Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi of this country — higher technology, higher productivity and all round swift of the process, the economic processes. They say, in the context already we were doing too much on ourselves. But today, wherever you go, you see the assistance. Although Pakistan has got 4 Billion dollars, India's assistance is being reduced to a pittance of 35 million dollars now. But we have not asked for anything. It can be reduced to zero. There was a time when this

assistance was reduced to zero. Certainly we never asked for it. We stand on our own legs.

Therefore, the situation is that the whole international situation is changing. The dominance of the United States of America in the economic world is being challenged by countries like Japan or the stiff competition from Japan and other countries in the Western Europe. Now, today what is the situation? There is a collapse of the stock market, and the dollar is declining. The deficit is astronomical. A deficit of 70 billion dollars in the United States! The opportunities for American investment are coming down because there is a stiff competition. There are others who can come in. Japan is there. Germany is there, and then there is the threat.

Now, America has become a protectionist country. America was all the time opposing our development of public sector, because we were trying to follow a selective process in our trade liberalisation. America is saying 'you are protectionist'. But, today the biggest country, which is following the protectionist policy, is the United States of America. Our Prime Minister has rightly shown a foresight in building up relations with a country of importance, Japan. We have good relations with a country of importance, Japan. We have good relations with Japan. In the next decade or so, the economic relations between India and Japan will reach a new impetus. Our Prime Minister has opened a fast channel. I think, if it goes, it will serve India's economic strength and economic self-reliance. We have relations of peace and friendship on the basis of equality and justice and fairplay. Americans have never followed this policy. Some of the Western European imperialist countries have not followed this policy. We did it with the Soviet Union, with the socialist countries, with the non-aligned countries and now with other countries in Western

Europe — Germany, Italy, France and others, and more particularly with Japan. This is a new radical change in the situation. Therefore, it calls for a new orientation and a new thinking.

Although the basic principles with which our foreign policy has started in 1947 under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, who is the main architect of our foreign policy, each one of them has stood the test of time, and today we are in a situation, that in the Delhi Declaration signed between our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the General Secretary Mr. Gorbachev, we said that, we are for a nuclear weapon free and non-violent world; and in this, the conduct of international relations shall be governed on the basis of peaceful co-existence; shall be governed on the basis of mutual trust, equality and not on the basis of domination. The conduct of international relations in a changing world will be done on the basis of non-violence, and that is the charter of the future.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, over the years, foreign policy has emerged as a policy, which represents the consensus of the people of our country with non-alignment as its basis and its basic thrust on anti-imperialist policies.

Sir, this policy represents the aspirations of the anti-imperialist forces all over the world. It is not a policy of a particular Government or a particular party. It is the policy of our country and the people. That is why, even while opposing the anti-people policies of this Government, we have always given support to the foreign policy initiatives of our Government.

Sir, this discussion takes place in the background of one important event, which took place in the international relations, that

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is, signing of the INF treaty. It may be a small step, but definitely it is a significant step and all the peace loving people of the world look forward to more and more such initiatives from all the parties concerned.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

Our country has played a role with other members of the six-nations in helping the signing of this treaty. And this signing was possible only because of the vision and initiative shown by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev. I use this occasion to extend our greetings to the valuable initiative he took in this regard.

Another important event which took place and which is of significance to us, is the signing of the Geneva Agreement regarding Afghanistan. As we all know, this is important to us and it will help reduce tension in this part of the world.

Another major event relating to our neighbour was the signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement last year. I hope that this agreement will finally succeed in spite of many criticisms levelled against it. We are still optimistic about the final success of this agreement. If we go through last year's debate, each and every Member who took part in the discussion expressed serious concern about the growing imperialistic involvement — American and Pakistani involvement — into Sri Lanka and threat posed to our security. After one year, we can proudly say that to a certain extent, we have succeeded in stopping the imperialist manoeuvres in the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka. It is my sincere hope that the LTTE militants will understand the futility of fighting the IPKF forces, who are there to help the Tamil population and who are there to successfully

implement the Accord. I hear that some kind of talks are going on between LTTE representatives and the Government of India. I would like the Minister to come forward with more information regarding that.

One of the positive aspects of this report is that it mentions about the efforts that are going on for normalisation of relations with China. Our party has consistently took the position that the relations with our country and China should be normalised, that only through negotiations and talks all the disputes regarding boundary and other things can be resolved. This report shows that some sincere and serious efforts are going on regarding that. There are also reports about our Prime Minister going to meet the Chinese leaders and the whole country is eagerly looking forward for that meeting and the successful outcome of that meeting.

16.00 hrs.

One important thing regarding our foreign policy is our relations with Pakistan and American involvement in aiding and arming Pakistan against our country. This Report mentions that Pakistan is aiding and abetting the terrorists of Punjab. But nothing is mentioned about America's involvement in aiding the forces which are trying to destabilise our country. It is a matter of concern that we are madly after the American defence system and the American weapons. A curious situation is emerging. It is an important factor in the American strategy that they are arming Pakistan like anything. Of course, after the fall of the Shah of Iran, Pakistan occupies a major position in the American tactics in this area. On the one hand they are arming Pakistan and on the other hand we are depending more and more on US sophisticated weapons and arms. Within a span of one year, it is a matter of great concern that two Defence Secretaries of America have visited our country, and Mr. Carlucci has made it absolutely clear that even after the

withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, they are going to aid Pakistan like before. They are going to supply them the sophisticated arms. That he has made clear on our soil. In this Report, we are soft-peddalling on all these issues. When we mention about USA, the only major difference between USA and our country, which is mentioned here, is that America is aiding the nuclear programme of Pakistan. It gives the impression that there is no other difference. This aid for the nuclear programme of Pakistan comes from their whole strategic perspectives regarding this area. They are giving sophisticated weapons to Pakistan. It is a part of that programme that they are helping them for going nuclear. Why this Report is not mentioning anything about that, I want to know. Sometimes the leaders of the ruling party will say that foreign forces are trying to destabilise our country. Yes. We also agree. But one fine morning our Prime Minister says that USA is not at all involved in any sort of destabilisation activities in our country. How did he find it out? Now more and more American ships are coming to our force with nuclear weapons and more and more agreements are being signed... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TIWARI (Buxar): No, it is wrong. No ships with nuclear weapons have come.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: No. He evades the whole question when the question is raised. How can he say? There is no proof, no guarantee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kurup, come to the point.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: More and more agreements are being signed everyday. Our officers are going to United States for training... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: They had been going even in Nehru's time.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: The Vaccine Agreement was signed and they say they have been going right from Nehru's time. But now with the aid of Ford Foundation our officers are going there, for higher studies or for higher research or what for, I do not know... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kurien, please don't disturb him. Yes, Mr. Kurup... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, all these things have to be taken serious note of and one important thing that causes us serious concern is our increasing debt. Sir, already IMF and the World Bank are imposing conditions regarding our policies, very vital internal fiscal policies and I genuinely fear that ultimately it is going to affect our foreign policy also because both are inter-linked and according to a Seminar held in Helsinki regarding the Third World debt, they considered India as the fifth country in the order of foreign debts, other four being Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and South Korea. Sir, we all know what their economy is and their policies are. So, this is a very important matter and I think the Government will not carry forward with this policy which will ultimately lead our country to a debt trap. One of our major campaigns all these years is making the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. I think, now we are soft peddling on this issue. Nothing has been mentioned about Diego Garcia in this whole report. Shall I understand that America has taken away all its nuclear armaments from Diego Garcia? Why has nothing been mentioned here? Why are we keeping low regarding our campaign of making the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace? What about the Conference which we wanted to convene regarding this?

Sir, I expect the hon. Minister would mention about the Iran-Iraq war and escalation of the conflict there and more and more involvement of imperialist powers there. It is

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of serious concern to us.

Now, Sir, a very serious struggle by the Palestinian people are going on in the occupied areas and Zionist culprits have killed one of the brave sons of the Palestinian Liberation Movement. I use this occasion to condemn this brutal killing and extend our solidarity to the fighting people of Palestine. Sir, I am sorry to mention here that when India was playing Davis Cup in Israel, that issue came up. Our Prime Minister made it clear that we are not going to Israel for playing Davis Cup, because brutal repression is going on in occupied area. This is not our policy. All these years we consistently opposed to any relation with Israel and we never had any sort of relations with that country. Now, what the Government has made clear is that even if there was no such repression or aggression upon Palestinian people going on, we would have gone there and played the game. That is a very sorry state of affairs, I would like to say.

Sir, another point I would like to make is about Fiji. Of course, the report mentions about it and the Minister should make it clear what steps we are contemplating for the people of Indian origin whose life and property are insecure in the present political situation in Fiji. So, Sir, as I have mentioned in the beginning in regard to our overall foreign policy perspective, we have extended our support. But again I reiterate that it is a matter of great concern that we are soft peddling on the US arming of Pakistan and the US involvement in de-stabilising our country and we are depending more and more on America for sophisticated weapon and other aids. With these words, I conclude.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to the Prime Minister and the Government for the pursuit of our basic objectives in the field of foreign

policy and this pursuit in recent years has borne fruits which are there for everybody to see. Whether it is our fight against the genocide and terror unleashed in South Africa or Zionist oppression in Palestine, we have been one with the struggling people there for the freedom and right for self-determination and their rightful claims to their homeland. Besides this point, under the leadership of our Prime Minister steps have been taken during the last two years on international peace, security and a new international economic order. Specially in the field of international peace, Sir, the six-nation initiative or other measures taken from different world for a have contributed largely to the building up of public opinion even in countries where nuclear weapons and arsenals have been built up over the years. There also there is a grounds well of public opinion in favour of disarmament, peace and a new environment of cooperation and peaceful co-existence. This goes to the credit of our Prime Minister who has relentlessly followed this objective and these objectives emerged from our basic perceptions in the field of international relations.

Sir, the previous speakers, specially Mr. Bhagat and my young colleague from the CPI (M) have highlighted certain points. Mr. Bhagat made a marathon speech, I have nothing more interesting to add to that. I would only say, the foreign policy, the broad parameters of India's foreign policy have emerged after a long and sustained struggle of the Indian people both during the freedom struggle and after freedom struggle, that is, after Independence, during the course of consolidation of this nation. Our policy of non-alignment, of total rejection of any pressure from any quarters or any group or any bloc and our fierce adherence to our basic right as a nation, a self-respecting independent nation, for freedom of action on any major international issue. These have been basic parameters that have been sustained and I can say that India's freedom struggle

and consolidation of Indian State as the leader of non-aligned movement have unleashed certain historical forces. India is the seat of a very ancient civilization which was unfortunately for nearly 200 years under the tutelage of British imperialism. When India started its war of Independence, then certain historical forces were released and they got recognition as basic historical forces which were to shape the future of the world in every respect, after the Second World War. It is for everybody to see how India's freedom struggle ignited the desire for freedom all over the globe and humanity in chain, enslave anywhere started aspiring, not only aspiring but struggling for freedom. It was India's struggle for freedom and relentless fight against colonialism against all the barbarities imposed on enslaved countries, colonised countries by imperialist forces that became the major dominant trend in organising international public opinion and also in organising, in forming the international relations among the nations of the world.

In this perspective, without going into history of these developments, I would like to highlight certain points which are of crucial importance to us as a nation and they are also crucial for international peace and stability. As has been mentioned earlier, INF Treaty and Geneva Agreement on Afghanistan are very welcome developments and they have definitely established that there is now a thaw in the international scenario. The tension is ebbing away, perhaps I would say. But there is definitely a thaw in the international tension. Two Super-powers have realised it, basically in their own interests first and in the interest of international community also, because international community has been asserting itself, specially the Non-Aligned countries for quite some time, that a peaceful environment is the *summum bonum* of international peace and security. But while international environment is reassuring, our immediate environment, the environment in our neighbourhood appears

to me to be rather fragile. The factors which are militating against stable environment in our neighbourhood must be identified with realism and I can add, with sharper perception of the basic historical forces at work. I am told that gullibility has been one of the dominant features of Indian character. We are taken in by glib talk and outward trappings of friendliness and promises and it is unfortunate that for centuries — we have written history of centuries — a very heavy price that this nation had to pay for this lapse which I may call simplicity, if I may use a stronger term then, gullibility". What is happening in our neighbourhood is so clear, so thundering almost in the shenanigan of Pakistan. But what is the real role of Pakistan? How has Pakistan emerged and what roles were assigned to Pakistan? Pakistan is a creation, is an artificial creation. It has been described in different terms by historians but it is a historical monstrosity and it was created to perform a certain assigned role.

Pakistan has not come out of that role or area of activity carved out for it by its mentors and by its masters. In this perspective, if you look at the problems that we are facing, we have been talking about while discussing our internal affairs, it is proved to the hilt that we need not go into laborious researches to establish that Pakistan is playing a very dangerous game. But at whose behest, whose hatchet men Pakistan is? When we were talking in this very House in relation to our neighbour, Pakistan, some people were waxing eloquence about Pakistan's problems should know that new weapon systems supplied almost free of cost as weapons are manufactured and rolled out of American industrial centres and as they are integrated into American defence system, they are equally easily transferred to Pakistan. Pakistan has been playing that role and they said this is there because of Afghanistan embrolio. Now, that chapter is fortunately coming to an end. Soviets are withdrawing from Afghanistan.

[Sh. K.K. Tewary]

But what is future scenario of Afghanistan? Are we going to limit ourselves only to the time when this Afghanistan question arose and evaluate Pakistan's role and Pakistan's potential for mischief only in this immediate past or are we also going to evaluate the role of our immediate distant neighbour? The immediate distant neighbour of India is America. With American presence in the Indian Ocean, its preponderant presence with Central Command, or in Persian Gulf with the rapid deployment of forces and Pakistan's role in carrying out the behest of imperialism, these issues, Mr. Foreign Minister, have to be gone into. Pakistan has been aided and abetted by Americans. Have you forgotten the Baghdad history right from 50s? I talk of historical forces and the historical forces are still operating. Super-powers perceptions of global scene, of global situation and historical forces that India represents and, I am sure, India will continue to represent, and fortunately, as I look at the international scene, this world is not going to remain by polar. It is going to become multipolar in not too distant future. In this world India as the bulwark and the vanguard of the new historical force of freedom, non-alignment, of peace, as the historical forces opposed to hegemonism, opposed to interventionism, may play a dominant role. India has to pursue this path. Therefore, I say, let us look at this perspective, this threat posed by Pakistan, so blatant, so concrete, in Punjab. Was this threat not perceived in the three wars that Pakistan waged against us? With whose weapons this started right from the time Pakistan was created? From 1950s onwards a string of pacts were created and Pakistan was sucked into that and that situation in a different form and in a different context has been continuing - whether it is supply of weapons to Pakistan or anything. I would like to put to this House one question when I talk of Pakistan. When we talk of Pakistan, is it not a fact Mr. Foreign Minister that similar camps, camps for training terror-

ists and people who are being prepared to spread the poison in India for its eventual dismemberment, for its eventual destruction exist there? Don't you find that similar forces are active in other countries also? Don't you find that these forces have links with terrorists being trained in Pakistan? Don't you find these forces operating from the soil of a number of European countries? I will come to that a little later.

Sir, there is a link, an unmistakable link between the terrorists being trained in Pakistan and the help, guidance they get from many countries in Europe, America, Canada and a number of other sources. The threat perception of India's security has to be very clear. This threat is, perhaps, the ultimate. We cannot face a greater threat than the threat to the very survival of India. Your Ministry of External Affairs has been highlighting this and I am very happy and I congratulate you. You have been very rightly pointing out the forces which are at work. But, Mr. Foreign Minister, one discordant note, I have to add to it. As I have said already, we have to weigh the consequences, pros and cons of all our relationship. We must improve our relationship with all countries. But, we have to realise the limitations put by historical factors. Your relationship with America and your relationship with Britain have a defined area, a historically defined area. You just cannot outgrow those limitations. You have room for manoeuvrability but you cannot transcend because these powers and these forces are wedded and irrevocably wedded to a certain basic perceptions and that perception is: total domination and total control i.e. Globalism, policing of the world, exploiting the resources of the world for sustaining their positions. Therefore, when you are trying to liberate, counter forces, forces which are opposed and have been opposed to this approach to international problems, naturally you come face to face with these limitations. In this context, I would like to point out

the 'Americans' assertion that weapons meant for the so-called Mujahideens, the so-called liberators in Afghanistan will continue unabated. It will continue the level of sophistication and the quantity will be the same. There will be no reduction either in the level of sophistication or volume of weapons. This was stated by the Defence Secretary of America. With all politeness at my command I must say that it was an affront to India, it was an affront to the people of India when blood-bath is taking place in Punjab, Pakistan has declared an undeclared war, is indulging in an undeclared war, and with the full knowledge of the American authorities that the weapons meant for Mujahideens are being diverted to extremists in Punjab who are fighting for breaking up Indian unity. In that context, they say that weapons will continue, but not a word of condemnation, if not condemnation at least there could be a word of caution to the Pakistani authorities; this is the famous or infamous, I must say, approach of America of equating India with Pakistan. Here we are being put to this test by Pakistani connivance with the extremists. But Mr. Carlucci found India and Pakistan on the same pedestal; he advised them that they must settle this matter bilaterally. Then Mr. Bush, the Vice President and the front-running Presidential candidate of the ruling Party in America, only recently came out with a statement saying that "Pakistan is not far behind India" and he referred to the Indian implosion of a peaceful device, atomic device, which was not meant to herald manufacture of nuclear weapons in India. On all counts, through all available channels of information, everybody now knows that Pakistan is not only in possession of the knowhow of technology and the wherewithal for manufacturing atom bomb, but they have really manufactured the atom bomb and they have got atom bombs in their possession. In the background of this, the American authorities chose to waive their own laws, I am not going into details in the face of the arrest of Mr. Parvez, that Canadian national

who was trying to purloin or steal some parts which were helpful in the manufacture of atomic weapons, in the face of all this mounting evidence of Pakistan going in for nuclearisation, Pakistan openly interfering with our internal affairs, Pakistan holding out the threat of a 'jihad' in Siachen area, Pakistan openly interfering in Kashmir. And we keep on denouncing these activities. But the real source of all this trouble - if I am forgiven, because this is my personal view which I must express on the forum of Parliament, is the machination of the forces that have been inimical to us for generations - for years they have been inimical to us. In the strategic consensus, do you know, Pakistan is now being projected not only as a South Asian power but as a West Asian power as well simultaneously? It has been assigned a role in the Persian Gulf; its role has been recognised, as the real hatchetman. Pakistan is getting all the support from America, the imperialist power. My young friend from CPM should understand this. These are dynamics of international politics, of relentless pursuit of national interest, where the dialectics of history are made subservient to national interests. When American imperialism in this region is going out of its way to help Pakistan or to control Indian Ocean or to be active in Persian Gulf, the consequences of this are much too obvious to be missed in West Asia or anywhere. At the same time it is an abiding shame - I must say and excuse me for this expression - that a country which was till the other day shouting from the house top that it is the centre of liberation and of revealed Marxist wisdom - i.e. China - China is a part of that strategic consensus where American-Pakistani consensus meets in which Chinese consensus also becomes operative.

You will have noted that while Americans are helping the Zia regime, helping the South African racist genocidal regime, they are also perhaps helping building bridges between China and Israel.

[Prof. K.K. Tewary]

The latest report is that the sophisticated laser technology has been transferred from Israel to China. All these things are happening. Therefore my submission is that we have to be absolutely clear. We must go on improving our relations. We cannot ignore the logic of super-computer presence. We just cannot. But we have to be very clear as we have been till now on this. We have relentlessly exposed the shenanigans of imperialist powers everywhere. Now it is a direct threat to our survival. Therefore, Mr. Foreign Minister, I think while formulating the policy - the historicity and historical factors which sometimes - more often than not I must say - inhibit certain types of relationship which just cannot be realised because they cannot take place; while you must improve your relations with America, please do realise the limitations.

Or do you feel that the calculated damage that is being caused to us, caused to our security environment, caused in terms of expenditure pressure on our scarce resources which we are funnelling towards our security improvement will be offset by supply of light combat aircraft technology or a certain machine called super-computer - which I am told, I am not an expert, is not all that super, its technology is dated? Well, you go ahead, acquire the technology whether it is super-computer, light combat aircraft or I am told now aircraft carrier technology also you are taking. By all means we must beef up our defence preparedness and we must take technology from whichever sources we get. But the impact, the results and the advantages that will accrue also must be weighed properly.

Will they offset American readiness and American alacrity to go all out to supply weapons and 4.2 billion dollars suspending their own laws for which they are said to be great sticklers of but when it comes to Pakistan they say that because Pakistan's pre-

paredness is in American interest? What is American interest?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

PROF. K.K.TEWARY: I have expounded only one point, I have other points as well.

This is to be borne in mind and we have to keep it in mind while formulating our policy.

Then, Sir, I was talking of this situation in our neighbourhood. While we talk of this on China front we must go ahead and improve our relations. We have never supported any tension in the region. Whether it is Pakistan or China we must go ahead and improve our relations. It has been highlighted how relations have improved in recent years initiative for which was taken by Madam Gandhi and considerably strengthened during the present leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We must go ahead but the same time there is great Chinese PR campaign in India. I see people going lyric when they talk of improving relations. Have good relations but let us be very realistic on this. Let the nation absorb certain things, namely, Chinese are still sitting over thousands of kilometres of our territory. Are the Chinese really responding to our sensitivities? Only recently when our Prime Minister was in Arunachal Pradesh the Chinese media particularly started a propaganda blitz in protest against Prime Minister's visit to Arunachal Pradesh. These are not signals which speak of Chinese preparedness or right response from the Chinese quarters.

Therefore, on this also I feel we must go ahead with our attempts to improve relations but it was to be realistic, something that the nation accepts and something that is in conformity with our earlier stand and in conformity with our stand as a nation, our honour, our self-respect and also it should

not deepen the national humiliation that we had to face in 1962 - an unprovoked war that was launched and thousands of kilometres of our territory was occupied and continues to be in illegal occupation.

Sir, there are some recent developments in our neighbourhood Bangladesh. It is an important area. Thousands of Chakma refugees are in Tripura. They have been sheltered by the Government. The situation there has been deteriorating and democratic forces are being suppressed by military junta and Indian threat is being held out as the cause for the upheaval in Bangladesh. A revivalist and obscurantist atmosphere is being created. Islamic republic is being declared. When such developments are taking place in our neighbourhood that definitely pinches us. One thing, Mr. Foreign Minister, on this I think you should be very clear. Our Government must be absolutely clear, viz., our relations with the neighbouring countries. Let us not forget that millions of people of Indian origin are spread in all the neighbouring countries and any upheaval taking place anywhere in our neighbourhood affects adversely the people of Indian origin. That has its social and political repercussions in India. Therefore, we have a natural concern for democratic forces to operate in the neighbourhood. We must speak out in favour of the democratic institutions, in favour of the democratic struggle and you have held several SAARC meetings. The most deafening noise that is coming out is this terrorist business. In the SAARC you had a regional agreement on anti-terrorist measures. SAARC includes Pakistan and in contravention of everything that was agreed upon Pakistan has been supplying weapons and training terrorists.

Therefore, on SAARC also, I have to add one bit, that is, we must have, as I said, cordial relations with her neighbours. But we must let this be known that India, because of its size, because of its geography, because

of its history, has certain concerns which will work for better neighbourliness, greater stability in the region.

Then, I wanted to add one word. Our relationship with Britain has a kind of historical mystique about it. We talk of our sharing of history. We talk of so many bonds of friendship. People go on taking of democratic institutions which bind us with Britain and America and the Western people. They have nurtured democratic institutions at home. But democracy abroad has not been one of the articles of their faith.

In recent months, Britain has played a very prejudicial role in many matters. For example, the media. So much is being made out of British free media. BBC has been indulging in blatant anti-India propaganda. A person of Indian origin, a certain Salman Rushdie, an instant writer, celebrity, internationally known, (anybody who writes anything against about India becomes a celebrity) wrote a book called 'Midnight Children'. That man was sent to India. When he went back, he said in a serial: "Does India exist?", like Churchill said in an interview to Mira Ben in 1945. Well, she said under Gandhiji, Indian nation is emerging. He said, "Indian nation is a myth. It has never existed nor will it ever exist." That Churchillian sentiment is being echoed by the BBC now in 1988 in the question, in the formulation with a big note of interrogation: Does India exist?

Mr. Foreign Minister, you remember, the same BBC wanted to broadcast an interview with certain freedom fighters - I deliberately say this of IRA. I would not call them terrorists. That interview was going to the broadcast by BBC. The British Government said: Stop it. If you really show it, telecast it, we will bring a law. Whatever happens, we will bring a law in Parliament. We will see to it that such programmes are not broadcast from BBC. This much for British freedom to their press. If it goes against other countries,

[Prof. K.K. Tewary]

It is all right. Therefore, Mr. Foreign Minister, the foreign policy objectives have been pursued with great elan and vitality under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi and they must continue. But a certain degree of caution is required in certain areas.

In the end, I must say that there must be greater coordination between the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Defence. This is the very basic thing that we have to do in order to protect our interests in the neighbourhood and promote a peaceful and stable international order. Thank you.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, in our approach to international issues, India's foreign policy did not emerge all of a sudden after the achievement of Independence. It has been in the making over a long period of time during the struggle for freedom. Panditji, who was the architect of our foreign policy, had a clear perception about India's place in the world. He evolved our foreign policy based on a deep understanding of Indian traditions, heritage of the national movement and on the needs and aspirations of our people after the achievement of freedom. Our foreign policy has always commanded the respect of nations and approval of the people of our country. Our former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi and the present Prime Minister strengthened this policy and carried forward this policy. They are luminous symbols of our perception. India and our leaders had been working for a more safe and more sane world, a world with peace, a world without arms race and a world free of oppression. I am happy that when we look at the world scenario, there is a distinct improvement in the world situation. Of course, there are areas of tensions and conflicts. That is true. Despite the Iran-Iraq war, despite the fact that Africa is in turmoil, despite the Palestinian issue, there is an overall improvement in the global situation. There are positive developments. Nobody

can deny that. The cold war conditions are giving way to a situation where mutual trust among the nations is slowly developing. That change is visible even in the case of relations between the Super Powers. The signing of the treaty by US and USSR to eliminate the landbased intermediate nuclear missiles is a historic step in the direction of eliminating nuclear weapons. In spite of the fact that Mr. Reagan took a belligerent attitude in respect of nuclear arms, starwar programme, etc., he had to come around and sign a treaty with USSR. It is a milestone in the history's journey to a new world of peace. Mr. Gorbachev, who took a major initiative in this regard deserves a major part of the credit. He definitely deserves congratulations. We could be proud that India has played an important role in creating this atmosphere and arousing the world opinion on this issue. Our Prime Minister, Rajiv ji can take legitimate credit for this. During the last three years, he was trying for that and he was trying to rouse the world opinion to create a new atmosphere and even the last Stockholm conference is a glaring example in this regard. I am not telling that everything is all right but my point is that things are now moving in a positive direction which our national leaders have visualised, in a direction which Panditji and Indiraji have visualised and in a direction which Rajivji is trying for. That is the point I would like to make.

Now, I will come to a few points. Firstly, about Afghanistan, the most important development witnessed this year, i.e. 1988, is the Accord signed in Geneva on Afghanistan. This is an important milestone especially so far as this region is concerned, and so far as India is concerned. The most important factor is that the two super-powers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union are involved in this issue. The Agreement also indicates the new approach of super-powers and their desire for settling the regional problems by negotiations. That is, of course a welcome step.

So far as India is concerned, India is a country which is deeply affected by the situation in Afghanistan. A cold war was likely at our door-step. Now, we hope that with this Accord the dark clouds of cold war with get away from this region. India had been making all efforts, over all these years for a solution of Afghanistan problem. So, India has every right to be happy that a Accord on the Afghanistan is signed.

Many friends have said here that in the case of all accords, the implementation is an important part. In Geneva Accord also the implementation of the Accord is important. But the concern is, reports are coming, even today in the papers reports are there, that the strains are already emerging on Accord. The Signatories are expressing conflicting views on the terms of settlement. The Mujahideens, have not accepted the Accord and has said that they will continue their fight against the Kabul regime. And they are continuing their fight.

It is also reported that the arms flow to Pakistan still continues. The United States of America has not ruled out the military aid to Mujahideens and Pakistan is also silent on this point. So, I would like to know the reaction of the Indian Government on these aspects. We are all concerned about these points. The problem is that there is still uncertainty about the return of peace and tranquility to the area. This is the point which the Hon. Minister has to clarify.

Another issue, so far as India is concerned, is about the Sri Lanka. I am not going into the details of it. Sri Lanka Accord is a historical accord. It is the outcome of the statesmanship of our Prime Minister. Everybody has welcomed it. It is very correct step. But, now, Sir, the report says, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this, that there is a subtle attempt on the part of certain elements in the Sri Lankan Government to Sideline India. That is going on.

This is an important element which should be taken care of. Our Government should take care of it.

17.00 hrs.

There were reports that some Sri Lankan Authorities had held discussions and negotiations directly with the LTTE leaders. I not know whether it is true. Shri Dikshit also objected to it. The Minister should clarify the position and tell us whether it is true and if so what its implications are and what we are going to do. This is all I want to say about Sri Lanka because we have discussed all the other things pertaining to Sri Lanka many times in this House.

Now I want to mention about the peculiar attitude of Pakistan towards us. The attitude of Pakistan is getting very bad. Our attempt has always been to improve relations with that country. But the fact is, that the progress achieved is not satisfactory. There had been meetings between Heads of State, there had been ministerial and official level meetings as well. Last year also, such meetings took place. In spite of all these, the situation became more aggravated and the relations became more strained. The Report of the Ministry of External Affairs also admits these facts. It is started in the Report:

"Our sincere sentiments for good relations have not been reciprocated by

Pakistan, as is evident from a series of negative actions taken by it, which

have vitiated the atmosphere, adversely affecting our relations."

The Report narrates certain negative actions of Pakistan such as Pakistan's weapons-oriented nuclear policy, its quest for sophisticated weapons like AWACS far beyond its genuine defence requirements, its involvement with the extremist activities

[Sh. T. Basheer]

directed against India, its resorting to offensive military action in the Siachen glacier area and so on. Sir, these are very serious things. No country can tolerate such action from any other country. Pakistan's capability for nuclear bomb has been discussed many times here in this House and it is beyond doubt that Pakistan can make the bomb and Pakistan is also going for that now. Everybody knows it. It is a known fact. It has been stated by our Minister for External Affairs in this Parliament and outside and by our Prime Minister in this country and outside the country as well. Even during the visit to Japan, our Prime Minister mentioned about it. Therefore, the question is what steps we are going to take. What is your idea? Everyday, we are repeating it. Do you propose to take some steps in this regard?

Sir, our real concern is that India is surrounded by nuclear weapons on all sides. You know that there are nuclear weapons in China. There are nuclear weapons in Tibet owned by China. And there are nuclear weapons of the US in Diego Garcia, in Pakistan and in Israel. We are encircled with nuclear weapons. This is the gravity and the magnitude of the problem. So I would like to know - the Minister should tell us - as to what really the Government is going to do? What is our option in this regard.

Another point connected with this is, we should see the American attitude. U.S. is arming Pakistan with all sophisticated arms, including AWACS. When USA is doing this, they are telling India lame excuses. Actually the U.S. administration is misleading us. Mr. Frank Carlucci, the U.S. Defence Secretary, in a statement from India's soil, during his recent visit clearly indicated that USA will continue its arms supply to Pakistan. He justified in that statement, the US arms supplies to Pakistan. After reading that statement I understood that he was justifying arms aid to Pakistan. So, the picture is clear.

What America needs, as Prof. Tewary put it, is a base in this sub-continent. They lost Iran. They want a strong base and they think Pakistan is a strong base. We should open our eyes to this reality. You should see its reality. We should take these aspects into consideration when we assess Indo-Pak-US relations. I would like to know the reaction of the Government in this regard?

My next point is regarding the situation in Siachen Glacier. The latest report is - yesterday we had raised this issue in this House during the Zero Hour - that Pakistan has turned down India's proposal for a meeting of Defence Secretaries for settlement of dispute of Siachen area. They have rejected it. It is also reported, a month back, that General Zia-ul-Haq has said that Pakistan will wage a *Jihad* - meaning a holy war - against our country on this issue. The latest Pakistan's position is clear. It clearly indicates that Islamabad wants to keep the Siachen dispute alive. Pakistan's interest is that tension should prevail always in India. That is what they want. So I would like to know what is the reaction of the Government in this regard? I am not going to other issues. I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a news item that Abu *Jihad* - the next in Command - to Yasser Arafat, the PLO Leader was brutally killed in Tunis, last Saturday by Israelies. So, we must condemn that. That Leader was fighting for a noble cause. We have condemned it. I am happy. We should express our solidarity with the cause of these fighting. Palestinian people. With these words, I support the Demands for the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir: This pathetic Annual Report is an exercise in non-information. It is blase, it provides no insight, it reflects no long-term vision; it is nothing but a record of comings, goings and sittings. (*Interruptions*) I do not know what is happening to to the Foreign Office. (*Interruptions*)

Please do not waste my time. You can take a positive view when you like. I cannot express your views, and I cannot express my gratitude to the Government, if you want me to.

I do not know what has happened to this great Foreign Office that I knew. Has it been reduced to crying in the wilderness, or whistling in the dark, that it produces such an unsophisticated document? I know that the Ministry has been reduced to an arena of musical Chairs. Ministers come and go; and the Minister of State himself is perpetually on the move; and our Foreign Minister is peripatetic. If you judge by the travels, our diplomacy is a spontaneous success. But. Mr. Chairman, motion is not movement, and we have before us nothing but a record here of failures, faux pas, farces and forays. (*Interruptions*)

The Himalayan Blunder that we committed on the shores of the Indian Ocean, our adventure in Sri Lanka, the description of Pakistani bomb as an Islamic bomb which hurt the sensibilities of our Arab friends, our cooperation with Israel in the field of sports, our friend Natwar Singh's dash to Rome call on the ex-King of Afghanistan to salvage the situation, our Prime Minister's public telephonic invitation to the head of a neighbouring State to come and visit him, and our High Commissioner's statement about the payments made by us to buy peace, the facilities that we have provided to the naval ships of many a nation to the ships which are known to carry nuclear weapons—if I may name one for the information, for the enlightenment of the Minister, I shall name it; it is *French Ship Clemenceau*. All these show a certain degree of deviation; all these are characterised by some sort of a kneejerk reaction, a reflex action, a superficiality and shallowness what we should have overcome in our mature years, with forty years of diplomacy behind us. There seems to be a craze for catching

headlines, and sometimes we are euphoric and claim credit when nobody else gives us credit. I remember that the famous statement about what a great role we played in bringing USA and USSR to signing an agreement on intermediate missiles.

We are faced with a very serious problem in Sri Lanka. In Persian they would say—and I would not have the time to translate it—*Na Jai Mandan, na pai raftan*. We have been caught in quagmire. We are faced with an agreement which has led us into a military situation which I can at best describe as a stalemate. It is a political stalemate, and a military stalemate.

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum): Do you have any positive suggestion?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I shall come to it sir; please don't worry. Allow me to run the Government for a while, and I will show you what positive steps I can take. (*Interruptions*)

There is no sign of reconciliation between the Sinhalese and the Tamils. There is no peace on this battered and bruised island. Our blood is flowing, and our money is flowing like water: Rs.10 crores a day, and the ethnic disturbances and the perturbations may seen overshadow our own country, all without any purpose, to my mind without a mission.

We are firmly in the grip of the Head of a foreign state - President Jayawardane. He is free to do that he likes. We are not free to do what we like. We cannot stay a minute longer when he orders us out. We cannot leave without his permission. Our sovereignty and independence of action have been compromised in our adventure in Sri Lanka. The only way out today is to announce a schedule of withdrawal and put both the parties on notice, the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil militants and

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]
nudge them towards the negotiating table to work for a direct agreement between them which should be guaranteed by us. Withdraw progressively, I have said about maintain of a presence till that agreement is fully implemented.

I come to Indo-Pakistan relations where we had a number of statements here, which, of course, merely repeat the revealed wisdom. The fact is that during the last one year, the normalisation process to which we are committed is at a standstill. There is a stagnation on the cultural front, no progress on the question of transport or exchange of information; and because of the tension that is mounting, our defence expenditure is skyrocketing.

The Report says that we are engaged in a quest for better relations. I wish the Government success. We carry a historical burden. There is mutual suspicion and distrust. But one fact we must keep always before us is that the destiny of the sub-continent is indivisible. Our history teaches us that. Our area of the world has suffered due to foreign intervention time and again in our history at the behest, at the call of one power or the other on this sub-continent. We sink and swim together. Therefore, I would say, when we present a chargesheet against Pakistan, there may be a lot of truth in it, but the Government has not taken pains to inform the public opinion or taken the people into confidence. They have not issued a White Paper; they have not even told us when protests have been lodged with Pakistan and yet I would caution the government that our charge-sheet against Pakistan- and that is a failure diplomacy - does not enjoy international credibility. We charge Pakistan with encouragement to Punjab terrorists but we have no concrete evidence to place before the Bar of World public opinion. We say they are engaged in a quest of nuclear weapons capability. The world says, why not? We say,

they are acquiring sophisticated weapons. The world ask us, so are you?

PROF. P.J.KURIEN (IDUKKI): Are you believing what he says and what others say?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Please listen to me very carefully. (*Interruptions*) I know what I am talking. Please sit down. Don't interrupt me. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Chairman, I seek your protection. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, Order. Don't shout. I will try to control the House. Don't get agitated. You don't worry. (*Interruptions*)

MR. RANA VIR SINGH: You are very good. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him offer his opinions. The Minister is there to reply.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH: You cannot allow him to speak anything he likes. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you unnecessarily making some noise? Please resume your speech.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: We are naturally concerned about military operation in Siachin, but the world did not even do about Siachin problem untill a while ago. We talk about Pakistan's statements on Jammu & Kashmir States. They say this is an exercise in verbal diplomacy which means nothing. Now, what I am trying to say is this: let us produce concrete evidence in order to convince the world public opinion, in order to carry them with us. We should from the

positive side respond to Pakistan's diplomatic gesture in a meaningful way. If Pakistan is bluffing, let us call their bluff. But we cannot allow them to carry the world with them, either, on the question of the suggestions that they have made: "If you are worried about the border, why not have joint border patrolling? Why not talk of mutual arms limitation? Why not create a demilitarised zone on the border and separate the forces? Why not have mutual inspection of nuclear facilities?" We have got to convince the world about our response towards these ideas. We have got to take the initiative to revive the ground rules in order to avoid a conflict and we have to break new ground make a new beginning and create a wave which would in one sweep surmount these traditional walls of suspicion and separation.

I have always said in this House that we have a special responsibility, a historic responsibility to this sub-continent and that I must say we are not fulfilling.

On the question of Afghanistan, it is a historic accord, that we all welcome. It is a victory for the indomitable spirit of man. It is a triumph for freedom. But there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. Afghanistan has to be saved from a civil war. The Afghan people must enjoy the untrammalled right to decide their form of Government. It is their business what they want and whom they want. Mr. Natwar Singh have missed the bus. We have been here for thousands of years, the country has not yet missed the bus.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): You missed the bus. I did not. I am on the bus.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am not talking of the internal bus, I am talking of the Afghanistan bus. We have not burnt our boats. I think with a little though we can

salvage the situation and with that we can still play a role in Afghanistan that we are seeking, by exerting our influence against continued foreign intervention, or interference, or military assistance from outside. We should on saying that the accord is not complete until all avenues of interference and intervention are completely plugged. And we shall also try to urge or nudge the various factions in Afghanistan at least to form an interim Government which shall have the responsibility for organising the exercise of self-determination through free and fair elections if possible under NAM's supervision. I suggest that we think of these possible initiatives.

17.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

On China I do not see very much in the annual report. Apparently, not much progress, not such headway has been made in resolving the border dispute. But seem to be crawling. But what is more important to me is this that during this year there have been several incursions across the line of actual control, and the consequent occupation of the territory that we were holding. Now this must be looked into. There is a report at the Prime Minister might soon visit China. He has been invited. I would suggest that until intensive negotiations have created a ground through official and ministerial level talks the Prime Minister's visit shall not produce results and it should not be indulged into merely for the sake of adding another headline.

On the question of Palestine, I think everyone in this House today feels or shares the sense of exhilaration at the uprising of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation. It is a revival of the Gandhian tradition on, application of the Gandhian technique. It has generated a new hope for liberation, for self-determination, for the col-

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lapse of the garrison state and for the liberation of the imprisoned people. And our hearts and minds are with the Palestinians. But on this we should do a little more than just sending a message of sorrow. We should mobilise the world public opinion on this question, exert all possible pressure so that the flame of freedom that has been lit in the occupied territories shall not be extinguished.

On the Indian Ocean, I am afraid, again this whole year has not seen any progress at all. For 15 years we have been talking about the U.N. Resolution on the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. I see no progress during this year, and I find, on the other hand, many a commentator have talked about escalation of foreign naval presence. Now, we are faced with direct interference by foreign powers in our regional conflicts. I do not have to tell the House about the U.S. attack yesterday on Iranian installations, and if I am not wrong - the Minister might correct me if I am wrong - that the military bases, the military presence, the stationary presence on the rim, on the littoral of the Indian Ocean, have been strengthened during the last few years. Now, this is a painful development and we must look into this. We must try to accelerate the process of creation of a zone of peace.

Sir, on the Iran-Iraq conflict, it is a painful and agonising situation for us, because we are in the neighbourhood and we are friendly to both. It is a fight among two friends of ours. It seems that they are fighting to the finish. I make a statement with a sense of responsibility - Iraq began the trouble, but Iran is responsible for prolonging it, and to my mind, one fact, which has not yet been noticed, as well as it should have been, is the use of chemical weapons in this conflict. That is a crime against humanity, that is a crime against international law.

I wish irrespective of who is involved, our country with its moral strength must stand out and condemn the use of nuclear weapons, and our efforts should be to go on chemical weapons and to urge our friends to have a ceasefire, to establish a *status quo ante* and refer the question of reparations or damages to an international tribunal, and even offer to organise an international consortium for rehabilitation of their war ravaged economies.

This bring me to NAM. I do not know what is happening to NAM after Harare summit. One does not seem to be hearing enough of it. It seems to be in a state of stagnation. Although we are not responsible and we are not its Chairman today, we are still one of its founders and one of its prominent members. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any significant development has taken place in implementing the decisions of the last NAM summit, and to what extent we have moved forward during this current year. I do not wish to criticise the NAM Movement, as talking shock, as some people do. I find its basic job is to create a consensus on important issues and I find this NAM movement to be in a peculiar state of stagnation, as far as our family disputes are concerned. We have hardly had any impact on the course of Iran Iraq war or on the question of foreign naval presence in the Indian Ocean or to exert any influence on the resolution of Afghanistan situation. Now, if NAM is to be effective, the non-aligned movement must be given another shot in the arm. I think, India alone can do it and India alone is capable of doing it, and you got to take this responsibility more seriously and inject a sense of purpose and a sense of direction, once again into the non-aligned movement.

I know, we have been very much involved on the question of disarmament and apartheid. I think, on that whatever was possible to be done at an international level,

has got to be done under the personal direction and personal involvement of the Minister of State, Sh. Natwar Singh. I have only one question to ask, that is very basic question. I know that will give rise to another uproar in the House. Our voice against universal and general disarmament loses its moral force when, in our own region, *willy-nilly*, we are caught into an arms race. That is a dilemma and you must find a solution.

On the question of apartheid and Africa Fund, the government of India have done very well. But, I notice one lacuna. Recently the Sharp wills six were hanged. I do not know what we could have done to save them. I thought that the uproar it should have caused in this country was conspicuous by its deafening silence. We have the people of Indian origin all around us. Some of the speakers have referred to them. I am concerned about Fiji. I have been writing to the Government about Fiji. There is a reversion to racism. There is a denial of democracy. We must make it clear to the Commonwealth that there is no question of re-admission of Fiji into the Commonwealth unless the new Constitution that they are drafting is democratic in letter and in spirit. And if it is not, then we shall initiate a move to keep them not only out of the Commonwealth but even to try to get them out of the United Nations.

In Burma nothing tangible seems to have happened even after the Prime Minister's visit. In fact, the statement that we have made - I was dealing with Burma some 10 or 15 years ago. It had almost a very familiarising; the same sort of generalised promises where we know that the people of Indian origin in Burma go through their travail.

In Bangla Desh we have Biharis. In Pakistan we have people of Indian origin who are being persecuted. We have a concern for the people of Indian origin all over the world. It is 40 years since partition. I wish

to just to remind the Government and request them to think, do these people of Indian origin also deserve some attention on our part?

On the new international economic order, we find that there has been no progress at all during 1987-88 neither in the field of trade nor in the field of developmental aid. The world economy has been re-structuring slowly but these have been noticeable shifts. Many developing nations are very close to the precipice before they fall into the debt trap. But the IME, the grand institution of international monetary management reform, has refused to introduce a global debt facility. Our negotiations in the GATT have not yielded any beneficial result from the point of view of the developing world. In fact, the developed countries have tried to exploit this forum for pushing their own services and making their own forays into the developing markets of the developing countries. On the other hand, we have not been able to persuade them to graduate down their new protectionist tendencies. On the one hand, they wish to penetrate into our markets and on the other hand, they wish to protect their own markets from our products. This is the situation that does not land itself to a sense of globalism.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: I will take only two, three minutes.

Primarily this, to my mind, is due to our own weakness. The South-South interaction that we have been talking about all these years has not really taken shape. The share of trade with the developing countries or our economic relations with the developing countries are a very small proportion of our total picture. In technology transfer or in development assistance, we have not played any leading role. There are some

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figures given here. We want to have a brave new world of South South cooperation on an investment of Rs.44 crores, if you leave out the assistance that we have given to our immediate neighbours.

To conclude, as a country we value our freedom and we value the freedom and dignity of others. As a country, we are a big country. It is not a sin to be big. It is not a crime to be great. We have a legitimate aspiration towards greatness but we must then curb hysteria, the seige complex, the persecution mania that seems to envelope us from time to time. Let us take the initiative to set a model settle all our outstanding bilateral disputes. At least engage in a continuous intensive process of negotiations with all our neighbours. Let us enter into a bilateral treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with every neighbour with a view to cut down our defence expenditure which will mean a much higher rate of development for our own country and pave the way for a regional treaty of peace, freedom and cooperation which shall transform SAARC into a regional forum for development planning and economic cooperation and even an institution, if I may say so, for resolving the small family disputes that might arise. Let us set an example for the world. Nothing less than this our country deserves. If we are true to the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi, if we are true to the inheritance of Buddha, we must respond to the indivisibility of the destiny of the sub-continent. Let us learn from history and let us try to make this region safe from foreign intervention by bringing about, by establishing and creating an atmosphere of a family harmony that this area deserves. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
K.NATWAR SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker,
Sir, this debate on the Grant for the Ministry

of External Affairs provides us with an annual occasion for stock-taking of our foreign policy and its implementation. It provides the House an occasion to throw up new ideas on important subjects relating to our relations with not only our neighbours but also with other countries of the world.

The roots of our foreign policy go back to our freedom movement. In the forty years and more that we have been a sovereign independent country, the foreign policy of this country has earned the admiration of the entire world, with one or two misguided exceptions. I will, if I may, quote from an article that the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi wrote at the time of the Twenty-Fifth anniversary of our Independence. She said:

"India's foreign policy is a projection of the values which we have cherished through the centuries as well as our current concerns. We are not tied to the traditional concepts of a foreign policy designed to safeguard overseas possessions, investments, the carving out of spheres of influence and erection of *cordons sanitaires*. We are not interested in exporting ideologies."

These have been the fundamentals of our foreign policy to which reference has been made by Shri B.R.Bhagat and by Shri K.K.Tewary, whose intervention, if I may say so, was of a very high order - intellectual, conceptual and public-spirited. I am grateful to them that they have said that the conduct of our foreign policy has been one of élan and vitality, and that we have not been pressurised by anyone.

The conduct of foreign policy, the conduct of diplomacy, the conduct of negotiations appear easy but are very difficult and complex because relations with other countries are involved, and you do not have any control over the foreign policy or the domestic policies of other countries, just as you do

not like them to interfere with your internal affairs or with your foreign policy. So, one has to use the maximum amount of patience and tact and skill and experience and maturity and understanding and goodwill in dealing with the complications and the hazardous subtleties of dealing with foreign affairs. I want to submit to this House that for the past forty-one years, our record in the field of foreign affairs has been second to none. We do not look for certificates from other countries because we have the self-confidence to know that what we are doing is right and in our national interest.

Mr. Shahabuddin who obviously wasted his twenty years in the foreign service, said in his intervention, which I would describe as sterile, negative and unworthy of someone with his background, that nobody has said anything about our foreign policy achievements, except ourselves.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I did not say that.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Yes, you said it. I have taken note of it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I thought that the Ministry is taking credit for that.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I am talking about this year. You read Gorbachev's 'Presthreeka'. I will send you a copy of it. You read what he said about India's foreign policy and its role in international affairs.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am speaking about the specific relationship to the agreement between the super powers on the intermediary missiles. I would like to know whether Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had credited us with any contribution to that agreement.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: You said that this report is an exercise in non-informa-

tion, with negative clauses and an unsophisticated document and you said that motion is not movement. Just as your rhetoric is no substitute for policy.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): For the information of my learned friend, I may point out that His Excellency of Soviet Ambassador of India had said that the foundation of this agreement between Reagan and Gorbachev was made in New Delhi. That is New Delhi Declaration.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I am grateful to you. It is the New Delhi Declaration. You have not read it. I would advise you to read it. It is a document which has been referred to more and more in international document the world over.

With regard to Pakistan, you made some rather astounding observations. Normally I ignore what you say because really your views are of no consequence about such weighty matters. You spoke on Pakistan, I was surprised to see that there is somebody in this House who should be pleading Pakistan's case. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If it is your understanding, I take pity on you. I was saying that people ask this question and you have not been able to convey your case to the international community. That is what I have been saying. These questions are being raised to which you must answer and respond. I was not pleading Pakistan's case.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: You were. You were saying Mr. Shahabuddin "Why do we not have talks on posts reductions?". This is what you said. I will give you the reason why we don't (*Interruptions*) Your education is incomplete and will remain incomplete.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: The American Defence Secretary made a state-

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ment to which my friend, Mr. Tiwari referred
(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K.TEWARY: The American
Defence Secretary is like you.

SHRI K.NATWAR SINGH: Mr. Shahabuddin I have known for a long time. Sir, I don't normally take him seriously and it is not necessary to do so at this time. But he spoke about matters which are important to this country and they should not be allowed to go unchallenged because they affect the defence of this country and the territorial integrity of this country and the observations that he was made with regard to Pakistan and Sri Lanka are serious. The efforts that this Government has made to improve relations with Pakistan are numerous. We have offered them a treaty of friendship and cooperation. We have asked for improved relations in trade, we have asked for easier visa regulations, we have asked for the Khokra Power railway line to be opened, we have asked for more tourists exchange of scholars, journalists, cultural troupes, books and magazines. No response and we are here told why don't you discuss troop reductions with these people, why don't you sit down and discuss with them nuclear issues as if this was a bilateral matters between these two countries and not global matters. We are told that we have not provided incontrovertible proof of Pakistan aiding and abetting the terrorists. It is an extraordinary statement to make for a Member of this House. We have provided the information. We know exactly what they are doing and where they are doing. (*Interruptions*) We have said it to Pakistan. We have said it to the friends of Pakistan and we are doing this constantly. We know the places, where these training camps, their locations, the names of people who are training them. I don't want to go into greater details but to say that we have not told them is not correct. The whole world knows about it. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K.TEWARY: That will not help you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.NATWAR SINGH: You see, K.K.Tewary has answered you. You are beyond redemption, so, we won't waste the time on you.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Suddenly I am out of pale! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: About the issue on Afghanistan, it was observed here that we had nothing to do with it, that I am supposed to have missed a particular bus. Well, I wish you had caught half the bus that I had caught. You have not caught a single bus in your life and I don't think you will, if you go on the way you have been on national and international issues.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Don't you worry about me. Neither you nor I matter, Mr. Natwar Singh. We are talking about the country.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Listen please, don't talk in bombastic language. I know you long enough.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You have been absolutely abusive today. You have no reason to talk in these personal terms.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: On the contrary, I have been extremely tolerant and I am paying you a great compliment by taking notice of you for a change.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am not worried about your taking notice.....

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: You are. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order Please.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Now, with regard to Afghanistan, with regard to China, Vietnam, USA, UK, France, there is the whole litany and including Fiji, which only goes to show that the Hon. Member is unfamiliar with what has been going on and if he has taken the trouble to read this Report, he would know it does not claim to be anything else but an account of the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he would have found that a great deal of activities going on in all areas at the highest level in different parts of the world and the feed back has been 'yes'. Take Afghanistan. We were asked by the Afghans, the Americans, the Soviets to take the initiative in Afghanistan, and we did. Unfortunately my meeting with King Zahir Shah was leaked somehow. I had met Prince Sihanouk two months ago, nobody knew about it. We wanted to do it quietly, I had a 90-minute talk with the King, we made our little contribution as we could, we had talks with President Najibullah; he came to Delhi, we had talks with Mr. Vakil, we have kept in touch with what is going on in Geneva, we had contacts in Kabul, we had contacts in Moscow. To say that India has not role to play in Afghanistan or we have not affected the eventual outcome is to say that he is unfamiliar with what has been going on. We are very much involved in it; there was not even a mention of Kampuchea in the statement of the Hon. Member. We have played our role in bringing the two sides together in Kampuchea. After a stalemate of nine years, no cognizance was taken of India's role at any positive aspect, whether you take the relations with our neighbour, you take disarmament, you take SAARC, look around and please, if you have an alternative framework for the foreign policy of India do suggest it to us, we will look into it very carefully. You have the opportunities to do so for many years. The foreign policy that has been laid down 41 years ago by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and carried on by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.....

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Nothing wrong with the framework. What is wrong is your implementation and application. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are also making it very personal.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: We are trying to make the policies of the Government of India as clear as we can before this House, before this country, in the international fora, and if there are any fundamental objections that hon. Members may have, I do not know of any one who has spoken today—the Members who spoke have all spoken in warm terms with the implementation of India's foreign policy, with the initiative that we have taken on a number of issues which are delicate, which are sensitive, which are important. Now, a reference has been made to Sri Lanka. Here is an agreement which has been universally acclaimed only a couple of days ago in Japan by the Prime Minister of Japan, at the Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver there was unanimous approval of the agreement. Every country has said that this is the agreement which has saved the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka. We want the ethnic strife to end as soon as possible. This agreement ensures unity of Sri Lanka, its integrity and its sovereignty. It ensures outside interference being precluded from what is has been happening there. Now I want to know, if there is a substitute policy for Sri Lanka, we would like to have a look at it. I have not heard here from any hon. Member of this House, if there is an alternative policy that should be proposed. If you do have, we will certainly like to have a look at it. If you have a policy-framework proposed for the solution of Kampuchea, please let us know. If you have a proposal to offer on the solution of Afghanistan in the post-Geneva scenario, let us have a look at it. Now, if you have any proposal concrete on the improvement of our relations and reduc-

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ing of tension with Pakistan, please let us know. You asked, why is there an arms race in this region? Now the answer should be self-evident. Why it is so. It is because, Pakistan is being armed by its friends in the West and the people of India ask us, this Government what are you going to do to meet this challenge of Pakistan? If the friends of Pakistan here can persuade the Pakistan authorities to reduce their armaments, not to accept military aid from America, we will be very grateful for that assistance. We are trying for it. As Ambassador in Pakistan, I tried. The Indo-Pak Joint Commission was established when I was Ambassador there. The offer for Treaty of Friendship was made when I was Ambassador. We are willing to have good neighbourly relations with Pakistan because as was observed by Bhagatji and Tewaryji that a weak Pakistan is not in India's interest. We would like to have good neighbourly, friendly relations with Pakistan. It is in their interest and in our interest. It was in this spirit that the Prime Minister of India invited the President of Pakistan to visit India to discuss this. This was not to be a formal meeting with a formal agenda—no question of success or failure. A decision had been taken among the heads of States of Dhaka that they could ring up each other and if this would require a flyover, the Prime Minister was willing to go to Islamabad but could not a few days before the Budget. He said to President Zia, India and Pakistan should join together in finding a solution for Afghanistan. We have supported the membership of Afghanistan in SAARC. Pakistan opposed it. We are hoping that they will change their mind now, the Accord has been signed. Now Pakistan has said, "We do not recognise the Government of Najibullah", even though they have signed the agreement with them in Geneva. I know, we all know that there is a Pakistan's Charge-d'affaires in Kabul and an Afghan's charge-d'affaires in Islamabad for the last so many years. So, where does the question of recog-

nition come in? I could not understand.

What I am trying to say is, we are attempting to do our very best with all our neighbours, to have good neighbourly and friendly relations and to reduce the tension. What comes in the way of it? We have been told for a number of years, Americans assistance to Pakistan was on account of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Now, Mr. Gorbachev has announced that the Accord was signed, they will withdraw from the 15th of May. We have the statement of the Defence Secretary of the United States that military aid to Pakistan will continue. Now what are the people of India to make of this? For whose benefits, are these arms being given, having our past experience and knowing that they are interfering in Punjab, that there is drug trafficking and their nuclear weapons programme has been progressing at a rapid pace. So, it becomes necessary for us to take the minimum measures for our defence and safety. After the creation of Bangladesh, Pakistan defence requirement was reduced to 50 %. So, logically, their army should have been reduced, airforce reduced, defence budget reduced. But the reverse has happened. The army has been doubled; the airforce has been doubled and the Defence Budget has gone up a number of times. The Army in India has not been doubled, although her responsibility in defence has not been reduced. That is why, it is necessary to have at least the minimum safeguards against anything that might happen, by accident even, if not by intent. It is not that we are flexing our muscles. We are a peace-loving country. Our record shows this. I have first-hand information because I have dealt with this issue. With Pakistan, we want the closest friendliest relations. So, there is no earthly reason why we should not. But the response has not been what we expected it to be. This is not so only today. Panditji offered no-war pact in 1949. But as prof. Tewary said there are certain historical forces working and the compulsions of the

historical forces have taken a particular shape—and form in our neighbouring country. We have said this from the house-tops that we do not want any conflict. It is not in our interest. Similarly, with regard to our relations with China, we want to improve them. The Prime Minister when he replies to the debate tomorrow may refer to the subject. Similarly, with regard to all our neighbours. Take Fiji, for instance. It was entirely due to our efforts that Fiji was to withdraw from the Commonwealth. We have said that what we condemn in South Africa; we cannot condone in Fiji. It is as simple as that. But for the strenuous efforts made by us, the outcome of the summit might have been different than it was. We have made it quite clear that unless the political rights of all citizens of Fiji are got safeguarded as they were in 1970, any change is not going to be acceptable to us. And, therefore, we have named our man in Fiji as Ambassador and not as High Commissioner. Even there, we have encountered problems and, as I said, foreign affairs are complex and complicated. We have turned these problems into opportunities and, for this, credit goes to the people who are in charge of the conduct of India's foreign policy and for its implementation. A large number of people serving in various parts of the world work very hard, to try and see that our foreign policy is understood, appreciated, taken note of, and generally, people find it helpful. That is why, both sides in Kampuchea have said that "we would like India to be the Chairman of the International Control Commission." We did not seek to take any initiative in Afghanistan till the right time came but we kept in touch with what was happening in Afghanistan. Take any issue in the world. There are, of course,

changes, there are nuances. One has to be alive to those nuances. One has to keep one's international antenna sharp to know what is going on. As I said earlier, foreign policy appears simple. Diplomacy appears easy. Negotiations do not appear difficult from outside but, when you get into it, you are negotiating with people, the people's experience, peoples, skills, how they safeguard their national interest as they see them and it is in this exercise which is sensitive, and complicated and intricate, that our foreign policy has not been found wanting and if it had, then it will not have got the national consensus that we have had on this issue for the last 41 years and even when there was a change, in Government in 1977, the foreign policy could not be altered, for the simple reason that the framework laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru was not found wanting and it is the one major country in the world which has not found it necessary to have any U-turns in its policy. You can look at the policies of major countries. There have been tremendous changes. But India is one major country where there have been no U-turns. Our foreign policy has not been episodic. It has not been opportunistic. It has been principled and that is why, the voice of India was heard in the world and any Member of this House knows it, not today, for the last 41 years. That is why, I thought it is necessary to intervene and to thank the hon. Members who have participated in this debate, made their contribution, Bhagatji, Tewaryji, Mr. Basheer and the Hon. Member who opened the discussion and I must say I was somewhat disappointed that the star performer should have begun on the rather tentative feeble note that he began. I want even to thank Mr. Shahabuddin for intervening in the

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debate and, his intervention made this discussion more lively than it might have been otherwise.

stands adjourned to meet again at Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 20, 1988.

18.00 hrs.

Thank you.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 20, 1988/Chaitra 31, 1910 (Saka).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House

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