

Eighth Series, Vol. XXXIV, No. 23

Tuesday, December 8 1987  
Agrahayana 17, 1909 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Ninth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol XXXIV contains Nos. 21 to 28)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Tuesday, December 8, 1987/Agrahayana  
17, 1909 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

#### **Labourers engaged on Contract Basis in N.P.C.C.**

\*456. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major portion of the work for the regular and the semi-regular employees in the National Projects Construction Corporation is being got done by labourers engaged on contract basis; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred by the N.P.C.C. every year on the work being done on contract basis?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b) The major portion of the work is being executed by the regular employees of the NPCC. NPCC have engaged, pending recruitment, about 40 persons on adhoc basis, to perform work

against vacant posts in the regular category of employees. NPCC do not have employees of semi-regular category. The total monthly expenditure incurred by NPCC in engaging these persons is about Rs. 45,000/-

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we appreciate the work done by NPCC within the country and outside the country, but the point is that I have not received reply to my satisfaction. I had asked the question from Shri Vasant Sathe, the socialist, but it seems that the socialist in him is asleep.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: You awaken it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rawat knows him inside out.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is because I love him very much.

My question was whether NPCC gets all the work done by labourers on contract basis or through piece-meal workers. If so, what is their percentage and the total expenditure incurred thereon? But my entire question has been side-tracked and the reply is that 40 persons have been appointed on ad hoc basis. I had not expected this reply. I therefore, seek your protection and would like to submit that you ask the hon. Minister to reply to my question in *to to*.

I would also like to know the total value order in hand with NPCC at present and the number of regular and semi-regular employ-

ees engaged therein along with those engaged on contract basis. Has NPCC earned profit ever since it has got work done by the labourers on contract basis? If so, how much profit has it earned?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI:** I thank the hon. Member for appreciating NPCC. Besides, I am fully confident that he has been successful in awakening our conscience and we shall reply from the socialistic point of view. So far as work on contract basis is concerned, it is within the ceiling of 50%. At present, it is 5.2%. So we are not violating any rule.

The value order in hand as on 31st March is Rs. 30.690 lakhs. We have these figures at the moment.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** On the one hand, work in NPCC has increased, while on the other hand, the skilled and unskilled workers working there during this period have been retrenched. I want to know from the hon. Minister the justification of this retrenchment when the work of the corporation is increasing? In which department of NPCC has this retrenchment been done? Machines are lying idle as a result thereof. Is the NPCC lending those machines to the contractors on lease basis? What steps are being taken to abolish this system?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI:** Sir, it is an uphill task. But retrenchment is being done because NPCC still has a Surplus Staff of 480 employees. First those units were given a chance who had approximately two thousand persons surplus. 570 persons were offered other opportunities. Seventy persons who have qualified have not been appointed. 500 such persons who have not opted for it have been retrenched. Now 480 employees are surplus. At the moment 40 posts are lying vacant. Recruitment for these posts has started. It will be complete within a month or two and thereby all the vacancies

will be filled up.

[English]

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Sir, NPCC is a very prestigious organization. This is a public sector organization. Last year, Shri Vasant Sathe himself had rushed to meet the organized labour, along with Mr. Kumaramangalam and myself, and had sorted out an agreement that there shall not be any retrenchment, there shall be no sub-letting of jobs, and that all the machines would be maintained by the departmental labour. Is the Government aware that the new Chairman - I do not want to mention his name - has been continuously violating the terms of agreement, that the workers had brought these things to the notice of the Government, and that 600 workers are sitting in *dharna* in front of the NPCC's office at Delhi? Is the Government aware of these things? If so, what is Government going to do to ameliorate the difficulties of the workers - which are increasing - despite their repeatedly approaching Government of India through Shri Vasant Sathe and the lady Minister also?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI:** According to the information that we have, NPCC says that they are not sub-letting; and, therefore, they are not violating any of the rules, regulations or anything.....

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** It is not violation of the rules, but violation of the agreement. Has the agreement been violated, or not?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI:** According to the information that we have collected - and I have had several discussions with them - they say they are not violating any of the rules, guidelines or directions.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Why

don't you call a meeting?

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Those who violate rarely admit that they are violating.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: In spite of the assurance given by Shri Vasant Sathe to the delegation led by a Member of Rajya Sabha, Shri Sukhomal Sen that no worker will be retrenched, 600 workers have been retrenched so far; and many more workers will be retrenched—about 1060 are in the list. So, when there is work, and when Government is going to recruit more workers i.e. more employees or more people, why have Government resorted to this retrenchment; why have they retrenched 600 workers who are regular, and not muster-roll workers, who are highly skilled workers; why these regular workers who have been working since 18 or 20 years....

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you repeating?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why have they been retrenched by the management of NPCC? Mr. Sathe, you should reply. It was you who gave the assurance.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): A year back, when there was this problem and some trade union leaders came to me, I had intervened with the management and the trade union, and sorted out the matter. But this is a question of management. After all, no activity can be carried on economically, and we want our public sector units to work economically, and this has been a criticism from this House, viz. that the public sector units are not working economically, and are not viable.

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): A year back, when there was this problem and some trade union leaders came to me, I had intervened with the management and the trade union, and sorted out the matter. But this is a question of management. After all, no activity can be carried on economically, and we want our public sector units to work economically, and this has been a criticism from this House, viz. that the public sector units are not working economically, and are not viable. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why should there be retrenchment?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is because of your administration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There are two reasons. One is too much surplus staff. It is a reality. *(Interruptions)* It is a question of reality. And second is the question of management. I am willing to accept if a charge is made, and if you have any evidence or proof of mismanagement, we will look to it, but if there is an evidence of surplus staff or surplus persons, I cannot ask any public sector undertaking under my Ministry or under the Government to carry on with the surplus staff and continue to lose public money.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What about your assurance? Why did you give that assurance?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have never given such an assurance. I have never given such an assurance that people will not be retrenched. I categorically deny that any assurance was given that no surplus staff will be retrenched.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Sathe, have you taken action against those people who engaged superfluous staff? In the first instance, why should they employ? It creates difficulties.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** It is like this. The earlier management, because there was extra work, had engaged extra people. So, we cannot say that the management which succeeds also must carry on permanently. That is the real sickness, the reason for sickness.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is all right

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** As far as these 40 jobs are concerned, only those persons who were there, they will be given the first opportunity

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** They have been retrenched, you know.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri K.P. Singh Deo.

**SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:** If I have heard the hon. Minister correctly, he said that there are only 40 vacancies and there are no piece-meal workers. Here is a Diary, 1987 Diary of the NPCC which say that there are 33,000 piece-meal workers apart from 6,000 regular employees.

*[English]*

So, I would like to know the correct position.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:** This is the

diary of 1987. I do not know whether this is correct or the hon. Minister's reply is correct.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Total workforce is 5464, out of which 3604 are workmen. From where have these 33000 come?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** The figures given to me are these. I do not know about the 30,000 workers. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why are you replying to others?

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** What about the diary that he has quoted? What about that document? That document is not a Janata Party publication. That is a genuine publication

**PROF. N.G. RANGA:** It is not available to him.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Bhattam.

**SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:** It was stated by the hon. Minister that most of the employees were originally appointed at the time when there was sufficient work and now the work is over and so there was surplus staff. Now, my point is, most of the public sector undertakings, particularly NPCC, are sub-letting, or giving the work to sub-contractor, or appointing sub-contractors, with the result some of the workers obviously have become superfluous. Now, as a result of this, some of the workers who have put in a number of years of continuous skilled service, all those people have come under the axe; they are out of employment and that is really unjust. Will the hon. Minister reconsider and see that the process of sub-

contracting is fully stopped and that all those people who are retrenched are re-absorbed?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I must dis-  
abuse the impression that the NPCC is sub-  
letting or sub-contracting.

The fact is NPCC secured works valued  
at about Rs. 192 crores during the year  
1986-87 out of which, the works which have  
been sublet amount to about Rs. 10 crores  
only, that is, 5.2 per cent. This is the nature  
of the work, Sir.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let me explain  
Ramagundam Rs. 410 lakhs, Rourkela  
Steel Plant Rs. 80 lakhs; Rajghat Project Rs.  
230 lakhs and Dadri Rs. 1,011 lakhs. This is  
the typical nature of the work of earth remov-  
ing or something like that at the local place.

*(Interruptions)*

What are we to do? We have to employ

those people. Can you have a permanent  
staff to do a temporary nature of work at a  
particular place? What are you talking? This  
is how our friends have made all public  
sector units sick. We will not allow these  
things.

*(Interruptions)*

#### Telephone Connections in Goa Division

\*458. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will  
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone con-  
nections sanctioned in the Goa Division,  
exchange-wise, during the last one year;  
and

(b) the number of application pending,  
exchange-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI  
SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). A  
Statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of Exchange | (a)                                                                                    | (b)                                          |
|---------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|         |                  | No. of telephone connections sanctioned during the last one year (1.11.86 to 31.10.87) | No. of applications pending as on 31.10.1987 |
| 1       | 2                | 3                                                                                      | 4                                            |
| 1.      | Aldona           | 2                                                                                      | 25                                           |
| 2.      | Anjuna           | Nil                                                                                    | 57                                           |
| 3.      | Assonora         | Nil                                                                                    | 15                                           |
| 4.      | Bicholim         | Nil                                                                                    | 57                                           |

| 11  | Oral Answers | DECEMBER 8, 1987 | Oral Answers | 12 |
|-----|--------------|------------------|--------------|----|
| 1   | 2            | 3                | 4            |    |
| 5.  | Calangute    | Nil              | 88           |    |
| 6.  | Canaoona     | 1                | 42           |    |
| 7.  | Consaulia    | 7                | 36           |    |
| 8.  | Chorao       | Nil              | 11           |    |
| 9.  | Collem       | Nil              | 18           |    |
| 10. | Corlim       | Nil              | 74           |    |
| 11. | Cortalim     | Nil              | 14           |    |
| 12. | Cunco lim    | 2                | 62           |    |
| 13. | Curcho rem   | 13               | 47           |    |
| 14. | Honda        | 3                | 4            |    |
| 15. | Mandrem      | 14               | 30           |    |
| 16. | Mapusa       | 40               | 572          |    |
| 17. | Mardol       | 9                | 10           |    |
| 18. | Margaon      | 523              | 1061         |    |
| 19. | Margaon I E  | Nil              | 40           |    |
| 20. | Nerul        | Nil              | 19           |    |
| 21. | Pale1        | Nil              |              |    |
| 22. | Panaji       | 244              | 2003         |    |
| 23. | Pernem       | Nil              | 26           |    |
| 24. | PilarNil     | 19               |              |    |
| 25. | Pompurpa     | 2                | 6            |    |
| 26. | Ponda        | 58               | 265          |    |
| 27. | Quepem       | Nil              | 16           |    |

| 1  | 2         | 3   | 4   |
|----|-----------|-----|-----|
| 28 | Sancoale  | 9   | Nil |
| 29 | Sanquelim | 2   | 7   |
| 30 | Sanquelim | Nil | 18  |
| 31 | Shiroda   | 3   | 10  |
| 32 | Siolim    | Nil | 30  |
| 33 | Tista     | Nil | 18  |
| 34 | Valpoi    | Nil | 1   |
| 35 | Varca     | 1   | 26  |
| 36 | Vasco     | 62  | 720 |

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Sir, in connection with the telephone connections in Goa Division, I would like to know whether the Chief Minister of Goa had recently met your Ministry and had offered some financial share on the part of the Goa Government to improve the telephone system in Goa. If so, what were the issues discussed between yourself and the Chief Minister of Goa and what is the assurance given by you to the Chief Minister of Goa?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** It is true that the hon. Chief Minister of Goa met me only yesterday and he has outlined some of the areas which he would like to be attended to on priority. I have requested him to send a letter. As soon as I get that letter, we will work it and try to do as much as possible.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Secondly I would like to state that Goa is at present a Division under the telephone system. After the statehood, whether you have any pro-

posal to upgrade this telephone division to any other level say, District or whatever level. If so, by what date, you will be upgrading that division?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Because of Goa attaining the statehood, we are preparing a Cabinet Note and we are going to the Cabinet to create a new circle. This is under our active consideration.

#### **Financial Assistance to National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited**

\*459. **DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited has asked for more financial assistance for improving the working of the unit;

(b) whether it is a fact that the financial position of this unit has improved during the last one year; and

(c) the decision Government has taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (c). Financial Assistance has been given to the company to the extent possible.

(b) On the basis of provisional figures, there has been a marginal improvement in financial position in 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, this is a public sector unit. Birla's share is only 11 per cent. From 1974 onwards, the Government has taken over this unit. It is a good thing then. Sir, in the last six years, the workers are with me. This is my union. I have written to you about twenty five letters stating how this unit is mismanaged by the Director \*\* who has been removed now. He has sold the assets. He had bought the machines and given to his son at scrap rates and started the subsidiary at Lucknow. I have written about twenty five letters to the Government so far. Sir, you have removed him. It is a good thing. Mr. Jagmohan from BHEL took over and the unit has improved in the last one year. Production has started fully and we are giving all cooperation. Sir, my categorical question is whether the Government is going to institute any judicial inquiry about the man who has drained this unit flat of money in the last six years? We have asked for Rs. 2 crores loan and the Government has given hardly Rs. 50 lakhs. If you give a little more, the unit will survive. For the last one year, the unit has really improved. We are giving full production. Are you going to increase the subsidy to the new Director who you have sent recently from your area? He is really doing a good work. I have written you three letters in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not mention any

body's name.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: Dr. Datta Samant is the leader of that trade union. In actual production we are losing Rs. 200 per cycle. Here in this unit four persons are producing one cycle per day. In private sector one person is producing one cycle per day. Who is responsible for this?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This should not be the reply in this House. The hon. Minister is misleading this House. There is no labour problem for the last eight years. We are asking for the work. I have written 25 letters in my name. I am a Member of this House. I have said that the previous Chairman and Managing Director has sold the assets. He has bought the machinery and sold it to his son as scrap. And you are not taking any action. This is not the reply. I want your protection. (*Interruptions*) Why is he talking regarding Dr. Datta Samant's union? He is not giving the work. I have asked for the work. (*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have not allowed this gentleman. What is this? You have to be pragmatic. What he has said is that how many persons produce one cycle here and how many persons produce one cycle elsewhere. So there is no aspersion at all.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Because there is no raw material. The assets are sold. The machines are not being bought. I ask for the work...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: He has mentioned in his supplementary that he is the leader of that union. That is why I mentioned his name...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: The problem with you is that you have got no patience. You must

have patience. (*Interruptions*) What are you trying to prove? Why are you trying to bulldoze like that? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI J. VENGALA RAO:** The company's demand for financial assistance was Rs. 250 lakhs in 1985-86 and we gave Rs. 150 lakhs, in 1986-87, against a demand of Rs. 200 lakhs, we gave them Rs. 170 lakhs and in 1987-88 against a demand of Rs. 250 lakhs we have so far given Rs. 160 lakhs. Financially the accumulated loss is nearly Rs. 21 crores in this project because we are losing Rs. 200 per cycle. The production is very low as compared to the private sector. In private sector one man produces one cycle per day and here four persons produce one cycle per day.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** This is a very serious thing. In this House when a Member of this House says that it is so because the assets were sold. The previous Director sold the machines to his son as scrap. Should that not be looked into?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Naturally that should be looked into.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Let him say so. He must look into that. Here four persons are producing one cycle because the previous Director sold the assets and machinery to his son as scrap. Will that be looked into or not? (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Four persons produce one cycle. That is wrong. It is also wrong that somebody sold the machinery. (*Interruptions*) Now you see how much money has been pumped into it.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not the way to talk.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT:** I am concerned

with the workers. The hon. Minister should not blackmail the workers.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You lose all your patience....(*Interruption*) What are you trying to prove?

Have patience. I can hear what you are saying.

My ears are quite perfect.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** Sir, in spite of his angry exchanges, I will give him a good news. As Mr. Bhawat Jha Azad has mentioned about the Director. We will certainly take action and we will inquire into it.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** This is what we want....(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** He should not be so impatient....

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** Kindly hear me, Sir. For the revival of this unit, we have to invest Rs. 15 crores. It is under the consideration of the Secretaries Committee which will certainly improve this.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you had spoken politely there would not have been any quarrel.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Again you are doing the same thing.

[*English*]

**DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Sir, I have written 25 letters. We want work. That is on the record.

MR. SPEAKER: Again you are doing the same thing. This is what I am against.

[*Translation*]

If you had spoken politely, the matter would have ended.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It does not look good. It is government property.

[*English*]

It is government property. We are working. We want to work.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no effect on you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right, but what is the use of getting agitated.

[*Translation*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I have written a detailed letter as to how money has been swindled, how he is blackmailing the workers and how the property, assets and machinery have been sold. I have written everything in detail.

[*English*]

#### **Decontrol of prices of calcium preparations**

\*460 SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decontrolled the prices of Calcium preparations;

(b) if so, the reasons for the decision; and

(c) whether any company or companies have the monopoly in regard to these preparations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) Under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987, all Calcium salts as bulk drugs are price decontrolled. However, Calcium preparations containing bulk drugs specified in the First and Second Schedules of DPCO are price controlled.

(b) These bulk drugs were excluded from price control as per recommendations of Kalkar Committee which considered the list of vitamins and minerals included in the list of essential drugs prepared by WHO and recommended for price control formulations containing vitamins in combinations only.

(c) Sales turnover of formulations is not monitored. As per available information, several companies are marketing these preparations.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Sir, as the hon. Minister has replied that under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987, all calcium salts as bulk drugs are free from price control. However, Calcium preparations containing bulk drugs specified in the First and Second Schedules of Drugs (Price Control) Order are price controlled. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when the Government has no control over bulk drugs, how can finished products be controlled? What is its yardstick?

[English]

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Sir, as I said in my answer to the main question, the calcium preparations, that is, the calcium formulations are price-controlled. The bulk drugs which go into these formulations, are not price-controlled for the obvious reason that the bulk drugs which go into these chemical preparations will have multiple uses. Certain bulk drugs will be used for different purposes. One of the purposes may be for calcium preparations. Therefore, the Ministry has thought it difficult to control one bulk drugs prices which will have multiple uses. But the calcium preparations, that is, the chemical formulations which will be reaching out to common man, are being price-controlled.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI. I would like to know from the hon. Minister which companies are manufacturing this products. Would the hon. Minister be kind enough to relate the names of one or two such companies and their sales turnover?

[English]

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Sir, for calcium preparations, there are a number of companies. I have a few with me here. This is a long list. Calcium lactate is being produced by four companies, calcium lactobionate is being manufactured by three companies, calcium leueulinate is being manufactured by four companies.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: I will do it. [Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Would you

be kind enough to tell me which are the companies which are selling it?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No third question is allowed.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry has accepted the recommendations made by the Kelkar Committee *in toto*. The Kelkar Committee has recommended at pages 61 and 62 that the formulations which are needed for the preparation of Calcium are also to be price controlled. But your Ministry has not put those drugs under the Price Control Schedule.

Secondly, the Kelkar Committee has also recommended that the drugs whose turn over is more than Rs. 50 lakhs or the structure under the term "Monopoly" should also be put under price control schedule. Have your Ministry done it in accordance with the recommendations made by the Kelkar Committee or not? If your Ministry has violated the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee, on what ground and how will you secure the interests of the consumers who are numbering millions in the country?

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: On the second point which the hon. Member has mentioned, there is no deviation from the Kelkar Committee report. the Ministry has agreed and has followed the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee.

But on the first point, which the hon. Member has raised, I have already answered to the original questioner that the Kelkar Committee had actually said that both bulk drugs and formulations should be price controlled. But the Department has found that for the bulk drugs which have

multiple uses like in calcium preparations or in vitamin preparations or different preparations, there will be other users also. Therefore, if we control the entire bulk drugs, just because of particular formulations will be price controlled, in which case, for bulk drugs, there will be other users also and in their case, there will be no price control. Therefore, the Department has found that it will be difficult to control the price of bulk drugs which will have multiple uses. But in case of formulations which have price control, we would be having a nominated price. BICP have been asked to look into the conversion norms and others and they will be ready with this thing. There is no cause for concern on the part of the hon Member that the prices of the formulations will rise, because the prices in the formulations are controlled.

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:**

His reply is not clear, in the sense, for calcium preparations, number of vitamins like "C", B-12, "D" are needed and if the raw materials of these drugs are not under control, how the medicines manufactured out of these raw materials will be controlled? It is not clear.

**SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH:** What the Kelkar Committee has said is that all Vitamin formulations and all Calcium formulations in multi-ingredients should be price controlled. The basis behind this is, there is no therapeutic value for these multi-ingredients. Too many irrational combinations are lying in the market and the consumers are being completely confused. The intention of the Government is to try and reduce the irrational combination. That is why, we are controlling the prices whereas we are not controlling the prices of the single ingredients of therapeutic value because we would like to see that there are more single ingredients coming into the market.

### **Use of Cheaper Crude Product in Captive Power Generation**

**\*462. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any cheaper crude product other than diesel used as fuel in the captive power generation;

(b) how much it is economical than diesel in costing;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to encourage the use of this cheaper crude product; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). Heavy oil can be used in diesel generating sets for captive power generation with treatment and heating facilities. The generation cost per unit for DG sets using heavy oils has been estimated at about Rs. 1.00 to Rs. 1.06 as compared to about Rs. 1.18 to Rs. 1.24 for sets using diesel oil.

(c) and (d). The use of a petroleum fuel depends on its availability and the design and operational aspects of each generation plant.

**SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I thank the Minister for accepting the economic feasibility of using heavy oils other than crude oil. As per the answer itself it works out to nearly 12% to 20%. But the latter part of the answer says: "The use of petroleum fuel depends on its availability and the design and operational aspects of each generation plant." It is vague and not satisfactory. According to the Minister the use of small

capacity captive diesel generating sets by industries is an answer to power shortage, and the industry is now known to represent wasteful use of capacity and equally wasteful use of high speed diesel oil. The diesel oil cost not only adds much to the cost of our exchequer, but the cost is also added by importing Rs. 90 crores worth of diesel products thereby affecting our national economy. In this context, is it a fact that the technological feasibility of using residual low cost fuels from oil refineries such as Heavy Petroleum Stock (HPS) and Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) for generating of power by the diesel generators is a new development which needs urgent attention? Since it is easily available and the prices are also low, is there any proposal by the Government to encourage the manufacture of such type of generating sets?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Regarding the first part of the question, Sir, which is a long question by itself, the diesel generating sets make use of diesel oil and heavy petroleum oil like LSHA which are both available and the type of fuels to be used in a specific captive plant will depend on the concerned availability of fuel, the design and operational aspects of each generation plant.

Sir, the second part of the question concerns some new technology and some new proposal which he has suggested. We do not have it with us, but we shall look into it if the hon. Member writes to us.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, is the Ministry aware that there is a much cheaper product than these two? A wax like waste crude product which is much cheaper is used as fuel for generating power. Countries like Finland are preparing such generators power. But the initial cost of these generators is very high, but the recurring cost is very low. As a policy of 'power for the indus-

try by the industry', will the Government encourage such import of generators at concessional rate by recommending it to the Finance Minister?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: The Government is very keen that we increase our power availability, but also at an economic price and if the things are made indigenously, naturally we try to see that the things are not imported unnecessarily. But about these sets we find that they are available, not this particular set from Finland which he has referred to. If he is kind enough to give us the details of that, we will get it examined and see how it compares with ours and if there is no possibility of competition in the country, we might see from that point of view.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Sir, due to the continued bad position in Punjab no industries are forthcoming and no industries start coming up in Punjab. May I know from the hon. Minister if any proposal has come to them from the Punjab Government to declare the whole Punjab as a backward area so that the industries may be set up there?

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Punjab to be declared as a backward area!

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: What a statement, Sir!

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, Punjab is definitely not industrially or agriculturally backward. And also powerwise it is not backward. If it is backward in some other respects, the answer or the solution lies somewhere else, and not with us.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: There is only one problem.

(Interruptions)

#### Accumulation of Molasses in Sugar Factories.

\*463. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of molasses have accumulated in the sugar factories creating serious storage problem resulting in the deterioration of the quality of molasses; and

(b) whether it is a fact that under the new molasses policy Government have taken a decision to relax the ban on the production of alcoholic drinks from molasses?

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

(a) As per information received by the Government some quantities of molasses have accumulated in sugar factories in some surplus States like U.P. and Maharashtra. However, the State Governments have reported that they have adequate storage facilities and there is no likelihood of deterioration of quality of molasses on this account.

(b) Government have recently taken a decision to relax the ban on manufacture of alcoholic drinks, but only from raw materials other than molasses. No such relaxation has been made for distillation from molasses.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: It is a pecu-

liar situation where the industries which depend on the molasses for the manufacture of alcohol are short of molasses and, on the other side, we have the accumulated molasses with the sugar factories. I would like to know what is the reason for the accumulation of huge stocks with the sugar factories. Is it a fact that, because the Government was about to increase the price of molasses, they got the stock accumulated to see that they get a better price?

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: There are very few surplus states in molasses. Except for Uttar Pradesh Maharashtra Bihar and a little bit of Tamilnadu this time, and Pondicherry, all the other States are more or less deficit States. Every year we have the meeting of the Central Molasses Board in which all the excise Minister of the State Government are represented and it is in this meeting that allocations of molasses or of alcohol to deficit States from the surplus States are actually made. Last time, we had a meeting in January, 1987 and none of the States including Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra declared any surpluses of molasses at appropriate point of time. Later on, because of the fact that there was surplus actually available in the States after June, July onwards, they started declaring that the surplus molasses were available, but even then they were not ready to part with molasses because they did not want the molasses to be used for distillation purposes in other states but rather they would like to use molasses in their own States and export the alcohol which is produced from the distillery. That is why, this predicament has come about.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Under the Molasses Control order, it is not for the State Government to refuse that. I do not know why the hon. Minister says that the State refused to give molasses. The point is that there are certain sugar factories, smaller ones, such as the khandsari factories which

are not covered under the Molasses Control Order and those molasses are available to be sold in the free market at an exorbitant price which shows that there is lot of demand for molasses. Even then, why is it that you are taking the plea that there is no demand and no State has declared molasses as surplus?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: As mentioned by Mr. Madhav Reddi, except in Andhra Pradesh, there is no Molasses Control order for the khandsari factories. In a recent meeting, we advised all the State Governments to control the price of khandsari molasses. Then only we can maintain the price.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker Sir, in Brazil, Australia and other countries motor-spirit and petrol are produced from molasses, and sugar is a by-product. We import petrol worth Rs 1000 crores. Will the government permit the existing sugar-mills in India who can produce molasses to produce motor-spirit? What is the government's policy in this regard?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER There is talking and talking in the House

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: We still do not have that much of surplus alcohol and molasses question of using alcohol as motor spirit does not arise because we are still concerned about with the availability molasses and alcohol

MR. SPEAKER. Order please. I would like to draw the attention of the House that if you are in no mood to work, then let us say holiday. It is all talking and talking going on and nobody is listening to what is going on in

the House. Just let me know if you are in a mood to work, then I will.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Therefore, the Government does not have any policy direction towards using alcohol for motor spirit because we ourselves are still concerned with the availability of molasses or alcohol for industrial purposes in this country.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that molasses are required for preparation of cattle feed, if so, whether some of the State governments and some of the cooperatives which are having dairy farms have requested the Government of India to supply molasses to them for preparation of cattle feed? If so, whether in view of the present severe drought condition prevailing all over the country, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will use his good offices to prevail upon the State Governments to allot the required quantity of molasses to the concerned States which have requested this for the preparation of cattle-feed. If it is so, what are the actions taken so far?

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Fortunately, this is one aspect about which all the State Governments, where there is surplus molasses available, have reacted very positively. The Central Government has earmarked 10 per cent of the entire molasses available in the country for the preparation of fodder, feed-stock and cattle feed-stock. Therefore, every State which is demanding-whether it is the National Dairy Development Board or the State Government-molasses for the preparation of fodder and feed stock they have already been given and all the surplus States have reacted very positively.

(*Interruptions*)

**Modernisation of Sugar Industry**

\*465. SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD †:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-  
HIT:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-  
PLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have called upon the sugar industry to quicken the pace of modernisation in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Sugar Mills Association in this regard;

(c) whether any assistance has been provided by Government to modernise the sugar industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD  
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L.  
BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Sugar Mills' Association has welcomed this.

(c) and (d). The sugar factories whose schemes for modernisation/rehabilitation of plant and machinery are approved by the specified financial institutions are eligible for financial assistance from the Sugar Development Fund. The maximum assistance available from the fund is limited to the 'Promoters' Contribution specified by the financial institutions. Up to November 30, 1987 financial assistance of the order of Rs 838.94 lakhs has been sanctioned to 11 sugar factories.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker Sir, modernisation of financially

weak sugar factories and small sick mills is highly essential. They are running into such high losses that they do not even have enough money to pay to the farmers. They cannot be modernized because they are not contributors. Is the government thinking of some other proposal for them? The government's modernisation schemes are progressing very slowly and only 8 or 10 mills have so far been modernised. You have called for the modernization of all sugar mills. This is not possible because of problems with the financial institutions. What is the government doing about it?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Just now the hon. member asked me what the government is doing about small sick units which are not in a position to contribute? Guidelines for the sugar policy have been laid down in the Sugar Development Fund. Priority shall first be given to those factories which are 25 years old or more and there after factories with 1250 ton capacity shall be given priority. Other factories shall be given priority later. I have stated in the reply that financial assistance is given, from the 'promoters contribution' out of the Sugar Development Fund. We are also giving thought as to how to modernise small sugar mills.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: At one point in his speech the hon. Minister said that research is highly essential for modernisation. Who is responsible for research in modernisation? Is it the government or the industrialists? Is the government assuming the responsibility of carrying on research or is it throwing it on the industrialists? Would the government provide assistance in this regard? Besides, what research work is being done?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: The hon. member's question pertain to research. The Sugar Development Fund is utilized for modernisation, cane development schemes, besides research and certain

other allied activities. The Central Government has written time and again to the State governments to sponsor research, modernization and cane development schemes for the Sugar mills in their private, public and co-operative sector. The schemes sent by them for different factories are scrutinised and then we extend financial assistance to them. I have myself written letters to the State governments in this regard, and continue to do so periodically. The government is keen to work for the research, modernization and expansion of the sugar industry. I have written to the Agriculture Ministry and they have sent us schemes relating to research. This would help us in developing our research centres in different parts of the country in a better way. I want to assure the hon. Member that I am personally keen in implementing any proposal under this policy for any factory. I am forcing the State governments to this effect and I have directed them in this regard. The government is fully aware of this matter and wants to expedite it urgently.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Government has very often said that most of the sugar factories are not efficient because they are too old. The running of a sugar factory depends on boilers. All the old sugar factories have obsolete boilers where they burn firewood also. On the other hand, one sees that sugar factories are located in rural areas and the depletion of forests is the maximum in those areas, specially in northern India, in the Terai region. The Terai region is on the foothills of the Himalayas where forests are disappearing even though firewood is more expensive than even sugarcane. Will the hon. Minister give us the assurance, as it is the priority sector of Government, that our forests will be saved and that these boilers will be changed so that firewood is not utilised to the extent it is and that the bagasse that is burnt in sugar factories will not also be burnt and will be

used for paper-making instead?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am grateful to the hon. Member for giving this suggestion to me and bringing this to my notice. I entirely agree with him in what he says. We do not want that our forests should be destroyed and so on. Now, these sugar factories' boilers do not use firewood, etc. But what he is telling me, what he has brought to my notice, I shall take care of that, so that when modernisation is done.....

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: He is saying that boilers do not use firewood. What do they use then while being fired?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Now the sugar factories' boilers use bagasse; they do not use firewood. That is what I have been advised. But let me confess that my technical knowledge of this is, perhaps, not as good as that of the hon. Member. I shall give full consideration to the point which he has made.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: The problems of the sugar industry are multifarious in many States: one is absence of modernisation because of which factories are not running properly. In my constituency, there are two major sugar factories which are sick and which are not properly working: one is, Pandalam Sugar Mill and the other is Travancore Sugar Mills. The reasons are: sugarcane is not available on the one hand and, on the other hand, the factories which are there are old, there has been no modernisation. They have now switched over to producing liquor, but molasses are not available. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to make a study of the problems of these units which are involved in the production of sugar and liquor and see that they are modernised, they are reorganised in some manner or the other. Has the Government any programme for this?

[Translation]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member that we shall very seriously look into the problems of all these factories in each State. They should ask their State Governments to send these projects to us and the Government is very keen. In fact, I am much keener than anybody else to support this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give some information in relation to the hon. Minister's reply. Out of the total sugar mills in the country half are located in the State of Uttar Pradesh alone. The hon. Minister just said that priority for modernisation shall be given to those sugar mills which are more than 25 years old. I want to inform the hon. Minister that there are 14 such sugar mills in our district which are as old as 40 years what to talk of 25 years. Their capacity is 1250 tons and their condition is very bad.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many mills in Uttar Pradesh which are more than 25 years old have been identified for modernisation?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Mr. Speaker Sir, there are a total of 27 such factories in Uttar Pradesh which have a crushing capacity of less than 1250 tonnes. I would like to inform the hon. Member that whereas I have tried to give full attention to all the States, I have also given due attention to Uttar Pradesh as befits a State of that size. We want sugar production to increase in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. We have written letters to the State Government and I have spoken thrice to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Previously, the Uttar Pradesh government did not agree to these guidelines. Now they have agreed. They are sending their proposals now. You may send cases from your district. We will

consider them sympathetically.

[English]

### **Departmental Promotion to the Post of Deputy Accounts Officers**

\*466. SHRI S. THANGARAJU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pursuant to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, Junior Accounts Officers (JAOs) in the Department of Telecommunications who completed three years of service as on 31 March, 1987 are eligible for promotion to the post of Deputy Accounts Officers;

(b) if so, the number of JAOs who fall within the normal zone of consideration for promotion to the post of Deputy Accounts Officers as on 31 March, 1987 and the number of SC/ST candidates among them;

(c) whether any SC/ST JAOs outside the normal zone of consideration have also been considered for promotion as Deputy Accounts Officers;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to protect the interests of SC/ST candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1448 Telecom. J.A.Os fall within the normal zone of consideration including 64 J.A.Os belonging to SC & ST (57 SC and 7 ST).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 14 J.A.Os belonging to SC & ST outside the normal zone of consideration (13

SC and 1 ST) are being considered for promotion, as they have completed 3 years of regular service as on 31.3.87.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

**SHRI S. THANGARAJU:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has replied that out of 1,448 Telecommunication JAOs only 78 SC and ST candidates are to be considered for promotion as Deputy A.Os. But as per the reservation policy, 315 SC and ST candidates are entitled to get the upgradation from JAOs to Deputy AOs. Why is there backlog in the promotion cadre? Whether SC and ST vacancies will be kept vacant and filled up by open and direct calling for application from SC and ST candidates?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** It is a fact that the availability of SC and ST candidates is 326. As we have not got the required candidates within 18%, we have gone beyond the normal zone and have given preference to another 18. The Hon. Member has said that in the original recruitment the SC and ST candidates have not come in large number in this particular JAOs grade. We have decided to start a scheme so that we can train sufficient number of SC and ST candidates to enable them to come and qualify for this post in future.

**SHRI S. THANGARAJU:** As per the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations, only 78 SC candidates have completed three years of service as JAOs before 31.3.1987. But as per the DPC criterion those who have completed three years of service after 31.3.1987, before the DPC sitting will be considered for promotion since the total number of JAOs in that cadre is only a meagre figure of ten numbers.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** As I have said, in the zone of 18% we got only 14 persons qualified; all the 14 persons who have qualified three years service have

been given promotion and no post will be dissolved; it will be taken next year and as and when SC and ST candidates qualify, they will be absorbed.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

[English]

### Second Digital Phone Unit

S.N. Q. No. 40. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Second Digital Phone Unit in Cold Storage' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 28 November, 1987; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV**): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position is as follows:-

1. i) Based on the recommendations of the Working Group of the Planning Commission of 7th Plan for Telecommunications which envisaged addition of about 40 lakh lines of exchange capacity and the investment of about Rs. 13,000 crores in the 7th Plan, the Department of Telecommunications had proposed setting up of two factories to produce 5 lakh lines each of

digital switching systems.

- ii) These included the one that was already being set up at Mankapur in collaboration with the French Company CIT-Alcatel and the second one proposed for Bangalore to replace the stronger and crossbar production facilities there, which need to be phased out keeping in view the plans for modernisation of the Telecommunications network.
- iii) While finalizing the 7th Plan proposals of the Department, the Planning Commission were able to allocate only Rs. 4010 crores at 1984 prices. This permitted a programme of adding only about 15 lakh lines of exchange capacity and 11 lakh telephone connections.

2. The Department had represented that the Plan, as approved by the Planning Commission, will leave backlog of demands and will also seriously affect the quality of service due to over loading of the existing network. The Planning Commission had agreed that the Plan could be augmented to the extent, additional resources could be raised by way of internal financing and borrowings from the market.

3. In Line with this, Mahanagar, Telephone Nigam Ltd., was set up to enable the Department to raise resources from the market by way of Bonds. The Department proposed that the Plan allocation be raised to Rs. 6,000 crores at 1984 prices which will enable addition of 11 lakh lines of exchange capacity and about 16 lakh telephone connections. This has been under discussion but due to the limitations of the investable resources, no final decisions could be arrived at so far though, to some extent, addi-

tional funds have been made available during the successive annual Plan discussions.

4. With likely 7th Plan allocation at Rs. 6,000 crores at 1984 prices, it has been estimated that it may be possible to buy some equipment from ESS II at Bangalore beginning with 1988-89.

5. It has been decided to start production of digital electronic exchange at Bangalore in a phased manner. A facility to produce 1 lakh lines a year of C-DOT 128 port (80 lines) rural automatic exchanges is under installation. It is expected that production at the rate of about 30 Units (about 2,400 lines) per month will commence in April, 1988. The capacity of the Unit will further be increased to manufacture higher sizes of exchanges in a phased programme in line with the plan allocations to D.O.T.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: What has appeared in the Hindustan Times is not wrong and my fears are now confirmed. It is nearly four year since the Government decided to set up a second factory at Bangalore. Only today the Hon. Minister says that a facility is being created to start a factory. They have taken two years to decide about the technology. I would like to know from the Government as to why have they decided to change the technology. Originally it was the French technology and on the same basis the Mankapur factory is set up; but now they have decided about the C-DOT. Of course, it may be a better one; I don't object. But why did they take so much time? What is the escalation of cost?

I would like to know why the Government changed this technology. I would like to know what was the original estimate of the whole project, what is the revised estimate and what is the capacity of this project.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As a matter of policy, the whole country, even this

Parliament, always desire that we should give preference to our indigenous technology. It is a fact that it was late; but C-DOT has come forward with a technology which is much preferred and also equally appreciable.

I agree with the Hon. Member that it was late; but now we have already given licence to produce one lakh lines on C-DOT 128 port. This will be increased to 2 lakh lines next year. By doing so, we have not only given preference to indigenous technology but also we have saved a lot of foreign technology. Though it is late, we are gaining ultimately.

As regards the other question, I can assure the Hon. Member that there is no question of making retrenchment. All the employees who are working there will be absorbed. A Committee under Krishnamurthy was constituted; they have submitted their report only last week. We are taking appropriate steps to see that the surplus labour is engaged on other materials which are now being purchased from outside the country, so that we can make in-house production in our Bangalore factory and there is no retrenchment of the labour.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: The Hon. Minister has not answered my question about what was the original estimate and what was the capacity then decided. What are the figures? My understanding is that it is a tentative one; not the full-fledged factory as was originally intended. I would like to get clarification about that.

The present workers have worked only for six months. Will the Hon. Minister assure that by the time the factory goes into full swing operation and production within six months, nobody is retrenched? Of course, he has assured that nobody will be retrenched; but kindly assure that within six

months the factory will go into production of its full capacity.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I do not have that actual figure as to what will be the cost of the present factory. I will lay it on the Table of the House. As regards the employment of labour, those who have worked for six months as has been mentioned by you, cross bar and strowgers are being produced there. Though we have reduced the production of strowgers by 50 per cent yet we have not reduced the production of cross bar. We are taking steps to see that the labourers who are working there are kept engaged.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Production of Push Button Telephones In Collaboration with Italian Firm

\*457 SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries have proposed to produce the push button telephones in collaboration with an Italian firm; and

b) if so, the details regarding the knowhow to be acquired?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI ARJUN SINGH (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Agreement has been signed by Indian Telephone Industries with FACE Standard, Italy, for transfer of know how for comprehensive manufacture of 10 lakh electronic push button telephones and 5 lakh additional critical components per annum.

**Industries established in backward Areas.**

**\*461 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small, medium and large industries established in the country till July, 1987; and

(b) the total number of industries estab-

lished in backward areas in the said period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) : On a rough estimate, there may be about 8,000 industrial units in the large and medium scale sector and about 15 lakh units in the small scale sector. Statement showing total number of letters of Intent (LOI) Industrial Licences (IL) SIA Registrations, DGTD Registrations and SSI Registrations issued during the years 1984-87 (July).

| Year | LOI           | IL           | SIA Regns.     | DGTD Regns.    |
|------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1984 | 1064<br>(627) | 905<br>(323) | —              | 1915<br>(1144) |
| 1985 | 1457<br>(774) | 985<br>(427) | 1167<br>(681)  | 1961<br>(1140) |
| 1986 | 1137<br>(621) | 618<br>(278) | 2387<br>(1485) | 1162<br>(610)  |
| 1987 | 573<br>(303)  | 325<br>(133) | 1060<br>(1638) | 785<br>(407)   |

Figures in brackets are for backward areas.

Commulative number of SSI units granted permanent registration as on 31st December, 1986

— 958515\*

\*Figures for backward areas are not maintained separately.

**Figures for backward areas are not maintained separately.**

**\*464. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:**  
**DR. V. VENKATESH:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

a) whether Union Government have

identified some thrust industries to promote their products through the concept of adequate material, brand names and technology;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) The steps proposed by Government to increase productivity of the small-scale sector through effective technology; and

(d) The broad outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO):** (a) and (b). It is a central objective of the Government policy to promote modernisation and upgradation of technology in all industries. No specific industry has been identified by the Department of Industrial Development for introducing the scheme of 'Material Technology & Brand Name.' Such a scheme is, however, in operation for the television industry.

(c) and (d). The important measures increasing productivity and for technology upgradation in small scale sector, inter-alia, include ancillisation, modernisation, technological upgradation, institutional finance, various technology support programmes through establishment of Process & Product Development Centres, specialised institutions for electrical measuring instruments, Central Tool Rooms for tool designing and fabrication as also upward revision of investment limit of plant and machinery for small scale industries and ancillary units.

#### **Satellite Earth Communication Station at Kargil**

**\*467. SHRI P. NAMGYAL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2322 on 11 March, 1986 regarding Satellite Earth Communication Station at Kargil and state:

(a) Whether setting up of the proposed Earth Station at Kargil is proceeding as per schedule; and

(b) If so, when the station will be commissioned and if not, the reasons for the delay?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The station will be commissioned during December, 1987.

#### **Central Public Sector Investment in Orissa**

**\*468. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) The total Central Public Sector Investment in Orissa till date;

(b) The annual turnover of these undertakings, their profits and losses and the number of their permanent and temporary employees; and

(c) The new investment proposed in the public sector by Union Government in Orissa?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO):** (a) The investment of Central public enterprises in terms of Gross Block in Orissa as on 31.3.1986 is Rs.4070.72 crores.

(b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member desires to know the turnover, profit/loss and total number of employees in the Central public sector undertakings which have their registered offices situated in Orissa. These details for 1985-86 are given below:

|                                  | <i>Annual<br/>Turnover<br/>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i> | <i>Net Profit)+/<br/>Loss(-)</i> | <i>Number of<br/>employees</i> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. National Aluminium Co Ltd.    | Under Construction                            |                                  | 2362                           |
| 2. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.    | Under Construction                            |                                  | 73                             |
| 3. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd. | 155                                           | (+)1                             | 85                             |
| <b>Total :</b>                   | <b>155</b>                                    | <b>(+)1</b>                      | <b>2520</b>                    |

(c) The 7th Five Years Plan provides for an outlay of Rs.2244.89 crores for Central industrial and mineral projects (excluding coal, power and petroleum) in Orissa. The outlay covers investment both in the existing projects and on new schemes.

#### **Exploration in Barak Valley Area of Assam and in Tripura**

\*469. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS.: Will the Minister of DPETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to explore natural gas and oil in the Barak Valley area of Assam and also in Tripura State: and

(b) If so, the places and the time by which the exploration work is likely to be started and the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):** (a) and (b) :- ONGC is already conducting explora-

tion for hydrocarbons in Barak Valley and Tripura.

At present, five rigs have been deployed in Barak Valley and six rigs in Tripura.

#### **Applications for New Electric Meters Pending in Desu Office Rohini, Delhi.**

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications are pending in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking office, Rohini Sector-8, Delhi for installation of electric meters; if so, since when and the reasons for delay;

(b) the number of complaints received by DESU/Government against that office during 1 January, 1986 to 31 st October, 1987 and the action taken thereon; and

(c) The time by which the electric meters will be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). About 210 applications for new electricity connections in the Rohini complex were pending on 30.11.1987, the oldest being of December, 1986. Delays occur in some cases mainly for want of completion of necessary requirements by prospective consumers, new areas not being fully electrified, and lack of access to consumers' Premises. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking expects to give electric connections against the above pending applications by the end of December, 1987, subject to completion of necessary requirements by the prospective consumers. According to DESU, during the period from March 1986 to October, 1987, there were in all 5205 'no current' complaints in regard to the Rohini complex, all of which were attended to.

#### **LPG Facility in Malappuram District in Kerala**

\*471 SHRI G.M. PANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of places in Malappuram district of Kerala which have been covered by LPG facility as on 31 October, 1987;

(b) whether the said district is highly neglected in providing LPG facility;

(c) The number and names of places in the said district in which LPG distributorships are proposed to be established in the Marketing Plan for 1987-88; and

(d) The steps, if any, to ensure due coverage of the district.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) As on

October 31, 1987, six places were covered by LPG facility in Malappuram district of Kerala;

(b) No, Sir,

(c): The oil Industry has proposed to establish an LPG distributorship at Manjeri under its Marketing Plan 1987-88;

(d): In addition to the above, the Oil Industry has initiated action to set up LPG distributorships at the following locations in Malappuram district:

1. Parapanangadi

2. Thirurangadi

3. Nilambur

With the commissioning of these distributorships, all towns in Malappuram district offering viable marketing of LPG would be provided with LPG facility.

#### **Power Cuts by DESU**

\* 472 SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether power cuts for long hours are still resorted to despite the assurances given by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) If so, the reasons, therefore; and

(c) The steps taken to ensure uninterrupted power supply in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The power supply in Delhi is now, by and large, satisfactory and there has been no load shedding since November, 1987. The power requirement is being met mainly from DESU's own generation, supply from the Badarpur thermal station, and the Northern Grid.

#### **Removal of Employees from Ramkanali Colliery, Bihar**

\*473 SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several employees were removed during the emergency from the Ramkanali Colliery in Bihar;

(b) whether any investigations were made against these employees;

(c) the number of employees reinstated so far; and

(d) the reasons for not reinstating the remaining employees cleared in investigation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (d) : After due verification of facts, sixty eight employees were removed from the rolls of the company on the charge of unauthorised absence and voluntary abandonment of employment. Fourteen of these were later reinstated on reconsideration on merits and in accordance with the standard policy of the company in this behalf. The cases of others were either not represented for reconsideration or rejected as being not covered by the general policy..

#### **Production of LPG Cylinders.**

\*474 SHRI AMARSING RATHAWA: SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that most of the entrepreneurs to whom letters of intent and even licences have been granted for the production of LPG cylinders have failed to go ahead with the scheme;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) The action taken against them; and

(d) The steps being taken by Government in regard to the manufacture or procurement of LPG cylinders to meet the growing requirements?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) (a) and (b) The manufacture of LPG cylinders is not covered under the Schedule 1 to the I (D&R) Act 1952 and as such letters of intent and industrial licences are not required. Only registration with DGTD is required for units in the organised sector. 643 units have obtained registration for the manufacture of LPG cylinders from DGTD. Out of them only 44 units are in production at present.

(c) and (d). LPG cylinders are manufactured according to the orders placed on the units by the oil companies. At present the installed capacity is 103 lakhs Nos. as against a demand of 24 lakh Nos. by oil companies. The estimated demand for LPG cylinders at the end of the 7th Five Year Plan is 45.20 lakh Nos.

#### **Price Control on Drugs**

\*475 SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) The names of drugs on which price control has been lifted; and

(b) The criteria under which price control has been removed on these drugs?

will be overcharged compared to the cost of production.

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):** (a) Subject to further technical scrutiny, the tentative list showing the names of the drugs on which price control has been lifted is given in the statement below:-

(b) The Kelkar Committee considered all the essential drugs included in the W.H.O. list and several other drugs referred by various Association/Groups. The following criteria was considered by Kelkar Committee for exclusion of drugs from the above:

- (i) Exclude these drugs which are not produced in India provided that the consumption is not significant either now or in the near future.
- (ii) To exclude those drugs the turn over of which has been less than rupees fifty lakhs in 1986.
- (iii) To exclude all new drugs for which process of manufacture were developed indigenously from the price control list at least for the first 5 years.
- (iv) To exclude those life-saving drugs and pharmaceutical products whose availability is a more important than the price. As the nature of demand is such that it is required less frequently but its non-availability is fatal. The notable examples of such categories are sera and vaccines.
- (v) Exclude these pharmaceutical products of drugs where the domestic production structure is so competitive that there is little possibility that the consumers

**STATEMENT**

| SL. No | Name of the Drug        |
|--------|-------------------------|
| 1      | 2                       |
| 1.     | Petheidine              |
| 2.     | Pertussis Toxoid        |
| 3.     | Diphtheria Toxoid       |
| 4.     | Tetanus Toxoid          |
| 5.     | Morphine Sulphate       |
| 6.     | Tolbutamide             |
| 7.     | Phthalyl Sulphathiazole |
| 8.     | Benzocaine              |
| 9.     | Chloroform              |
| 10.    | Cocaine                 |
| 11.    | Ether                   |
| 12.    | Ethyl Chloride          |
| 13.    | Halothane               |
| 14.    | Trichloroethylene       |
| 15.    | Procaine                |
| 16.    | Marcaine                |
| 17.    | Thiopentone Sodium      |
| 18.    | Ketamine                |
| 19.    | Amidopyrin              |
| 20.    | Codience                |
| 21.    | Fentanyl Citrate        |
| 22.    | Osadrine                |

| 1                                | 2 | 1                                                      | 2 |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 23. Phenacetin                   |   | 48. Paraneumycin                                       |   |
| 24. Propoxy Phenazone            |   | 49. Polymixin.                                         |   |
| 25. Phenylisopropylpyrazolone    |   | 50. Spiramycin                                         |   |
| 26. Dithiazamin iodide           |   | 51. Viomycin                                           |   |
| 27. Pyrivinium                   |   | 52. Lymecycline                                        |   |
| 28. Broxyquinoline               |   | 53. Colistin                                           |   |
| 29. Brobenzoxandine              |   | 54. Tyrothricin                                        |   |
| 30. Bismuth Glycolylarsanilate   |   | 55. L-Asparaginase                                     |   |
| 31. Chlorophenoxamide(Clefamide) |   | 56. Busulphan                                          |   |
| 32. Phanquone                    |   | 57. Chlorambucil                                       |   |
| 33. Papaverine                   |   | 58. Cyclophosphamide                                   |   |
| 34. Ajmalicin                    |   | 59. Cerubidin(Daunorubicin)                            |   |
| 35. Amphotericin                 |   | 60. 5 Fluro uracil                                     |   |
| 36. Pacitracin                   |   | 61. 6-Mercaptopurine                                   |   |
| 37. Carbenicillin                |   | 62. Thiotepa (NNN-Triethylenethio-<br>phosphoramidate) |   |
| 38. Cycloserine                  |   | 63. Mitomycin                                          |   |
| 39. Cephaloridine                |   | 64. Adriamycin                                         |   |
| 40. Gramicidin                   |   | 65. Bleomycin                                          |   |
| 41. Kanamycin                    |   | 66. Azathioprine                                       |   |
| 42. Lincomycin                   |   | 67. Melphalan                                          |   |
| 43. Methicillin                  |   | 68. Vinblastin                                         |   |
| 44. Nystatin                     |   | 69. Vincristin                                         |   |
| 45. Neomycin                     |   | 70. Ethyl Biscoumacetate                               |   |
| 46. Oxacillin                    |   | 71. Pheniridone                                        |   |
| 47. Oleandomycin                 |   |                                                        |   |

| 1   | 2                                                         |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 72. | Heparinoid substance isolated or derived form Lung Tissue |
| 73. | Primidone                                                 |
| 74. | Carbutamide                                               |
| 75. | Chlorpropamide                                            |
| 76. | Glipizide                                                 |
| 77. | Metformin                                                 |
| 78. | Phenformin                                                |
| 79. | Antazline                                                 |
| 80. | Pucilizine                                                |
| 81. | Cyclizine                                                 |
| 82. | Carbinoxamine                                             |
| 83. | Chlorocyclizine                                           |
| 84. | Clemisole                                                 |
| 85. | Dimenhydrinate                                            |
| 86. | Dimethindone                                              |
| 87. | Diphenhydramine                                           |
| 88. | Diphenyl Pyraline                                         |
| 89. | Diphenyl-Pioperadine-Propane                              |
| 90. | Hydroxyzine                                               |
| 91. | Mepyramine                                                |
| 92. | Methdilazine                                              |
| 93. | Methanyrilene                                             |
| 94. | Meclosine                                                 |
| 95. | Halopyramine                                              |

| 1    | 2                                               |
|------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 96.  | N-phenyl-N-Benzyl-4-Amino-1- Mehtyl-Piperidine. |
| 97.  | Pyrolidylethyl Phenyl Benzyl-Amine              |
| 98.  | Isothiopendyl                                   |
| 99.  | Phenindamine                                    |
| 100. | Tripolidine                                     |
| 101. | Triplenamine                                    |
| 102. | Thenalidine                                     |
| 103. | Trimeprazine.                                   |
| 104. | Bamipieum (Soventol)                            |
| 105. | Mepacrine                                       |
| 106. | Indomethacin                                    |
| 107. | Oxy-Phenylbutazone.                             |
| 108. | Phenyl Butazone                                 |
| 109. | Sodium Salicylate                               |
| 110. | Chlorocresols                                   |
| 111. | Hexyl-Resorcinol                                |
| 112. | Creosote                                        |
| 113. | Hydrogen Peroxide                               |
| 114. | Iodine                                          |
| 115. | Ethylmorphine                                   |
| 116. | Belladonna Alkaloids                            |
| 117. | Hyoscine.                                       |
| 118. | Morphazinamide                                  |

| 1    | 2                          |
|------|----------------------------|
| 119. | Rauwolfia Alkaloids        |
| 120. | Guanethidine Sulphate      |
| 121. | Pentolinium Tartarate      |
| 122. | Dihydroargocrystine.       |
| 123. | Cloposamide                |
| 124. | Clonidine                  |
| 125. | Histamine                  |
| 126. | Isoxsuprine                |
| 127. | Nylidrine                  |
| 128. | Penta Erythriol Terantrate |
| 129. | Prenylamine                |
| 130. | Amyl Nitrite               |
| 131. | Mannitol Hexantrate        |
| 132. | Lanatosides                |
| 133. | Ouabain                    |
| 134. | Nikethamide                |
| 135. | Clofibrate                 |
| 136. | Carbachol (40)             |
| 137. | Propranolol                |
| 138. | Methacholine               |
| 139. | Triamcinolone              |
| 140. | A.C.T.H. ( Corticotropin)  |
| 141. | Benzthiazide               |
| 142. | Bendrofluazide             |
| 143. | Chlorthalidone             |

| 1    | 2                              |
|------|--------------------------------|
| 144. | Polythiazide                   |
| 145. | Triamberene                    |
| 146. | Mersalyl Acid                  |
| 147. | Ethoxzolamide                  |
| 148. | Chlorothiazide                 |
| 149. | Cyclopentthiazide              |
| 150. | Hydroflumethiazide             |
| 151. | Ethacrynic acid                |
| 152. | Calcium Gluconate              |
| 153. | Calcium Levulinate             |
| 154. | Calcium Lactate                |
| 155. | Calcium Lactobionate           |
| 156. | Ferrous Gluconate              |
| 157. | Ferrous Fumerate               |
| 158. | Ferrous Sulphate               |
| 159. | Ferric Ammonium Citrate        |
| 160. | Iron-Sorbitol Complex          |
| 161. | Oestradiol and its derivatives |
| 162. | Lynestrenol                    |
| 163. | Ethisterone                    |
| 164. | Mestranol                      |
| 165. | Nor-ethisterone Acetate        |
| 166. | Limethisterone                 |
| 167. | Nolystrol                      |
| 168. | Megesterol Acetate             |

| 1    | 2                            |
|------|------------------------------|
| 169. | Ethynodiol Diacetate         |
| 170. | Norethynodrel                |
| 171. | Phenylephrine                |
| 172. | Physostigmine Sarcylate      |
| 173. | Dextran                      |
| 174. | Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone        |
| 175. | Dextrose Anhydrous           |
| 176. | Sodium Chloride              |
| 177. | Sod. Lactate                 |
| 178. | Pot. Chloride                |
| 179. | Antirabic Vaccine            |
| 180. | Yellow Fever Vaccine         |
| 181. | Cholera Vaccine              |
| 182. | Tetanus Antitoxin            |
| 183. | Diphtheria antitoxin         |
| 184. | Gangren Antitoxin            |
| 185. | Antirabic Serum              |
| 186. | Antivenom Serum              |
| 187. | Cholera Vaccine              |
| 188. | B.C.G. Vaccine               |
| 189. | Typhoid Vaccine              |
| 190. | Polio Myelitis Vaccine(Oral) |
| 191. | TAB Vaccine                  |
| 192. | Methenamine                  |
| 193. | Vitamin K                    |

| 1    | 2                       |
|------|-------------------------|
| 194. | Vitamin P               |
| 195. | Vitamin E               |
| 196. | Niacin and Niacinamide  |
| 197. | Magnesium carbonate     |
| 198. | Magnesium Trisilicate   |
| 199. | Magnesium Hydroxide     |
| 200. | Sodium Bicarbonate      |
| 201. | Calcium Carbonate       |
| 202. | Sulphaguanidine         |
| 203. | Kaolin                  |
| 204. | Pectin                  |
| 205. | Allopurinol             |
| 206. | Chlophodional           |
| 207. | Dextromethorphan        |
| 208. | Guaiacol Glyceryl Ether |
| 209. | Noscapine               |
| 210. | Oxeladine               |
| 211. | Piperazethate           |
| 212. | Pholcodeine             |
| 213. | Sodium Fluoride         |
| 214. | Stannous Fluoride       |
| 215. | Sulphur sublimed        |
| 216. | Methoxsalen             |
| 217. | Ichthammol              |
| 218. | Ammoniated mercury      |

| 1    | 2                         |
|------|---------------------------|
| 219. | Resorcinol                |
| 220. | Chrysarobin               |
| 221. | Dithranol                 |
| 222. | Salicylic acid            |
| 223. | Benzoic acid              |
| 224. | Zinc oxide                |
| 225. | Benzyl benzoate           |
| 226. | Gamma benzenehexachloride |
| 227. | Calamine                  |
| 228. | Chlorphenesin             |
| 229. | Methacholine              |
| 230. | Carbachol                 |
| 231. | Neostigmine               |
| 232. | Physostigmine             |
| 233. | Acetyl Choline Chloride   |
| 234. | Pyridostigmine            |
| 235. | Sulphamrole               |
| 236. | Sulphadimethoxin          |
| 237. | Sulphamethoxypyridazine   |
| 238. | Sulphasomidine            |
| 239. | Sulphafurazole            |
| 240. | Succinyl Sulphathiazole   |
| 241. | Tolnaftate                |

**Amount spent by Public Sector Drug units for Holding Annual General Meetings**

\*4635. SHRI D.P.JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) The amount of out of pocket expenses spent by various public sector units manufacturing drugs for holding their Annual General Meetings during the last three years, with year-wise details of the same; and

(b) What contribution has been made by Government and the directors of those companies on various boards of these public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K.JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) The public sector drug companies have reported that no out of pocket expenses were incurred by them on their Annual General Meetings during the last three years.

(b) The Board of Director of these companies make policy decisions on the working of the companies, give guidance to the management and also ensure their implementation.

**Monopoly of Multinational Drug Companies for Manufacture of Essential Drugs**

4636. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the multinational drug companies have been monopolising the manufacture of certain essential drugs under their brand names and selling them at huge profits;

b) whether these multinationals had to reduce the prices of such drugs after the Indian companies started manufacturing these drugs and put them in the market;

(c) if so, the details of such drugs; and

(d) The steps taken or proposed to be taken to end the monopoly of multinationals in the manufacture of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K.JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a) While possibilities of individual instances may exist this, generally, is not correct.

(b). Drug prices depend on a number of factors like costs of production, competition and provisions of the Drug Price Control Order, 1987.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The new measures announced in December, 1986 are likely to result in a more balanced growth of the industry.

#### ISI Check on Artificial colour at Factory Premises.

4637. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4693 on 25th August, 1987 regarding use of artificial colour and flavours in cold drinks etc. and state:

(a) Whether the experts of the Bureau of Indian Standards carry out any random check of the various artificial colours and flavours at the factory premises of the manufacturers before they are marketed:

(b) If so, at what periodicity and how many cases of non-conforming to the ISI

Mark and specifications were detected by them during the current year as per latest information available with his Ministry; and

(c) 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 Bureau of Indian Standards has stated that its Certification System for coal-tar based food colours, food colour preparations and food additives is based on an in-process quality control wherein its officers periodically draw random samples for the testing of such materials bearing the ISI certification mark at the factory premises of manufacturers holding valid licences from the Bureau. These periodic inspections are normally carried out quarterly. During 1986-87 out of 793 such samples drawn, 31 have been found not conforming to the Indian Standards as per the assessment of the BIS.

(c): Does not arise in view of the reply given to (a) and (b).

#### Improvement in Bio-Gas Technology

4638. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether biogas technology is being improved to reduce fuel shortage in the country.;

(b) Whether a National Symposium on Biotechnology and its usage was Organised by IARI in November, 1977;

(c) If so, the number of recommendations made at the Symposium with details;

(d) The details of the recommendations accepted and the action taken thereon;

(e) The number of recommendations not accepted by Government with reasons thereof;

(f) Whether any other symposia had been organised on the subject;

(g) If so, the details of their recommendations and their implementation; and

(h) Whether there is any National Biogas Technology Transfer Project or Mission in hand and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Biogas Technology is already being promoted in the country under the National Project for Biogas Development and Community/Institutional Biogas Plant Programme to reduce the problem of fuel shortage. Improvement in the design of biogas plants have also been made under the research programme and are continuing.

(b) to (h) A National Symposium on Biogas Technology (not Bio-Technology) and usage at IARI in November 1977 made general recommendations relating to basic research; engineering aspects; utilisation of slurry; extension, Organisational and financial aspects of biogas development which were accepted

Keeping these recommendations in view a National Project on Biogas Development (NPPD) was formulated. This extension programme for maximising use of biogas technology has made good progress. The programme has become popular with farmers and there is great demand. The costs of biogas plants have been gradually reduced by developing cheaper as also smaller models. Over 8.8 lakh biogas plants have already been built. R & D, extension, training, financial and institutional measures have all been strengthened which have enabled success of this programme.

An R&D project for developing the community and institutional biogas plants (CBP/IBP), was taken up in 1979-81. Design of large sized biogas plants of the floating drum type has been perfected. This R&D phase was followed up by a CBP/IBP demonstration programme to gain experience. A number of large sized plants have now been functioning continuously for over 2 to 5 years.

Research & Development efforts to diversify feed stocks, including industrial effluents and to optimise biogas generation are being carried out.

Thus a well co-ordinated R&D, demonstration and Extension Programme involving Central and State Governments research institutions and voluntary agencies is underway though not termed as a "Technology Mission" The programme, already successful, is set to make even more rapid expansion if adequate funds are provided.

(f) and (g) Symposia on biogas technology have also been held subsequently by various other agricultural universities and research institutions. These recommendations have also related to aspects of microbiological research, diversification of feed stock, use of alternate materials, utilisation of spent slurry as a biomanure and financial, sociological and managerial aspects. These recommendations have been taken into account for making mid course correction to the R&D demonstration and extension programmes.

#### **Reduction in Price of Electricity for Farmers**

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has assured any reduction in the price of electricity for farmers affected by

drought, for running tube-wells and lift pumps for agricultural purposes; and

(b) If so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) According to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) no such assurance has been given by them.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Visit of Canadian Delegation**

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a delegation from Canada comprising auto parts industrialists has come to India with a mission to identify their partners:

(b) If so, the precise objectives of the delegation;

(c) Whether any collaboration agreement between the auto companies of the two countries has been signed; and

(d) If so, the details of transfer of technology, investment and trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM). (a) An automotive Parts Mission from Ontario visited India recently.

(b) The primary objective of the Mission was to build up company to company contacts between India and Canadian Automotive Firms with a large view of furthering overall Indo-Canadian Industrial ties.

(c) and (d). The Confederation of Engi-

neering Industry which coordinated the visit have informed that the Mission Members had useful discussions with several Indian companies and negotiations are currently under way in regard to collaborative arrangements.

[*Translation*]

#### **Opening of Petrol/Diesel Pumps at Sagar, Madhya Pradesh**

4641. SHRINANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for opening a petrol-diesel bulk depot in Sagar (M.P.) is under consideration of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said depot is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The oil industry, has proposed to open a petrol-diesel bulk depot at Sagar (M.P.);

(b) The depot will be ready in about three years from the date of final clearance of the proposal

[*English*]

#### **Expenditure on Rural Postal Network**

4642 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Plan funds spent on the rural postal services during 1985-86 and 1986-87, and the funds proposed to be spent during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the percentage of Plan funds spent and proposed to be spent in urban and rural

areas separately during these years, separately for each year; and

(c) the total income from rural post offices and actual expenditure on rural postal network during 1985-86 and 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Information in respect of 1985-86 and 1986-87 is furnished in Statement I. Outlays under Annual Plan 1987-88 are furnished in Statement II. Annual Plan 1988-89 has been discussed with the Planning Commission. Decision of the Planning Commission in regard to approved outlays is awaited. As regards 1989-90 the outlays will be known only when the Annual Plan of that year is formulated in October/November 1988 and considered by the Planning Commission

(b) It is not possible to allocate Plan expenditure accurately as between 'urban' and 'rural' because the budget heads which are prevalent at present do not provide for such a distinction except for the following limited purposes.

- (i) Opening of new post offices and appointment of extra departmental agents and other schemes in rural areas and
- (ii) Opening of new post offices and appointment of extra departmental agents and other schemes in tribal areas. However, in respect of some of

the other schemes also, benefit to rural areas is inherent but cannot be quantified accurately. For instance, a new mail van acquired under Plan scheme may link two towards but mail exchange may also take place at some of the rural stations in between. In the case of building programmes, no doubt, there are separate projects for rural and urban areas but at present the expenditure is not classified separately.

(c) It is not practicable to state the total income from rural post offices for the following reasons:-

- (i) The income of a post office is ascertained from its Value Return. But this return is not kept in respect of each and every rural post office.
- (ii) The Value return is maintained only in the 'experimental' stage. Post offices which are permanent are continued on a normal basis. Nor it is practicable to state with any degree of accuracy what the total expenditure on rural postal network is because, apart from the pay and allowances paid to employees posted in rural areas and other direct expenses such as rents, there are supervisory overheads at various levels which cannot be conveniently apportioned as between 'urban' and 'rural'.

**STATEMENT-I***Utilisation of Plan funds*

| 1985-86                                             |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Scheme                                              | Expenditure<br>(Rs. crores) | Percentage to<br>total expenditure |
| 1                                                   | 2                           | 3                                  |
| 1. Expansion of Postal network                      | 0.02                        | 0.05                               |
| 2. Construction of postal buildings and staff qurs. | 33.49                       | 89.40                              |
| 3. Manpower Development (Training projects)         | 0.97                        | 2.59                               |
| 4. Mechanisation and Modernisation                  | 0.76                        | 2.03                               |
| 5. MMS Vans                                         | 0.67                        | 1.79                               |
| 6. Procurement of RMS Vans                          | 1.55                        | 4.14                               |
|                                                     | <u>37.46</u>                | <u>100.00</u>                      |

*Item (1) is wholly attributed to rural postal services. A part of items (2) & (3) are also relatable to rural postal services but the same cannot be expressed accurately as the relevant budget heads do not distinguish between 'urban' and 'rural'.*

| 1986-87                                             |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Scheme                                              | Expenditure<br>(Rs. crores) | Percentage to<br>total expenditure |
| 1                                                   | 2                           | 3                                  |
| 1 Expansion of postal network                       | 0.03                        | 0.09                               |
| 2. Construction of postal bldgs. and staff quarters | 28.52                       | 85.57                              |
| 3. Manpower Development (Training Projects)         | 1.25                        | 3.75                               |

|                                                       | 1 | 2     | 3      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|--------|
| 4. Mechanisation and modernisation of postal services |   | 1.74  | 5.22   |
| 5. MMS Vans                                           |   | 1.00  | 3.00   |
| 6. Procurement of RMS Vans                            |   | 0.79  | 2.37   |
|                                                       |   | 33.33 | 100.00 |

*Item (1) is wholly attributed to rural postal services. A part of items (2) & (3) are also relatable to rural postal services but the same cannot be expressed accurately as the relevant budget heads do not distinguish between 'urban' and 'rural'*

### STATEMENT-II

#### *Allocation of Plan Funds 1987-88*

| Sl. No. | Scheme                                              | Outlay (Rs. crores) | Percentage to total outlay |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.      | Expansion of postal network                         | 0.50                | 1.25                       |
| 2.      | Construction of postal buildings and staff quarters | 32.00               | 80.00                      |
| 3.      | Manpower Development (Training projects)            | 1.50                | 3.75                       |
| 4.      | Mechanisation and modernisation of postal services  | 3.00                | 7.50                       |
| 5.      | MMS Vans                                            | 1.50                | 3.75                       |
| 6.      | Procurement of RMS Vans                             | 1.50                | 3.75                       |
|         |                                                     | 40.00               | 100.00                     |

#### **Establishment of Mini Hydro Electric Projects**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

4643. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

(a) whether any foreign country has offered help to establish mini hydro-electric

projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Sweden has evinced interest in assisting the implementation of mini/micro hydel projects in India. Some such projects viz Guntur (2 x 2 MW) and D-83/18th Mile (2 x 0.75 MW) in Andhra Pradesh, Kakroi project (100 KW) in Haryana and the Panam Canal Project (2 MW) in Gujarat, have been posed for Swedish assistance.

#### **Rehabilitation plan for Public Sector Drug Units**

4644. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3952 on 24th March, 1987 regarding renewal of wage agreements in the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited and state;

(a) whether the rehabilitation plan has been implemented in respect of the three public sector drugs and chemicals units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited whose wage agreement has expired, has entered into a fresh agreement with the representative union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R K JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Rehabilitation plans in respect of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Bengal Immunity Limited prepared by Consultants are under consideration of the Industrial Reconstruc-

tion Bank of India. These consultants have not yet submitted Rehabilitation plan in respect of Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **S.T.D. Facility in Wynad District of Kerala**

4645. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the exchanges in the district of Wynad in Kerala that have S.T.D. facility;

(b) whether Government propose to extend S.T.D. facility to more exchanges in Wynad; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been received for expanding S.T.D. facility in Wynad district; and

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Kalpetta has NSD/ISD facility.

(b) There is no proposal at present to extend S.T.D. facility to other exchanges in Wynad district.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Feasibility or expansion of S.T.D. facilities during 8th Five-Year plan is being examined.

#### **Electrification of villages in Gumla and Lohardaga districts of Bihar**

4646. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified under the Rural Electrification Programme, district-wise, in Gumla and Lohardaga districts of Bihar during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the targets for the current Plan; and

(b) how many sub-stations are functioning to supply electricity in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). Gumla & Lohardaga districts of Bihar were bifurcated from Ranchi District in 1983. During first three years of the VIth Plan (1980-81 to 1982-83) 477 villages were electrified in Ranchi District including the areas of Gumla and Lohardaga. The villages electrified in Gumla and Lohardaga districts during the remaining two years of the VIth Plan were 51 & 62 respectively.

District-wise targets are fixed by the State Electricity Boards on year to year basis keeping in view various factors. During the period 1985-86 to 1987-88, Gumla and Lohardaga districts had target of electrification of 280 and 110 villages respectively.

(b). The number of existing sub-stations in Gumla and Lohardaga districts are 3 & 1 respectively.

#### **Expansion of Telecommunication Services in Malappuram of District of Kerala**

4647 SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the pressing need for improvement and expansion of telecommunication services in Malappuram Districts of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of plans in this respect;

(c) whether Government propose to provide more point-to-point STD facilities in the district and if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the need for installing some more long distance public telephones especially at Tirur and other places in the district and steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There is no proposal at present to provide more point to point STD services to exchanges in Malappuram district. However, NSD facility to Pertintalmanna, Ponani and Nilambur has been planned during 1987-88 in addition to existing NSD to Malappuram, Manjeri and Tirur.

(d) There is no proposal to instal now more long distance public telephones as all the 52 inhabited hexagons in the district have already been provided with telecom facility.

#### **STATEMENT**

Out of 43 Existing Telephone Exchanges in the District, 19 telephone exchanges (listed below) have been planned for expansion by March, 1990

|    |                |        |
|----|----------------|--------|
| 1. | Kottackal      | 90-200 |
| 2. | Parappanangadi | 90-200 |
| 3. | Kuttippuram    | 90-200 |
| 4. | Marancherry    | 90-200 |
| 5. | Vengara        | 90-200 |

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| 6. Kolathur       | 35-45    |
| 7. Thazhekodē     | 35-45    |
| 8. Edavannapara   | 45-90    |
| 9. Mankada        | 45-90    |
| 10. Anamangad     | 45-90    |
| 11. Kalikavu      | 45-90    |
| 12. Puzhakattri   | 45-90    |
| 13. Melattur      | 45-90    |
| 14. Tanur         | 90-200   |
| 15. Valancherry   | 90-200   |
| 16. Chelari       | 150-400  |
| 17. Tirurangadi   | 250-400  |
| 18. Perintalmanna | 400-500  |
| 19. Tirur         | 800-1200 |

**Pending Applications for Telephone  
Connections in Tamil Nadu**

4648. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for OYT/General Telephone connections from Tamil Nadu State;

(b) the number of telephone connections sanctioned so far in the above categories; and

(c) the number of applications pending in each category and how much time it will take to sanction the pending applications as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Price of Tractors**

4649. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to steep increase in the prices of tractors and other farm machinery, the farmers are unable to deploy these modern implements for the development of agriculture;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for allowing heavy increases in prices of tractors and other farm machinery frequently; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in bringing these implements and machinery within the reach of common farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a): There has not been any steep increase in the price of tractors and other farm machinery like Power tillers in 1987 compared to prices in 1986.

(b) Government does not exercise any statutory price control on agricultural machinery.

(c) Credit facilities have been provided to the farmers through Commercial Banks, Land Development Banks, Cooperative Banks and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for financing the purchase of farm machineries. With a view to contain the price of Power tillers and tractors below 1800 cc engine capacity, Govt. have

exempted them from the levy of excise duty.

**Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth**

4650. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the capital provided by Government to educated unemployed youth under self-employment scheme during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the lines in which the beneficiaries developed small scale or medium scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a): the number of cases and the loan amounts sanctioned by the Bank to the beneficiaries under the Self-Employment Scheme for the Educated Unemployed Youth are given below:-

| <i>Year</i> | <i>No. of cases sanctioned By Banks (No. in lakhs)</i> | <i>Amount of loan sanctioned by Banks (Rs. in crores)</i> |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1984-85     | 2.29                                                   | 429.53                                                    |
| 1985-86     | 2.21                                                   | 429.99                                                    |
| 1986-87     | 2.19                                                   | 455.13                                                    |

(b) Under the scheme loans are sanctioned only for developing small scale units in industry, business and service routes

[*Translation*]

**Production of Cement**

4651. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cement producers have made less production of cement during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the quantity of cement produced less by each of the producers;

(c) whether less production of cement has also adversely affected the prices of

cement in the market;

(d) if so, the extent to which the prices have increased;

(e) the targets fixed for cement production during the last year and this year and the total quantity of cement produced during the last year and current year upto now; and

(f) the measures taken to achieve these targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The production of cement during the current financial year is expected to be around 41.50 million tonnes, compared to the actual production of 33.13 million tonnes

and 36.50 million tonnes during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. However, compared to the target of the production fixed for the current financial year, there has been shortfall in production mainly due to severe power cuts in the major cement producing States. According to present indications the production during the current year is likely to be around 41.50 million tonnes, comprising of 40.00 million tonnes from the large cement plants and 1.50 million tonnes from the mini cement plants. Statement indicating the factory-wise pro-rata revised target of production for 7 months from April to October, 1987, the actual production during this period and excess/short-

fall of production in relation to the target is given below.

(c) and (d). After the introduction of partial de-control of cement on 28-2-1982, cement is sold under two categories viz. levy cement and non-levy cement. While levy cement is subject to price and distribution control, non-levy cement is free from such control. The F.O.R. (sale) price of levy cement has not been increased during the last 3 years. The price of non-levy cement is subject to fluctuations, depending upon the operation of market forces.

(e): The requisite details are indicated below:-

|            | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | (In Million Tonnes) |
|------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| Target     | 36.50   | 42.50   |                     |
| Production | 36.50   | 41.50   | (expected)          |

The production of cement during the first seven months of the current financial year 1987-88 (April to October 1987) was 21.98 million tonnes as compared to 19.87 million tonnes during the corresponding period of last year 1986-87.

(f) The following measures have been taken to push up the production so as to achieve the target:

- i) The retention price of levy cement has been increased and the levy obligation of the cement industry has been reduced with the twin objective of compensating the industry for increase in the cost of production and improving the profitability.
- ii) A rebate in excise duty to the extent of Rs.20/- per tonne and Rs. 50/-

per tonne has been given in respect of new units which commenced production between 1.1.1982 to 31.3.1986 and on and after 1.4.1986 respectively.

- iii) The cement industry has been encouraged to set up captive diesel power generating capacity and appropriate relief by way of reduction in levy obligation is allowed to compensate for increased cost of cement production with the help of high cost DG captive power.
- iv) The cement industry has been encouraged to convert wet process units into dry process units by giving suitable relief in levy obligation.
- v) There is no price and distribution

control on the production of mini cement plant up to a capacity of 300 M.T. per annum and hence there is no liability for supply of cement by these plants.

- vi) Availability of major inputs, viz. coal, power, and wagons is monitored on regular basis in the Office

of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry.

- vii) In order to encourage the units which have been achieving 100% and upto 125% capacity utilization, such units have been given special dispensation with regard to the levy obligation.

### STATEMENT

| Sl.                              | Name of the State/Factory | Revised Target (In lakh tonnes) | Pro-rata Target for 7 months April-Oct. 87 | Production for 7 months April-Oct. '87 | Shortfall             |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1                                | 2                         | 3                               | 4                                          | 5                                      | 6                     |
| <b>NORTH JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b> |                           |                                 |                                            |                                        |                       |
| 1.                               | Khrew                     | 1.20                            | 70000                                      | 80426                                  | + 10426               |
| <b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>          |                           |                                 |                                            |                                        |                       |
| 1.                               | Gagal                     | 6.38                            | 372167                                     | 393586                                 | + 21419               |
| 2.                               | Rajban                    | 1.90                            | 110833                                     | 101929                                 | — 8904                |
|                                  | <b>Total:</b>             | <b><u>8.28</u></b>              | <b><u>483000</u></b>                       | <b><u>495515</u></b>                   | <b><u>+ 12515</u></b> |
| <b>HARYANA</b>                   |                           |                                 |                                            |                                        |                       |
| 1.                               | Bhupendra                 | 4.08                            | 238000                                     | 213170                                 | —24830                |
| 2.                               | Charkhidadri              | 1.60                            | 93333                                      | 85090                                  | - 8243                |
|                                  | <b>Total</b>              | <b><u>5.68</u></b>              | <b><u>331333</u></b>                       | <b><u>298260</u></b>                   | <b><u>- 33073</u></b> |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>             |                           |                                 |                                            |                                        |                       |
| 1.                               | Chunar                    |                                 |                                            |                                        |                       |
| 2.                               | Churk &                   | 10.00                           | 583333                                     | 559021                                 | —24312                |
| 3.                               | Dalla                     |                                 |                                            |                                        |                       |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**RAJASTHAN**

|    |                          |                     |                       |                       |                       |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Chittorgarh              | 7.80                | 455000                | 440783                | —14217                |
| 2. | Lakheri                  | 3.30                | 192500                | 181651                | —10849                |
| 3. | Lakshmi                  | 4.50                | 262500                | 259620                | — 2880                |
| 4. | Mangalam                 | 3.70                | 215833                | 193593                | —22240                |
| 5. | Nimbahera                | 11.00               | 641667                | 703246                | + 61579               |
| 6. | Swaimadhopur             | 3.00                | 175000                | 64623                 | —110377               |
| 7. | Shri Ram                 | 1.30                | 75833                 | 66828                 | —9005                 |
| 8. | Shree Cement<br>(Beawar) | 6.00                | 350000                | 395682                | + 45682               |
| 9. | Udaipur                  | 4.75                | 277083                | 243690                | —33393                |
|    | <b>Total:</b>            | <b><u>45.35</u></b> | <b><u>2645416</u></b> | <b><u>2549716</u></b> | <b><u>—95700</u></b>  |
|    | <b>Total North:</b>      | <b><u>70.51</u></b> | <b><u>4113082</u></b> | <b><u>3982938</u></b> | <b><u>—130144</u></b> |

**EAST ASSAM**

|    |         |      |        |       |        |
|----|---------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1. | Bokajan | 1.80 | 105000 | 85715 | —19285 |
|----|---------|------|--------|-------|--------|

**BIHAR**

|    |               |                     |                      |                      |                     |
|----|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Banjari       | 3.60                | 210000               | 186059               | —23941              |
| 2. | Chaibasa      | 5.83                | 340083               | 312563               | — 27520             |
| 3. | Khalari       | 0.95                | 55417                | 52815                | — 2602              |
| 4. | Sindri        | 2.00                | 116667               | 130547               | + 13880             |
|    | <b>Total:</b> | <b><u>12.38</u></b> | <b><u>722167</u></b> | <b><u>681984</u></b> | <b><u>40183</u></b> |

**ORISSA**

|    |         |      |        |        |         |
|----|---------|------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. | Bargarh | 4.25 | 247917 | 224835 | — 23082 |
|----|---------|------|--------|--------|---------|

| 91 | Written Answers | DECEMBER 8 1987 |                | Written Answers | 92              |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1  | 2               | 3               | 4              | 5               | 6               |
| 2. | Rajgangpur      | 4.20            | 245000         | 245275          | + 275           |
|    | Total:          | <u>8.45</u>     | <u>492917</u>  | <u>470110</u>   | - <u>22807</u>  |
|    | WEST BENGAL     |                 |                |                 |                 |
| 1. | Durgapur        | 4.15            | 242083         | 227630          | - 14453         |
|    | MEGHALAYA       |                 |                |                 |                 |
| 1. | M. Cherra       | 1.00            | 58333          | 53800           | - 4533          |
|    | Total East:     | <u>27.78</u>    | <u>1620500</u> | <u>1519239</u>  | - <u>101261</u> |
|    | WEST GUJARAT    |                 |                |                 |                 |
| 1. | Ahmedabad       | 1.20            | 70000          | 87361           | + 17361         |
| 2. | Magdalla        | 8.80            | 513333         | 408010          | - 105323        |
| 3. | Porbandar       | 1.70            | 99167          | 97298           | - 1869          |
| 4. | Ranavav         | 6.00            | 350000         | 342806          | - 7194          |
| 5. | Sevalia         | 2.15            | 125417         | 122181          | - 3236          |
| 6. | Sikka           | 9.40            | 548333         | 485020          | - 63313         |
| 7. | Gujarat Ambuja  | 7.20            | 420000         | 439527          | + 19527         |
|    | Total:          | <u>36.45</u>    | <u>2126250</u> | <u>1982203</u>  | - <u>144047</u> |
|    | MAHARASHTRA     |                 |                |                 |                 |
| 1. | Chanda          | 5.84            | 340667         | 299540          | - 41127         |
| 2. | Ratnagiri*      | See in Magdalla |                |                 |                 |
| 3. | L & T           | 14.00           | 816667         | 720881          | - 95786         |
| 4. | Manikgarh       | 3.75            | 218750         | 172280          | - 46470         |
|    | Total:          | <u>23.59</u>    | <u>1376084</u> | <u>1192701</u>  | - <u>183383</u> |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**MADHYA PRADESH**

|     |             |               |                |                |                 |
|-----|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | Akaltara    | 2.60          | 151667         | 126300         | – 25367         |
| 2.  | Diamond     | 5.10          | 297500         | 298286         | + 786           |
| 3.  | Jamul       | 13.60         | 793333         | 827807         | + 34474         |
| 4.  | Jaypee Rewa | 7.00          | 408333         | 413312         | + 4979          |
| 5.  | Kymore      | 7.50          | 437500         | 402451         | – 35049         |
| 6.  | Maihar      | 6.80          | 396667         | 410364         | + 13697         |
| 7.  | Mandhar     | 3.40          | 198333         | 182840         | – 15493         |
| 8.  | Modi        | 7.00          | 408333         | 417115         | + 8782          |
| 9.  | Neemuch     | 3.20          | 186667         | 164640         | – 22027         |
| 10. | Raymond     | 11.50         | 670833         | 534000         | – 136833        |
| 11. | Satna       | 11.00         | 641667         | 691181         | + 49514         |
| 12. | Tilda       | 7.00          | 408333         | 403840         | – 4493          |
| 13. | Vikram      | 10.00         | 583333         | 569050         | – 14283         |
|     | Total:      | <u>95.70</u>  | <u>5582499</u> | <u>5441186</u> | – <u>141313</u> |
|     | TOTAL WEST: | <u>155.74</u> | <u>9084833</u> | <u>8616090</u> | – <u>468743</u> |

**SOUTH**

**KARNATAKA**

|    |            |      |        |        |         |
|----|------------|------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. | Ammasandra | 3.60 | 210000 | 229830 | + 19830 |
| 2. | Bagalkot   | 1.85 | 107917 | 87195  | – 20722 |
| 3. | Bhadravati | —    | —      | 90     | + 90    |
| 4. | Kurkunta   | 1.80 | 105000 | 96610  | – 8390  |
| 5. | Shahabad   | 4.20 | 245000 | 234900 | – 10100 |

| 1   | 2              | 3            | 4              | 5              | 6               |
|-----|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 6.  | Wadi           | 13.20        | 770000         | 613754         | - 156246        |
| 7.  | Indian Rayon   | 5.40         | 315000         | 218456         | - 96544         |
| 8.  | Vasvdatta      | 4.00         | 233333         | 224835         | - 8498          |
|     | Total:         | <u>34.05</u> | <u>1986250</u> | <u>1705670</u> | <u>- 280580</u> |
|     | KERALA         |              |                |                |                 |
| 1.  | Malbar         | 3.20         | 186667         | 232195         | + 45528         |
|     | ANDHRA PRADESH |              |                |                |                 |
| 1.  | Adilabad       | 2.80         | 163333         | 126980         | - 36353         |
| 2.  | Coromandel     | 5.50         | 320833         | 236449         | - 84384         |
| 3.  | Jayantipuram   | 3.65         | 212917         | 52563          | - 160354        |
| 4.  | Kishtna        | 1.70         | 99167          | 69959          | - 29208         |
| 5.  | Kesoram        | 6.25         | 364583         | 291751         | - 72832         |
| 6.  | Macherla       | 2.20         | 128333         | 119191         | - 9142          |
| 7.  | Mancherla      | 2.70         | 157500         | 125135         | - 32365         |
| 8.  | Nadikude       | 5.00         | 291667         | 71244          | - 220423        |
| 9.  | Panyam         | 4.20         | 245000         | 186939         | - 58061         |
| 10. | Rassi          | 9.00         | 525000         | 311669         | - 213331        |
| 11. | Texmaco        | 3.00         | 175000         | 151170         | - 23820         |
| 12. | Tandur         | 4.20         | 245000         | 116740         | - 128260        |
| 13. | Vijaywada      | 2.40         | 140000         | 118160         | - 21840         |
| 14. | Vishkhapatnam  | 3.90         | 227500         | 105260         | - 122240        |
| 15. | Vishnu         | 3.00         | 175000         | 64314          | - 110686        |
| 16. | Yerruguntla    | 2.80         | 163334         | 109515         | - 53819         |

| 1  | 2                  | 3                    | 4                      | 5                      | 6                       |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
|    | <b>Total</b>       | <b><u>70.50</u></b>  | <b><u>4112500</u></b>  | <b><u>2673307</u></b>  | <b><u>- 1439193</u></b> |
|    | <b>TAMIL NADU</b>  |                      |                        |                        |                         |
| 1. | <b>Alangulam</b>   | <b>3.20</b>          | <b>186667</b>          | <b>143680</b>          | <b>- 42987</b>          |
| 2. | <b>Ariyalur</b>    | <b>3.80</b>          | <b>221667</b>          | <b>245308</b>          | <b>+ 23641</b>          |
| 3. | <b>Dalmiapuram</b> | <b>5.14</b>          | <b>299833</b>          | <b>255794</b>          | <b>- 44039</b>          |
| 4. | <b>Karur</b>       | <b>4.80</b>          | <b>280000</b>          | <b>287431</b>          | <b>+ 7431</b>           |
| 5. | <b>Madukkarai</b>  | <b>4.40</b>          | <b>256667</b>          | <b>259306</b>          | <b>+ 2639</b>           |
| 6. | <b>Sankaridurg</b> | <b>5.70</b>          | <b>332500</b>          | <b>327506</b>          | <b>- 4994</b>           |
| 7. | <b>Talaiyuthu</b>  | <b>7.20</b>          | <b>420000</b>          | <b>372984</b>          | <b>- 47016</b>          |
| 8. | <b>Tulukapatti</b> | <b>4.00</b>          | <b>233334</b>          | <b>270849</b>          | <b>+ 37515</b>          |
|    | <b>Total</b>       | <b><u>38.24</u></b>  | <b><u>2230667</u></b>  | <b><u>2162858</u></b>  | <b><u>- 67810</u></b>   |
|    | <b>TOTAL SOUTH</b> | <b><u>145.99</u></b> | <b><u>8516085</u></b>  | <b><u>6774030</u></b>  | <b><u>- 1742055</u></b> |
|    | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> | <b><u>400.02</u></b> | <b><u>23334500</u></b> | <b><u>20892297</u></b> | <b><u>- 2442203</u></b> |

[English]

execution in Orissa?

#### Setting up of Power Plants in Orissa

4652. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum expected gestation period of the power plants proposed to be set up in Orissa;

(b) the various stages at which the proposed hydel plants are pending execution in Orissa; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the execution of the power projects pending

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). The gestation period of power plants for Orissa as well as far the country as a whole, depends upon various factors like type and size scheme, its location, development of infrastructure facilities, timely availability of equipment and material etc. and may extend upto a period of seven to eight years from the time of placement of orders for main plant and equipment.

(b) and (c). The status of the hydel projects of Orissa which are pending for

execution (under examination) is given in the statement below. The clearance of projects for execution depends upon the comprehensiveness of the project reports, expeditious response of the project authorities to the various comments/observations of the

Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission and the relative priority accorded to the project by the State Government in terms of allocation of funds. All efforts are being made to expedite the clearance of projects for execution.

### STATEMENT

| Name of the Scheme             | Status                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                              | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 1. Mandira Dam                 | Replies to the comments on the aspects of hydel civil design, power evacuation, electrical design and estimates, hydro planning etc. are awaited from the project authorities. Environmental clearance is yet to be obtained. |
| 2. Raigarh Canal               | Replies to the comments on hydel civil design, earth dam and hydro planning are awaited from the project authorities.                                                                                                         |
| 3. Bhimkund MPP                | Revised Project Report is awaited from the project authorities.                                                                                                                                                               |
| 4. Manibhadra MPP              | Replies to the comments on the aspects of hydel civil design, canal design, foundation engineering etc. are awaited from the project authorities.                                                                             |
| 5. Hiradud St. III<br>(Sindol) | Revised project report is awaited.                                                                                                                                                                                            |

### Fire in Refineries

4653. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of fire in the oil refineries, etc. taken place in the country during the last 12 months;

(b) the details thereof and also the reasons of fire;

(c) the loss suffered on account of fire; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent fire accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTTA): (a) There were 15 fire cases in the twelve oil refineries during the last 12 months where some loss or damage had occurred. In

addition to these there were about one hundred other fire incidents where no or inconsequential loss/damage occurred.

(b) A fire had occurred in the Paraffin wax plant of Madras Refineries due to the heater element touching wax in trays in the wax moulding plant.

Another fire occurred at the Vizag Sea Water Pump House Basin. Preliminary investigations indicate that some oil floating on the surface of the sea in the inner harbour channel, due to very high wind velocity prevailing at that time, travelled through the water channel to the sea pump house. Some ignition led to the fire.

The other cases of fire were due to electrical short circuits, over heating of pumps, oil leakages from equipment and pipelines, etc.

(c) The total loss due to these fires is estimated at about Rs. 4 crores.

(d) The steps being taken to prevent occurrence of fire include review of operation/maintenance procedures, intensive fire training programmes for concerned personnel, periodic safety audit of facilities, elaborate preventive and pre-emptive maintenance programmes, implementation of the recommendations of Oil Industry Safety Directorate etc.

#### **Additional demand of edible oil and sugar in Maharashtra**

4654. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL. Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for edible oil and sugar made by the states and the actual supplies made during the last six months, month-wise;

(b) what were the additional requirements of items other than the two projected by Government of Maharashtra over and above their usual supplies; and

(c) to what extent these could be met?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a). States/Union Territories give their total demand for imported edible oil for the oil year 1986-87. State wise demand for imported edible oil is given in the Statement below.

The allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories for last six months, is given as under:

|                | (Tonnes) |
|----------------|----------|
| July 1987      | 70400    |
| August 1987    | 126350   |
| September 1987 | 158800   |
| October 1987   | 185900   |
| November 1987  | 189400   |
| December 1987  | 188900   |

Levy Sugar is allotted to all States on a uniform norm and not on the basis of demands or requests received from them. Monthly levy sugar quotas have been revised upward with effect from February, 1987 ensuring per capita availability of 425 grams for the projected population as on 1.10.1986

(b) and (c). The demand and allocation of rice and wheat to Maharashtra during the last six months is as under:

(Qty. in 000' tonnes)

|                | RICE   |           | WHEAT  |           |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
|                | Demand | Allotment | Demand | Allotment |
|                | 1      | 2         | 3      | 4         |
| July 1987      | 60.0   | 60.0      | 90.0   | 100.0     |
| August 1987    | 60.0   | 60.0      | 90.0   | 90.0      |
| September 1987 | 60.0   | 60.0      | 90.0   | 90.0      |
| October 1987   | 75.0   | 70.0      | 100.0  | 90.0      |
| November 1988  | 75.0   | 70.0      | 100.0  | 90.0      |
| December 1987  | 75.0   | 70.0      | 100.0  | 100.0     |

**STATEMENT***Demand for Oil Year (November-October) 1986-87*

| S.No. | Name of the States/U.Ts | (in M. Tonnes) |
|-------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1     | 2                       | 3              |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh          | 2,01,000       |
| 2.    | Assam                   | 7,200          |
| 3.    | Bihar                   | 17,280         |
| 4.    | Gujarat                 | 2,08,000       |
| 5.    | Haryana                 | 30,000         |
| 6.    | Himachal Pradesh        | 12,000         |
| 7.    | Jammu & Kashmir         | 6,000*         |
| 8.    | Karnataka               | 1,12,500       |
| 9.    | Kerala                  | 57,000         |

| 1   | 2                 | 3        |
|-----|-------------------|----------|
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh    | 62,000*  |
| 11. | Maharashtra       | 2,30,000 |
| 12. | Manipur           | 5,960*   |
| 13. | Meghalaya         | 8,400    |
| 14. | Nagaland          | 12,000   |
| 15. | Orissa            | 72,000   |
| 16. | Punjab            | 21,600   |
| 17. | Rajasthan         | 14,500   |
| 18. | Sikkim            | 1,800    |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu        | 1,32,000 |
| 20. | Tripura           | 2,736    |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh     | 19,200   |
| 22. | West Bengal       | 1,86,000 |
| 23. | A & N Islands     | 1,200    |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 450      |
| 25. | Chandigarh        | 1,200    |
| 26. | D & N Haveli      | 1,080    |
| 27. | Delhi             | 35,000   |
| 28. | Goa, Daman & Diu  | 5,640    |
| 29. | Lakshadweep       | 200      |
| 30. | Mizoram           | 3,000    |
| 31. | Pondicherry       | 7,200    |

\* No demand was received for 1986-87 from the State. Therefore demand for 1986-87 has been taken at the same level as 1985-86.

**Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi**

4655. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:  
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tool Room & Training Centre, Delhi has reduced stipends of trainees, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether issue of vernier callipers, drawing instruments etc. earlier issued to trainees has been stopped; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether other facilities have also been withdrawn and working conditions made savere; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): a) Rates of stipend approved from time to time fro the 4-year Diploma Course in Tool & Die Making are as follows:—

*From 1978 to July, 1982:*

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1st year   | Rs. 100/- p.m. |
| IInd year  | Rs. 125/- p.m. |
| IIIrd year | Rs. 150/- p.m. |
| IV th year | Rs. 200/- p.m. |

*From August, 1982 to July, 1984*

|          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| 1st year | Rs. 150/- p.m. |
|----------|----------------|

IInd year

Rs. 200/- p.m.

IIIrd year

Rs. 200/- p.m.

IVth year

Rs. 300/- p.m.

*From August, 1984, onwards  
(Applicable to only fresh trainees)*

1st year

Rs. 100/- p.m.

IInd year

Rs. 125/- p.m.

IIIrd year

Rs. 150/- p.m.

IVth year

Rs. 200/-p.m.

Rates were brought to the original level.  
The reasons are given below:

'Initially as this course was not affiliated to Board of Technical Education, Delhi Administration Delhi and being of its own type the stipends were instituted to attract trainees. In 1982, the rates of stipends were increased as the Tool Room was not able to attract better quality trainees with the old rates of stipend. However, in the past few years the response has gone up manifold for the course. Keeping in view the budget as well the stipend was brought back to the old rates'.

(b): Free supply of vernier callipers for the duration of the course were earlier funded by Danish Authorities. This has been discontinued from February, 1985, as the Indo-Danish Agreement ended on December, 1984.

(c) and (d). No facility has been withdrawn; on the contrary TRTC has added several new training programmes. Phase-I of its modernization Plan is under implementation.

**Employment in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited to Member of Family of Employee Dying in Harness**

4656. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3554 on 18.8.1987 regarding appointments in public undertakings on compassionate ground and state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited follows the general practice of providing employment to a member of the family of their employee who dies in harness and when there is no other earning member in the family;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many applications were received by IDPL during the last three years for employment to members of families of employees who died in harness;

(d) whether employment has been provided in the above cases; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same and when employment will be provided where such assistance has not so far been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). In the past, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) had been following the practice of providing employment to a member of the family of employees who died in harness, on the pattern of Government of India. However, this practice has been kept in abeyance in view of the existing overmanning in the company.

(c) to (e). IDPL received applications for

employment on compassionate ground as under:-

1984 - 13

1985 - 27

1986 28

For the reasons stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question, employment could not be provided to the applicants from 1985.

**Setting up of Thermal Hydroelectric Projects**

4657. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the progress made so far in the setting up of the thermal power projects and hydroelectric projects as envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): So far, 6557 MW of thermal capacity and 2122.32 MW of hydroelectric capacity has been added during the Seventh Plan period.

**Contracts for Supply of Switch Board Wire and Cable by I.T.I.Ltd., Bangalore.**

4658. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore have recently finalized contracts for next two years for supply of switch board wires and cables;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these contracts have been

awarded to certain suppliers without any tangible settlement for recovery of about one crore rupees from these suppliers on account of refund of excise duty which these supplies were obliged to reimburse to ITI; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):**(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d). Orders have been placed on three firms for supply of switch board wires amounting to 15.6 crores conductor meters.

Two of the firms who have been awarded the contract for supply of switch board wires and switch board cables have been regular suppliers to Indian Telephone Industries. They had taken refund of some excise duty on past cases, part of which in turn they are due to refund to the Indian Telephone Industries (I.T.I.).

The matter is under discussion between I.T.I. and these firms.

#### **Assets of Monopoly Houses**

4659. **SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 634 on 10 November, 1987 regarding assets of monopoly houses and state:

(a) the details of assets of monopoly houses for the last five years i.e. 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 year wise separately; and

(b) whether any change has been made from 1982 onwards with regard to the assets of the houses; if so, the details thereof in respect of each monopoly house?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a and (b). A statement showing assets of the top 20 monopoly houses ranked according to their assets in 1985 during each of the years 1981 to 1985 is given below.

The statement also included two other houses which were within the top 20 monopoly houses during any of the years between 1982 to 1984, but were not within top 20 monopoly houses in 1985.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Assets for the accounting periods ended during 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 of companies registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act and belonging to (a) the top 20 Industrial Houses ranked according to their assets in 1985 and (b) other Industrial Houses which were within top 20 houses during any of the year 1982 to 1984*

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Industrial House | ASSETS |      |      |      |      |
|---------|------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|
|         |                              | 1981   | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
| 1       | 2                            | 3      | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    |

a) Top 20 Houses in 1985

|    |       |         |         |         |         |         |
|----|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Birla | 1691.69 | 2004.74 | 2830.94 | 3359.04 | 4111.55 |
|----|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

| 1   | 2                   | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       |
|-----|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2.  | Tata                | 1840.16 | 2430.83 | 2672.40 | 3120.13 | 3698.84 |
| 3.  | Thapar              | 429.80  | 464.55  | 572.18  | 699.35  | 1067.86 |
| 4.  | J. K. Singhania     | 520.14  | 620.31  | 674.15  | 858.37  | 1057.03 |
| 5.  | Reliance            | 270.61  | 512.34  | 562.98  | 672.96  | 1056.36 |
| 6.  | Mafatlal            | 535.12  | 610.69  | 694.95  | 786.60  | 964.60  |
| 7.  | Modi                | 241.90  | 359.20  | 410.50  | 610.30  | 818.86  |
| 8.  | M. A. Chidambaram   | 68.26   | 80.29   | 79.64   | 97.09   | 773.27  |
| 9.  | A. C. C.            | 342.77  | 473.07  | 571.36  | 654.16  | 742.68  |
| 10. | Larsen & Toubro     | 220.00  | 323.09  | 423.71  | 480.79  | 714.93  |
| 11. | Bangur              | 280.73  | 336.82  | 350.39  | 508.84  | 650.87  |
| 12. | Bajaj               | 215.02  | 333.57  | 383.99  | 425.97  | 619.87  |
| 13. | Walchand            | 201.51  | 269.93  | 383.63  | 405.01  | 607.18  |
| 14. | Shri Ram            | 269.44  | 333.34  | 356.93  | 406.70  | 541.78  |
| 15. | T.V.S. Iyenger      | 226.85  | 282.80  | 357.22  | 387.25  | 519.30  |
| 16. | I.C.I.              | 337.84  | 378.31  | 375.42  | 425.52  | 446.96  |
| 17. | Sarabhai            | 331.23  | 374.21  | 444.61  | 462.88  | 444.83  |
| 18. | Hindustan Lever     | 247.21  | 286.72  | 303.89  | 381.81  | 435.96  |
| 19. | Kirloskar           | 278.16  | 337.35  | 362.46  | 397.81  | 433.01  |
| 20. | Mahindra & Mahindra | 225.14  | 259.53  | 292.19  | 408.17  | 431.19  |

(b) Other Houses which were in top twenty houses during any of the year 1982 to 1984 on the basis of their assets in the respective years.

|    |                                                     |        |        |        |        |        |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. | Ashok Layland<br>(among top 20 houses during 1982)  | 252.83 | 293.21 | 283.39 | 307.64 | 345.21 |
| 2. | LT.C.<br>(among top 20 houses during 1983 and 1984) | 207.15 | 238.84 | 355.71 | 393.15 | 416.39 |

**Proposal to set up Carbide Plant in  
Rairangpur, Orissa**

4660. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a carbide plant in the Rairangpur industrial area of Orissa;

(b) if so, the cost of that plant;

(c) whether Calcium carbide will be produced in that plant;

(d) if so, the capacity of that plant; and

(e) the expected time by which that plant is expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (e). Government have no proposal to set up a Calcium Carbide plant in the Rairangpur industrial area of Orissa. However, M/s. Indian Carbide and Chemicals Limited are setting up a Calcium Carbide plant in Tehsil Rairangpur, Orissa, in a joint sector, with M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited, a Government of Orissa Undertaking, with an annual capacity of 14,850 tonnes. As per available information, the project outlay of the unit is estimated at Rs. 1152 lakhs and the unit is likely to come into commercial production by March, 1988.

**Direct Telegraph Office in Ashok Vihar  
Post Office, Delhi.**

4661. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the area served by the Ashok Vihar Head Post Office, Delhi-52

there is no direct telegraph office;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up a direct telegraph office in this area; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Ashok Vihar Head Post Office is a combined Post and Telegraph office and telegrams can be booked in this office. Telegrams are however delivered in this area from the Departmental Telegraph office at Subzi Mandi.

(b) No Sir, there is no proposal to open a separate Departmental Telegraph Office (DTO) in this area.

(c) The traffic is too low and does not justify opening a separate Telegraph office.

**Improvement in quality of coal at mines**

4662. SHRI DINES GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of growing deterioration in quality of coal, especially increasing ratio of ash, supplied to cement industry;

(b) the steps being taken and proposed to be taken to improve the quality at mines, before despatches;

(c) whether the cement industry has asked for undertaking to check ash content and to incorporate penalty clause;

(d) whether at the Energy Audit Seminar organised by BICP, expert opinion was that cement industry could effect 5 to 10 per cent economy in fuel consumption if supply of better coal was ensured; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement

the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Price at Energy Semirar held in May, 1987?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) and (b). With exhaustion of better quality coal in the country, the supply of high ash content of coal is inevitable because of inherent ash content in Indian coals. Collieries, are, however resorting the extensive picking of extraneous material like shale, stone etc. Coal Handling Plants are also being set up. At present around 60% of the coal passes through coal handling plants. Any amount of picking by mechanical or manual means can not however reduce the inherent ash in coal.

(c) Coal supply to cement industry is by and large controlled by agreements which regulate payment terms on the basis of joint sampling results.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Requirement of cement industry has to be met within the overall availability of better grades of coal. Some of the cement plants are using special low volatile (SLV) coal and some are in a position to obtain better quality of coal through imports if they find it economical.

**Electronic Telephone Exchange at Sainthia in Birbhum District, West Bengal**

4663. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Electronic Telephone Exchange has been installed at Sainthia in the district of Birbhum West Bengal replacing the manual one;

(b) if so, whether they have been absorbed and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if so, whether they have been absorbed and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what are the additional benefits of this system?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):** (a) Yes. Sir,

An Electronic telephone Exchange in replacement of manual exchange at Sainthia has been commissioned on 14-11-1987.

(b) only 7 Telephone operators have been rendered surplus.

(c) Yes. Sir They have been absorbed in Berhampur Telcom. Divan. against existing vacancies.

(d) These benefits of this system are:-

1. Trouble free and efficient automatic switching system.
2. S.T.D. facility to subscribers.
3. Facility for automatic transit switching of Calls.

**Use of pencillin-G 1st Crystals for Production of 6-APA.**

4664. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any certification to the effect that two units can not use Pencilling G 1st crystals for production of 6-APA has been issued by the Department of Chemicals during the last two years to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the

reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The present policy of the Government is, not to allow units using Penicillin 'G' in the past, to shift to Penicillin V for the manufacture of 6-APA.

#### **Restriction on Manufacture of Non-Appendix items by MRTP/FERA**

4665. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy laid down for broad-banding of industries;

(b) the restrictions placed for manufacture of on-appendix-I items by MRTP/FERA Companies;

(c) whether non-MRTP/FERA Companies are manufacturing non-appendix-I items with foreign technical know-how involving huge outflow of foreign exchange;

(d) whether there are MRTP Companies who have developed non-appendix-I items with indigenous R&D; and

(e) if so, the reasons why they are not allowed to manufacture such items to save foreign exchange for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) The policy regarding broad-banding of industries is laid down in the Press Note No. 15 (1985 Series) copies of which were supplied to Parliament Library.

(b) The facility of broad-bading has not

been extended to MRTP/FERA Companies for non-Appendix-I items. The capacity of a unit already engaged in a non-Appendix-I activity is pegged to the level of capacity already covered by the existing licence for such non-Appendix-I item(s).

(c) According to the current policy, non-MRTP/FERA companies are free to set up capacities in non-Appendix-I industries also and a number of undertakings are engaged in such activities with or without foreign collaboration.

(d) and (e). The possibility of MRTP companies developing non-Appendix-I items with indigenous R & D cannot be ruled out. Such industrial undertakings have to obtain prior approval of the Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research. Thereafter they can proceed with the research in that direction with the assurance that their application to set up capacity will ordinarily be allowed.

#### **Compensation for Acquisition of Private Land by DESU**

4666. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking pay compensation for the private land acquired by them;

(b) if so, the rate of compensation paid to the owners of land;

(c) whether there is any time-limit for payment of this compensation, if so the details thereof;

(d) whether DESU had acquired some private land in village Gokulpuri, Shahdara in 1972-1980;

(e) whether the compensation for that land has been paid; and

(f) if so, how much and if not the reasons therefor and when it will be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Central Public Undertakings in Bihar**

4667. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of existing Central Public Undertakings in Bihar;

(b) the list of additional projects/units under implementation or consideration other than the coal sector; and

(c) the estimated capital outlay in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member wants to know the names of existing Central Public Sector Undertaking with registered offices in the State of Bihar. A statement showing the names is given below

(b) No new industry in the Central Sector is proposed in the Annual Plans of 1986-87 and 1987-88. However, provisions have been made for several schemes in Seventh Plan for modernization, upgradation of technology etc.

(c) The details of the Seventh Five Year Plan outlay for Central Industrial and Mineral projects in Bihar, including new schemes (other than those under the Department of Coal) are given in the enclosed statement-II.

#### **STATEMENT-I**

*List of the names of Central Public Sector Undertakings with Registered Offices in the State of Bihar as referred to in part (a) Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4667 for 8.12.1987.*

- 
1. Bharat Cooking Coal Limited
  2. Central Coalfields Ltd.
  3. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
  4. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.
  5. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (I) Ltd.
  6. Projects & Development India Ltd.
  7. Bharat Refractories Ltd.
  8. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.
  9. India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.

10. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.
11. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.
12. The Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
13. Engineering Projects India Ltd.

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*Seventh Five Year Plan outlay for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects in Bihar.*

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| Sl.<br>No. | Undertaking/Unit/Scheme                                                             | 7th Five Year Plan<br>(1985-90) Outlay<br>(Rs. in crores) |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2                                                                                   | 3                                                         |
| I.         | DEPARTMENT OF STEEL                                                                 | <u>885.49</u>                                             |
| 1.         | Bokaro Steel Plant                                                                  | <u>774.01</u>                                             |
|            | a. 4 MT Expansion                                                                   | 503.76                                                    |
|            | b. Captive Power Plant                                                              | 20.73                                                     |
|            | c. Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines Expansion                                                | 1.17                                                      |
|            | d. Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project                                                   | 23.89                                                     |
|            | e. Test Coke Oven Complex                                                           | 3.26                                                      |
|            | f. Additions, modifications, replacements & renewals township etc.                  | 60.00                                                     |
|            | g. Other continuing schemes                                                         | 1.20                                                      |
|            | h. Debottlenecking Programme *                                                      | 160.00                                                    |
| 2.         | Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited                                                 | <u>58.49</u>                                              |
|            | a. Chasnala Colliery (Upper Seam) development                                       | 10.73                                                     |
|            | b. Balancing facilities — Chasnala Washery                                          | 22.65                                                     |
|            | c. Power Supply to Ropeway and Colliery                                             | 0.11                                                      |
|            | d. New Schemes (reconstruction of Chasnala Mines * Titpur Colliery etc.) —allocated | 25.00                                                     |

| 1   | 2                                                                         | 3            |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 3.  | <b>Bharat Refractories Limited</b>                                        | <u>40.99</u> |
|     | a. <b>Bandaridah Expansion</b>                                            | 0.99         |
|     | b. <b>Additions, modifications, replacements, renewals, township etc.</b> | 40.00        |
| 4.  | <b>Tenughat Dam Project</b>                                               | 12.00        |
| II. | <b>DEPARTMENT OF MINES</b>                                                | <u>74.94</u> |
|     | <b>Hindustan Copper Limited</b>                                           | 74.94        |
|     | a. <b>Mosabani Mine</b>                                                   | 0.60         |
|     | b. <b>Surda Mine Expansion</b>                                            | 0.50         |
|     | c. <b>Indian Copper Complex Smelter, modernisation, Ghatsila</b>          | 16.00        |
|     | d. <b>Pollution control, telling dam, modernisation*</b>                  | 10.84        |
|     | e. <b>Kendadih Expansion *</b>                                            | 1.00         |
|     | f. <b>Molybdenum Recovery at Raka *</b>                                   | 1.00         |
|     | g. <b>Feasibility Studies (Singhbum) *</b>                                | 3.00         |
|     | h. <b>Capital Mine Development</b>                                        | 10.00        |
|     | i. <b>Replacement and renewals, S &amp; T etc. (allocated)</b>            | 32.00        |
|     | <b>DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS</b>                                          | 203.60       |
| 1.  | <b>Fertilizer Corpn. of India, Sindri</b>                                 | <u>65.09</u> |
|     | a. <b>Coke oven battery and power plant</b>                               | 50.89        |
|     | b. <b>Sindri Rationalisation</b>                                          | 10.00        |
|     | c. <b>Replacement, renewals etc.</b>                                      | 4.20         |
| 2.  | <b>Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Barauni</b>                          | <u>49.78</u> |

| 1  | 2                                                             | 3            |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|    | a. Captive Power Plant                                        | 23.24        |
|    | b. Revamping at Barauni (allocated)                           | 20.00        |
|    | c. Filled bag store, ammonia storage facilities (allocated)   | 1.14         |
|    | d. Replacement, renewals, etc. (allocated)                    | 5.40         |
| 3. | Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., Amjhore                  | 41.40        |
|    | a. Mining Project                                             | 0.10         |
|    | b. Sulphuric acid/SSP plant rehabilitation                    | 40.30        |
|    | c. S & T allocated                                            | 31.00        |
| 4. | Projects & Development India Limited, Sindri                  | <u>30.58</u> |
|    | a. Catalyst Modernisation                                     | 14.90        |
|    | b. Continuing schemes (including computer)                    | 13.28        |
|    | c. S & T                                                      | 2.40         |
| 5. | Grant to Project Development India Limited for R & D (Sindri) | 13.75        |
| 6. | Grant under Indo-EEC Fertilizer Division Programme            | 3.00         |
|    | DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES                              | 62.00        |
| 1. | Bharat Wagon & Engineering Ltd., Mokamih                      | 7.00         |
| 2. | Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. Ranchi                     | 55.00        |
|    | a. Continuing Schemes                                         | 14.46        |
|    | b. Replacement Renewals, Township & R & D                     | 9.86         |
|    | c. New Schemes * (Technology updating, crankshaft project)    | 30.68        |
|    | DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY<br>(Industry and Mineral Scheme)  | <u>89.60</u> |

| 1  | 2                                                                                                                                                                                   | 3            |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Uranium Corporation of India Limited                                                                                                                                                | <u>88.15</u> |
|    | a. Mine, Narwapahar                                                                                                                                                                 | 35.60        |
|    | b. Mine & Mill, Turamdih                                                                                                                                                            | 40.19        |
|    | c. Other continuing schemes (By-product recovery plant, Treatment of Copper Trailings at Mosabani, Mill expansion and mine development at Jaduguda, Housing facilities at Jaduguda) | 11.86        |
|    | d. New Mines at Turamidih *                                                                                                                                                         | 0.50         |
| 2. | Atomic Mineral Devision (Exploratory Mine Development)                                                                                                                              | 1.45         |
|    | MINISTRY OF COMMERCE                                                                                                                                                                | 12.00        |
|    | Mica Trading Corporation (Various schemes)                                                                                                                                          | 12.00        |

#### New Schemes

#### Setting up of Telephone Exchange at Chandipur District Midnapore (W.B.)

4668. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up a telephone exchange at Chandipur (Nandigram Block II) of Midnapore District, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 25 lines small Automatic Exchange planned at Chandipur could not be commissioned as power supply to this

village was not available. The power supply has been made available recently and the exchange is programmed for commissioning by March, 1988.

#### Addition and Alteration in Various Telephone Exchange and Post Office Buildings in Gujarat Circle

4669. SHRI U. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether renovation, additions and alterations have been done in various telephone exchanges and offices as well as in various Post Office Buildings and new buildings have also been constructed under Baroda, Surat, Valsad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Amreli divisions and zones in Gujarat circle;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much amount was spent on each one during the last three years; and  
(d) what were the actual plans and estimates therefor?

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE                      The detailed regarding Post Office buildings are as given below:

(A) Renovations, Additions and Alterations to the buildings.

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the Post Office</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>Amount spent (Rupees)</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| i)             | Amreli Head Post Office        | 1984-85     | Rs. 79821                    |
| ii)            | Talaja Post Office             | 1985-86     | Rs. 53323                    |
| iii)           | Wankaner Post Office           | 1985-86     | Rs. 12499                    |
| iv)            | Dhasa Junction Post Office     | 1985-86     | Rs. 15994                    |
| v)             | Vallabhipur Post Office        | 1985-86     | Rs. 38057                    |
| vi)            | Sayan Post Office              | 1986-87     | Rs. 79400                    |

(B) New buildings constructed:

| <i>Sl. No.</i><br>1 | <i>Name of the Post Office</i><br>2 | <i>Year</i><br>3 | <i>Amount spent (Rupees)</i><br>4 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| i)                  | Udwada Post Office                  | 1984-85          | Rs. 977237                        |
| ii)                 | Umargam Post Office                 | 1984-85          | Rs. 687678                        |
| iii)                | Gadhda Sn Post Office               | 1984-85          | Rs. 715013                        |
| iv)                 | Gandevi Post Office                 | 1985-86          | Rs. 762717                        |

| 1   | 2                          | 3       | 4            |
|-----|----------------------------|---------|--------------|
| v)  | Rajkot<br>Head Post Office | 1986-87 | Rs. 11515136 |
| vi) | Kunkavav<br>Post Office    | 1986-87 | Rs. 890806   |

(d) The actual plans and estimates for the new buildings constructed during the last three years are as given below:

| Sl.  | Name of the Post Office | Amount<br>(Rupees) |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| i)   | Udwada Post Office      | Rs. 81700          |
| ii)  | Umargam Post Office     | Rs. 700650         |
| iii) | Gadhada SN Post Office  | Rs. 784250         |
| iv)  | Gandevi Post Office     | Rs. 533900         |
| v)   | Rajkot Head Post Office | Rs. 11312780       |
| vi)  | Kunkavav Post Office    | Rs. 757575         |

TELECOM: (a) to (d). The information is being collected and the same will be placed the onTable of the House soon.

#### **Rural Electrification through Solar Photovoltaics**

4670. DR. (MRS ) T. KALPANA DEVI:  
Will the Minister of E<sup>l</sup> ERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a programme of rural electrification through solar photovoltaics;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) total number of villages, State-wise electrified under the programme during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(d) total number of villages, State-wise to be electrified during the remaining period 1987-88; and

(e) total number of villages, State-wise to be electrified during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has undertaken a programme for the installation of solar photovoltaic systems in villages in various States. Among the photovoltaic systems are street lighting units, community lighting systems, community

television sets, domestic lighting units, water pumping systems for drinking water supply and irrigation, etc. Most of the systems are being installed in unelectrified villages and hamlets and are thus contributing to initial electrification of these villages. The programme is being implemented mainly through the Rural Electrification Corporation and State Electricity Boards. In some States, the State Renewable Development Agen-

cies are also participating in these activities.

(c) and (d). The information is given in the Annexure.

(e) The number of villages to be covered during 1988-89 and 1989-90 will depend upon the availability of funds for this programme. The annual Plans for these years have not yet been finalised.

### STATEMENT

*Number of Villages/Hamlets Electrified during 1986-87 and 1987-88 through Solar Photovoltaic Systems under REC Schemes*

| Sl. No. | State            | Village electrified during 1986-87 | Villages electrified during 1987-88 upto Oct., 1987 (Provisional) | Balance to be electrified during the remaining period 1987-88 |
|---------|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                | 3                                  | 4                                                                 | 5                                                             |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh   | 198                                | 699                                                               | 400                                                           |
| 2.      | Assam            | -                                  | 3                                                                 | 17                                                            |
| 3.      | Bihar            | -                                  | -                                                                 | 100                                                           |
| 4.      | Gujarat          | 8                                  | 116                                                               | -                                                             |
| 5.      | Himachal Pradesh | 56                                 | 33                                                                | 77                                                            |
| 6.      | Karnataka        | 16                                 | 29                                                                | -                                                             |
| 7.      | Kerala           | -                                  | 2                                                                 | -                                                             |
| 8.      | Madhya Pradesh   | 13                                 | 13                                                                | 287                                                           |
| 9.      | Maharashtra      | 117                                | 54                                                                | 225                                                           |
| 10.     | Manipur          | 1                                  | -                                                                 | -                                                             |
| 11.     | Meghalaya        | -                                  | -                                                                 | 3                                                             |
| 12.     | Nagaland         | -                                  | 3                                                                 | 3                                                             |
| 13.     | Orissa           | 8                                  | 54                                                                | 96                                                            |

| 1                 | 2   | 3 | 4    | 5    |
|-------------------|-----|---|------|------|
| 14. *Rajasthan    | 311 |   | 45   | -    |
| 15. Sikkim        | 5   |   | 6    | -    |
| 16. *Tamil Nadu   | 86  |   | -    | 50   |
| 17. Tripura       | -   |   | -    | 9    |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | 1   |   | -    | 100  |
| 19. West Bengal   | 1   |   | 23   | 238  |
| Total             | 821 |   | 1080 | 1605 |

\* Through State Energy Development Agency REC=Rural Electrification Corporation.

#### Manufacture of Anti-TB Drugs

4671. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to a multinational drug company or companies to manufacture 80 tonnes of INH and 110 tonnes PAS, two types of anti-TB drugs, every year;

(b) if so, the actual production during the last five years against the required limit; and

(c) if there has been shortfall in production, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government against such company or companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). M/s. Pfizer has been licensed to produce 80 MT of INH and 110 MT of PAS and its Salts. Production of these drugs during the last five years is given below:-

| Name of drug         | Production (Tonnes) |       |       |       |       |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                      | 82-83               | 83-84 | 84-85 | 85-86 | 86-87 |
| 1. INH               | 72.92               | 56.56 | 80.01 | 71.74 | 97.82 |
| 2. PAS and its Salts | 12.60               | 3.67  | 8.52  | -     | -     |

(c) The production of any product depends on its demand and corporate plans of the company. There is no provision under the law to proceed against a company for not

producing a drug or for producing less than the licensed capacity. However, later generation substitutes for these products are available now.

**Disposal of Land by Bombay Dyeing**

4672. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAM MURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Bombay Dyeing has been systematically stripping the company of its valuable land since 1968 and transferring the same to co-operative societies;

(b) if so, what has been the total land area so far disposed of by the management since 1968;

(c) which are the parties benefited from such sale; and

(d) who are the member of the co-operatives which bought land from the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A statement furnished by Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. showing date of sale, description of land disposed of, area of land, rate and consideration, book value and to whom sold is annexed.

(d) The company has intimated that the names of members of the Co-operative societies, which bought land from the company are not available with it.

## STATEMENT

| Date of Sale  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                | Area                             | Rate & Consideration                                                                                                                                                                       | Book Value      | To whom Sold                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1             | 2                                                                                                                                                                                          | 3                                | 4                                                                                                                                                                                          | 5               | 6                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1. March 1969 | Sub-Plot No. 6 of final Plot No. 1216 of town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. IV (Mahim Area)                                                                                             | 2,087 sq.mts.<br>(2,496sq. yds.) | @ Rs. 235/- per sq. yard + reimbursement of betterment charges @ Rs. 4.50 per sq. yard. Total consideration: Rs. 5,86,560/-.                                                               | Rs. 11,742/-.   | Bank Officers Co-op. Housing Society Ltd.                                                                                                              |
| 2. 8-9-1969   | Final Plot No. 1286 of Town Planning Scheme Bombay City No. IV (Mahim Area), at Dye Works.                                                                                                 | 2,912 sq. yds.                   | @ Rs. 275/- per sq. yard except for a strip of about 140 sq.yards for roadway @ Rs. 137.50 per sq. yd. and betterment charges @Rs. 5.00 per sq. yard. Total consideration: Rs. 7,81,275/-. | Rs. 15,807/-.   | Deeplaxmi Co-op. Housing Society Ltd.                                                                                                                  |
| 3. 20-7-1970  | Sub-Plot No. 11 and 12 of Final Plot No. 1216. sub-plot No. 11 and 12 amalgamated and subdivided into 8 buildable plots 3 recreational spaces and a plot for internal access road in 1971. | 14,200 sq. yds.                  | @ Rs. 2699/- per sq. yard + betterment charges @ Rs. 5.00 per sq. yard. Total consideration: Rs. 38,19,800/-.                                                                              | Rs. 1,60,758/-. | M/s. R.L.N. Vijayanagar and Guru prakash. N. Mudur, Promoters of Co-operative Housing Society. Flat No. 103/4. Sundaram, Sion Circle, Bombay- 400 022. |

| 1              | 2                                                                                  | 3                                         | 4                                                                                                          | 5             | 6                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. 26-10-1972. | Sub-Plot No. 8 of final plot No. 1216 T.P.S. Bombay City No. IV, Mahim.            | 5,099 sq. mtrs.                           | @ Rs. 310/-per sq. yard + Rs. 5 per sq. yd. as betterment charges.                                         | Rs. 38,917/-. | Textile Association (Bombay Branch) Textile H-Tech. Co.-op. Hsg. Society.                                                                    |
|                | Sub-Plot No. 9 of final plot No. 1216 T.P.S. Bombay City No. IV, Mahim.            | 4,671 sq. mtrs.<br><u>9,770 sq. mtrs.</u> | Total consideration rs. 36, 23,280/-. (18,91,00 + 17,32,280) Betterment charges Rs. 88,440/-.              | Rs. 35,650/-  | Technocrat Co-op. Society. 79, Annie Besant Road, Bombay-400018.                                                                             |
| 5. 21-9-1972.  | Sub- Plot No.3, 3A of final Plot No. 1216 of Dye works land.                       | 3,115 sq. mtrs.                           | @ Rs. 306/-per sq. yd. + Rs. 5/- per sq. yard as betterment charges. Total consideration: Rs. 11,39,850/-. | Rs. 23,765/-. | M/S. Bhaishankar Kanga & Girdharilal on behalf of their client Mr. Chandru Raheja Prabhadevi. Unique Industrial Premise Co-op. Hsg. Society. |
| 6. 16-7-1975   | Sub-Plot No. 1 of final Plot No. 1216 T.P.S. Bombay City No. IV, Mahim.            | 7,730 sq. mtrs.                           | @ Rs. 350/-per sq.yd. + Rs. 5/- per sq. yard as betterment charges. Total consideration: Rs. 32,34,000/-.  | Rs. 50,831/-. | M/s. Guruprakash N. Mudur on behalf of their client Prathamesh Co-op. Hsg. Society.                                                          |
| 7. 21-2-1978   | Sub-Plot No. 5 of final Plot No. 1216, Bombay City No. IV, Mahim Area, Prabhadevi. | 15,766 sq. mtrs.                          | Total consideration: Rs. 1,01,91,375/-.                                                                    | Rs. 98,021/-. | Twin Towers Co-op. Hsg. Society.                                                                                                             |

**Review of Mini Steel Industry**

**4673. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public financial institutions have decided to follow a cautious policy in extending the systems to new mini-steel plants;

(b) if so, whether a review of the mini-steel industry has been made by the Industrial Bank of India recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Financial Institutions have been considering applications for financial assistance from Mini Steel Plants on a selective basis. The considerations, inter alia, include specification of a minimum capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum, incorporation of recent developments in electric arc furnace steel making and continuous feeding of sponge iron (substitute for scrap) upto 70%. The main objective being adoption of modern and appropriate technology with a view to improving productivity, saving electrical energy, conservation of scarce raw-material (scrap); reduction in cost and production of diversified grades of steels.

(b) No specific industry study on Mini Steel has been made by IDBI.

(c) Does not arise.

**Blocking of Installation Capacity by Industrial Houses**

**4674. SHRI VISHNU MODI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in Hindustan Times of 21 October 1987 under the caption "making a fast buck through letters of intent";

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to curb this tendency of blocking the installation capacity by the various industrial houses?

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

(b) and (c). Implementation of letters of intent are monitored by the administrative Ministries and validity of the letters of intent area extended by them only after satisfying that the parties have taken appropriate steps towards implementation of the letters of intent. It has also been prescribed that generally letters of intent can be extended only upto a period of five years after which the letters of intent will be treated as lapsed.

**Industrial sickness in Karnataka**

**4675. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:**  
**SHRI S.M. GURADDI:**  
**SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial sickness in Karnataka State has been increasing rapidly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken or proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve

Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the data available from RBI, the number of sick units in the State of Karnataka since December, 1984 to June, 1986 are as under:-

| <i>Period Ending</i> | <i>No. of large sick units</i> | <i>No. of sick SSI units</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| December, 1984       | 31                             | 6234                         |
| December, 1985       | 33                             | 5705                         |
| June, 1986           | 36                             | 4862                         |

(b) A number of causes, both internal and external, such as mismanagement, diversion of funds, faulty planning at the initial stage, technological obsolescence, market recession, shortage of power and raw materials, industrial relations etc. are responsible for industrial sickness.

(c) To revive the sick industrial units in the country, the Govt. have taken various steps. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the bank for strengthening the monitoring system and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time. The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units on merits of each case. In addition, Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely, "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985" which provides for setting up of a quasi-judicial body designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner. The BIFR has become operational with effect from 15th May, 1987.

Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI, both in the large and small scale sectors.

#### **Recruitment of Manpower at Uri-Hydel Project in Kashmir**

4676. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the manpower requirement, category-wise, for the Uri Hydel Project in Kashmir, the work on which has already been initiated; and

(b) the manner in which the recruitment of manpower is proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The category-wise manpower requirement of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) for 1987-88 for Uri-Hydro-electric Project is given in the statement below.

(b) Against the requirement of 86 employees in the regular establishment, 70 are already in position. The vacant posts in the regular establishment are being filled by posting of cadre employees of National Hydro-electric Power Corporation and by taking persons on deputation from the Government of J & K.

Against the requirement of 150 employees in the work charged category, 58 are already in position. The balance requirement is being met by transferring NHPC employees from Salal and Dulhasti Projects in J & K. Wherever the required categories of work-charged employees are not available from these projects, local recruitment would be made from the candidates sponsored by the local employment exchange.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Manpower requirement for Uri Project during 1987-88*

| <i>S. No.</i> | <i>Category of post</i> | <i>No. of posts</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1             | 2                       | 3                   |
| 1.            | Chief Engineer          | 1                   |
| 2.            | Manager                 |                     |
|               | Civil                   | 2                   |
|               | Electrical              | 1                   |
| 3.            | Dy. Manager             |                     |
|               | Civil                   | 1                   |
|               | F & A                   | 1                   |
| 4.            | Asstt. Manager          |                     |
|               | Civil                   | 4                   |
|               | Electrical              | 1                   |
|               | Mechanical              | 1                   |
|               | P & A                   | 1                   |
| 5.            | Engineer/A.E.           |                     |
|               | Civil                   | 10                  |

| 1   | 2                     | 3   |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|
|     | Electrical            | 3   |
|     | Mechanical            | 2   |
| 6.  | Accounts Officer      | 2   |
| 7.  | Personnel Officer     | 1   |
| 8.  | Medical Officer       | 1   |
| 9.  | JE Gr. VII            |     |
|     | Civil                 | 16  |
|     | Electrical            | 1   |
|     | Mechanical            | 2   |
| 10. | Sr. Acctt. Gr. VII    | 4   |
| 11. | P.S. Gr. I            | 1   |
| 12. | Steno Gr. VII         | 5   |
| 13. | Asstt. Gr. VII/III    | 15  |
| 14. | D/Man Gr. III/Tracer  | 4   |
| 15. | Compounder/Pharmacist | 2   |
| 16. | Operator (Machines)   | 1   |
|     |                       | 86  |
|     | Work Charged Staff    | 150 |
|     | Grand Total           | 236 |

#### Central Investment Subsidy for Khand-sari Industry

4677. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khand-sari Industry is eligible under Central Investment Subsidy scheme; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b). Does not arise.

**Unclaimed Deposits with Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.**

4678. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the advertisement of 7 September, 1987 in the Indian Express (Madras) asking for deposits from the public for Indian Express newspapers (Bombay) Private Limited there is a mention of "Unclaimed Deposits" stated to be still retained by the company; and

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired about these unclaimed deposits lying with the company and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). In the advertisement inviting deposits from the public by Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd. published in Madras edition of Indian Express dated 8th September, 1987, it is stated that 'The company has no overdue or outstanding deposits as on date of advertisement except unclaimed deposits.' The Registrar of Companies, Bombay, has been asked to look into the matter.

[Translation]

**Complaints against Kerosene, LPC/ Diesel Dealers in Bihar**

4679. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from district administration regarding the irregularities being committed by kerosene oil, gas and diesel agencies in various parts of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of complaints received by the officers of oil corporations in Patna and Calcutta during the period from January, 1986 to October, 1987;

(c) the main points of these complaints and the action taken so far in this regard; and

(d) whether the local administration has detected any serious irregularities committed by two firms of Gopalganj and Sasamua and if so, the action taken so far to check these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (c). Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) had received one complaint each against their LPG Agency and Kerosene Agency respectively from the concerned District Administration during the period from January, 1986 to October, 1987. While the complaint against IOC's LPG Distributor M/s. Pariwar Gas Service, Gaya was about poor customer service, non-availability of stock and irregular opening of show-room, that against BPC's kerosene dealer, namely Patna Kerosene Agency, Patna, was about stock variation.

As on investigation it was found that the service rendered by M/s. Pariwar Gas Service was far from satisfactory, a warning had been issued to this distributor by IOC. As regards BPC's dealer, the District authorities had suspended the licence which was subsequently restored on the 30th October, 1986.

(d) The District authorities detected variations in stocks only in respect of IOC's kerosene/LDO dealer M/s. Sochram Vishwanath at Gopalganj and suspended the licence. IOC too suspended the supplies to the dealer from 8.7.87, which were restored on 3.8.87 on the basis of stay order issued by the Patna High Court.

[English]

### **Setting up of Industrial Units in Backward Areas**

4680. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the application for installation/expansion of units in States where there are on 'no-industry districts';

(b) the number of application received, approved, rejected and pending clearance since the concept of 'A' category backward districts was introduced; and

(c) the action taken on the expansion of existing industrial units installed in backward areas where 'A' Category backward districts concept has not been introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (c). With a view to removing regional imbalance in industrial development, a number of districts have been identified as centrally backward and classified under three categories, namely, 'A', 'B' and 'C' and Government have been extending a number of concessions and facilities for industries to be established in such backward districts. Applications for industrial licences received for locating new units or expansion of existing units in States where there are no Category 'A' or "No Industry districts" are processed

on merits as per policy in force for the industry concerned, preference being given to 'B' Category or "C" Category districts.

(b) During the years 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (as on 30.11.87) 11455 Industrial Licence applications under the provision of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 were received, of which 4457 approvals and 6399 rejections/disposals were issued; while 599 applications are at various stages of processing.

### **Vanaspati Production by Shri Saibaba Vanaspati Co-operative Society, Nagpur**

4681. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether soyabean growers have applied for permission to produce vanaspati through Shri Saibaba Vanaspati Cooperative Society, Nagpur, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government had taken a decision to allow vegetable production on priority basis for co-operatives only and not to the private/entrepreneurs; and

(d) the total production of vanaspati in the country and the production in Maharashtra at present?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Shri Saibaba Vanaspati Cooperative Society, Nagpur applied for grant of licence for manufacture of vanaspati. The application was rejected on account of capacity constraint.

(c) As regards licencing of vanaspati units first preference is given to applications

from Cooperatives of oilseed growers, agro-industries, ex-servicemen/Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes cooperatives.

(d) The production of vanaspati in the country and in Maharashtra in the oil-year 1986-87 has been 9,29,240 M.T. and 1,40,620 M.T. respectively.

**Violation of Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950**

4682. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the violations of the 'The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950' are not considered as cognisable offences according to the existing legal provisions;

(b) if so, whether as a result of these violations not being cognisable offences, many offences go unnoticed and unpunished; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to move for necessary amendments in the law to make such offences cognisable and make the punishment for these offences more stringent?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

**Economic Viability of Tehri Dam**

4683. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tehri dam project is not economically viable;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted an inquiry into this matter;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir. The Tehri Dam Project has been techno-economically approved.

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

**Availability of Life Saving and other Essential Medicines**

4684. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the position of availability of life saving and other essential medicines in the local market has changed after the issue of new Drug (Prices Control) Order recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). To the extent informa-

tion is available, in general, life saving and essential medicines are adequately available in the country. With the new measures announced in December, 1986, it is expected that production of these will go up.

[English]

### **Price Decontrol of Vitamin A Preparations**

4685. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preparations based on Vitamin A are very costly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry has recommended for price decontrol of Vitamin A; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) All single ingredient Vitamin formulations have been exempted from price control under DPCO, 1987 as per recommendations of the Kelkar Committee.

(b) and (c). The Kelkar Committee had recommended that all Vitamins, only when used in combinations in formulations, should come under category II of price control. Keeping this recommendation in view, all Vitamins as bulk drugs including Vitamin A have been exempted from price control.

[Translation]

### **Installation of Power Units in Madhya Pradesh**

4686. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:  
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board has sent a revised feasibility report for the installation of two units of 500 MW each in lieu of B.H.E.L. units of 210 MW each at the places where roads, railway sidings and reservoir have already been constructed;

(b) whether Government have given the approval and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the likely time by which the proposed sanction to these units will be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

### **Requirement of Energy**

4687. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed plan drawn out by Government to meet the country's energy requirement by 2000 in power and coal sectors;

(b) the sector-wise estimated allocation likely to be made for the purpose; and

(c) the year-wise target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan to augment the production of coal and electricity and the amount likely to be spent for the purpose?

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

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTGI): (a) and (b). According to the Power Plan (1985-2000) prepared by the Centre Electricity Authority, a capacity addition of 110000 MW is envisaged during the period 1990-2000 involving an estimated cost of Rs. 200,000 crores. As per the Seventh Plan document of the Planning Commission, the production requirement of coal by 2000 A.D. is expected to be 417 million tonnes. The Eighth and Ninth Plans are yet to be finalised and as such the exact allocations required are not known.

(c) The Seventh Plan document has fixed the targets for Seventh Plan as a whole and no year-wise targets have been mentioned. In the Power Sector, a capacity addition of 22245 MW has been fixed for the Seventh Plan and the total outlay approved was Rs. 34273.46 crores. The coal production in the terminal year of the Seventh Plan is estimated to be 226 metric tonnes and the total outlay approved for the Coal Sector in the Central Plan was Rs. 7400.58 crores.

#### **Protection to Small and Cottage Industries in Andhra Pradesh**

4688. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to provide protection to small and cottage industries in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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 responsibility for development of village and small industries including cottage industries rests with the State Governments under the constitution. However, the Central Government provides various forms of support for promotion, development and protection of these industries, to the state

governments including Andhra Pradesh. The policy and other measures taken by the Central Government include provision of suitable outlays under the Five Year Plans on annual basis for creation of infrastructural facilities in the States for supply of essential inputs, credit, technical assistance and marketing of finished products. Besides, certain lines are reserved for production exclusively in the small industries sector and various fiscal and financial concessions are also extended. A price preference scheme for purchase of stores for the government departments and public enterprises is also under the implementation. An on-going centrally sponsored scheme for setting up of District Industries Centres to provide assistance to the village and small industries sector under one roof is under implementation during the Seventh Plan also. Financial assistance of Rs. 91 lakhs and Rs. 83 lakhs has been extended under the centrally sponsored scheme for district industries centres to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. A provision of Rs. 93.60 crores exists in the Seventh Plan for development of village and small scale industries in Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Indo-Korean Collaboration**

4689. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the Indo-Korean collaboration projects which have been approved for implementation during 1987;

(b) whether it includes Hundai Project in Paradeep; and

(c) the total investment in each of these projects and estimated period when these projects are to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): a) and (b). A statement showing the details of foreign collaboration proposals approved with Korean firms during the period January-August, 87 is enclosed.

(c) As per the applications, the project

investment involved in the proposals is Rs. 14,943.60 lakhs. Follow-up of the approvals and monitoring the implementation thereof is the responsibility of the Administrative Ministries. No Centralised information regarding the number of projects completed is available in Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

### STATEMENT

*List showing the details of foreign collaboration proposals approved with Korean firms during the period Jan.-Aug., 1987*

| <i>So.No.</i> | <i>Indian firm</i>                            | <i>Foreign Collaborator</i>               | <i>Item</i>                                |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1             | Khandelwal Herrmann Electronics Ltd., Bombay. | Goldstar Co. Ltd., South Korea            | Deflection Yokes and Fly-back transformers |
| 2.            | Hi-Tech. Resistors (P) Ltd , Bombay           | Samsung Co, Ltd., South Korea             | Wire Wound Resistors                       |
| 3.            | The Baroda Rayon Corpn. Ltd., N. Delhi.       | Samsung Co, Ltd., South Korea             | Polyster Filament Yarn                     |
| 4.            | Himachal Wireles Ltd. Shimla.                 | Goldstar Electronics Co. Ltd. South Korea | Cordless Telephone                         |
| 5.            | Kesari Singh, Madras                          | Hong Duk Song, South Korea                | Western Style & Oriental Monuments etc.    |
| 6.            | Maheshwari Nectors Ltd., Jaipur               | Dr. Chung's Food Co. Ltd., South Korea    | Soyamilk & Fruit juice                     |
| 7.            | O. Swaminathan Reddy, Hyderabad.              | Han Back Corpn., South Korea              | Stainless Steel vacuum Flasks.             |

#### Stock Limit on Rice and Wheat

4690. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:  
DR. V. VENKATESH:  
SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reimpose stock limits on rice and wheat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the price line will be maintained and hoarding and profiteering checked by this provisions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). On account of the unprecedented drought in the country, the Central Government has advised the State wherever and to the extent necessary.

(c) The imposition of stock-limits goes a long way in checking profiteering and hoarding and in ensuring availability in the market which plays a role in containing prices.

#### **Use of Satellites by Public Sector Undertakings**

4691. SHRI SHIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Public Sector Undertakings have been using satellite network for communication;

(b) whether some more Public Sector Undertakings have also planned to extend their communication network through INSAT—(I) B; and

(c) if so, the details of the Public Undertakings that have taken steps to use satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. These are:

- i) Oil and Natural Gas Commission
- ii) National Fertilizers Ltd., and
- iii) Indian Telephone Industries.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 1. For the following Public Sector

Undertakings the schemes have been finalised and are under execution:

- i) Press Trust of India.
- ii) Coal India Ltd. Phase—I,
- iii) National Thermal Power Corpn.,
- iv) Oil & Natural Gas Commission (Hazira Earth Station.)
- v) Gas Authority of India Ltd.,

2. The proposals received from the following undertakings for the use of Satellite based services have been found feasible and firm demand received for execution.

- i) Coal India Ltd. Phase—II
- ii) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.

3. The proposals received from the following Undertakings for the use of Satellite based services have been found feasible and are under the consideration of these Undertakings. Firm demands from them are still to be received.

- i) Oil India Ltd.
- ii) National Airport Authority.
- iii) Oil & Natural Gas Commission Data Network.
- iv) Indian Telephone Industries (Phase—II).
- v) Indian Oil Corporation.

4. Feasibility studies are in progress in respect of M/s Computer Maintenance Corporation.

**Telephone Facility to Retired Government Officers**

4692. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government officers who retire from Government service and were drawing a salary of Rs. 1600/- (old scale) are eligible for telephone under Non-OYT-SS category by Bangalore telephone;

(b) when this salary limit was fixed;

(c) whether the retired officers of autonomous bodies like universities, national technical institutions are also eligible to register under the above category; and

(d) if not, whether Government will enhance the salary limit and also extend this facility to retired university teachers and other scientists of national, technical and scientific institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir, Government officers who retire from Government service and were drawing a basic pay of Rs. 1600/- (including special pay and officiating pay) or more in the old scale for a period of one year to retirement are eligible for registration under Non-OYT-SS category.

(b) The Minimum pay limit of Rs. 1600/- was fixed with effect from 23.7.1974.

(c) Director General of Research Councils such as Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research etc., Directors of National Laboratories and Vice-Chancellors of the Universities only are eligible for registration under Non-OYT-SS category on retirement.

(d) The minimum pay of Rs. 1600/- prescribed has been enhanced to Rs. 3700/- after the revision of pay scales based on the recommendations of the IV pay Commission. There is no proposal to include any more groups for eligibility for registration under Non-OYT-SS category.

**Closure of Balu Lines by Swang Colliery of C.C.L.**

4693. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swang Colliery of Central Coalfields Limited has closed several Balu lines;

(b) whether several articles such as cement and other stores have been missing from godowns;

(c) whether several employees are paid overtime without having enough work;

(d) whether the workers union has made complaints to Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Sand gathering plant in line (Balu line) at Sawang Colliery had to be closed for opening a new Sawang Open-cast Project.

(b) No, Sir. Cement and other stores are issued only from stores (godowns) after following proper procedure against proper requisition.

(c) No employees are engaged on overtime without work.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Settlement of Accounts between ONGC and Suppliers of Woollen Cloth**

4694. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun and its various suppliers of woollen cloth materials since 1985 have not been settled as yet;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what further action is being proposed to be taken to settle the accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Accounts for the supplies made by M/s Cawnpore Wollen Mills (CWM), Kanpur and M/s OCM, Amritsar are pending finalisation. In case of M/s CWM, the details of supplies made by them to various direct demanding officers and payments received have not been furnished by the company. ONGC has initiated action for obtaining the details from the company for the finalisation of accounts.

As regards, the supplies made by M/s OCM, an amount of Rs. 45,256.05 representing 5% balance payment has been withheld because of the dispute regarding the quality of material supplied by them. Action has been initiated for referring the matter to arbitration.

**Nodal Agencies for Exporters**

4695. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has directed some public undertakings to function as nodal agencies for exporters;

(b) if so, the names of the undertakings that have been asked;

(c) what are their main objectives; and

(d) to what extent these nodal agencies have helped in improvement of exports?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (d). Some undertakings have recently been identified to act as lead agencies in their respective areas of operation to develop an integrated approach to exports and increase its value to the extent possible. Examples are:-Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd. for fertiliser plant equipment, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for power equipment, Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd. for metallurgical machinery and Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd. for steel plant equipment. It is rather early to judge the impact of this arrangement on the overall exports.

**Contracts to M/s WMI Cranes Limited, Bombay**

4696. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies and corporations under the administrative control of his Ministry are still employing M/s. WMI Cranes Limited, Bombay for some contractual job; and

(b) the details of contracts awarded to

this company either singly or jointly and which are still awaiting completion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI

VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The following contract awarded to M/s. WMI Cranes Ltd., Bombay is awaiting completion as on 1.9.1987

| <i>Company</i>                                | <i>For Supply of</i>                                                                               | <i>In collaboration with</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Neyveli<br>Lignite<br>Corporation<br>Limited. | 2 Nos. 20000<br>Tonnes per hour<br>Capacity spreaders<br>for the second mine<br>expansion project. | MAN, FRG.                    |

#### **Facilities of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Villages**

4697. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government contemplate developing 5 per cent of villages in every block as Model Villages and give them all the Non-Conventional Energy Sources as facilities?

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

#### **Import from Foreign Countries for Updating Communication Technology**

4698. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the items and their quantity which are being bought from foreign countries for updating the communication technology in our country;

(b) from which countries these are being imported and their cost; and

(c) whether these items could not be produced in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Decontrol of Drug Prices**

4699. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:  
SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD  
YOGESH:  
SHRI SWAMI PRASAD  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decontrolled the prices of around fifty drugs, which are totally being imported in the country;

(b) if so, whether this step will affect indigenous production; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) A few such drugs have been removed from price control.

(b) and (c). Since these are totally being imported the question of indigenous production does not arise.

**Projects of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.**

4700. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects which are in hand by the Engineering Projects India Ltd. abroad and in the country and the amount of each project and since when; and

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). As on 1st December, 1987, Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., (EPI) have only one on-going project abroad and 35 projects in India for a total value of about Rs. 349 crores. EPI have so far completed work valued at Rs. 150 crores, leaving a balance work of Rs. 199 crores. The required details in respect of these projects are given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

| <i>Sl. No.</i>           | <i>Name of the project</i>                                   | <i>Value in Rs. crores</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Expected dt. of completion</i> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1                        | 2                                                            | 3                          | 4                    | 5                                 |
| <b>OVERSEAS PROJECTS</b> |                                                              |                            |                      |                                   |
| 1.                       | C.M.B.P. (Modification), Baghdad, Iraq.                      | 34.35                      | Aug. 83              | Dec. 87                           |
| <b>HOME PROJECTS</b>     |                                                              |                            |                      |                                   |
| 1.                       | Coal Handling System, Anpara                                 | 30.78                      | Sept. 81             | Dec. 87                           |
| 2.                       | Furnaces for LMMM for VSP, Visakhapatnam (Supply & Erection) | 10.59                      | May 82               | June, 88                          |
| 3.                       | Erection of Bell Annealing Furnaces, Bokaro                  | 4.90                       | Nov. 82              | Dec. 87                           |
| 4.                       | Wire Rod Mill for VSP Vizag (Supply & Erection)              | 4.66                       | June, 85             | Dec. 88                           |
| 5.                       | Conveyor System for Coking Coal Stockyard, Vizag             | 6.34                       | Oct. 83              | March 88                          |
| 6.                       | Conveyor System for Crushing & Screening Plant, Vizag        | 3.95                       | Oct. 83              | Mar. 88                           |
| 7.                       | Paripat Coal Handling Plant                                  | 4.28                       | Feb. 84              | June 88                           |
| 8.                       | FCI Foodgrain Godowns in India                               | 44.28                      | June 84 & Sep. 84    | Dec. 87                           |

| 1   | 2                                                                         | 3     | 4                   | 5                     |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 9.  | Coal Handling Plant, Badarpur                                             | 17.18 | Aug. 84             | Mar. 88               |
| 10. | Modification of Chasnalla Coal Washery                                    | 12.73 | Sept. 84            | Mar. 88               |
| 11. | Erection of Overhead Pipe Works at VSP                                    | 1.97  | Dec. 85             | Mar. 88               |
| 12. | Foodgrain Godowns at Kadru, Ranchi                                        | 0.36  | Feb. 86             | Jan. 88               |
| 13. | Electrical Works at Vizag Steel Plant                                     | 1.55  | Apr. 86             | Dec. 87               |
| 14. | Development of New Tehri Township (U.P.)                                  | 5.00  | May 86              | Under<br>finalisation |
| 15. | Power Wiring Project for Wire Rod Mill, VSP                               | 1.86  | Aug. 86             | Mar. 88               |
| 16. | Rajghat Coal Handling System for DESU, Delhi.                             | 13.87 | Sept. 86            | July 88               |
| 17. | Construction of Residential Units for LIC,<br>Bangalore                   | 7.78  | Oct. 86             | Dec. 88               |
| 18. | Interplant Cabling for Air Separation & Calcining<br>Plant for VSP, Vizag | 0.53  | Oct. 86             | Dec. 87               |
| 19. | Coal Handling System for Kolaghat Thermal<br>Power station                | 33.51 | Oct. 86             | Feb. 89               |
| 20. | Construction of Residential quarters for ICMR, Patna                      | 1.10  | June 86             | Nov. 88               |
| 21. | Construction of Residential Quarters for HPCD,<br>Vizag                   | 3.80  | Nov. 86/<br>Apr. 87 | Mar. 88               |
| 22. | Reheating Furnaces for MMSM & Spares for VSP                              | 15.45 | Nov. 86             | June 90               |
| 23. | Civil Works for Khaparkheda TPS                                           | 4.59  | Dec. 86             | Nov. 89               |
| 24. | Civil Works for Khaparkheda TPS Administrative<br>Bldg. & Anciliaries     | 4.47  | May 87              | June 89               |
| 25. | 800 Bed Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, REWA                             | 7.04  | Jan. 87             | Dec. 90               |
| 26. | Telephone Cable Network & Communication Wiring<br>for VSP                 | 0.65  | Jan. 87             | Oct. 88               |
| 27. | Power & Telecom. Wiring for Admn. Building, VSP                           | 0.99  | Feb. 87             | Apr. 88               |

| 1   | 2                                                     | 3      | 4       | 5       |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 28. | Renovation & Modernization of Chandrapura TPS for DVC | 7.69   | Feb. 87 | Feb. 89 |
| 29. | Supply, Erection & Commissioning of Sand Plant System | 5.21   | Feb. 87 | Mar. 89 |
| 30. | Urban Centres for Water Supply, Bhutan                | 4.50   | Apr. 87 | Dec. 88 |
| 31. | Spares for Bokaro Finishing Lines (1st Lot)           | 1.99   | Mar. 87 | Mar. 88 |
| 32. | Township for Nhava Sheva Port Trust, Bombay           | 42.11  | May 87  | Mar. 89 |
| 33. | Container Freight Station for NSPT, Bombay            | 7.00   | Sep. 87 | Oct. 88 |
| 34. | Spares for Bokaro Finishing Lines (Second Lot)        | 0.93   | June 87 | Mar. 88 |
| 35. | Civil Work for Cement Grinding Unit at Bhatinda       | 0.83   | Oct. 87 | Mar. 89 |
|     |                                                       | 348.92 |         |         |

### **Panaji Telegraph Office Goa**

4701. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panaji Telegraph Office in Goa has been served a quit notice by the Panaji Municipal Council;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether Panaji Telegraph Office has made any alternate arrangements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A notice has been received on

6.10.87 stating that the said building is unsafe and unfit for use, dangerous to the occupants and public in general and it had desired vacation of the building with three months for reconstruction.

(c) The local CTO authorities at Panaji have answered the Municipal Council on 14.10.87 that though the building needs some repairs which can be carried out in a phased manner without disturbing the tenants, it is not unsafe. Further, it has also been brought to the notice of the Municipal Council that the Deptt. had earlier made repeated requests to the Council to carry out the repairs required or to permit the Deptt. to carry out the repairs on their own. The CTO authorities had indicated their inability to vacate the building as no alternative accommodation is immediately available. The above aspects have also been discussed by GMT personally with the Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration, Govt. of Goa. Further communication from the State Gov-

ernment/Municipal Council is awaited.

(d) No alternate arrangement is possible for shifting the telegraph office from the present building as there is no suitable alternate rented/departmental building immediately available for this purpose. Besides housing the CTO, this building is also occupied by a large number of tenants and it is understood that the association of these tenants has also issued a legal notice to the State Government against the eviction notice.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Fruit Processing Capacity and Setting up of Progressing Plant in Kerala**

4702. SHRI K. MOHANDAS:  
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total production of fruits in the country has been estimated;

(b) if so, the percentage thereof being processed at present;

(c) whether Government have any plan to augment the processing capacity substantially in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up a fruit juice processing plant in Kerala during the Seventh Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):  
(a) and (b). Only rough estimates of produc-

tion of fruits in the country are available. On the basis of these estimates, less than 1% of fruits produced are processed at present.

(c) and (d). The installed capacity of the fruit and Vegetable processing industry has grown from 2.75 lakhs tonnes in 1980 to 4.45 lakh tonnes in 1986. The Government has taken the following steps for augmenting the fruit and vegetable processing capacity:-

(i) Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, a public sector undertaking of the Ministry, has taken up processing of fruits and vegetables as one of its activities. Its brand name RASIKA has made fruit drinks popular in the country. The company has set up a fruit processing unit at Bhagalpur in Bihar and is setting up a pineapple processing unit at Silchar in Assam;

(ii) The North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. (NERAMAC) has been set up to undertake procurement, marketing and processing of fruits and vegetables produced in that region. The Corporation has set up a plant at Nalkatta in Tripura for processing of pineapples and oranges;

(iii) The Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation, an undertaking of Bihar State Government, has been given financial assistance by the Ministry for setting up a fruit and Vegetable processing project at Hajipur near Patna. Provision has also been made to render similar assistance to horticulturally endowed States for setting up fruit and vegetable processing units; and

(iv) the fruit and vegetables processing industry has been delicensed with effect from March, 1985. It is no longer necessary to obtain an industrial licence for setting up a fruit and vegetable processing unit unless the unit is proposed to be set up by a MARTP/FERA company or in relaxation of the locational policy of the Government, or

for manufacture of an item reserved for the small scale sector.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Quota of Kerosene to Kerala**

4703. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Kerala Government has requested for more quote of kerosene; and

(b) If so, the steps taken to meet their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, A request from the Govt. of Kerala was received on the 7th October, 1987 for an additional quantity of 5,000 Kls. or 3891 tonnes of kerosene per month, over and above the allocation of 18,272 tonnes per month given for the Monsoon Block comprising the months of July to October, 1987, in view of acute power shortage in the State. This was considered and additional adhoc allocations at the rate of 1,500 tonnes per month for the period from October to December, 1987 tonnes have been given raising the total allocation to 19,772 tonnes for October, 22,172 tonnes per month for November and December, 1987.

#### **Amount Sanctioned to Unemployed Youth Under self-employment Scheme**

4704. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware of the fact that the amount sanctioned to the

unemployed youth under the Self-employment Scheme is inadequate to start any worth-while industrial units and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allow two or more recipients of the loans to join together and start new units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a). The ceiling for loans for setting up industrial units was raised upwards by Government in 1986-87 from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 35,000/- per beneficiary.

(b) No, Sir,

#### **Power Tariffs for Domestic Purposes**

4705. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) The State-wise power tariffs for domestic purposes and industries of Various types including public sector undertakings and railways;

(b) Whether there is a move that domestic energy for general public and power for small scale industries be given at a uniform rate throughout the country in public interest and for healthy growth of small scale sector economy of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) State-wise power tariffs for domestic and industrial consumers including public sector undertakings, and the rail-

ways, are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under

Government's consideration. Under the Electricity (Supply) Act. 1948, the power to prescribe electricity tariffs vests in the State authorities concerned.

**STATEMENT**

*Estimated average rates of electricity for various categories of consumers as on 1.11.1987.*

| State          | Domestic<br>Lights & Fans<br>(30 Kwh/month) | Small Industries<br>5 H.P. 10% LF<br>(272 Kwh/month) | Medium Industries<br>50 KW 30% LF<br>(10950 Kwh/month) | Large Industries<br>1000 KW 50% LF<br>36500 Kwh/month | Railway                       |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1              | 2                                           | 3                                                    | 4                                                      | 5                                                     | 6                             |
| Andhra Pradesh | 56.67                                       | 76.84                                                | 75.05                                                  | 90.55                                                 | 115.15 (8.38 MVA/<br>25%LF)   |
| Arunachal      | 42.00                                       | 42.00                                                | 42.00                                                  | 42.00                                                 |                               |
| Assam          | 65.00                                       | 79.00 Urban<br>49.00 Rural                           | 94.00                                                  | 102.19                                                |                               |
| Bihar          | 63.33                                       | 112.00                                               | 110.00                                                 | 97.28                                                 | 97.13 (11.8MVA/<br>41.7%LF)   |
| Gujarat        | 66.56                                       | 95.45                                                | 94.57                                                  | 115.45<br>(A) (May-Oct.) 120.83<br>(A) (Nov-Apr)      | 104.22 (10 MVA/<br>32.1%LF)   |
| Haryana        | 45.00                                       | 65.00                                                | 86.00                                                  | 91.00                                                 | 98.00 (9.60 MVA/<br>40.3% LF) |
| H.P.           | 45.67                                       | 54.00                                                | 69.00                                                  | 67.00                                                 |                               |

| 1                            | 2                          | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6                               |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|
| J & K                        | 33.08                      | 22.70  | 22.70  | 20.40  |                                 |
| Karnataka                    | 64.50                      | 111.13 | 103.67 | 102.89 |                                 |
| Kerala                       | 47.66                      | 30.77  | 22.72  | 34.20  |                                 |
| Madhya Pradesh               | 48.00 Urban<br>46.00 Rural | 68.00  | 77.61  | 95.03  | 106.33 (8.13 MVA/<br>20.0% LF)  |
| Bombay & Pune                | 38.50                      |        |        | 118.33 | 92.90 (7.14 MVA/<br>37.2% LF)   |
| Maharashtra<br>(Other areas) | 37.50                      | 65.00  | 85.54  | 105.11 |                                 |
| Meghalaya                    | 50.00                      | 70.00  | 66.35  | 48.60  |                                 |
| Orissa                       | 56.00                      | 57.00  | 65.50  | 87.28  | 115.50 (7.84 MVA/<br>20.1% LF)  |
| Punjab                       | 60.33                      | 64.00  | 73.35  | 71.89  |                                 |
| Rajasthan                    | 58.00                      | 69.00  | 83.00  | 85.00  |                                 |
| U.P.                         | 75.00                      | 94.50  | 89.17  | 104.30 | 100.87 (16.26 MVA/<br>49.3% LF) |

| 1                               | 2     | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6                              |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|
| West Bengal                     | 57.00 | 68.50  | -      | 106.45 | 114.63 (9.58 MVA/<br>40.9% LF) |
| Goa                             | 40.00 | 50.00  | 63.00  | 68.80  |                                |
| Manipur                         | 65.00 | 45.00  | 39.13  | -      |                                |
| Mizoram                         | 48.00 | 25.00  | 24.46  | -      |                                |
| Nagaland                        | 70.00 | 65.00  | 65.00  | 65.00  |                                |
| Sikkim                          | 46.67 | 64.00  | 64.00  | 38.88  |                                |
| Tripura                         | 60.00 | 40.00  | 40.00  | -      |                                |
| Medras Metro                    |       | 100.00 | 100.00 | 93.12  | 100.50 (9.69 MVA/<br>28.3% LF) |
| Tamil Nadu<br>(Non-Metro areas) | 55.00 | 95.00  | 95.00  | 88.12  |                                |

Notes : I(A) An additional charges of 10 paise/Kwh is levied for energy consumption during peak periods.  
 II. The tariff rates are subject to variations at different consumption levels.

### **Drug price Control**

4706 SHRI R.P.SUMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Kelkar Committee recommended drugs for price control having turn over of more than rupees fifty lacs during 1986.

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that a number of drugs having turn over between rupees one to twelve crores have been excluded form price control; and

(c) If so, the names of those drugs and reasons for their exclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY.(SHRI R.K.JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a) to (c). The criteria adopted by the Kelkar Committee for exclusion of drugs from price control under Category II and the names of drugs recommended by the Committee for exclusion form Category II are contained in its report copies of which are available in the Parliament library.

### **Tata Group of Industries.**

4707. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any representation has been received by his Ministry for not granting permission to Tata Group of Industries to set up a Bearing Company in the name of "Tata Timken" in Adityapur near Jamshedpur;

(b) If so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the permission for establishment of the new undertaking by TISCO has been delayed; if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Some representations have been received against an application of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel company Limited under Section 22 of the MRTP Act for establishing an undertaking by the name of 'Tata Timken Limited'. The application and the representations are under consideration of the Government.

### **Losses incurred by Cement Corporation of India**

4708. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Cement Corporation of India which was earning profits for the last many years has been incurring losses for the last two three years; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the total loss incurred form 1984 till date?

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

(b) Cement Corporation of India which had been earning profits form 1979-80 to 1983-84 has started incurring losses form 1984-85 onwards. The total loss incurred from 1984-85 to 1986-87 is Rs. 35.03 Crores.

*[English]*

### **Price Decontrol of Toxic and Hazardous Drugs.**

4709. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH:  
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) Whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decontrolled the prices of toxic and hazardous drugs under Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that these drugs have been either totally withdrawn from market or restricted in most of other countries; and

(c) If so, what is the reason for exemption of these drugs from price control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K.JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Drug Price Control Order, 1987 lists drugs under Schedule I&II for price control, based on the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. Drugs banned for use in the country by the Drugs controller (India) were not considered by them. No drug banned for use in the country is allowed to be sold and as such question of price control does not arise.

#### **Revision of Pay Scales In FCI**

4710. DR. G.VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal under consideration to revise the pay scales of the employees of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) The approximately time by which the revised scales will be introduced in the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The

proposal relates to revision of the pay scales, allowances and fringe benefits linked with Industrial D.A. pattern for Cat. III & IV employees of the Food Corporation of India, based on a memorandum of discussions between the Management and the four major staff unions.

(c) Since this will require approval of the Government and the Hon'ble Supreme Court, it is difficult to indicate any time limit.

#### **Import of Pulses for Public distribution System**

4711. SHRIMATI VYJAYANATHI-MALA BALI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the proposed import of pulses including the quantum of each variety of pulses as also the time by which import would be completed; and

(b) Whether Government are considering distribution of a few varieties of pulses through the public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI. H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) Since the import of pulses is allowed under Open General Licence (subject to registration of contract with National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India-NAFED) it is not possible to give details of import of pulses in future.

(b) The Central Government has at present no such proposal under its consideration.

#### **Direction to Public Undertaking for Direct Dealing with Foreign Supplies**

4712. DR. A.K.PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether all public undertakings involved in production and R&D have been directed to deal directly with foreign suppliers without involving any Indian or foreign agents middlemen;

(b) If so, the details of such instructions:

(c) Whether as a follow-up action thereafter, any alternative and effective steps have been suggested to take care of timely supply of material, installation, repair and maintenance of critical foreign equipment during the warranty period and also thereafter; and

(d) The impact of the action on Indian engineers and technicians who were taking care of the above mentioned jobs in such public undertakings as such so far?

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

### No Industry Zone

4713. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that in pursuance of the policy of decentralisation of industries practically every district in India has an industrial estate;

(b) The districts which still fall in no

industry zone; and

(c) To what extent the decentralization policy has been successful in backward regions of various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) The establishment of Industrial estates including the selection of sites for their location, development of areas, the construction of factory sheds, the provision of requisite services and facilities, the allotment of sheds to the entrepreneurs and subsequent management of the estates are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Government. However, as on 31.3.1979 out of 705 industrial estates completed in different States and Union Territories, 633 industrial estates had started functioning.

(b) As on date, 93 districts have been identified as No Industry Districts.

(c) The policy of industrial dispersal coupled with Central Incentive Scheme followed by the Central Government has encouraged the entrepreneurs to go to backward areas to set up industries there as may be evident from the following number of letters of intent, industrial licences, Delicensed Registrations and DGTD Registrations granted to backward areas during the years 1984-87 (up to Oct.)

| Year                 | Letters of Intent | Industrial Licences | Delicensed Registrations | D.G.T.D. Regns.      |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1984                 | 627               | 323                 | —                        | 1144                 |
| 1985                 | 774               | 427                 | 681                      | 1140                 |
| 1986                 | 621               | 278                 | 1483                     | 610                  |
| 1987<br>(up to Oct.) | 412               | 171                 | 871                      | 504<br>(up to Sept.) |

**Thermal Power Station at Rajakkamangalam in Kanyakumari District. Tamil Nadu**

4714. SHRI N.DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be Pleased to state:

(a) Whether there are proposal to establish a Thermal Power Station at Rajakkamangalam in Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) Whether any preliminary works have been done in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have not received any project feasibility report in respect of setting up a thermal power station at Rajakkamangalam in the Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu.

**Electrification of Villages in U.P. and Bihar.**

4715. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) The number of villages electrified in

the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar so far, district-wise, under Rural Electrification Programme;

(b) The number of villages in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar proposed to be electrified, district-wise, during the current Five Year Plan period; and

(c) The total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Statements I and II indicating district-wise number of villages electrified in Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh as on 31.10.87 and in Bihar as on 15.10.87 are given below. District-wise targets for rural electrification are fixed on a year to year basis by the State Electricity Boards keeping in view various factors. During the seventh plan period, a target of electrification of 25170 villages in Uttar Pradesh and 16000 villages in Bihar has been fixed.

(c) The Planning Commission has fixed an outlay of Rs.284.53 crores and Rs.181.71 crores for the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar respectively for rural electrification programme for the Seventh Plan (1985-90).

**STATEMENT**

*District wise villages electrified in eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh upto October, 1987.*

| Sl. No. | Name of district | Villages upto 10/87 (Electrified) |
|---------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                | 3                                 |
| 1.      | Allahabad        | 2687                              |
| 2.      | Varanasi         | 2317                              |

| 1   | 2          | 3    |
|-----|------------|------|
| 3.  | Mirzapur   | 1033 |
| 4.  | Jaunpur    | 2721 |
| 5.  | Ghasipur   | 2543 |
| 6.  | Ballia     | 1403 |
| 7.  | Gorakhpur  | 2368 |
| 8.  | Deoria     | 2060 |
| 9.  | Basti      | 2768 |
| 10. | Azamgarh   | 3908 |
| 11. | Faizabad   | 1887 |
| 12. | Gonda      | 1322 |
| 13. | Bahraich   | 1168 |
| 14. | Sultanpur  | 2022 |
| 15. | Pratapgarh | 1354 |

## STATEMENT -II

*District wise villages electrified in Bihar as on 15.10.1987 (Provisional)*

| Sl. No. | District   | Total No. of villages<br>electrified upto 15th<br>October, 1987 |
|---------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2          | 3                                                               |
| 1.      | Aurangabad | 1504                                                            |
| 2.      | Begusarai  | 835*                                                            |
| 3.      | Bhagalpur  | 1536                                                            |
| 4.      | Bhojpur    | 1205                                                            |

| 1   | 2                | 3     |
|-----|------------------|-------|
| 5.  | E. Champaran     | 873   |
| 6.  | W. Champaran     | 765   |
| 7.  | Darbhanga        | 984   |
| 8.  | Deogarh          | 861   |
| 9.  | Dumka            | 790   |
| 10. | Godda            | 475   |
| 11. | Sahebganj        | 580   |
| 12. | Dhanbad          | 691   |
| 13. | Gaya & Jehanabad | 2707  |
| 14. | Giridih          | 888   |
| 15. | Gopalganj        | 895   |
| 16. | Gumla            | 466   |
| 17. | Lohardaga        | 233   |
| 18. | Ranchi           | 1139  |
| 19. | Hazaribagh       | 1278  |
| 20. | Katihar          | 632   |
| 21. | Khagaria         | 274*  |
| 22. | Madhubani        | 994   |
| 23. | Madhepura        | 305   |
| 24. | Munger           | 1524  |
| 25. | Muzaffarpur      | 1236  |
| 26. | Nalanda          | 1011* |
| 27. | Nawada           | 891   |

| 1   | 2                                         | 3     |
|-----|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| 28. | Palamu                                    | 1109  |
| 29. | Patna                                     | 1352* |
| 30. | Purnea                                    | 1144  |
| 31. | Rohtas                                    | 2202  |
| 32. | Saharsa                                   | 741   |
| 33. | Samastipur                                | 1148* |
| 34. | Saran                                     | 1237  |
| 35. | Singhbhum                                 | 1476  |
| 36. | Siwan                                     | 848   |
| 37. | Vaishali                                  | 1135  |
| 38. | Sitamarhi                                 | 708   |
| 39. | Villages under S.P. during 86-87 & 87-88. | 119   |

Note: \* 1. Includes uninhabited villages.  
2. In other districts also it includes uninhabited village.

**Vacancy of Chairman-cum-Managing  
Director of BHEL**

4716. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-  
JEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be  
pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Chair-  
man-cum-Managing Director of the Bharat  
Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has re-  
tired recently;

(b) If so, whether the vacancy has been  
filled up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI  
J.VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c) Chairman-cum-  
Managing Director, BHEL retired on  
12.11.87. Necessary steps have been initi-  
ated to fill up the vacancy.

**Paying of Premium by LPG Consumers**

4717. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will  
the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATU-  
RAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there are complaints re-  
garding premium being charged by gas dis-  
tributors from domestic consumers; and

(b) If so, the steps taken to prevent this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Complaints in this regard have been received against few LPG distributors;

(b) Complaints received by the oil companies against distributors are investigated and wherever necessary, appropriate action (ranging from warning letters to termination of the distributorships) is taken against the erring distributors in accordance with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines. For instance, during the year 1986-87, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited took action in respect of 37 complaints in this regard. Two LPG distributorships were terminated on grounds of proven irregularities, including overcharging the consumers on refill supplies.

#### **Import of Automatic Message Accounting Equipment**

4718. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited is importing automatic message accounting equipment;

(b) If so, at what cost;

(c) Whether comparable equipment is available in local market;

(d) If so, the cost of the equipment in the local market; and

(e) In case the cost in local market is lower, the purpose of import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir, Letter of intent has been issued for Delhi Telephone Systems only.

(b) US \$ 3,789,425 (FOB)

(c) Indigenous equipment is under development. Order has been placed on three Indian Firms for indigenous development and supply equipment for Bombay Telephone System.

(d) and (e) Development orders have been placed on these firms @ Rs. 419.18 per line for strower & PC exchanges and Rs. 473.67 per line for C-400 type exchanges. The cost per line for the import is approx. Rs. 247/- (FOB). The cost of local equipment is not lower than the cost of import.

#### **Cooking Gas Agencies in Bastar, Madhya Pradesh**

4719. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) The places where licence for cooking gas agency have been given in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh, the number of the gas connections given to each agency and the number of the applicants of the waiting list in each agency; and

(b) Whether applications for allotting gas agencies from other cities in Bastar district have also been received and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The required information is given below:

| S.No. | Names of Locations where<br>LPG agencies have been given | Number of<br>Customer | Number of Persons<br>on waiting list |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1     | Jagadapur                                                | 1325                  | 1150                                 |
| 2.    | Jagadapur                                                | 2164                  | Nil                                  |
| 3.    | Kirandul                                                 | 558                   | 70                                   |
| 4.    | Bacheli                                                  | 1885                  | 500                                  |

(b) No, Sir, All towns which offer enough potential for viable marketing of LPG have been covered in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

**Setting up of Industrial Units in tribal belt of Palghat, Kerala**

4720. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has any proposal to sent up some industrial units in the tribal belt of Palghat, Kerala; 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 Commission's current years' programmes include certain schemes for setting up of some industrial units in tribal belt of Palghat, Kerala. These include Cotton Khadi, production manufacture of Hand Made Paper, Collection of Forest Plants and Fibre based industries. The total financial assistance by the way of grants and loans for implementation of these schemes as per the Commission's approved pattern of assistance is

over Rs. 2.30 lakhs. The number of persons who would be benefited by these schemes will be 200.

**Thermal Power Plant in Kerala**

4721. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) Whether Government of Kerala has sent detailed project reports on thermal power plants in respect of two sites namely Kayankulam and Brahmapura:

(b) If so, whether the proposed projects have since been cleared;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (d). Project feasibility reports in respect of installation of a coal-based thermal station (2x210 MW) at Kayamkulam and an oil LSHS) based station (100MW) at Cochin (Brahmapura), comprising of multiple units of diesel generating sets have been received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in August, 1987 and July, 1987 respectively from the Kerala State Electricity Board. The estimated cost of the proposed coal based station at Kayamkulam is Rs.584.81 crores and of the pro-

posed oil-based station is Rs. 75.80 crores.

These proposals could be considered for techno-economic clearance by the CEA after all necessary inputs, including the availability of fuel, on a sustained basis, and of water etc. have been tied up and all the requisite clearances, including those from the environmental angle; have become available.

### **Fixing of Trade Margins**

4722. SHRI BANWARILAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Kalkar Committee had recommended that trade margin should not be fixed under the DPCT but should be left to be decided by the industry and trade by mutual discussion/agreement;

(b) If so, the reasons for fixing the margin at a level very much higher than the rate fixed in the 1979 DPCO; and

(c) The steps Government propose to take to make sure that the chemists provide better service to the consumers since they are now given higher margins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K.JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The decision to increase the trade margin was taken keeping in view the representations received by the Government from all concerned. A committee has been constituted to look into the representations from industries, and trade associations regarding trade margins fixed in the DPCO, 1987 and make recommendation thereon to the Government.

### **Price control on vanaspati and selling of imported edible oil in open market.**

4723. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vanaspati Industry has expressed its inability to extend the informal price control on Vanaspati beyond November, 1987;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof;

(c) The reaction of Government with regard thereto; and

(d) whether Government with contemplate to resort to commercial sale of some quantity of edible oil as in case of sugar in order to check prices, in open market.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The vanaspati Industry has extended the voluntary price discipline for vanaspati beyond November, 1987.

(d) Yes, Sir.

### **Black-marketing in edible Oils in Berhampur, Orissa**

4724. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent tour of Orissa at Berhampur, Ganjam district, the public complained of black marketing in edible oils meant for public distribution in that state; and

(b) If so, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Refineries at Hazira and Khandwa**

4725. SHRI K.PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has submitted a proposal to set up oil refineries at Hazira and Khandwa; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the final decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has only proposed allocation of funds to undertake Feasibility Studies for two grass root refineries to be set up in the VIII Plan period.

(b) Schemes to be taken up in the VIIIth Plan have not been finalised. Location of oil refineries are decided on various techno-economic considerations and on the reports of experts.

**Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth in Andhra Pradesh**

4726. SHRIMATI N.P.JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) The target fixed for 1986-87 under the self-employment scheme for the educated unemployed youth in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) The amount which was earmarked during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 to implement the scheme in the State;

(c) Whether Government are aware that some of the Banks refused to entertain the applications of the unemployed youth after their selection by DIC during the year 1986-87; and

(d) If so, action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The target fixed for 1986-87 under SEEUY scheme in Andhra Pradesh was 17300.

(b) Under the scheme the Central Government allocates to States only physical targets in terms of number of beneficiaries. Loans are sanctioned by the banks on the recommendations of DIC Task Force. Capital subsidy to the extent of 25% on each loan contracted is paid out of Central budget routed through Reserve Bank of India. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 the total amount of loans sanctioned by the Banks in A.P. was Rs.34.72 crores and Rs.32.25 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) Government is aware that despite DIC Task Force recommendations some cases do get rejected by the banks on scrutiny which is within their competence. Any complaints as and when received are looked into in consultation with the Deptt. of Banking, Ministry of Finance.

**LPG Agencies in Chambal Division, Madhya Pradesh**

4727. SHRI KAMMURILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of gas agencies in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh and the places where these are operating;

(b) Whether the consumers of Chambal Division are getting full advantage of these agencies; and

(c) If not, the action being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) There are at present three LPG distributors operating in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh at the following places:-

| S.No. | Location                  | District |
|-------|---------------------------|----------|
| 1.    | Morena                    | Morena   |
| 2.    | Sheopurkalan<br>(Sheopur) | Morena   |
| 3.    | Bhind                     | Bhind    |

(b) Yes, Sir;

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

[English]

#### **Disposal of empty Gunny Bags by Super Bazar**

4728. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Super Bazar invited tenders for the disposal of empty gunny bags during 1987;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) How many tenders were received ;

(d) Whether the quotation was accepted form within the tenders received or was it given to an outside the tender party;

(e) If so, the details thereof;

(f) Whether the party has lifted the entire good and deposited the money with Super Bazar; and

(g) If not, the reason thereof and the details of steps taken to dispose off the goods so left over and accumulated in between?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The Super Bazar Delhi has reported that tenders were invited on 17.3.1987, 15.6.87, and 15.9.1987 for the disposal of empty gunny bags for which tenders were received from 6 parties each on the first two occasions and from 4 parties on the last occasion.

(d) to (g) The Bazar has also informed that quotation of the highest tenderer was accepted form within the tenders submitted on 17.3.1987 and 15.9.1987. However, for the tenders invited on 15.6.1987 the sale was not finalised according to the tenders, because the party concerned was found to be an associate of black-listed party, and none of the bidders was willing to lift more than 4 of the 13 items. Therefore, after detailed negotiations with some other parties, who agreed to lift the entire quantity and also offered a better rate, the sale deed was finalised with a party, which is lifting the goods according to schedule after making necessary payments.

#### **Stock Limits for Pulses.**

4729. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it has been decided to reduce the stock limits for pulses;

(b) If so, the details in this regard and objective thereof; and

(c) The effect on prices by such a measure?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) to (c). For maintaining supplies and for securing equitable distribution and availability of pulses at fair prices, the Government have recently amended the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Order, 1977 so as to reduce the stock limits of pulses to be stored by wholesalers and retailers. The revised stock limits effective from 27.11.1987 are as under:-

| Cities       | Wholesalers | Retailers     |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Category 'A' | 750         | 40 All pulses |
| Category 'B' | 600         | 30 taken      |
| Category 'C' | 400         | 20 together   |

If is to early to make an assessment of the effect of this amendment on the prices of pulses.

[Translation]

**Embezzlement of Amount in Savings Bank Accounts in Post Office of Rajasthan Circle**

4730. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether cases of unauthorised withdrawals form savings bank accounts and other accounts in the Post Offices of Rajasthan Circle have come to the notice of Government;

(b) If so, whether any inquiry into such cases have been made;

(c) If so, the findings of the inquiry;

(d) whether any postal employees have been found to be involved in such cases;

(e) If not, whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into such cases through C.B.I., and

(f) If so, the what time and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Some cases of embezzlement in Saving Bank accounts were detected in Rajasthan Circle.

(b) and (c). Enquiries made in such cases revealed that withdrawals by forging signatures of the depositors and non-credit of the amount of deposits was the modus operandi.

(d) to (f) In some cases, the Extra Departmental Agents and in others, Depart-

mental employees were found involved. Disciplinary action was taken against the delinquent employees and wherever necessary cases were reported to police.

[English]

**Central Assistance for Setting up of Mini and Micro Hydro Turbine Plants**

4731. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) The names of the states which have been given Central assistance to set up micro and mini hydro turbine plants in 1987-88;

(b) The number of micro and mini hydro turbine plants proposed to be set up in the those States:

(c) The amount provided to those States for the above purpose; and

(d) The details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Special Pay to Officers of Departments of Posts and Telecommunications**

4732. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the officers working under Directorate/Planning Offices, either in Telecom or Postal Departments are given Special Pay over and above their pay scales; and

(b) If so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that officers working in Planning Offices of Postal (Civil Wing) Department or Telecommunications Department are also paid special Pay.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):

(a) TELECOM.

In case of Department of Telecom., all officers upto the level of Junior Administrative Grade (Ordinary/S.G.) who are posted in the Directorate are given special pay in consideration of the specific addition to work/responsibility attached to the posts in the Headquarters Organisation.

In Telecom. Circles, Officers of Senior Time Scale Group 'A' of Indian Telecom. Services while holding posts of Assistant General Managers (Planning) are given special pay over and above the scale of pay.

**POSTAL**

Ground 'A' Officers when posted to Headquarters Organisation of their respective Departments got special pay at prescribed rates under general orders issued by the Ministry of Finance.

Other officers working in the Directorate or field officers are given special pay or specially arduous nature of duties or a specific addition to the work or responsibility on case-to-case basis under the Fundamental Rule 9 (26).

(b) TELECOM:

There is no proposal for extending the eligibility for special pay to other planning Officers in the Telecom. Circles including Civil Wing.

**POSTAL:**

There is no proposal at present, under consideration of the Government, for grant of special pay to Group 'A' and Group 'B' Officers working in planning offices of Postal (Civil Wing) Department.

**Proposal to Lease out Sick Public Sector Units**

4733. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government propose to lease out sick public sector units;
- (b) If so, the details of these proposals;
- (c) The names of the units to be leased out;
- (d) The recommendations made by the Committee set up to improve the functioning of these units; and
- (e) The reaction of Government on these recommendations?

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

- (b). Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Government has not set up any committee for such a purpose
- (e) Does not arise.

**Revenue Earned From Major Postal Services**

4734. SHRI K.P.UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state:

(a) The total revenue earned from major postal services under different heads such as postcards, letters, parcels, registration fees, money order charges, etc. and expenditure incurred on each of these services in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(b) the revenue earned and expenditure incurred on State-wise basis or an Circle-basis during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(c) The revenue and expenditure from four metropolitan towns and urban agglomerates included in the municipal corporations during the same years; and

(d) If expenditure exceeded revenue earned, the reasons thereof and the steps initiated to wipe out the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The financial accounts of the Department of Posts do not contain classification of revenue under postcards, letters, parcels, registration fee, all of which are treated as postage revenue. Only revenue on account of commission on money orders is separately indicated. Similarly expenditure on the above services is not separately classified and maintained. However, estimates of revenue and expenditure on the above services are made from time to time for the purposes of costing and cost control. Such estimates for the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 are available and are indicated below:-

(Figures in crores of rupees)

| Name of the Service | Revenue |         | Cost    |         |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                     | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 |
| Postcards           | 14.79   | 16.39   | 53.51   | 60.80   |
| Letters             | 99.53   | 101.77  | 98.81   | 109.98  |
| Parcels             | 32.43   | 44.67   | 38.16   | 44.44   |
| Registration        | 75.71   | 73.43   | 119.19  | 130.47  |
| Money Orders        | 49.23   | 55.21   | 79.22   | 87.16   |

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The revenue on account of commission on money orders for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 64.54 crores.

(b) The revenue earned by and expenditure incurred in each Postal circle during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in this statement below:

(c) The financial accounts of the Department of Posts do not contain classification of the revenue earned & expenditure incurred separately for metropolitan towns and urban agglomerates included in the Municipal Corporations. However, these form a part of the revenue earned by and the

expenditure incurred in the Postal Circles within which these metropolitan towns and urban agglomerates fall.

(d) The Department of Posts, as a public utility Deptt. provides a number of services at below the cost subsidising services in rural hilly and backward areas. This obviously results in revenue deficit. However the operations of the Postal Services are constantly reviewed to ensure economy of expenditure consistent with efficiency of service.

## STATEMENT

(In thousands of rupees)

| Sl. No. | Name of Circle  | Revenue |         |         | Expenditure |         |         |
|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|
|         |                 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1984-85     | 1985-86 | 1986-87 |
| 1       | 2               | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6           | 7       | 8       |
| 1.      | Andhra          | 246873  | 256433  | 296206  | 474553      | 551955  | 722324  |
| 2.      | Bihar           | 122453  | 138079  | 175035  | 404889      | 470646  | 586513  |
| 3.      | BAss            | 42553   | 45662   | 51888   | 4787        | 6074    | 6954    |
| 4.      | Delhi           | 629717  | 407293  | 601363  | 560921      | 604696  | 634038  |
| 5.      | Gujrat          | 272541  | 263737  | 305510  | 358121      | 415391  | 570948  |
| 6.      | Jammu & Kashmir | 23702   | 24474   | 29843   | 41458       | 48620   | 59836   |
| 7.      | Karnataka       | 244008  | 267339  | 303218  | 334561      | 388823  | 447105  |
| 8.      | Kerala          | 304206  | 289560  | 339648  | 309965      | 339405  | 410697  |
| 9.      | Maharashtra     | 722898  | 858124  | 901907  | 880781      | 1006074 | 1263079 |

| 1 | 2                  | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 10. Madhya Pradesh | 148133  | 156669  | 154827  | 195386  | 363375  | 396054  |
|   | 11. North West     | 314875  | 276600  | 327391  | 368454  | 441679  | 614432  |
|   | 12. North East     | 80686   | 91791   | 115381  | 194776  | 216889  | 308902  |
|   | 13. Orissa         | 80232   | 71757   | 81426   | 201935  | 227859  | 327537  |
|   | 14. Rajasthan      | 153122  | 147877  | 147629  | 248591  | 278602  | 327199  |
|   | 15. Tamil Nadu     | 473258  | 486573  | 563554  | 696069  | 775920  | 1047575 |
|   | 16. Uttar Pradesh  | 250433  | 291129  | 399384  | 750139  | 873780  | 1038742 |
|   | 17. West Bengal    | 326094  | 317401  | 356492  | 534041  | 615094  | 723825  |
|   | Total              | 4435784 | 4390498 | 5150702 | 6308004 | 7624882 | 9485760 |

**Cabinet Sub-Committee on Price rise,  
Hoarding and Profiteering.**

4735. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a Cabinet Sub-Committee was constituted to closely monitor the price-rise, hoarding and profiteering; and

(b) What further steps have been initiated for a strong consumer movement?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Government is monitoring the prices and availability of essential commodities at various level. The Central Government has urged the State Government and U.T. Administrations from time to time to enforce the relevant provisions of the E.C. Act. and other similar legislations to curb the activities of hoarders, profiteers and other anti-social elements.

The policy of the Government is to promote broad-based responsible and responsive consumer movement throughout the country. Various measures taken by the Government for this purpose include holding of national, regional and State level seminars; use of TV/AIR and other media to create consumers awareness; publishing of brochures/literature on consumer protection; coordination with State/UTs. on the activities of consumer protection, etc. Rights have also been conferred on the consumers and consumer organisations to file complaints in the court under the existing laws having bearing on consumers, such as Essential Commodities Act, 1955 prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Standards of Weights and Measures Act etc. In addition, the Central Government has enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely, the Consumer protection Act, 1986 which ap-

plies to all goods and services unless specifically exempted by the Central Government. The Act provides for setting up of a three tier quasi-judicial machinery at the national state and district level to provide speedy and inexpensive redressal to the consumers' grievances. It covers private, public joint and cooperative sectors.

**Price of Drugs and Medicines**

4736. SHRI . SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Delhi High Court upheld the prices of certain drugs and medicines during August, 1987;

(b) If so, when these prices were fixed by his Ministry and whether these prices have been implemented; and

(c) If not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI. R.K.JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) The Court has directed the Government to fix the prices after giving a hearing to the company.

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

**Closure of VIM plant by Hindustan  
Lever**

4737.. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether is a fact that M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited declared closure of the Vim Plant on 1 May, 1984 at Ghaziabad factory;

(b) the reasons for the closure;

(c) whether the closure was permissible under the law; and

(d) if not, the action taken or contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The operations of VIM plant by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. at their Ghaziabad factory were discontinued on and from 1.5.1984 for business considerations.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Labour is being consulted with regard to facts of the case. Therefore, the information will be laid on the table of the House at a later date.

#### **Requirement of Synthetic Rubber**

4738. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of synthetic rubber in the country;

(b) how this requirement is being met;

(c) whether some requirement is met through import;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some Italian Chemical Company has offered rubber technology to boost indigenous production;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY

OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). The demand of major synthetic rubbers (SBR, PBR and Butyle) during 1987-88 is estimated to be about 75,000 MT against the indigenous production of about 42,000 MT. The gap between demand and supply is expected to be met by imports.

(e) to (g). No such offer in respect of above mentioned major synthetic rubbers has been received from any Italian Chemical Company.

#### **Telephone, Post Office and Telegraph Office Facilities in Villages of Andhra Pradesh**

4739. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State:

(a) the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh having population of more than 5000 which have no telephone and Post Office, Telegraph Office facilities;

(b) whether Government have prepared a plan to provide telephone, Post Office and Telegraph Office facilities at least to the bigger villages within a definite time-frame; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when these will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The number of villages in Andhra Pradesh having population more than 5000 which have no telephone, Post Office and Telegraph facility are 'NIL'.

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

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

**Expansion and Modernisation of  
Vidisha and Raisen Telephone Ex-  
changes**

4740. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to modernise and expand the capacities of Vidisha and Raisen District Telephone Exchanges in near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) (i) Vidisha:- The existing 600 lines Max-II exchange is planned for expansion by 100 lines during 1988-89 and by another 100 lines during 1989-90.

(ii) Raisen:- The existing 200 lines Manual Exchange is planned to be replaced by 300 lines MAX-II exchange during 1989-90.

**Production of Coal**

4741. CH. RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target for the production of coal for the year 1987-88;

(b) whether the target for the year 1986-87 was fully achieved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The target of coal production in 1987-88, Company-wise, is as under:-

| (In million tonnes)                      |                   |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Company                                  | Target in 1987-88 |
| Coal India Ltd.                          | 158.00            |
| Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.            | 20.00             |
| Captive Collieries under TISCO/IISCO/DVC | 5.50              |
| Total                                    | 183.50            |

(b) and (c). Coal production during 1986-87 has been 165.79 million tonnes. Performance Company-wise has been as given below:-

| (In million tonnes) |                            |                   |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Company             | Coal production in 1986-87 |                   |                            |
|                     | Target                     | Actual Production | %ge achievement of target. |
| CIL                 | 143.50                     | 144.77            | 100.9                      |
| SCCL                | 18.00                      | 16.58             | 92.1                       |
| Captive Collieries  | 5.30                       | 4.44              | 83.8                       |
| Total               | 166.80                     | 165.79            | 99.4                       |

The target of coal production in 1986-87 could not be fully achieved due to shortfall in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd and Captive Collieries. Shortfall in production in SCCL has been due to loss of production on account of strikes, absenteeism, layoffs, breakdown of machinery, underground fire etc.

#### **Production of Penicillin-V First Crystals**

4742. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Penicillin-V first crystals during the last three years till date in the country;

(b) whether this is sufficient to meet the demand in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not clearing the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Penicillin V is produced by M/s. HAL for captive consumption only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Imports are allowed wherever necessary.

#### **National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas**

4743. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) headed by Shri B. Sivaraman, was set up to review the working

of various incentives for backward area development; and

(b) if so, what are the further developments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Pending final decisions on the recommendations of NCDBA, the industrial backward areas were categorised into 3 categories, viz., A, B & C and made eligible for graded rates of Central Investment Subsidy with effect from 1.4.1983. An Inter-Ministerial Committee further set up to review and revise the Central Incentives Scheme has since submitted the report. The decision on the recommendations of the Committee have not yet been taken by the Government. In the meantime the existing scheme has been extended upto 31.1.1988.

#### **Booklet on Services of Posts and Telecommunications Departments**

4744. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have published a booklet giving details of services provided by each wing of his Ministry with charges for each such services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of places where it is available; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to bring out such a publication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The name of the publication is "Posts & Telegraphs Services Functions

and Policies". This is a Hand Book for users of the P & T Services. The last such Publication was issued in 1979. This was distributed to All Head of Circles for free distribution to users through Post Offices and Telegraph Offices.

(c) The Government propose to bring out such a publication separately for the Department of Telecommunications in the near future. With regard to Department of Posts, a Post Office Pocket-Guide, 1987 Edition, has just been printed and is being circulated for sale to the public through post offices.

#### **Uniformity in Ratio between Allotment and Demand of Rice, Wheat and Sugar to States**

4745. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any uniformity in the ratio between allotment and demand of rice, wheat and sugar to the various States; and

(b) if not, what is the principle and formula for allotment of these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Allocations of rice and wheat from the Central Pool to the various States/Union Territories for the Public Distribution System are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors.

Monthly levy sugar quotas are allotted on uniform per capita norm and not on the basis of demand.

#### **Stagnation in Category of Engineering Graduates Supervisors in D.E.S.U.**

4746. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large stagnation in the category of Engineering Graduates Supervisors, particularly Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in DESU and they have been serving on the same post for the last ten years;

(b) the existing promotional avenues available to them;

(c) whether they are eligible for promotion against direct recruitment quota for higher grades for which interviews are held by the U.P.S.C.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to remove the stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) According to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, there is no large scale stagnation in the category of Engineering Graduates Supervisors. No SC/ST candidate in this category has been serving on the same post for the last ten years. In accordance with the provisions of the existing R & P Regulations, employees in the category of Engineering Graduates Supervisors are eligible for promotion to the post of Superintendent (Tech.) and as A.E. (Civil) as the case may be subject to their having the requisite educational qualification and length of service.

(c) Yes, Sir, subject to their fulfilling the prescribed eligibility criteria.

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

(e) With a view to providing more promotional avenues, a proposal to enhance the promotion quota from 50% to 66-2/3% in the category of Assistant Engineers has been approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Action is being taken by DESU to amend the Recruitment and Promotion Rules in consultation with the UPSC.

#### **Guest Control Order In Chandigarh**

4747. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Guest Control Order has been issued in Chandigarh; if so, the restrictions imposed there-under;

(b) the reasons for issuing such an order when food situation does not warrant for it; and

(c) when the order is likely to be withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir; a Guest Control Order is in force in Chandigarh. The Order imposes restrictions on preparation, consumption and distribution of prohibited food-stuffs, which include preparations containing cereals or pulses and sweets as also restrictions on the number of courses in parties.

(b) Though reasonable stocks of foodgrains are available, in the context of wide-spread drought in the country, it is considered necessary to avoid conspicuous consumption, lavish and ostentatious entertainments and wastage of foodgrains.

(c) No period has been specified for the purpose.

#### **Adoption of Aluminium Alloy conductors for saving of Energy**

4748. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considered opinion was expressed in a conference recently organised by Aluminium Association of India at New Delhi that adoption of all aluminium alloy conductors would lead to considerable saving of energy by reducing transmission line losses and increased service life of conductors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) All Aluminium Alloy Conductors (AAAC) manufactured from aluminium - magnesium - silicon alloy have certain advantages over the Aluminium Conductors Steel Reinforced (ACSR) such as higher corrosion resistance, lower AC Resistance leading to reduction in transmission losses, higher strength to weight ratio, difficulty in the recycling of the alloy into aluminium for making utensils or for other use thus helping in the reduction of thefts of conductors, etc. State Electricity Boards/Power Utilities have started using AAAC especially in coastal areas prone to corrosion and in theft prone areas. Their use on a wider scale depends on the development of adequate manufacturing facilities and reduction in the cost of the conductor which, at present, is 20 to 30% higher than the ACSR Conductors.

#### **Colour Manufacturing Units not covered under PFA and Rules**

4749. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4693 on 25 August, 1987 regarding use of artificial colours and flavours in cold drinks, etc. and state:

(a) the reasons why colour manufacturing units perse is not covered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules and what is the mechanism to check the use of non-permissible colours in food articles and beverages in the garb of 'permissible' ones;

(b) the number of such cases where violation of the provisions of PFA were detected during the years 1986 and 1987, as per latest information available with his Ministry, and the penal action taken not only against the users but also the manufacturers; and

(c) the number of cases of the use of adulterated colours and sweetening agents detected by the Central Laboratories during the above period and action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Department of Health who administer Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA) and rules made thereunder have informed as under:-

"Colour manufacturing units which manufacture coaltar food colours, which are permitted under PFA Rules, have to manufacture these coaltar food colours under a licence under P.F.A. Rules and these permitted food colours and their preparations are sold only under I.S.I. Certification marks. But units manufacturing colours which are

not permitted under P.F.A. Rules but meant for other purpose are not covered under P.F.A. Rules. The enforcement staff lifts samples of food articles and in case of any violation of the above provisions, action under P.F.A. Act is initiated."

(b) and (c) The Department have also informed as under :-

"As per information available from States/Union Territories, 365 samples of various food products were found adulterated on account of colours in foods during 1986. During 1987, out of 1462 samples collected by the States/Union Territories, 19 samples were found to contain unpermitted colours and sweetening agents. Analytical results of remaining samples are awaited. Where samples are found adulterated, matters for taking action under P.F.A. Act are in process."

#### **Decline in Petroleum Prices**

4750. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in petroleum prices in recent years which has slowed down the growth of West Asian Market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) During 1985, crude oil prices were prevailing in the range of \$ 27-28/bl. However, crude oil prices declined sharply during 1986 and

were around \$ 13-14/bl. The OPEC accord on production and prices reached in Geneva on 20.11.87 provided for crude oil prices at a level of \$ 18/bl. effective 1.1.87 and thereafter crude oil prices have been in the range of \$ 18/bl. during 1987. Government is not aware of the slow down of growth of West Asian market due to declining petroleum prices in recent years.

[*Translation*]

**Expansion of Telephone Exchange in Sagar (M.P.)**

4751. SHRI NANDLAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received for the expansion of telephone exchange in Sagar (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) if so, the capacity of the telephone exchange likely to be increased in regard to the total number of telephone connections; and

(c) the total estimated cost of this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is planned to expand the capacity of Sagar Exchange from 1400 lines to 1700 lines during 1988-89.

(c) Estimated cost of the work for this expansion is Rs. 19 lakhs.

[*English*]

**Demand of Coal of Gujarat**

4752. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly demand of coal sent by the State Government of Gujarat for the year 1987;

(b) the actual supply of coal made during the period January-September this year;

(c) whether the supply of coal made is less than the requirement;

(d) if so, the reasons for short supply when there is no shortage of coal in the country; and

(e) the steps being taken to meet the demand of coal of Gujarat State regularly?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d) Government of Gujarat have sponsored requirement of coal for State sponsored industries as 11768 wagons per month for 1987; which is equivalent to 2,70,664 tonnes. Against this Railways have sanctioned a ceiling of 4522.5 wagons (1,04,99,17.5 tonnes). In addition, the requirement of industries is also met by road movement against shortfalls in rail movement as well as against sponsorships only for road movement.

The total despatches by rail and road to Gujarat for non-core sector consumers during January-September, 1987 have been 10.66 lakh tonnes as against 9.64 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period of last year. While some industries have been securing more road movement from time to time, no instance of industries being in distress in Gujarat on account of shortage of coal have come to notice and the needs of industries, by and large, being met.

(e) Constant liaison is maintained by Coal India and its subsidiary companies with Railways and State sponsoring agencies to ensure adequate and regular coal supplies to all states including Gujarat.

**Pollution Control System in thermal Power Plants**

4753. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Central Pollution Control Board, most of the thermal power plants in the country have shown different attitude towards control of air pollutions;

(b) whether the pollution control systems in the power plants are not functioning properly;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and action taken in the matter; and

(d) the details of instructions issued to the power plants authorities to provide pollution control systems in the plants and the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Thermal Power Plant authorities are aware of the need to control air pollution.

(b) to (d) All new thermal generating units are being provided with high efficiency Electrostatic precipitators. In addition, boilers are also equipped with tall chimneys so as to disperse the particulate matter, in a wide area. Of the existing 265 coal fired thermal units (having capacity of 20 MW and above) in the country, 176 units have electrostatic precipitators and 89 have mechanical separators. Out of these, 79 units having Electrostatic precipitators and 24 having mechanical separators have satisfactory performance. Instructions have also been issued to power station authorities to take necessary action for providing pollu-

tion control equipment as per the stipulations laid down. In order to augment the pollution control equipment, new Electrostatic precipitators of high efficiency are being provided in some of the power stations under the Renovation & Modernisation programme.

**Consumption and Production of Sugar**

4754. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL:

PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the sugar production for the last three years and during the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that sugar production has declined during the last year and this year due to drought;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to meet the demand of sugar and the quantity of sugar likely to be imported during the current year;

(d) the measures being taken to distribute the imported sugar to each State as per their requirement to avoid shortage; and

(e) the consumption of sugar during 1985-86 and 1986-87, State-wise with break-up of imported and indigenous sugar?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Figures of sugar production are as under:-

| Sugar Year<br>(October-<br>September) | Sugar<br>production<br>(Lakh tonnes) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1984-85                               | 61.44                                |
| 1985-86 (Provisional)                 | 70.03                                |
| 1986-87 (Provisional)                 | 85.04                                |
| 1987-88                               | 2.71<br>(upto 15th<br>November)      |

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government have sufficient stocks of sugar to meet the domestic requirement. Further import of sugar will depend upon the production/consumption trends in the country.

(d) The imported sugar is released to State Government each month for sale in open market through controlled channels at a price below Rs. 6.00 per kg. FCI is also conducting regulated auctions of imported sugar at various centres in the country.

(e) A Statement giving the information is attached.

### STATEMENT

*State-wise consumption of sugar during 1985-86 and 1986-87 sugar years (October-September) (Provisional)*

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

| State/U.T.                           | 1985-86                  |                   | 1986-87                  |                   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
|                                      | Indige-<br>nous<br>Sugar | Imported<br>Sugar | Indige-<br>nous<br>Sugar | Imported<br>Sugar |
| 1                                    | 2                        | 3                 | 4                        | 5                 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh                    | 372                      | 97                | 483                      | 25                |
| 2. Assam/Arunachal                   | 169                      | 26                | 145                      | 25                |
| 3. Bihar                             | 362                      | 139               | 461                      | 21                |
| 4. Gujarat/Dadra and<br>Nagar Haveli | 526                      | 115               | 622                      | 55                |
| 5. Maharashtra                       | 1105                     | 186               | 1252                     | 117               |
| 6. Kerala/Lakshadweep                | 313                      | 54                | 406                      | 8                 |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh                    | 404                      | 101               | 471                      | 16                |

| 245 | Written Answers                   | AGRAHAYANA 17, 1909 (SAKA) |      |      | Written Answers | 246 |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|-----------------|-----|
|     | 1                                 | 2                          | 3    | 4    | 5               |     |
| 8.  | Tamil Nadu                        | 464                        | 70   | 602  | 4               |     |
| 9.  | Karnataka                         | 354                        | 31   | 416  | 7               |     |
| 10. | Orissa                            | 117                        | 55   | 157  | 6               |     |
| 11. | Punjab                            | 396                        | 91   | 456  | 27              |     |
| 12. | Haryana                           | 195                        | 59   | 244  | 34              |     |
| 13. | Rajasthan                         | 262                        | 123  | 351  | 51              |     |
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh                     | 850                        | 217  | 1062 | 74              |     |
| 15. | West Bengal                       | 412                        | 179  | 497  | 96              |     |
| 16. | Jammu & Kashmir                   | 41                         | 8    | 45   | 6               |     |
| 17. | Delhi                             | 101                        | 140  | 138  | 170             |     |
| 18. | Himachal Pradesh                  | 38                         | 7    | 46   | 5               |     |
| 19. | Manipur                           | 1                          | 7    | 3    | 4               |     |
| 20. | Tripura                           | 3                          | 12   | 2    | 17              |     |
| 21. | Pondicherry/Karikal<br>Mahe Yanam | 8                          | Neg. | 9    | Neg.            |     |
| 22. | Goa, Daman, Diu                   | 19                         | 2    | 23   | Neg.            |     |
| 23. | Nagaland                          | 3                          | 4    | 7    | 4               |     |
| 24. | Chandigarh                        | 13                         | 1    | 18   | 1               |     |
| 25. | Mizoram                           | -                          | 2    | -    | 3               |     |
| 26. | Meghalaya                         | 5                          | 3    | 6    | 2               |     |

|                       | 1 | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    |
|-----------------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| 27. Andaman & Nicobar |   | -    | 2    | Neg. | 2    |
| 28. Sikkim/Bhutan     |   | 4    | 1    | 3    | Neg. |
| 29. Defence           |   | 44   | -    | 40   | -    |
| All India             |   | 6581 | 1732 | 7965 | 780  |

Neg. - Below 500 tonnes.

### **Inclusion of Panaji in the List of Speed Post Service**

4755. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to include Panaji in the list of Speed Post Service;

(b) if so, when the Speed Post Service will be available for the city of Panaji; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There is no proposal at present to include Panaji in the list of speed post service.

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

### **Soda Ash Manufacturing Units**

4756. SHRIMOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soda ash manufactur-

ing units functioning in the country, their location and the annual production of soda ash in those units;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is still shortage of soda ash and it is being imported to meet the demand;

(c) whether the Government have received any application for establishing a soda ash unit in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) A Statement furnishing the requisite information is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) In order to encourage indigenous production, Government has delicensed manufacture of Soda Ash (Standard Solvey Process). However, for manufacture of Soda Ash based on modified solvey process, one application from M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited, a Government of Andhra

Pradesh Undertaking for a licence for establishing a new industrial unit in distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of 1.30

lakh tonnes each of Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride has been received which is under consideration.

### STATEMENT

(Figures in '000' Tonnes )

| S.No. | Name of the Unit                                        | Location                 | Production |         |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------|
|       |                                                         |                          | 1985-86    | 1986-87 |
| 1.    | M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited.                            | Mithapur, Gujarat.       | 536.1      | 595.36  |
| 2.    | M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals.                              | Porbandar, Gujarat.      | 228.1      | 241.07  |
| 3.    | M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.                    | Dhrangadhra, Gujarat.    | 53.3       | 53.55   |
| 4.    | M/s. Hari Fertilizers Limited.                          | Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. | 16.5       | 12.65   |
| 5.    | M/s. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited.  | Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.   | 56.8       | 54.05   |
| 6.    | M/s. Punjab National Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited. | Naya Nangal, Punjab      | 27.4       | 26.44   |
|       |                                                         |                          | 918.2      | 983.12  |

#### New Telephone Exchange at Tellichery in Kerala

4757. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Tellichery Telephone Exchange in Kerala has been completed;

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

(c) the capacity of the new telephone exchange at Tellichery and how many applicants will get connexations thereby;

(d) whether any representations have been received by his Ministry for expansion of telephone exchanges at Kuthuparamba

and Baliapatam in Cannanore district, Kerala; and

(e) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir. The work is in progress.

(b) The exchange is likely to be commissioned by March, 1988.

(c) ICP Crossbar Exchange proposed to be commissioned at Tellichery in replacement to the present manual exchange will have initial capacity of 3000 lines. About 1000 applicants in the waiting list will get connections progressively after the commissioning of the exchange.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Baliapatam MAX-II exchange has been expanded from 700 to 900 lines on 21.11.87. The expansion of Kuthuparamba MAX-II exchange from 200 to 300 lines is expected to be commissioned by March, 1988.

#### **Thermal Power Station at Tirkaripur in Kerala**

4758. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Government of Kerala to set up a thermal power station at Trikapur in Kasargod district of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any objections/protests against the reported demarcation of site for the thermal power

station from Government of Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) In November, 1987, the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) forwarded a project feasibility report to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in respect of installation of a thermal power station (2 x 210 MW) at Tirkaripur in the Kasargod district. The proposed project is estimated to cost Rs. 569.00 crores and could be considered for techno-economic clearance by the CEA after statutory requirements, under Section 29(2) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, have been complied with by the KSEB, all necessary inputs, including those relating to availability of water, coal etc., have been tied up and requisite clearances, including clearance from the environmental angle, have become available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The representations have been forward to the KSEB for appropriate action.

#### **Dead Dogs found in Rice Wagons supplied to Kerala**

4759. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2217 on 11-8-87 regarding dead dogs found in Rice Wagons supplied to Kerala and state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been ordered into this incident; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-

**TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):** (a) and (b) F.C.I. has conducted a detailed enquiry and the matter is being examined for further action.

#### **Expansion of FCI Godowns In Kerala**

**4760. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of FODD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals/plans for the expansion of the Food Corporation of India godowns at Muzhappilangad in Cannanore District and Nileschwaram in Kasargod District in Kerala;

(b) if so, the steps taken towards expansion activities;

(c) whether objections/protests have been received by his Ministry from local residents/public against acquisition of land for the above purpose; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):** (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) propose to expand its existing storage capacity at Nileschwaram by 10,000 tonnes with railway siding facilities. The F.C.I. has no proposal at present to expand its existing storage capacity at Muzhappilangad.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Setting up of Wood Industry In Chottanagpur, Bihar**

**4761. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up wood industries in Chottanagpur region of the Bihar State in view of abundance of forest products including wood and lac during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the specific areas with action taken; and

(c) the action taken to set up cottage industries in Gumla and Lohardaga districts of Bihar?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up wood based industries in the Chottanagpur region of Bihar State in the Central Sector during Seventh Five Year Plan. However, wood based industries are covered under the carpentry and cottage match industries programme of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Chottanagpur Khadi Gramodyog Sanstha, Ranchi, directly funded by the Khadi and Village Industries commission, implements the carpentry programme. This is a continuing programme.

The State Government of Bihar have advised the District Industries Centres in Chottanagpur region to encourage establishment of forest based industries.

(c) In Lohardaga, Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Board has set up one departmental laundry and toilet soap manufacturing unit. Adimjadi Samagra Vikas Parishad, Palkot, Gumla is engaged in collection of minor oil-seeds and beekeeping under the purview of the Khadi and village Industries Commission. In addition, production of Khadi is also encouraged.

The State Government of Bihar have established District Industries Centres in these Districts and have advised these centres to Conduct Techno-Economic Survey of their District.

### **Central Industrial Units in Karnataka and Maharashtra**

4762. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the industrial units in the central of centrally sponsored sectors set up in the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) the details regarding the investment made in these units during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member wants to know the incorporation of new Central Public Sector Enterprises with their registered offices in the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra during the last three years viz., 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. with registered office in Bombay was set up in March, 1987 and investment in terms of gross block during 1986-87 is Rs. 70.27 crores. No new enterprise was set up in Maharashtra during the two earlier years and in Karnataka in the last three years.

### **Sugar Mills**

4763. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in each state, at present;

(b) the number of sugar mills lying sick or closed down;

(c) Government's policy to take over those sick mills;

(d) the present policy of Government in this regard to establishing new sugar mills in the country;

(e) the number of applications for setting up new sugar mills received, cleared and lying with Government for clearance, State-wise; and

(f) the number of new sugar mills likely to be established during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Statement-I giving the information is given below.

(b) During the season 1986-87, 23 sugar mills were not in operation.

(c) The circumstances in which the management of sugar mills can be taken over temporarily by the Central Government are detailed in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

(d) The Central Government have issued guidelines for licensing of new sugar factories and expansion of existing sugar factories during the Seventh Five Year Plan vide Press Note dated 2nd January, 1987. A copy of the same is given in statement-II below.

(e) The information is given in statement-III below.

(f) 12 new sugar mills licensed during

the Sixth Five Year Plan are likely to go into production during the remaining period of Seventh five Year Plan. Out of 11 factories licensed so far during the Seventh Five Year Plan under the new guidelines, the number of sugar factories likely to be established during this period cannot be estimated at present.

#### STATEMENT-I

##### *State-wise number of sugar Mills*

| Sl. No. | State          | No. of installed sugar factories |
|---------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1       | 2              | 3                                |
| 1.      | Uttar Pradesh  | 102                              |
| 2.      | Bihar          | 30                               |
| 3.      | Maharashtra    | 97                               |
| 4.      | Andhra Pradesh | 33                               |
| 5.      | Karnataka      | 28                               |
| 6.      | Tamil Nadu     | 26                               |
| 7.      | Madhya Pradesh | 8                                |
| 8.      | Haryana        | 8                                |
| 9.      | Punjab         | 12                               |
| 10.     | Gujarat        | 16                               |
| 11.     | West Bengal    | 2                                |
| 12.     | Rajasthan      | 3                                |
| 13.     | Assam          | 3                                |
| 14.     | Kerala         | 3                                |
| 15.     | Orissa         | 3                                |

| 1               | 2           | 3   |
|-----------------|-------------|-----|
| 16.             | Pondicherry | 2   |
| 17.             | Nagaland    | 1   |
| 18.             | Goa         | 1   |
| Total All India |             | 378 |

#### STATEMENT-II

Government of India  
Ministry of Industry  
Department of Industrial Development

#### PRESS NOTE NO. 1 (1987 Series)

Sub: *Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories during the Seventh Five Year Plan.*

Government have decided to grant Industrial Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the establishment and expansion of sugar factories in areas of assured Sugar cane availability with potential for further development of sugar cane.

2. The broad guidelines that will be followed in this regard are as under:-

- (1) The Policy followed during the Sixth Plan period viz. grant of licences for the establishment of new sugar factories in the Co-operative Sector followed by the Public Sector, will continue in the Seventh Plan. However, in areas where proposals from these two sectors are not received, the proposals from the private sector would be considered.

- (2) The basic criterion for establishment of a new sugar unit would be the adequate availability of sugar cane in a compact area around the proposed factory site. The potential for cane cultivation would be only an additional factor.
- (3) Where there are a large number of sugar factories located in one district, State Governments should make proper zoning of sugar cane areas for each existing sugar factory before a request for expanding the capacity of any existing factory or installation of any new sugar factory in that district is considered. State Governments have been delegated with powers to regulate reservation of such areas under the Sugar Cane (Control) Order, 1966.
- (4) To ensure supply of adequate availability of sugar cane for existing capacity as well as for future expansion, no licence would normally be granted for the establishment of new sugar factories within a radius of 40 Kilometers of an existing unit.
- (5) In regard to the initial licensed capacity of new sugar units and expansion of existing units to be licensed during the Seventh Plan Period, the new units would be licensed for an initial capacity of 2500 T.C.D. and expansion of existing units would be allowed upto 3500 T.C.D. subject, however, to the availability of adequate sugar cane.

Expansion of capacity of existing units would be permitted upto a maximum of 5000 TCD provided that the additional requirements of sugar cane above 3500 T.C.D. accrue through increased productivity and not by expansion of area under sugar cane.

- (6) Licensing of new sugar units in backward area will be given priority subject to adequate availability of sugar cane and techno-economic viability.
- (7) Industrial licence applications for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units should be submitted to the State Government for onward transmission to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development. The State Government, while forwarding the applications, should give their specific recommendations alongwith clear and comprehensive details of sugar cane availability position in the proposed factory area.

Sd/-  
(P.K.S. Iyer)  
Director

F. No. 10/133/86-L.P.

Press Information Bureau is requested kindly to give wide publicity to the above Press Note.

Press Information Bureau,  
Shastri Bhavan,  
New Delhi.

**STATEMENT-III**

*State-wise position of applications received, in the Department of Food for establishment of new sugar factories during the Seventh Five Year Plan after the announcement of guidelines vide Press Note dated the 2nd January, 1987.*

| S.No. | State         | Received | Approved by<br>Screening<br>Committee of<br>Department<br>of Food. | Rejected | Pending |
|-------|---------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1.    | Uttar Pradesh | 3        | 1                                                                  | 1        | 1       |
| 2.    | Maharashtra   | 5        | -                                                                  | -        | 5       |
| 3.    | Punjab        | 6        | 4                                                                  | 2        | -       |
| 4.    | Tamil Nadu    | 12       | 7                                                                  | 2        | 3       |
| 5.    | Haryana       | 1        | -                                                                  | -        | -       |
| Total |               | 27       | 12                                                                 | 5        | 9       |

**Setting up of Paper Mills**

4764. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paper mills in public sector and in private sector functioning in the country and their annual production till date;

(b) whether the production of these mills has been reduced due to shortage of raw material;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to provide raw material to these mills;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish more paper mills in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether Government propose to

establish new paper mills only in those area where raw material is easily available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There are, as on 1.1.1987, 288 units in the country engaged in manufacture of paper and paperboard with an annual installed capacity of 27.58 lakhs tonnes. This includes three units in the Central Public Sector, with an installed capacity of 1.49 lakh tonnes. The production of paper and paperboard in the country during 1986 is estimated at 16 lakh tonnes.

(b) No, Sir. The production achieved during 1986 is higher by about 1 lakh tonne as compared to 1985.

(c) In order to improve the availability of raw materials for the paper industry, the import of wood pulp, waste paper, wood

chips and logs has been placed under Open General Licence and import of wood pulp and chips are allowed duty free. Manufacture of paper and paperboard by utilisation of non-conventional raw materials such as, agricultural wastes/residues, bagasse etc. is also encouraged by way of excise concessions.

(d) to (f) An additional capacity of about 31 lakh tonnes for manufacture of paper and paperboard has been approved by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent and Registrations and these are under different stages of implementation. Proposals for establishment of additional capacity are considered keeping in view the availability of raw materials and other relevant considerations.

#### **Losses suffered by FCI**

4765. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of losses incurred annually by the Food Corporation of India since its inception;

(b) whether Government have analysed the reasons for the increasing losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the

losses?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD  
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L.  
BHAGAT): (a) The losses of foodgrains are accounted under two heads, namely: i) storage and ii) transit including voyage. The statement showing quantity and value of storage and transit losses of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India for the years 1971-72 to 1986-87 is enclosed. Information relating to losses for the earlier period is not available.

(b) and (c) The Food Corporation of India have been constantly monitoring and reviewing the performance with a view to reducing the transit and storage losses. These losses arise out of various factors such as vagaries of weather, moisture loss, multiple handling at various points, deterioration in quantity on account of long storage.

(d) The Food Corporation of India has taken a number of steps to reduce the losses such as enforcing 100% weighment at the handling points, of foodgrains to the extent possible, additional installation of weighbridges, stricter quality control at the time of purchase, better preservation, reduction in quantum of filling, machine stitching, effective supervision, surprise checks and construction/hiring of additional storage capacity.

#### **STATEMENT**

| Year    | Total Shortages (Transit & Storage) |                          | Percentage of shortages in terms of quantity over purchase + Sale |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         | Quantity<br>(In lakh tonnes)        | Value<br>(Rs. in crores) |                                                                   |
| 1       | 2                                   | 3                        | 4                                                                 |
| 1971-72 | 2.52                                | 19.71                    | 1.33                                                              |

| 1       | 2    | 3      | 4    |
|---------|------|--------|------|
| 1972-73 | 1.96 | 19.56  | 0.99 |
| 1973-74 | 1.90 | 20.68  | 0.82 |
| 1974-75 | 2.47 | 33.36  | 1.25 |
| 1975-76 | 2.23 | 31.41  | 0.91 |
| 1976-77 | 2.39 | 33.58  | 1.05 |
| 1977-78 | 2.93 | 39.66  | 1.38 |
| 1978-79 | 3.03 | 43.73  | 1.38 |
| 1979-80 | 4.87 | 70.17  | 1.96 |
| 1980-81 | 6.43 | 100.20 | 2.76 |
| 1981-82 | 6.51 | 115.91 | 2.28 |
| 1982-83 | 7.40 | 143.66 | 2.37 |
| 1983-84 | 6.74 | 140.70 | 2.11 |
| 1984-85 | 5.72 | 122.76 | 1.94 |
| 1985-86 | 5.95 | 136.12 | 1.62 |
| 1986-87 | 6.51 | 151.60 | 1.63 |

**Construction of Bridges and Link Roads in Himachal Pradesh**

the extreme inconvenience of the local population;

4766. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dislocation and elongation of distances consequent upon the construction of dams like Bhakra Dam, Beas Dam, etc. in hilly States like Himachal Pradesh where bridges and short link roads are often submerged to

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide alternative roads and small essential bridges for providing relief to the people in districts like Bilaspur, Una and Kangra in consultation with State Governments/representatives of the people; and

(c) if so, the data by which positive action would be taken in this regard and construction of alternative bridges started at

places like Bagphal in Bilaspur District, Lathiani in Una District and roads in Kot Dhar area of Bilaspur District and Pong Dam area of Kangra District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) Since substitute/alternate bridges as recommended by Inter-Departmental Group formed by the Government of India (Ministry of Transport) in 1959 had already been constructed in Bhakra reservoir area at the expense of Bhakra Beas Management Board and alternate roads in the Pong reservoir area have also been constructed at higher elevation in lieu of submerged roads at the cost of Beas Project, the partner States of Bhakra Beas Management Board are not agreeable to share the cost of any new bridges.

#### **Dental Products of India Limited**

4767. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4653 on 25.8.87 regarding Dental Products of India Ltd. and state:

(a) the name of the large industrial house or company registered under the MRTP Act which has acquired controlling interests in the Dental Products of India Ltd.; and

(b) the grounds on which the Dental Products of India Ltd. has been able to continue in the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) M/s. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd. belonging to Wallace Large Industrial House have acquired controlling interests in the Dental Products of India Ltd.

(b) Proceedings for de-registration of the firm as a Small Scale Unit have been initiated by the Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Management Rights to Tata Sons Ltd. in TISCO**

4768. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Tata Sons Limited own less than 3 percent of the total equity capital of TISCO and Public Financed Institutions have more than 40 percent equity of the Company;

(b) if so, how M/s Tata Sons Limited are able to control the company and not the public financial institutions;

(c) whether there is any agreement between the financial institutions who control more than 40 percent of TISCO equity and the Tatas; and

(d) whether the Articles of Association of TISCO guarantee management rights to the Tatas being its original promoters?

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

(b) TISCO is a board-managed company. The present board of the company comprises 14 directors of which 2 are from Tata family, 2 are nominees of public financial institutions, one is a nominee of Government of India and the rest are individuals/industrialists.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Bennimix Baby Food**

4769. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will

the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce Bennimix baby food production programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Price of Indigenous Pencillin

4770. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of indigenous Pencillin is much more than the international price;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prices of vital antibiotics are higher as a result of the above prices;

(c) whether prices are fixed by the standards made by BICP;

(d) whether the depreciation, investment allowance and cost of raw material have been factually certified from the market by BICP before recommending the price policy; and

(e) if so, the details of the same and if not, how Government have accepted their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PET-

ROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) There is no single international price for Pencillin. However, in general, the price of indigenous Pencillin is presently higher.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The price of Pencillin is fixed by the Government on the recommendation of BICP updating the cost data wherever necessary.

#### Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences for manufacture of Penicillin

4771. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed a committee for scrutinizing the various applications received by them for grant of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences for manufacture of Penicillin; and

(b) the names and criteria for selection of the members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) According to information given by DGTD, a Technical Evaluation Committee in the DGTD have formed an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Biswas, Deputy Director General. Names of other members of this group are given below.

1. Mr. Venkataraman, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, IDPL.
2. Mr. A.K. Basu, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

3. Dr. M.M. Dhar, Director, CDRI, Lucknow.
4. Dr. M.R.S. Iyenger, Technical Director, Alembic Chemicals.
5. Mr. Y.H. Ghorpure, Consultant (Ex-DMD of HAL).
6. Dr. K.V. Swaminathan, Adviser/ DSIR.
7. Dr. P.K. Ghosh, Director, Department of Biotechnology.
8. Mr. R.S. Mathur, Joint Secretary, Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals.
9. Dr. K.D. Sharma, Additional Industrial Adviser, DGTD.
10. Mr. S.K. Dutta Majumdar, Member Secretary, DGTD.

Experience and knowledge of the individuals in the area of Penicillin manufacture were the only consideration for selection of the members.

### **Import of Tyres**

4772. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:  
 SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
 SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:  
 SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had announced on October 12, 1987 that by October end, Government would issue administrative orders to import tyres under Open General Licence for trucks and buses;

(b) if so, whether such order has already been issued;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the likely date by which the order will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (d) No decision has been taken to import tyres for trucks and buses under Open General Licence. However, Government may consider import of tyres if the need arises.

[Translation]

### **Subsidy to Industrial Units**

4773. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the industrial units in Pithoragarh and Chamoli districts in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and the industrial units in Himachal Pradesh are given only 75 per cent subsidy whereas the industrial units in North Eastern States are given 90 per cent subsidy;

(b) if so, the justification for not giving subsidy at uniform rates in the areas having similar geographical conditions;

(c) whether his Ministry have taken steps to end this discrimination; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Keeping in view the disabilities suffered by the entrepreneurs due to long transport leads prevailing in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Sikkim and the North East Region the Government of India have

enhanced the rate of transport subsidy from 75% to 90% in these areas. The modified scheme has not been extended to the hilly areas of U.P. and Himachal Pradesh in view of their nearness to the main regions of the country.

**Requirement of Petroleum by 2000 A.D.**

4774.      **SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed plan drawn out by Government to meet the country's requirement in petroleum sector by 2000 A.D.;

(b) the estimated allocations likely to be made for the purpose; and

(c) the year-wise target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan to augment the production of petroleum and the amount likely to be spent thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT):** (a) and (b) Presently available estimates indicate that the demand for petroleum products in the year 2000 will be in the range of 90 to 95 million tonnes. Steps to meet that demand through indigenous production of crude as well as through import of crude and products will continue to be made as hitherto and suitable provision in the Five-Year and annual plans will be made;

(c) The Seventh Plan outlay for the production of petroleum (crude) has been fixed at Rs. 9,702.67 crores; the actual expenditure during 1985-86 and 1986-87 was, respectively, Rs. 2285.63 crores and Rs. 2405.15 crores. The revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 2251.26 crores. The actuals/targeted production of petroleum (crude) during the Seventh Plan are as below (in

Million MT): (crude) during the Seventh Plan are as below (in Million MT):

1985-86      27.51      (Actual)

1986-87      27.86      (Actual)

1987-88      27.62      (Anticipated)

1988-89      29.28      (Est.)

1989-90      34.51      (Est.)

**Proposal for Three Point Levy on Coconut Husk**

4775. **SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Government has sent a proposal to Government for the introduction of three point levy on coconut husk;

(b) whether Government have considered the proposal; and

(c) if so, with what result?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal of Government of Kerala for introduction of three point levy on coconut husk is under consideration of the Government.

**Imports of Foodgrains**

4776.      **SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:**

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the drought conditions in the country, Government propose to import foodgrains;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which it is proposed to import foodgrains and at what rates; and

(c) if not, whether Government have enough stock of foodgrains to meet the present drought situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) There is reasonable quantity of stocks of wheat and rice with the public agencies at present to meet the Public Distribution System requirement. However, the Government keeps open the option to import the same as and when considered necessary.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Import and Export of Sugar**

4777. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar imported during the last two years;

(b) the stock position of sugar at the beginning and at the end of 1986;

(c) the present international export commitment; and

(d) whether Government propose to seek a higher export quota?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) The quantity of the sugar imported during the last two financial years was as under:-

| Financial Year | Quantity imported (lakh tonnes) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1985-86        | 20.22                           |
| 1986-87        | 7.81                            |

(Provisional\*)

\*includes goods in transit as on 31.3.1987.

(b) The stock position of indigenous sugar at the beginning and at the end of 1986 was as under:-

| As on      | Stocks of indigenous sugar with the factories (In lakh tonnes) |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1.1986   | 20.13                                                          |
| 31.12.1986 | 19.47                                                          |

(c) and (d) Under the International Sugar Agreement 1984, there are no quota restrictions on import/export of sugar. However, India is committed to annually export preferential EEC and US quotas aggregating to about 0.20 lakh tonnes presently. Besides this, a small quantity is also exported to neighbouring countries like Nepal, Maldives etc.

### **Import of Oilseeds**

**4778. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMBEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has agreed to the proposal for import of ten lakh tons of oilseeds; if so, what are the details;

(b) the CIF value of oilseeds and expected quantum of oil and D'oil cake likely to accrue from the imported oilseeds and the projected price per kg. of the oil so extracted and how it will compare with imported edible oil;

(c) what is the custom tariff on imported oilseeds at present;

(d) whether D'oil cake is going to be exported to meet the requirement of foreign exchange for the import of oilseeds; and

(e) what is the mechanism for buying oilseeds in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). At present, oilseeds are not being imported. However, there is a proposal to import 5 lakh tonnes of oilseeds, on aid basis. It would be possible to indicate the quantum of oil, de-oiled cake and its exports and projected prices, etc. after the proposal is finalised.

(e) The import of oilseeds is proposed to be canalised through National Dairy Development Board.

**Delhi Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.**

**4779. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:**

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd. is without a Managing Director;

(b) if so, the time by which a Managing Director will be appointed;

(c) whether it is a fact that no elections have been conducted to elect the managing committee during the last ten years; and

(d) is so, the full facts thereof and the steps taken to ensure statutory compliance?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). As intimated by Delhi Wholesale Consumers Store Ltd., Delhi, there is no post of a Managing Director in the Store. The Managing Committee was superseded in 1977 and presently the affairs of the Store are being looked after by an Administrator. At present, there is no proposal to hold any elections.

### **Purchase of Rice by F.C.I. and imposing Cures on Paddy Movement**

**4780. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instructed the Food Corporation of India to make specific efforts for mopping up as much grains as possible during the ensuing Kharif marketing season;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to urge some States to enhance the levy on rice millers and impose curbs on paddy movement?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): ((a) to (c). To meet the needs of public distribution system arising out of the unprecedented drought, public procuring agencies, including the Food Corporation of India, have been instructed to maximise the procurement of paddy and rice during the 1987-88 kharif marketing season. With this end in view, the State governments have also been specifically advised to enforce levy orders effectively, and consider controlling the inter-State movement of paddy.

#### **Revised Cost Estimates of Hazira Gas Pipeline**

4781. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the revised cost estimates of the Hazira Gas Pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): The total approved and estimated outlay for the HBJ Pipeline is Rs. 1700.17 crores and this original estimate is not likely to be exceeded.

[Translation]

#### **KVIB Employees in Uttar Pradesh**

4782. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that all the employees working in the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, U.P. are temporary although they have rendered 25-30 years service; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not making them regular or permanent and the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It may be pointed out that the State Khadi and Village Industries Board has been set up by the Government of Uttar Pradesh under the State legislation and the administrative expenditure of the Board's staff is met by the State Government itself and the employment conditions are governed by their own rules.

#### **Representation of Workers in the Management of Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

4783. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the policy of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, it is essential to give representation to workers in the management of Khadi institutions;

(b) if so, whether workers of the Commission will be given representation at the time of constitution of this Commission; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission extends financial assistance and marketing support etc. to certified Khadi and Village Industries institutions for implementation of KVI programmes. These societies are independent legal entities in so far as their administrative matters are concerned. KVIC has, however, advised these institutions to have two representatives of workers/artisans in their management.

(b) and (c). The KVIC Act has been recently amended to include, inter alia, six

persons from six zones of the country, having knowledge and experience of Khadi and Village Industries.

**Removal of Workers and Employees of Gauriganga and Dhauliganga a Hydel Projects**

4784. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether local workers and employees working in Gauriganga and Dhauliganga Hydel Projects are being removed from service in large number;

(b) whether several person among them were employed there for more than a year; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such an action and the directives issued to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No workers employed by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation on the Projects are being removed from service.

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

[English]

**Production of Irrational Combination of Drugs**

4785. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued press release to discourage the production of irrational combination of one or more drugs after announcing the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). With a view to discourage irrational combination of drugs, all multiple ingredient Vitamin formulations have been price controlled while single ingredient Vitamin formulations have been price de-controlled as well as all other single ingredient formulations sold under generic names as per recommendations of the Kelkar Committee.

**Disincentive of Production of Tonics and Vitamin Preparations**

4786. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain drug companies are concentrating towards the production of tonics and vitamin preparations instead of essential drugs; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have made any provision under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 to give disincentive to the production of tonics and vitamin preparations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Product mix of some companies indicated higher preparation of these items than other medicines. With a view to discouraging this trend, rates of MAPE for the most the essential drugs have been increased to encourage their production whereas all vitamin combination formulations have been kept under price control under the DPCD, 1987.

### Setting up of Paper Factories in Madhya Pradesh

4787. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to establish paper factories in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the progress regarding the forest based industries in the Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Central Government have no proposal at present to establish any new paper factory in the State of Madhya Pradesh. However, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills ( a Central Government Company) is implementing a scheme of substantial expansion of its capacity by 13,000 tonnes per annum for manufacture of newsprint, which is estimated to cost Rs. 60.75 crores.

(b) According to the information supplies by the State Government, the progress of setting up of forest-based industries in

Bilaspur district during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as follows:-

| Year    | Number of new forest based industries established |     |       |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
|         | Artisans                                          | SSI | Total |
| 1984-85 | 126                                               | 5   | 131   |
| 1985-86 | 190                                               | 20  | 210   |

### Production of Cement in Madhya Pradesh

4788. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cement in Madhya Pradesh is maximum in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantity of cement given to the State for their works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). the production of large cement plants in Madhya Pradesh is highest in the country. The details of supply of cement from large scale cement factories of Madhya Pradesh, within the State and outside the State during last 3 years are as under:-

| States | (In '000 Tonnes) |          |      |          |      |          |
|--------|------------------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|
|        | 1984             |          | 1985 |          | 1986 |          |
|        | Levy             | Non-Levy | Levy | Non-Levy | Levy | Non-Levy |
| 1      | 2                | 3        | 4    | 5        | 6    | 7        |

(Within the State Supplies)

|                |      |     |      |     |      |     |
|----------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| Madhya Pradesh | 1121 | 432 | 1317 | 543 | 1231 | 618 |
|----------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|

| 1                            | 2    | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7    |
|------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (Outside the State Supplies) |      |     |     |     |     |      |
| Haryana                      | 17   | 92  | 6   | 108 | 4   | 121  |
| J & K                        | 87   | -   | 56  | -   | 8   | -    |
| Punjab                       | 41   | 12  | 6   | 89  | 40  | 111  |
| U.P.                         | 1140 | 769 | 997 | 865 | 978 | 1292 |
| Chandigarh                   | 6    | 2   | -   | 14  | -   | 10   |
| Delhi                        | 128  | 177 | 88  | 237 | 57  | 302  |
| Assam                        | 323  | 60  | 241 | 75  | 284 | 94   |
| Bihar                        | 255  | 25  | 255 | 119 | 330 | 295  |
| Manipur                      | 38   | -   | 33  | -   | 45  | -    |
| Nagaland                     | 23   | -   | 20  | -   | 29  | -    |
| Orissa                       | 34   | 26  | 28  | 26  | 29  | 30   |
| Sikkim                       | 5    | -   | -   | -   | 4   | -    |
| Tripura                      | 17   | -   | 29  | -   | 30  | -    |
| West Bengal                  | 567  | 405 | 453 | 659 | 510 | 554  |
| Arunachal Pradesh            | 18   | -   | 28  | -   | 37  | -    |
| Mizoram                      | 13   | -   | 8   | -   | 9   | -    |
| Meghalaya                    | 2    | -   | 1   | -   | 9   | -    |
| Gujarat                      | 17   | 16  | 13  | 21  | 3   | 40   |
| Maharashtra                  | 49   | 710 | 15  | 465 | 4   | 260  |
| Andhra Pradesh               | 24   | 21  | 2   | 8   | -   | 3    |
| Tamil Nadu                   | 4    | 20  | -   | 2   | -   | -    |
| Kerala                       | N    | 2   | -   | 8   | -   | -    |

| 1           | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  | 7  |
|-------------|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| Karnataka   | - | N | - | -  | -  | -  |
| Pondicherry | - | N | - | -  | -  | -  |
| Rajasthan   | 3 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 12 | 57 |

N = Negligible Quantity.

#### **Establishment of an Agency for Testing, Certifying and Regulating Indigenous Products**

4789. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that several big public sector companies like ONGC and Oil India Ltd. had been resisting the pursuits of import substitution;

(b) whether Government contemplate establishing a separate agency for promoting, testing, certifying and regulating the indigenous products claimed as substitutes to imported products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) ONGC and Oil India Ltd. have been taking various steps for promoting indigenisation of oil field equipment and services as per the policy of the Government and there has been no resistance for import substitution.

(b) At present there is no proposal for establishing a separate agency for testing certifying the oil field equipments claimed as import substitutes.

#### **Re-endorsement of Excess Capacity**

4790. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for capacity re-endorsement during the last six months upto the end of October, 1987;

(b) the number of cases approved or rejected;

(c) whether Government are aware that the production in respect of some units is more than the licensed capacity; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). During the period May, 1987 to October, 1987, 31 applications were received in Secretariat for Industrial Approvals for Re-endorsement of Capacity. Out of these, 11 proposals were approved and 9 proposals were rejected so far.

(c) and (d). Production to the extent of 25% over and above the licensed capacity is allowed as per policy being followed. In order to maximise production of the Industrial Undertaking by optimum utilisation of in-

stalled capacities the scheme of the re-endorsement of capacity was introduced in April, 1982 and was further liberalised in January, 1986. The scheme will now remain in operation during the Seventh Plan period.

**Public Sector Companies without Chief Executives**

4791. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector companies under the Ministry of Industry which are without a chief-executive; and

(b) the reasons for keeping the posts of the chief executives vacant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) There are 12 Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry which are without Chief Executives. The names of these PSUs are given in statement below.

(b) Steps have been initiated to fill the vacancies. Meanwhile officiating arrangements have been made so that work does not suffer.

**STATEMENT**

*Names of Public Sector Undertakings without Chief Executives*

1. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
2. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
3. Scooters India Ltd.
4. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.
5. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
6. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.

7. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

8. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.

9. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.

10. Bengal Immunity Ltd.

11. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

12. Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

**Opening of Post Offices in Villages**

4792. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more post offices in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise locations thereof; and

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Locations of 265 new post offices sanctioned with the approval of Ministry of Finance during the current year (1987-88) up to 30.11.1987 are shown in the Statement. In addition, there are proposals which have not yet been referred to Ministry of Finance but are being examined in the Department of Posts.

Locations of proposed post offices which are considered suitable for reference

to Ministry of Finance will be known after completion of the departmental scrutiny.

### STATEMENT

*New Post Office in Rural Areas Sanctioned during 1987-88 (upto 30.11.1987)*

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#### MADHYA PRADESH CIRCLE

- |                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Babalda                  | 19. Bhojia          |
| 2. Agar                     | 20. Gumda           |
| 3. Dabri                    | 21. Khutra          |
| 4. Baijanpuri               | 22. Chandomines     |
| 5. Kerawahi (Kendegaon)     | 23. Badakhar        |
| 6. Joba (Kondegaon)         | 24. Pipratu         |
| 7. Jaisakorra (Charma)      | 25. Kodwaripara     |
| 8. Maranfpuai (Vishrampuri) | 26. Kumkumi         |
| 9. Karwan                   | 27. Jaiga           |
| 10. Borro                   | 28. Banjaridand     |
| 11. Palidih                 | 29. Domardih        |
| 12. Karma                   | 30. Jhukarhoz       |
| 13. Khamhar                 | 31. Menbada         |
| 14. Saskoba                 | 32. Muradpur        |
| 15. Turtara                 | 33. Kurwai Kaithara |
| 16. Sonsh                   | 34. Chainpur        |
| 17. Badar                   | 35. Changori        |
| 18. Gahira                  | 36. Khamhariya      |
|                             | 37. Piparia         |
|                             | 38. Keoshi          |
|                             | 39. Laiga           |
|                             | 40. Darrabhata      |
|                             | 41. Kudkai          |

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 42. Pandaria       | 66. Jodhpur        |
| 43. Mukta          | 67. Junwani        |
| 44. Rawa           | 68. Khundini       |
| 45. Solwan         | 69. Lavatara       |
| 46. Chempa         | 70. Dumartola      |
| 47. Lamer          | 71. Alkanhar       |
| 48. Pali           | 72. Dewaribhat     |
| 49. Piparia Pathar | 73. Deori          |
| 50. Mahuwa Khadi   | 74. Madoda         |
| 51. Pamokhedi      | 75. Dokrabhat      |
| 52. Hatwa          | 76. Paregaon Khurd |
| 53. Deorisengran   | 77. Borisarai      |
| 54. Deorihangaon   | 78. Jamunia        |
| 55. Pateuta        | 79. Chanagaon      |
| 56. *Raura         | 80. Kareli         |
| 57. Jaldar         | 81. Jaratarai      |
| 58. Karaundi       | 82. Sargi          |
| 59. *Silpari       | 83. Sambalpur      |
| 60. Saraisengram   | 84. Palka          |
| 61. *Deodaha       | 85. Mainpuri       |
| 62. Jamuani        | 86. Sunderkera     |
| 63. *Garhwakala    | 87. Sarnabahal     |
| 64. Rithi          | 88. Kormai (Sidhi) |
| 65. Telegaon       | 89. Pokhra (Sidhi) |

|                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 90. Salaija (Churhat)    | BIHAR CIRCLE        |
| 91. *Kapuri              | 1. Chhotka Rajpur   |
| 92. Sarda (Sidhi)        | 2. Chhotki Nanijor  |
| 93. Jamauri (Sidhi)      | 3. Kurthaul         |
| 94. Kakudijhar           | 4. Sewanan          |
| 95. Makrohar             | 5. Shikarpur        |
| 96. (Waidhan) Pathranita | 6. Aunta            |
| 97. Chuhi                | 7. Parwati          |
| 98. Tikatkala            | 8. Uttar Serthu     |
| 99. Kodaure (Sidhi)      | 9. Panti            |
| 100. Kuchwahi (Sidhi)    | 10. Sarsauli        |
| 101. Barbandha (Sidhi)   | 11. Gordhia         |
| 102. Mahrajpur (Sidhi)   | 12. Harpur          |
| 103. Paodainia (Sidhi)   | 13. Rata            |
| 104. Laua (Sidhi)        | 14. Salempur Tola   |
| 105. Gado Baban Sidhi    | 15. Laxmipur        |
| 106. Pauchhat Kapura     | 16. Debenchak       |
| 107. Jaloni              | 17. Gergama         |
| 108. Raital              | 18. Mohanpur        |
| 109. Luhar Gaon          | 19. Duldulia        |
| 110. Keoisda             | 20. Trimuhan        |
| 111. Sudwas              | 21. Jhikulia        |
| 112. Payali              | 22. Amarpur         |
| 113. Amba                | 23. Maniyan Kajrail |

|            |                        |                                    |                        |                    |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>297</b> | <b>Written Answers</b> | <b>AGRAHAYANA 17, 1909 (SAKA )</b> | <b>Written Answers</b> | <b>298</b>         |
| 24.        | Chutia                 |                                    | 48.                    | Langtu             |
| 25.        | Anantpur Bahadurpur    |                                    | 49.                    | Ghangra            |
| 26.        | Ulgada                 |                                    | 50.                    | Moreng             |
| 27.        | Murgasarla             |                                    | 51.                    | Sarle              |
| 28.        | Hesigara               |                                    | 52.                    | Dolaicha           |
| 29.        | Chainpur               |                                    | 53.                    | Raghunthpur        |
| 30.        | Palani                 |                                    | 54.                    | Pandra             |
| 31..       | Gamharia               |                                    | 55.                    | Chainpur           |
| 32.        | Moradih                |                                    |                        | KERELA CIRCLE      |
| 33.        | Merah                  |                                    | 1.                     | Hariharpuram       |
| 34.        | Tapej                  |                                    | 2.                     | Charumoodu         |
| 35.        | Semra                  |                                    | 3.                     | Kattumpuram        |
| 36.        | Haliwanta              |                                    | 4.                     | Paruthipalli       |
| 37.        | Birajpur               |                                    | 5.                     | Anavur             |
| 38.        | M.P. Quarry Siding     |                                    | 6.                     | Manikanteswaram    |
| 39.        | Sohbad                 |                                    | 7.                     | Perumala           |
| 40.        | Patrodih               |                                    | 8.                     | Moongode Peyad     |
| 41.        | Bindaban               |                                    | 9.                     | Karikuzhi (Tribal) |
| 42.        | Rajdanda               |                                    | 10.                    | Edatha             |
| 43.        | Norhi                  |                                    | 11.                    | Vadkkumbhagon      |
| 44.        | Barwenagar             |                                    | 12.                    | Cherupolka         |
| 45.        | Murupiri               |                                    | 13.                    | Ambipoika          |
| 46.        | Srinagar               |                                    | 14.                    | Palapalli          |
| 47.        | Tengaria               |                                    | 15.                    | Pulipara Jn.       |

16. Daly

17. Vellithitta

18. Vadamon

19. T-hengukavu

20. Konnamkara

21. Vilathara Jn.

22. Mannor-Anchal

23. Erozha South

24. Villumala

25. Edad

26. Panicly

27. Cholathadam

28. Ilambakapalli

29. Manjady

30. Kallunira

31. Vellasser

## RAJASTHAN CIRCLE

1. Pananiyon Ka Tala

2. Chohtan Karnado

3. Gumana Ka Tala

4. Jaisindhar R.S.

5. Bhalgaon

6. Rabasar

7. Gardia

8. Kharia Rathoran

9. Abhe Ka Par

10. Ohundhli Tanda

11. Kangarh

12. Jolar

13. Varawali

14. Magroda

15. Sayakhori

16. Ahmedpura

17. Chak 7 G.D.

## MAHARASHTRA CIRCLE

1. Tanashi

2. \*Govathane

3. \*Pangri

4. Nathapur

## PUNJAB CIRCLE

1. Sanghu Dhaun

2. Ucha Thara

## NORTH EASTERN CIRCLE

1. Korkoria T.E.

2. Polarpar

3. Haticherra T.E.

4. Rajeshwarpur

5. Hamarkhawlin

|     |                        |                            |                        |                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 301 | <i>Written Answers</i> | AGRAHAYANA 17, 1909 (SAKA) | <i>Written Answers</i> | 302                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 6.  | Kanchanpur Pt-II       |                            | 30.                    | Somarimikirgaon                                                                                                                                                                |
| 7.  | Burniobrass            |                            | 31.                    | Tairenpokoi                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 8.  | Gharmura Bus Stand     |                            | 32.                    | Moijang                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 9.  | Rongpur Baolipar       |                            | 33.                    | Rukni T.E.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 10. | Dayapur T.E.           |                            | 34.                    | Sarbandapur                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 11. | Bala T.E.              |                            | 35.                    | Bandarkhal                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 12. | Balacherra T.E.        |                            | 36.                    | New Bag-O-Bahar                                                                                                                                                                |
| 13. | Chandighat T.E.        |                            | 37.                    | Khongsang                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 14. | Bakrihawar Pt-III      |                            | 38.                    | Chongmun                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 15. | Larsing T.E.           |                            | 39.                    | Maiba                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 16. | Chirukandi             |                            | 40.                    | Shirafii                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 17. | Durganagar T.E.        |                            | 41.                    | Tokiye                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 18. | Jurbari                |                            | 42.                    | Hosepu                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 19. | Phuba                  |                            |                        | WEST BENGAL CIRCLE                                                                                                                                                             |
| 20. | Hoirok II              |                            | 1.                     | Kalikatala                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 21. | Alinye                 |                            |                        | <b>Perspective Plan of BPCL</b>                                                                                                                                                |
| 22. | Paharpur               |                            | 4793.                  | SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE<br>PATIL:                                                                                                                                                 |
| 23. | Ratia                  |                            |                        | DR. V. VENKATESH:                                                                                                                                                              |
| 24. | Nutan Haja             |                            |                        | SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:                                                                                                                                                         |
| 25. | Ramdhan Dikhari        |                            |                        | Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND<br>NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:                                                                                                         |
| 26. | Paschim Chandrapur     |                            |                        | (a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Cor-<br>poration Limited has drawn a 17-year per-<br>spective plan for diversification to petro-<br>chemicals and petroleum related products; |
| 27. | Kakirpar               |                            |                        | (b) whether the Bharat Petroleum Cor-<br>poration Limited has decided to set up two<br>new grassroot refineries;                                                               |
| 28. | Makengngulram          |                            |                        |                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 29. | Uttargorajan           |                            |                        |                                                                                                                                                                                |

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Corporation also plans to lay several cross-country crude and product pipelines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (e). BPCL's perspective plan includes proposals for setting up of new refineries as well as crude and product pipelines. However, the issue of executing any such project will arise only if they become part of the Five Year Plans of the petroleum sector.

#### **Stock Limit of Edible Oils with Wholesalers**

4794. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about hoarding of oilseeds and edible oils by wholesalers;

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the stock limit for edible oil and oilseeds with wholesalers; and

(c) whether Union Government have advised State Government to take serious action against the wholesalers who indulge in future trading in edible oilseeds and edible oil?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). In order to prevent hoarding and maintain supplies for securing equitable distribution and availability of ed-

ible oilseeds and edible oils at fair prices, the Government have recently amended the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Order, 1977 so as to reduce the stock limits of edible oilseeds and edible oils to be stored by wholesalers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### **Palmolein Oil to Orissa**

4795. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa had approached Union Government to increase the allocation of palmolein oil during the months from August to October, 1987; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The allocation of imported Palmolein Oil to Orissa has progressively seen increased from August to October, 1987.

#### **LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps in Assam**

4796. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps functioning in Karimganj and Cachar districts of Assam;

(b) whether the existing agencies are sufficient to meet the consumers' demand;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to sanction more agencies in these districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of the places where they are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) There are at present 3 LPG distributorships and 5 Retail Outlets for petrol/diesel in Karimganj District, and 3 LPG distributorships and 18 Retail Outlets for petrol/diesel functioning in Cachar District of Assam;

(b) to (d). These agencies are adequately meeting the requirements of consumers at these locations; however, the oil industry has plans to set up three more Retail Outlets for petrol/diesel in Cachar District at Udharband, Gumra and Katigura.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of New Power Plants in Rajasthan

4797. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes to be undertaken in Rajasthan for the development and expansion of energy during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of the places where new power plants are being set up in the State and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Seventh Plan programme for addition to power generating capacity in Rajasthan includes the following schemes:-

#### Thermal/Gas Power Projects

i) Kota Project unit 3 210 MW

ii) Ramgarh Gas Turbine Project 3 MW

#### Hydro-electric Projects

i) Mahi State-I 50 MW  
(commissioned in 1985-86)

ii) Mahi Stage-II 90 MW

iii) Anoopgarh Project 9 MW

iv) Mangrol Project 6 MW

v) Suratgarh Project 4 MW

vi) Charanwala Project 2 MW

vii) Jakham Project 9 MW

viii) Pugal Project 2.15 MW

The following projects, though not included in the 7th Plan programme, are also under implementation:-

i) Kota Project unit-4 210 MW

ii) Anta Combined Cycle Project 430 MW

Besides, the following hydro-electric projects are under construction for benefit during the 8th Plan:-

i) Etawa 0.5 MW

ii) Birsalpur 1.4 MW

Non-Conventional energy programmes such as installation of bio-gas plants, improved chulhas, solar thermal energy sys-

tems, etc. are also under implementation both in the Central and State Sectors.

[English]

**Setting up of Office of D.E.T. in Barmer District of Rajasthan**

4798. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to set up an office of the Divisional Engineer Telephone in Barmer district of Rajasthan was taken long ago but the setting up of this office is still pending; and

(b) if so, the time by which the office of the Engineer Telephone will be set up in Barmer and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A decision for locating the office of Telecom. District Engineer (formerly known as DET) at Barmer has been taken. This office will be located at Barmer by shifting the existing office at Jodhpur.

The Office of the Telecom. District Engineer for Barmer and Jaisalmer Secondary Switching Areas will be shifted from Jodhpur to Barmer as soon as the necessary infrastructure for smooth functioning of the office including suitable office accommodation at Barmer is finalised.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Office of Superintendent of Post Offices in Jaisalmer**

4799. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of district headquarters where there is no office of Superintendent of Post Offices i.e. Division Office in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is no office of Superintendent of Post Offices in Jaisalmer district; and

(c) if so, the time by which the office of the Superintendent of Post Offices will be set up in Jaisalmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There are five (5) such district headquarters in Rajasthan where there is no office of the Superintendent of Post Offices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A separate Postal Division is not justified for the Jaisalmer district according to existing departmental norms.

[English]

**Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Rajasthan and Gujarat**

4800. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and capacity of telephone exchanges in Rajasthan and Gujarat, exchange-wise and district-wise;

(b) the total number of telephone connections sanctioned from January 1985 to October, 1987;

(c) the number of persons on the waiting list, district-wise and town-wise;

(d) the number of electronic exchange set up till 31 October, 1987; and

(e) when all the telephone exchanges of Rajasthan and Gujarat will be converted into electronic exchanges?

Rajasthan 24,063

Gujarat 89,006

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The total number and capacity of telephone exchanges in each district of Rajasthan and Gujarat are given in Annexure-I.

Exchange-wise information will be supplied.

(b) The total number of telephone connections sanctioned from January, 1985 to October, 1987 are as follows:

(c) The number of persons on the waiting list is given in Col. 5 of statement-I below.

Town-wise information will be supplied.

(d) The list of electronic exchanges set up till 31.10.1987 is given in Statement-II below.

(e) There is no plan to convert all the telephone exchanges into electronic exchanges in Rajasthan and Gujarat in the current plan period.

#### STATEMENT-I

| Sl. No. | Name of District | Total No. of exchanges | Total capacity | No. of persons on waiting list |
|---------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                | 3                      | 4              | 5                              |
| A.      | <u>RAJASTHAN</u> |                        |                |                                |
| 1.      | Ajmer            | 25                     | 9380           | 2600                           |
| 2.      | Alwar            | 42                     | 9455           | 947                            |
| 3.      | Banswara         | 12                     | 1000           | 150                            |
| 4.      | Barmer           | 19                     | 2330           | 1167                           |
| 5.      | Bharatpur        | 15                     | 2975           | 243                            |
| 6.      | Bhilwara         | 20                     | 2635           | 1087                           |
| 7.      | Bikaner          | 13                     | 4480           | 1518                           |
| 8.      | Bundi            | 8                      | 755            | 178                            |
| 9.      | Chittorgarh      | 21                     | 2250           | 314                            |
| 10.     | Churu            | 19                     | 2590           | 280                            |

| 311 | Written Answers | DECEMBER 8, 1987 | Written Answers | 312   |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1   | 2               | 3                | 4               | 5     |
| 11. | Dholpur         | 7                | 700             | 58    |
| 12. | Dungarpur       | 11               | 925             | 78    |
| 13. | Jaipur          | 67               | 33989           | 20445 |
| 14. | Jaisalmer       | 4                | 450             | 47    |
| 15. | Jalore          | 29               | 1625            | 50    |
| 16. | Jhalawar        | 10               | 800             | 57    |
| 17. | Jhunjhunu       | 22               | 2405            | 121   |
| 18. | Jodhpur         | 31               | 10155           | 5536  |
| 19. | Kota            | 21               | 7460            | 3160  |
| 20. | Nagaur          | 37               | 3619            | 566   |
| 21. | Pali            | 64               | 7640            | 978   |
| 22. | Sikar           | 19               | 2975            | 472   |
| 23. | Sirohi          | 21               | 1705            | 297   |
| 24. | Sriganganagar   | 44               | 8810            | 1224  |
| 25. | Sawaimadhopur   | 24               | 2405            | 202   |
| 26. | Tonk            | 16               | 1425            | 87    |
| 27. | Udaipur         | 62               | 8865            | 4492  |
| B.  | <u>GUJARAT</u>  |                  |                 |       |
| 1.  | Ahmedabad       | 54               | 128025          | 34223 |
| 2.  | Amreli          | 28               | 4225            | 323   |
| 3.  | Banaskantha     | 40               | 6285            | 941   |
| 4.  | Baroda          | 51               | 32140           | 16213 |
| 5.  | Bhavnagar       | 28               | 13225           | 3569  |

| 1   | 2             | 3  | 4     | 5     |
|-----|---------------|----|-------|-------|
| 6.  | Bharuch       | 29 | 6620  | 2175  |
| 7.  | Bulsar        | 48 | 14500 | 4998  |
| 8.  | Dang          | 3  | 200   | 10    |
| 9.  | Jamnagar      | 41 | 13325 | 637   |
| 10. | Junagarh      | 53 | 14325 | 14711 |
| 11. | Kheda         | 81 | 18500 | 2456  |
| 12. | Kutch         | 66 | 10145 | 1056  |
| 13. | Mehsana       | 82 | 17240 | 3905  |
| 14. | Panchmahal    | 38 | 6340  | 546   |
| 15. | Rajkot        | 63 | 35810 | 3038  |
| 16. | Sabarkantha   | 72 | 9110  | 1157  |
| 17. | Surat         | 45 | 37515 | 24773 |
| 18. | Surendranagar | 30 | 6005  | 1477  |

**STATEMENT-II****A. RAJASTHAN**

| SL. NO. | Name of Exchange | Capacity (in lines) |
|---------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | 2                | 3                   |
| 1.      | Sriganganagar    | 3000                |
| 2.      | Alwar            | 3000                |
| 3.      | Pali             | 3000                |
| 4.      | Beawar           | 2000                |
| 5.      | Dungarpur        | 400                 |
| 6.      | Tonk             | 400                 |

| 1                 | 2                        | 3     |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 7.                | Jhunjhunu                | 600   |
| 8.                | Baidyakalan              | 9     |
| 9.                | Bharidarej               | 9     |
| 10.               | Sainthal                 | 9     |
| 11.               | Mozmabad                 | 9     |
| 12.               | Rampura                  | 9     |
| 13.               | Badhel                   | 9     |
| 14.               | Karansar                 | 9     |
| <b>B. GUJARAT</b> |                          |       |
| 1.                | Mehsana                  | 3000  |
| 2.                | Porbandar                | 3000  |
| 3.                | Veraval                  | 2000  |
| 4.                | Gandhidham               | 3000  |
| 5.                | Railwayapura (Ahmedabad) | 10000 |
| 6.                | Naryanpura (Ahmedabad)   | 8000  |
| 7.                | Gandhinagar              | 3000  |

**Measures to Reduce Running Cost of Public Sector Projects**

4801. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has recently

been made on the working of the public undertakings;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether any measures have been devised to reduce the running costs of the projects and increase their profitability; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

**J. VENGALA RAO:** (a) and (b). A study of public enterprises is made annually and the results are incorporated in the Enterprises Survey presented to Parliament every year.

(c) and (d). Cost control measures of various public enterprises and measures to increase productivity leading to increased profits are discussed in Volume-I of the Survey for 1985-86, Chapters 15 and 10 respectively.

#### **Modern Telephone Exchange at Nelamangala in Karnataka**

**4802. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have already sanctioned ILT 512 exchange for Nelamangala in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the whether Government have taken steps to instal a modern telephone exchange at Nelamangala; and

(c) when the same will start functioning?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):** (a) No, Sir. There was a proposal to instal 512 Port exchange for field trial only.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Public Booths In Shops In Bangalore City**

**4803. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public telephone located in shops in Bangalore city;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large number of the public telephone in shops remain out of order; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to ensure their smooth functioning?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):** (a) 606 Public Telephones are being located in various shops in Bangalore city.

(b) and (c). The working of Public Call Offices are monitored everyday. There is no report of large number of Public Telephones remaining out of order.

[Translation]

#### **Demand for Additional Power Supply from Central Grid**

**4804. DR. CHINTA MOHAN: SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand for additional power supply from the Central Grid has been made by various States which are facing power shortage;

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

(c) the action taken by Government on their demands so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):** (a) to (c). Requests for supply of additional power from the Central Sector Stations, in the various regions in the country, are received from time to time, from the

States facing power shortage. The States in a region, have been allocated shares, from the Central Stations in that region. Additional assistance to the extent possible is also provided to the deficit States, out of the unallocated power from the Central stations in the respective regions which is at the disposal of the Centre, taking into account the relative shortages in the constituent systems of a region in which the Central station is located.

[English]

#### **Coal Based Power Plants in Bihar**

4805. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up some coal based or coal dust based power plants in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to meet the scarcity of power during the current Plan period in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMRI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Two units of 110 MW each have been commissioned at the Patratu and Muzaffarpur thermal stations during the Seventh Plan period, in addition to one unit of 210 MW commissioned at Bokaro B Station of the D.V.C. who are also implementing Stage-II (420 MW) of the project. The thermal capacity additions envisaged in the Eighth Plan include the Tenughat Thermal Power Project which is being implemented in the State Sector by Bihar State Electricity Board and Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project which is being imple-

mented in the Central Sector by NTPC. No proposal is presently under consideration to set up a coal dust based power plant in Bihar.

(c) In addition to the thermal capacity additions, a hydro capacity of 48.9 MW is targetted to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan in Bihar which would also receive its due share of power from the Central projects in the Eastern Region. With a view to augmenting the availability of power, a centrally-sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Programme is being implemented at the Patratu, Barauni and Karbigahia Thermal Stations at a total estimated cost of Rs. 67.26 crores, with a Central component of Rs. 25.81 crores.

#### **Demand, Supply and Production of Cars, Motorcycles, Scooters and Tyres**

4806. SHRI U.H. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand and supply of various types of cars, motorcycles, scooters as well as their tyres, are increasing day-by-day;

(b) what was the demand, supply and production of these vehicles and their tyres on 1 January, 1985, 1 January, 1986, 1 January, 1987 and 31 October, 1987; and

(c) how many cars, motorcycles and scooters have been exported to various countries during the above period and how much foreign exchange earned from each country?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

**STATEMENT**

(b) The Sub-Group on Automobiles and Earth moving Industry for 7th Plan has estimated a demand of 1.40 lakhs nos. of passenger cars and 20 lakh nos. of two wheelers in the country by 1989-90. The production and sales of cars, motorcycles and scooters has been as under:-

| Nos. (000)         |                           |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                    | 1984<br><i>Jan.- Dec.</i> | 1985<br><i>Jan.-Dec.</i> | 1986<br><i>Jan.-Dec.</i> | 1987<br><i>Jan.-Oct.</i> |
| <b>CARS</b>        |                           |                          |                          |                          |
| Production         | 64                        | 102                      | 116                      | 122                      |
| Sales              | 62                        | 102                      | 110                      | 125                      |
| <b>MOTORCYCLES</b> |                           |                          |                          |                          |
| Production         | 175                       | 248                      | 315                      | 234                      |
| Sales              | 174                       | 243                      | 316                      | 241                      |
| <b>SCOOTERS</b>    |                           |                          |                          |                          |
| Production         | 297                       | 422                      | 591                      | 528                      |
| Sales              | 304                       | 415                      | 587                      | 523                      |

**TYRES** Production of tyres of these vehicles has been as under:-

| <i>(in lakh numbers)</i> |         |         |                     |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| Category                 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 (Apr.-Sep.) |
| Car                      | 14.84   | 15.33   | 7.15                |
| Motorcycle               | 10.38   | 8.78    | 4.48                |
| Scooter                  | 21.88   | 24.83   | 11.71               |

(Production of 10 large tyre companies (exclusive of production of Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. and smaller tyre companies)

(c) Maruti Udyog Ltd. has exported 100 nos. of kits for cars and 500 nos. of cars. There has not been any significant export of motorcycles. However, there has been export of scooters as under:-

1984-85      1731 Nos.

1985-86      3244 Nos.

1986-87      2902 Nos.

#### **Increase in the Dealers Commission**

4807. SHRI U. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for increasing the commission of dealers and agents of petrol, diesel and LPG;

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

(c) what was the commission given to them as on 1.1.85, 1.1.86, 1.1.87 and on 31.10.87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Representations are received from time to time asking for upward revision in the present rates of commission on petrol and diesel. the dealers commission on petrol and diesel are automatically increased with increases in the prices of petrol and diesel as per a formula in vogue. The dealers' commission on LPG was revised up wards on 19.1.1987.

(c) A statement is given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

The dealers commission on petrol, diesel and LPG as on 1.1.1985, 1.1.1986, 1.1.1987 and 31.10.1987 are given below:-

|                           |    | <i>As on<br/>1.1.85</i> | <i>As on<br/>1.1.86</i> | <i>As on<br/>1.1.87</i> | <i>As on<br/>31.10.87</i> |
|---------------------------|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
|                           |    | <i>1</i>                | <i>2</i>                | <i>3</i>                | <i>4</i>                  |
| <b>1. Petrol (Rs./KL)</b> |    |                         |                         |                         |                           |
| Slab for sales            |    |                         |                         |                         |                           |
| 0-360                     | KL | 135                     | 146                     | 151                     | 151                       |
| 361-600                   | KL | 99                      | 108                     | 113                     | 113                       |
| 601-1080                  | KL | 87                      | 95                      | 99                      | 99                        |
| Above 1080                | KL | 70                      | 76                      | 79                      | 79                        |

|    |                    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    |
|----|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 2. | Diesel (Rs./KL)    |      |      |      |      |
|    | Slab for sales     |      |      |      |      |
|    | 0-360 KL           | 81   | 83   | 84   | 84   |
|    | 361-600 KL         | 60   | 62   | 63   | 63   |
|    | 601-1080 KL        | 43   | 44   | 45   | 45   |
|    | Above 1080 KL      | 37   | 38   | 39   | 39   |
| 3. | LPG (Rs./cylinder) | 3.62 | 3.62 | 3.62 | 5.30 |

#### **Additional Subsidy to Maharashtra for Public Distribution System**

4808. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the threat given by the Fair Price Shops to keep their shops closed in Greater Bombay indefinitely;

(b) whether the shop owners have demanded more margin;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra has conceded the demand of the shop owners; and

(d) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested Union Government for additional subsidy to meet the demands of the Fair Prices Shop owners?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Government of Maharashtra have reported that they have taken note of the demands for more margins

made by the fair price shop owners and their threat to keep the shops closed in Greater Bombay, indefinitely.

(c) The report of the Committee appointed by the Maharashtra Government for this purpose is under consideration of the State Government.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that no such request has been made by them to the Central Government.

#### **Public Sector Undertaking without Executives**

4909. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several public sector undertakings under his Ministry are without top executives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number and details of the projects under construction and proposals under consideration pending due to non-availability of the top executives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA

ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Details of vacant posts of top executives in the Public Sector Undertakings are given below:

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of Organisation</i>               | <i>Name of post</i>                  |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.             | National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) | Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD) |
| 2.             | Power Finance Corporation (PFC)           | Chairman-cum-Managing Director.      |
| 3.             | Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)            | Chairman-cum-Managing Director.      |

(c) Nil.

#### **Wage Revision Agreements in Public Sector Undertakings**

4810. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name and number of public sector undertakings whose wage agreements period has been completed since January, 1987;

(b) the steps taken by the Department to start negotiations with these public sector units for fresh term; and

(c) the names and the number of public sector units which are agitating for fresh agreement on the expiry of the previous agreement and are on strike on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) Names of the public enterprises whose Wage agreement period has been completed since 1.1.1987 are given in statement below.

(b) Government have laid down the wage policy for public sector enterprises. Wage negotiations have to be conducted on bilateral basis between the Management

and the recognised Trade Unions according to the wage policy.

(c) Bureau of Public Enterprises does not have information relating to the names and number of public sector units which are agitating for fresh agreement on the expiry of the previous agreement and are on strike on this issue.

#### **STATEMENT**

| <i>Names of enterprises where the period of wage agreement has been completed since 1.1.1987</i> |                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>1</i>                                                                                         | <i>2</i>                               |
| 1.                                                                                               | Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.   |
| 2.                                                                                               | Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Ltd. |
| 3.                                                                                               | Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.  |
| 4.                                                                                               | National Fertilizers Ltd.              |
| 5.                                                                                               | Projects & Development India Ltd.      |
| 6.                                                                                               | Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. |
| 7.                                                                                               | Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.  |

| 1   | 2                                             |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------|
| 8.  | Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.              |
| 9.  | Bharat Dynamics Ltd.                          |
| 10. | Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.                      |
| 11. | Bharat Electronics Ltd.                       |
| 12. | Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.                    |
| 13. | Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.                       |
| 14. | Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd.                   |
| 15. | Coal India Ltd.                               |
| 16. | Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. |
| 17. | National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.       |
| 18. | Hindustan Cables Ltd.                         |
| 19. | Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.              |
| 20. | Hindustan Prefab Ltd.                         |
| 21. | Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.            |
| 22. | Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.                  |
| 23. | Central Electronics Ltd.                      |
| 24. | Hindustan Zinc Ltd.                           |
| 25. | Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.                   |
| 26. | Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.                        |
| 27. | Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.               |
| 28. | Triveni Structurals Ltd.                      |

| 1   | 2                                                   |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 29. | Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.          |
| 30. | Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.                         |
| 31. | Southern Pesticides Corporation Ltd.                |
| 32. | U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.                   |
| 33. | Oil & Natural Gas Commission.                       |
| 34. | Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.                          |
| 35. | Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.      |
| 36. | Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.                    |
| 37. | Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.               |
| 38. | Central Warehousing Corporation.                    |
| 39. | Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corporation.                  |
| 40. | Maruti Udyog Ltd.                                   |
| 41. | Hindustan Copper Ltd.                               |
| 42. | National Aluminium Company Ltd.                     |
| 43. | Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.         |
| 44. | Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.                  |
| 45. | Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.             |
| 46. | Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. |
| 47. | Projects & Equipment Corporation of India Ltd.      |

1

2

48. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

49. Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.

50. Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd.

51. Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.

### **HBJ Pipeline Contract**

4811. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline;

(b) whether the Italian Company which is carrying out the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline contract has demanded additional amount over and above the contracted amount;

(c) whether Government have accepted the demand of the Company; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The first section of the H.B.J. Pipeline from Hazira to Bijaipur has been commissioned in August 1987. The work is in progress on the second section from Bijaipur to Aonla.

(b) the HBJ Pipe laying work is being executed by the French/Japanese Consortium and not by Italian company. The Consortium has not demanded any additional amount over and above the contractual

amount.

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

### **Probe Into Loss to F.C.I. on Transportation Contracts given to Bangalore Firms**

4812. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had ordered a high level probe into the allegations that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) had suffered a loss of more than one crore rupees due to corruption in awarding the handling and transport contracts to certain firms in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the probe and action taken against those found guilty;

(d) if no such probe was made, the reasons there-for as serious charges were levelled against senior officers of FCI, Madras and Bangalore; and

(e) whether any action was taken against those who levelled the charges and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the CBI have reported that they have registered a case against 3 senior FCI officers and partners of a firm, Mahatma Transport Company, Bangalore and others, in the matter of awarding a handling and transport contract.

(c) to (e). the case is under investigation by the CBI.

### **IRDPs Neglect Energy Sector**

4813. SHRI NARSING SURYAWAN-SHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) of South Asian Countries currently in vogue with their primary focus on agriculture pay "little regard" to energy as claimed in a study jointly sponsored by FAO, EEC and World Bank; and

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

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

(b) The Government is conscious of the need for an integrated approach towards implementation of programmes of Energy and Rural Development in the country. The nodal departments of the Government dealing with Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Rural Development are inter-acting to further strengthen the linkages between the programme of Rural Development and Energy.

### **Soviet Offer for New Power Projects**

4814. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered assistance for new thermal and hydro-power projects;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the Soviet offer and identified projects for cooperation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether

any agreement in this regard has been signed and the number of power plants that will be set up with the help of Soviet Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) In the Eighth Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power held in Moscow in October, 1987, both sides recognised that prospects exists in respect of enlarging cooperation in the construction of new thermal/hydro power stations and transmission and distribution systems. The Soviet side indicated their interest in extending assistance, on mutually acceptable terms and conditions, for new projects of an aggregate capacity of about 3000 MW on which work could start before March, 1990. Specific projects will be identified keeping in view, inter-alia, the regional power requirements and other relevant techno-economic considerations.

In terms of the Protocol concluded between the two Governments in November, 1987, Soviet assistance will also be available in the setting up of a thermal power station of an installed capacity of 840 MW.

### **Foreign tie-ups in leather industry**

4815. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign tie-ups that have been approved by Government in the leather industry; and

(b) what will be the impact of these tie-ups on the domestic leather industry?

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

(b) The Government have approved six foreign tie-ups in the leather industry since 1.1.1986. The tie-ups are approved according to the existing policy of the Government. These tie-ups are expected to lead to technological upgradation and greater exports.

#### **Increase in Trunk Call Rates**

4816. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has increased the rate of trunk call charges by 50%; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) The trunk call rates were revised with effect from 1.12.1986. The revised rates are applicable for the whole country including Bombay and Delhi Telephone systems under the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam.

(b) The revision of trunk call rates was necessary to meet the increased cost of operation and maintenance.

#### **Change in Import Policy of Drugs required for Treatment of Asthma**

4817. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry recommended for change of import policy of two drugs required for treatment of Asthma;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the prices of these drugs have gone up four times after the change of policy; and

(c) if so, the names of those drugs, earlier price and present price after change

in policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Taking into consideration all the relevant factors, it was decided to shift the Imports of Aminophylline and Theophylline to Appendix-III of the Import Policy. However, the matter is being reviewed in the context of the new Import-Export Policy.

(b) and (c) No prices were fixed for Aminophylline and Theophylline under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

#### **Increase in Trade Margins on Medicines**

4818. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has increased the trade margins on medicines;

(b) if so, what was the earlier margin and what is the revised one; and

(c) what is the basis of such increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required details are given in the statement below.

(c) The decision to revise the trade margin has been taken keeping in view the increase in the Maximum Allowable Post Manufacturing Expenses and representations received from all concerned.

**STATEMENT**

|                     | Trade margin under<br>DPCO, 1979 |          | Trade margin under<br>DPCO, 1987 |          |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|
|                     | Whole<br>seller                  | Retailer | Whole<br>seller                  | Retailer |
| Ethicals<br>Drugs   | 2%                               | 12%      | 3%                               | 17%      |
| Nonethical<br>Drugs | 2%                               | 10%      | 3%                               | 15%      |

**Notices to Drug Companies for Recovery of Overcharged Amount**

4819. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry issued notices to drug companies for recovery of amount overcharged from TB patients on Rifampicin formulations;

(b) if so, the date on which notices were issued along with the amount due from each company; and

(c) how much amount has been recovered

and when total amount will be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Notices have been issued between May, 1984 and October, 1987 based on the data furnished by the companies, (as per the statement below).

The recovery of amount overcharged is a continuous process.

**STATEMENT**

Details of companies to whom notices were issued for recovery of amount in respect of Rifampicin

| <i>S. No.</i><br>1 | <i>Name of the Company</i><br>2 | <i>Amount assessed</i><br>3 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.                 | M/s. Biochem Pharmaceuticals    | 34,27,875.95                |
| 2.                 | M/s. Lyka Labs.                 | 57,56,747.72                |
| 3.                 | M/s. Astra IDL Ltd.             | 24,10,758.96                |
| 4.                 | M/s. Micro Labs.                | 2,23,725.95                 |

| 1   | 2                                           | 3            |
|-----|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 5.  | M/s. Thomis Chemicals Ltd.                  | 36.30.838.00 |
| 6.  | M/s. Alombic Chemicals Works                | 38.72.747.98 |
| 7.  | M/s. Bombay Drug House                      | 1,73,061.00  |
| 8.  | M/s. Pharmed Pvt. Ltd.                      | 66,00,776.80 |
| 9.  | M/s. Dolphin Labs. Pvt. Ltd.                | 18,10,988.20 |
| 10. | M/s. Albert David Ltd.                      | 3,91,419.00  |
| 11  | M/s. Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals Industries | 87,99,326.50 |
| 12  | M/s Cadila Labs (P) Ltd.                    | 76,52,433.00 |
| 13  | M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals                     | 4,13,986.48  |
| 14. | M/s. Lupin Labs.                            | 2,15,890.00  |
| 15  | M/s. Ranbaxy Labs.                          | 47,77,652.40 |
| 16  | M/s. Wallace Pharmaceuticals                | 2,82,071.00  |

#### **Projects Undertaken by N.H.P.C.**

4820. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of countries have agreed to participate in the projects being undertaken by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the countries that have shown their willingness; and

(c) the kind of assistance they have

agreed to provide and whether offers have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). A number of foreign Consortia/Governments of countries such as Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Sweden, U.K., Switzerland, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Yugoslavia, have shown interest in extending financial and/or technical assistance for some projects of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation. Some of these Consortia have also offered to execute the projects on a turn-key basis. While agreements were concluded in 1984 with Canadian Consortium/Organisation in

respect of Chamera HE Project (Stage-I), the other offers are at various stage of negotiations/consideration.

### **Capital Investment for Coal Mining Projects**

4821. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have agreed to sanction the capital investment for the coal mining projects during the remaining period of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the total sanction proposed to be made; and

(c) the coal projects which are likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. For the year 1987-88 the Government have made an allocation of Rs. 1026 crores for Coal India Ltd. and Rs. 125 crores for Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. The following coal mining projects have been sanctioned since 1.4.87 by the Government:

| <i>Project/Company</i>                   | <i>Target capacity (mty)</i> | <i>Investment (Rs. in crores)</i> |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Niljai Opencast Project (WCL)         | 1.90                         | 96.89                             |
| 2. Advance Action for Kalinga OCP (SECL) | -                            | 9.25                              |
| 3. Sarpi U.G. Project (ECL)              | 0.90                         | 49.25                             |
| 4. Nigahi OCP (NCL)                      | 4.20                         | 462.39                            |

In addition the coal companies have also sanctioned 25 coal mining projects (CIL-22, SCCL-3) for a total investment of Rs. 263.44 crores under their delegated powers. 9 more coal mining projects each costing more than Rs. 20 crores are under different stages of appraisal and scrutiny.

### **Long Term Policy for Paper Industry**

4822. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agro Paper Mills Association has asked for a long term policy for the paper industry;

(b) if so, whether they have demanded a comprehensive policy clearly demarcating the role of paper units like agro residues and waste paper for this produce;

(c) if so, what are the other suggestions made; and

(d) to what extent Government have agreed for formulating a policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Indian Agro Paper Mills Association has submitted a Memorandum stating *inter-alia* that there is need for adopting a National Policy on Paper Industry giving distinctive role for different sector of the industry, classification of paper industry on the basis of raw materials used and giving priority for agro-based paper mills over other paper mills. The other suggestions contained in the Memorandum include treating of the agro-based paper industry as agro-based industry, extension of concessions and incentives to the industry as available to agro industry, ban on establishment of new units, allowing expansion of capacities to existing agro-based paper units, providing needed impetus for growth of agro-based paper mills, provision of concessional finance for modernisation, concessional term loans and working capital, full excise exemption to agro-based paper mills, exemption of such mills from power cuts, preference in the matter of procurement of paper by DGS&D, etc.

(d) The suggestions made by the Association would be kept in view while formulating policies and programmes for the development of the paper industry, from time to time.

#### **Installation of Third Unit of Raichur Thermal Plant**

4823. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the installation of the third unit of Raichur Thermal Plant's second stage has been taken up;

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved in the second stage; and

(c) the time by which the second stage has also to be completed and after completion of the second stage what will be the outcome of this plant?

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

(b) and (c). Raichur Thermal Station Stage-II Project consists of two units of 210 MW each. Unit-III was sanctioned in August, 1984 and Unit-IV has subsequently been sanctioned in August, 1987. The latest estimated cost of Unit-III is about Rs. 204.65 crores and this unit is expected to be completed by 1990-91. The estimated cost of Unit-IV is about Rs. 225 crores and this unit is expected to be completed by 1991-92. On commissioning, each of the units is expected to generate about 210 MW of Power.

#### **LPG Agencies in Kerala**

4824. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU:  
SHRI K. MOHANDAS:

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

(a) whether there is a growing demand for LPG connections in Kerala;

(b) if so, the total demand as of now; and

(c) the number of new agencies proposed to be sanctioned in the State during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMDUTT): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) As on September 30, 1987, there were 2816 persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Kerala;

(c) The Oil Industry has planned 53 LPG distributorships in Kerala under its various Marketing Plans which are at various stages of selection/commissioning. Since various steps proceeded the commissioning of an LPG distributorship, it is not feasible to indicate the number which will be commissioned in 1988-89.

**Appointment of LPG Dealers in  
Western Zone**

4825. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new appointments of LPG dealers have been made in the Western Zone during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when the last LPG dealer was appointed in the Western Zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRIBRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A total number of 29 Letters of Intent were issued for LPG distributorships in the Western Zone during 1986-87. The details are given in the Annexure. LOIs are being issued during 1987-88 also; the last LOI was issued on October 15, 1987.

**STATEMENT**

*Letters of Intent issued during 1.4.86 to 31.3.87*

| <i>S. No.</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>State</i>   |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1             | 2               | 3              |
| 1.            | Siolim/Bordez   | Goa            |
| 2.            | Udhana          | Gujarat        |
| 3.            | Lunawada        | "              |
| 4.            | Bavla           | "              |
| 5.            | Radhanpur       | "              |
| 6.            | Bhuj            | "              |
| 7.            | Vijapur         | "              |
| 8.            | Ahmedabad       | "              |
| 9.            | Sheopur         | Madhya Pradesh |
| 10.           | Sironj          | "              |

| 1   | 2              | 3           |
|-----|----------------|-------------|
| 11. | Sanawad        | "           |
| 12. | Khamriya       | "           |
| 13. | Jabalpur       | "           |
| 14. | Achalpur cantt | Maharashtra |
| 15. | Akola          | "           |
| 16. | Nandgaon       | "           |
| 17. | Hinganghat     | "           |
| 18. | Mumbra-Diva    | "           |
| 19. | Gandhingaia    | "           |
| 20. | Aurangabad     | "           |
| 21. | Thane          | "           |
| 22. | Pune           | "           |
| 23. | Nasik          | "           |
| 24. | Chandrapur     | "           |
| 25. | Satara         | "           |
| 26. | Rahuri         | "           |
| 27. | Wardha         | "           |
| 28. | Murbad         | "           |
| 29. | Aundh          | "           |

**Filling up the Post of Chairman, Oil  
Selection Board, Western Zone**

4826. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN  
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Chairman, Oil  
Selection Board, Western Zone is lying  
vacant;

(b) if so, since when the post is vacant;

(c) when this appointment will be made;  
and

(d) if the post has been filled up, when the appointment was made?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):** (a) No, Sir;

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

(c) and (d). Appointment to the post of Chairman, Oil Selection Board (West) was made on May 27, 1987.

**Waiting List for LPG Connections in Western Zone**

**4827. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in the Western Zone;

(b) when the waiting list is likely to be cleared;

(c) whether LPG cylinders are available in sufficient number and the bottling capacity is adequate in the Western Zone; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the backlog?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):** (a) As on 30.9.1987, there were about 13.31 lakh persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in the Western Zone including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) The oil companies clear the waiting

list based on their Annual customer enrolment programme subject to augmentation in the availability of bulk LPG and other necessary infrastructural facilities like bottling plants, etc;

(c) and (d). While the number of LPG cylinder and the overall bottling capacity available in the country including Western Zone are adequate, the demand for LPG continues to outstrip its availability;

**Setting up of Power Plant at Shahjahanpur U.P.**

**4828. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set a power plant at Shahjahanpur, U.P.;

(b) if so, the present status of the project; and

(c) the number and location of thermal and gas based power plants to be set up in Uttar Pradesh in the next few years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):** (a) and (b). In April, 1980, the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UP-SEB) submitted a project report to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in respect of installation of a thermal station (2x210 MW) in the Shahjahanpur district. Since the necessary inputs were not tied up and financial constraints were being faced in the implementation of projects in hand, the proposal was not pursued and the UPSEB were advised accordingly.

(c) Coal based projects at Tanda (4x110 MW), Unchahar (2x210 MW) and Anpara (3x210 MW + 2x500 MW) - where

two units of 210 MW have been commissioned - are currently under execution in the State Sector. The Rihand Super Thermal Project (2x500 MW) and a gas-based combined cycle plant (600 MW) at Auraiya and being implemented in the Central Sector. The Central Sector thermal Projects, envisaged to Yield benefits in the Eight Plan period, include a coal-based station (4x210 MW) at Dadri in Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Safety Standards in HBJ Pipeline Work**

4829. SHRIJITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the firm entrusted for laying the HBJ pipeline is not conforming to the safety standards envisaged in the agreement; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Manufacture of Small Telephone Exchanges**

4830. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to manufacture small telephone exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether any contract has been awarded to any person/company for the manufacture of the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by what time these will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to manufacture the following types of small capacity electronic exchanges in the country:

i) 128 Port RAX of C-DOT.

ii) ILT electronic exchange of 512 port.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Letters of intent for supply of 20,000 lines of 128 port C-DOT RAX equipment and 10,000 lines of ILT 512 port equipment have been issued to M/s ITI Bangalore.

(e) Commercial production of C-DOT RAX and ILT exchanges is expected to commence from January, 1988.

#### **Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Ernakulam District, Kerala.**

4831. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications in the Ernakulam district of Kerala waiting for telephone connections as on 1st October, 1987 (exchange-wise figures);

(b) the number of those applicants who are expected to get telephone by the end of March, 1988; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the provision of telephone connections in the Ernakulam district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: (a) The number of applicants in Ernakulam District of Kerala waiting for telephone connections as on 1st October, 1987 (exchange-wise) are as follow:

| <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>Waiting list</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1                       | 2                   |
| 1. Ernakulam            | 6,185               |
| 2. Cochin               | 1,167               |
| 3. W. Island            | 103                 |
| 4. Tripunithura         | 896                 |
| 5. Kalamassery          | 657                 |
| 6. Palarivattom         | 1,249               |
| 7. Edacochin            | 143                 |
| 8. Udayamperur          | 66                  |

9. Chittoor

62

(b) The number of applicants who are expected to get telephone connections by the end of March 1988 are as follows:-

|                 |      |     |
|-----------------|------|-----|
| 1. Ernakulam    | .... | 500 |
| 2. Tripunithura | .... | 100 |
| 3. Kalamassery  | .... | 100 |
| 4. Palarivattom | .... | 100 |

No bulk connections are likely to be released from remaining exchanges.

(c) To expedite the provision of telephone connections in Ernakulam District the following exchanges are proposed to be expanded/installed during the remaining three years of the current 7th five Year Plan.

| Name of Exchange. | 87-88 | 88-89 | 89-90 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ernakulam         | 2000  | 3000  | 3000  |
| W.Island          | 300   | -     | -     |
| Kalamassery       | -     | 900   | -     |

#### Subsidy on Sugar for Public Distribution

4832. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy is given by Union Government for the supply of sugar through Ration Shops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does Not arise.

#### **Use of Optic Fibre for Communication System in Kerala**

4833. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to use optic fibre for the communication system in Kerala;

(b) the exchanges that will be connected by the optic fibre system;

(c) what will be the cost of this project; and

(d) when this project will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Palghat, Trichur, Irinjalakuda, Alwaye, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Chengancherry, Thiruvalla, Quilon, Trivandrum.

(c) Cost of sanctioned project for section Trivandrum-Trichur is about Rs. 2656.56 lakhs Cost of project under sanction for Trichur-Palghat is about Rs. 350 lakhs.

(d) Trivandrum-Trichur section is likely to be commissioned during 1989-90 and Trichur to Palghat is likely to be commissioned during 1991-92.

#### **Price Decontrol on Essential Drugs**

4834. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has either price-decontrolled or increased margin to drug companies on essential drugs identified by Hathi Committee;

(b) if so, the name of those drugs; and

(c) the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The new DPCO, 1987 is based on the measures announced by the Government in December, 1986, details of which are contained in the booklet 'Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India', copies of which are available in the Parliament library. Copies of the DPCO were laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 27.8.87.

[Translation]

#### **New Sugar Policy**

4835. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new sugar policy is not conducive to the setting up of sugar mills in the cooperative sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of the terms and conditions of the new policy, only private sugar mills can be benefited by it; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise this policy so that the cooperative movement is encouraged?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-

TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to the new policy guidelines issued for licensing during the Seventh Five Year Plan, preference for establishment of new sugar factories shall be given to the Cooperative Sector followed by Public Sector. In areas where proposals from these two Sectors are not received, the proposals from the Private Sector would be considered.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

#### **Working Capital Lying Idle in Public Sector Companies**

4837. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of the Public Sector Companies in which the working capital of about Rs. 1000 crores is lying idle and the details of the working capital lying idle in each of these Companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) recently made a study on working capital management in respect of seventeen select public sector undertakings. The names of these public sector undertaking are given in the statement below. This study of the ICWAI is under consideration in consultation with the concerned public sector undertakings.

#### **STATEMENT**

| Sl. No. | Name of the public Sector Enterprise |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                                    |

1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
2. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.

1

2

3. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.
4. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
5. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
6. Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.
7. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
8. Oil India Ltd.
9. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.
10. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.
11. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
12. State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.
13. Indian Airlines.
14. Delhi Transport Corporation.
15. Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.
16. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
17. H.M.T. Ltd.

(Translations)

#### **Import of Telephone Equipment**

4838. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited propose to import some telephone equipment from abroad;

(b) if so, whether the aforesaid equipment are available in the country itself at lower prices; and

(c) if so, the justification for importing them and the amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes. Sir, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam is intending to import only automatic message accounting equipment for Delhi Telephone system.

(b) The aforesaid equipment is not available in the country. Indigenous equipment is under development. Order has been placed on three Indian firms for indigenous development and supply of this equipment for Bombay telephone system.

(c) Cost of local equipment is not lower than the cost of import. The total cost of import of this equipment will be US \$ 3,789,425 (FOB).

Import is necessary since the indigenous equipment is still under development and it is necessary to provide a well-proven system as the equipment will do the billing and therefore has to be highly reliable. The development takes a long time to stabilise and get perfected.

[English]

#### **Price approval for sale of Drugs**

4839. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Importers Traders of bulk drugs do not require price approval for sale of drugs under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987; and

(b) if so, the reasons for deletion of the provision that existed under Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979 for prior price approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY: (SHRI R.K. JAICHAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). No Sir, Importer/Traders of scheduled bulk drugs cannot sell their drugs without price approval as per the provisions of DPCO, 1987.

#### **Allocation of Palmolein to Maharashtra**

4840. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested Union Government to increase the allocation of Palmolein oil during the months from August to October, 1987; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take or have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The allocation of imported Palmolein Oil to Maharashtra has progressively been increased from August, 1987.

#### **Flaring of Gas**

4841. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

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

(a) whether large quantity of gas is being flared annually; and

(b) if so, how much worth of gas has been flared so far and how much is expected to be flared in the next ten years based on

our past performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). During the period 1982-83 to 1986-87 about 13,300 million cubic metres of gas was flared. The national value of gas thus flared is approximately Rs. 133 crores.

The quantum of gas likely to be flared in future will largely depend upon the downstream gas based consumers coming up in time to utilise the associated gas. All efforts are being made to reduce flaring of gas to the minimum possible. The percentage of gas flared out of the total gas produced has come down from 38% in 1982-83 to about 27% in 1986-87.

#### **Import and auction of Edible Oil**

4842. DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a move to sell imported vegetable oils through tenders or auction;

(b) whether this move will raise prices and scuttle Public Distribution System;

(c) whether this move has been emanated from the National Oilseeds Board or the National Dairy Development Board, both of which are engaged in development of imports and working at cross-purposes and

(d) whether NDDE will be given holding company status like STC/MMTC in view of its life-long experience in commercial and gift imports?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Government has directed

state Trading Corporation to sell imported Edible Oils in the Open Market.

(b) and (c). No, Sir,

(d) With the coming into force of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987, the National Dairy Development Board has a corporate Status.

#### **Supply of imported edible oil to refined oil Industry**

4844. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Oil Refiners Association pleading that refined oil industry be treated at par with the vanaspati industry;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that vanaspati industry is being provided imported oils to the tune of 85 per cent of its capacity at highly subsidised rates; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Representations from Vegetable Oils Trade and Industry including Refiners Associations are received from time to time. To supplement the availability of edible oils and to keep the prices at reasonable level, imported refined edible oils are being supplied through Public Distribution System at cheap rates. To further remedy the situation caused by setback in oilseeds/oil production due to drought, it has been decided to supply imported crude edible oils to the refineries at Rs. 18,000/-

per metric tonne to improve availability in open market. Part of allocation of imported oils to the vanaspati units is at a price of Rs. 18,000/- per metric tonne.

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

### **Demands of Extra Departmental Employees**

4845. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Supreme Court's recent decision and its directives to Government relating to the writ petition of ED employees of Postal Department filed on 5 February, 1987 and the follow-up action taken so far;

(b) the points of the agreement reached between the Department of Posts and Joint Committee of Arbitration on 11 July, 1987 regarding the demands of ED employees and the progress made in implementation thereof;

(c) whether there has been inordinate delay in the implementation of the agreement; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: (a) This Department is not aware of the Supreme Court decision and its directives to the Government on the Writ petition of Ed employees of Postal Department filed on 5th February, 1987.

(b) to (d). The agreement on the demands of the ED employees reached on 9.7.87 and 10.7.87 and the progress in implementation regarding demands of ED

employees is given in the statement below. As may be seen from the statement orders have been issued in respect of major issues and there has been no inordinate delay in implementation.

### **STATEMENT**

(a) The allowance of Extra Departmental Agents has been revised with effect from 1.1.86. Orders were issued to this effect on 15.7.87. The question of calculation of bonus to Ed employees was considered by the Government and it has been decided that ED employees be paid ex-gratia payment on a deemed monthly emoluments of Rs. 240/- as against Rs. 130/- being paid earlier.

(b) Orders in respect of ex-gratia gratuity to ED employees have since been issued on 15.7.87 in which minimum service eligibility for ex-gratia gratuity has been reduced to 10 years and the maximum amount payable has been increased to Rs. 3000/- with half a month's basic allowance reckoned for gratuity for a full completed year of service subject to a maximum of 16 1/2 month's basic allowance.

(c) A Committee in this Department has been constituted to discuss the service conditions of ED employees. Two meetings were held in this regard on 20.8.87 and 25.8.87. Further discussion will also be held.

(d) The question of permanency and review of ED officials is under consideration.

(e) The question of grant of subsistence allowance to Ed employees who are put off duty, is also under examination.

(f) The proposal to cover the ED employees by a Group Insurance Scheme is also under consideration.

(g) Orders regarding participation of ED employees in the periodical meetings have

since been issued on 15.10.1987.

**Central Public Sector Industries in Kerala**

4846. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of Central Public Sector Industries in Kerala at present;

(b) the number of workers working in these central public sector industries;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start any new industry in the central sector in Kerala?

(d) whether any complaints have been received from the workers of the Central Sector Coir Industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member wants to know the names of existing Central Public Sector Undertakings with registered offices in the State of Kerala and the number of employees working in them. Information as available upto 31-3-1986 is given in Statement-I below.

(c) The Seventh Plan document of the Government of Kerala contains some suggestions for Central investment in Kerala in the Seventh Plan period by way of expansion of existing units and establishment of new units in Central Public Sector. The present position in respect of schemes suggested is given in Statement-II below.

(d) and (e). As there is no Central Public Sector Undertaking dealing with Coir Industry, the question of having received any complaint in this regard does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

| Sl. No. | Name of Enterprise                        | Number of Employees |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | 2                                         | 3                   |
| 1.      | Cochin Refineries Ltd.                    | 925                 |
| 2.      | Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd. | 7817                |
| 3.      | Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.                  | 2426                |
| 4.      | Cochin Shipyard Ltd.                      | 2540                |
| 5.      | Hindustan Latex Ltd.                      | 1208                |
| 6.      | Cashew Corporation of India Ltd.          | 18                  |

**STATEMENT-II**

| Schemes suggested in the seventh Plan Document of Kerala                                                                                                      | Present Position                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                                                                                                                                             | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1. HMT-Kalamassary Unit should diversify the printing machinery range and modernise                                                                           | Within the outlay approved for 7th Plan, the HMT made provision for manufacture of '2 colour offset printing machinery' and 'feeders'. Similarly within the overall 'renewals and replacement' programme the modernisation of this Unit is included.                                       |
| 2. Instrumentation Limited<br>-A new tool room to be established at Palghat and expansion of product range                                                    | The 7th Plan programme of Instrumentation Ltd. includes a number of schemes for manufacture of a variety of new products at this Unit. A Fluid Control Research Institute has also been established at Palghat.                                                                            |
| 3. Cochin Shipyard-Expansion                                                                                                                                  | A new scheme for expansion of quay has been approved at a cost of Rs. 17 crores to help Cochin Shipyard to expand its ship repair turnover.                                                                                                                                                |
| 4. Cochin Refinery-need for establishment of Aromatic Complex                                                                                                 | Government have already approved CRL's proposal for the establishment of an aromatic complex, on 1st August, 1984. The implementation of the scheme is in progress.                                                                                                                        |
| 5. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.-need for expansion of rare earth plant at Alwaye                                                                                   | There is no proposal in the Seventh Plan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 6. Fertilizer and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Udyogmandal-need for additional projects of Ammonia and Urea based on naphtha and D.A.P. at Ambalamedu         | The caprolactam project of FACT has been taken up as a rehabilitation scheme. A decision is yet to be taken on additional projects at Ambalamedu.                                                                                                                                          |
| 7. BHEL-A unit should be established in Kerala to manufacture AC/DC Motors, transformers or switchgear. Or a unit for manufacture of components to be set up. | In view of the heavy electrical equipment demand supply projections and the capacity already available in BHEL, the 7th Plan capital outlay of the Undertaking is about half of the 6th Plan outlay. It will be extremely difficult to plan for establishment of new unit in the 7th Plan. |

| 1                                                                                                                                                                                          | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8. National Institute of Design-Need to establish an expansion unit of the Institute                                                                                                       | There is no proposal for this purpose at present.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 9. Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.<br>-IPCL should extend assistance for establishment of downstream units in Kerala                                                                     | IPCL has been advised to provide necessary assistance to Kerala Government for establishment of downstream units.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 10. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.<br><br>-M/s. Petrofils should extend assistance for modernisation handlooms and powerlooms in Kerala.<br><br>-There is no synthetic fibre project in Kerala | M/s. Petrofils have been advised to extend technical assistance whenever necessary for the modernisation of the handloom and powerloom industry in Kerala.<br><br>An industrial Licence for the manufacture of 4000 MTA Nylon Filament Yarn has already been issued to the Kerala State Industrial Development Corpn. (A State Government Public Enterprise)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 11. Oil Exploration<br><br>-implementaiton of off shore exploration activities off the Kerala Coast.                                                                                       | Initial seismic data required by ONGC through seismic surveys conducted since 1977 in the Kerala Offshore basin have been interpreted and have resulted in indications of 25 reversals, out of which 2 could be firmed up as closures. Two wells namely Cochin-I and Khasargod-I were drilled on these structures in 1978 and 1980 to depths of 1755 metres and 2970 metres respectively. There were no indications of hydrocarbon in the drilled wells. Subsequent to the drilling of these two wells more seismic data was obtained and is presently either under processing or interpretation. The ONGC has planned a step up in oil exploration in the Kerala-Konkan basin during the 7th Plan. |
| 12. Integral Coach Factory<br><br>-Location of railway coach factory at Kerala                                                                                                             | The Railways are setting up a unit for manufacture of coaches at Kapurthala in Punjab and at present there is no scope for additional coach factory.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 13. Power Development                                                                                                                                                                      | The State Government had proposed the establishment of a thermal plant in Kerala.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

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14. Export Processing Zone at Cochin
- Need to speed up the implementation of the project.

However, no outlay was provided in the 7th Plan. Because of frequent monsoon failures and power shortage, the proposal for setting up a thermal power plant in Kerala is now under consideration. The Kerala entrusted the Central Electricity Authority with the preparation of the detailed project report which is under progress.

The work relating to the construction of the export processing zone could start only in 1985-86 as land was not made available in 1984-85. The implementation of the project is now speeded up.

15. India Telephone Industries Ltd.
- Expansion programme of Palghat Unit

The Palghat Electronic unit Expansion Phase-III for digital exchange equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 465 crores is under implementation. An expenditure of Rs. 2.36 crores was incurred upto 31.3.1985. In 1985-86 the expenditure was of the order of Rs. 16.56 crores. In 1986-87 the anticipated expenditure was of the order of Rs. 25 crores. The outlay for 1987-80 is Rs. 15 crores.

### **Self-sufficiency in Production of edible oils**

4847/ SHRI HUSSAIN DAIWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) The quantum of edible oils imported every year to meet domestic requirements;

(b) The total quantum of edible oils produced indigenously;

(c) The efforts afoot to enhance indigenous production of edible oils

(d) Whether any schemes have been

formulated to make the country self-sufficient in the production of edible oils; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) (a) The quantum of edible oil imported in the oil year 1986-87 was 14.97 lakh tonnes (provisional).

(b) The production of nine cultivated oilseeds during the year 1986-87 is expected to be around 115-120 lakh tonnes. On the basis of 120 lakh tonnes the production of edible oils would be around 35 lakh tonnes.

(c) to (e). Government has taken a number of measures to increase the production of oilseeds and oils. The important measures taken are;

1. Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project, covering special measures for groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, soyabean and sunflower besides intensive development work on five other oilseeds.
2. State-level cooperative oil seeds growers' federation have been formed in some States under the project for restructuring of Edible oils and Oil-seeds production and marketing through National Dairy Development Board.
3. Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices for oilseeds at higher levels.
4. Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds. A Technology Mission on Oilseeds has been set up.
5. Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.
6. Setting up of necessary

processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

7. Fiscal incentives for increased use of non-conventional oils by the vanaspati industry, exemption from excise duty in respect of refined rice bran, cottonseed and soyabean oils meant for direct human consumption and also for refined solvent extracted oil.

#### **Industrial development of backward areas in Tamil Nadu**

4848. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has classified the industrially backward areas in Tamil Nadu;; if so, the details;

(b) the follow up action taken by Union Government in these areas; and

(c) how far the classification backward areas has helped the industrial development of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The districts of Dharmapuri, Kanaya Kumari, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai in Tamil Nadu have been identified as industrially backward districts/eligible for graded rates of Central Investment Subsidy and other concessions which are given in the Booklet on "Incentives for Indus-

tries in Backward Areas" (updated upto October 20, 1986) copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). The following figures of let-

ters of intent (LI), industrial licences (IL), SIA Registrations and DGTD registrations issued to backward areas in Tamil Nadu will indicate the pace of industrial development of backward areas in the State;

| Year               | LI | IL | SIA<br>Registration | DGTD<br>Registration |
|--------------------|----|----|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1984               | 49 | 32 | —                   | 71                   |
| 1985               | 47 | 68 | 21                  | 61                   |
| 1986               | 48 | 23 | 56                  | 42                   |
| 1987<br>(upto Oct) | 50 | 13 | 24                  | 28*                  |

(\*upto Sept)

#### **Conservation of Coal in Coal Mines of C.I.L.**

4849. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for conservation of coal and to avoid wastage in coal mines of the Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): To minimise the losses of coal and improve its conversation in coal mines, following measures have been taken by the Government:-

- (1) Adoption of mining technology suitable to specific geo-mining conditions and improved coal extraction, for example, long wall mining technology with high percentage of coal extraction is being adopted where suitable

geological conditions are prevailing;

- (2) Increased use of open-cast mining under suitable geo-mining conditions ensuring greater percentage of extraction of in site coal;
- (3) Mechanisation of underground workings enabling adoption of larger panel sizes thereby reducing the percentage of loss of coal reserves left in barriers;
- (4) A time bound programme for tackling mine-fires;
- (5) Utilisation of washery rejects in power generation and stowing of underground mines.

- (6) Working of thin seams upto a thickness of 0.9 meter;
- (7) Extensive investigations of mine subsidence which help in extraction of coal below surface structures.

### **Self-Reliance in Power Generation Through Renewable Sources of Energy**

4850. DR. V.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) The outlays sanctioned in the Seventh Five Years Plan for research and development in renewable sources of energy;

(b) Whether Government propose to introduce energy laws to force the private industry to be self-reliant in power generation in major industrial sector through renewable sources of energy;

(c) Whether Government have considered legal measures to force the five-star hotels and major industrial houses and high rising buildings to be self-reliant in their power generation and supply system; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY. (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) Planning Commission have allocated an outlay of Rs. 120.35 crores for research, development and demonstration activities in renewable sources of energy in the Seventh Five Years Plan.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal for the present.

(d) Does not arise

### **Rise in the Import Bill of Crude Oil and Petroleum.**

4851. DR. V.VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) The reasons for hike in the import bill of crude oil and petroleum during 1987-88 even though there has been no apparent industrial demand this year.

(b) The percentage of the import bill of crude and petroleum in view of defence exercises; and

(c) The percentage rise in the import bill of petroleum necessitated by increase in the public and industrial transport demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) The demand for petroleum products is growing faster than indigenous production of crude oil and increased imports are necessary to meet the growing needs of the economy. Higher prices of crude oil over the levels of 1986-87 is another reason.

(b) The Defence Services consume a mere 2.25 percent of the national consumption per year. Only a minimal part of this percentage may be consumed in exercises by the Defence Services.

(c) The demand for transport fuels like Diesel and Motor Spirit is also rising and its impact on the import bill for 1987-88 will be known only at the end of the year.

### **Air Pollution In B.C.C.L., Dhanbad**

4852.. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the disease known as

'Pneumoconiosis' is increasing alarmingly among the mine workers of Bharat Coking Coal Limited and other coal companies;

(b) The causes of the disease;

(c) Whether Government propose to conduct a survey in this regard in Dhanbad jointly through the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur and Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) There is no evidence to suggest that Pneumoconiosis is increasing amongst miners working B.C.C.L. and other coal companies.

(b) Pneumoconiosis is generally caused by inhalation of fine dust particles.

(c) and (d). A detailed environmental study of the Jharia coalfields and other coalfields of the nature as suggested is proposed to be conducted with the help of appropriate expert agencies. The coal companies, even now, are taking elaborate dust suppression measures and have undertaken various steps to generally improve the working environment both in the opencast and underground mines. Better diagnostic facilities in hospitals of the coal companies have been introduced. Periodical medical examination of workers, specially those working in underground mines, is arranged for early detection of this disease.

#### **Fixation of Prices of Essential Drugs**

**4853. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Prices of

149 essential drugs to be fixed soon" appearing in Economic Times of 26th October, 1987;

(b) If so, the names of Vitamin and Antibiotic bulk drugs for which the prices will be fixed along with the names of producers of each vitamin and antibiotic drugs;

(c) Whether it is a fact that a number of these drugs have been price decontrolled ;and

(d) If so, the names of these drugs and reasons for exclusion?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K.JAICHANDRA SINGH)**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). Price fixation/revision is a continuous process. All multi-vitamins formulations and those anti-biotics in Schedule I and Schedule II of DPCs, 1987 are price controlled as per recommendations of the Kelkar Committee and Health Ministry.

#### **Grant of New Electricity Connections at Lawrence Road Delhi**

**4854. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be please to state:

(a) The policy of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to restore electricity connections disconnected due to non payment of dues.

(b) The number of such cases pending with Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking at its office at Lawrence Road Delhi;

(c) Since when these cases are pending and the reasons therefor;

(d) The likely time by which these connections will be granted;

(e) Whether representations from some Members of Parliament have been received by Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Restriction on Conspicuous Consumption**

4855. SHRI R.S.MANE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether he is aware that five star hotels in Delhi continue to advertise food festivals when the country particularly neighboring areas in Rajasthan etc. are groaning under severs drought;

(b) The steps taken to bring about restrictions on such conspicuous consumption and advertisements by hotels in the Capital; and

(c) If not, the reasons for not taking action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c): With a view to avoiding conspicuous consumption, lavish and ostentatious entertainments and wastage of foodgrains etc. in the context of the wide-spread drought in the country this year, the States and Union Territories have been

advised to enforce strictly the provisions of Guest Control Order and Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order. So far as Delhi Administration is concerned, they are taking necessary action on this advice and considering the revival of the Delhi Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order. 1974.

#### **Incentives for Affixing Signature In Hindi In Public Sector Undertakings**

4856. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that in some public sector undertakings if the cheque issuing officer affixes his signature in Hindi, he is given a small cash incentive; and

(b) If so, whether Government have any proposal to introduce this small incentive in all the public sector undertakings and other Central Government offices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). Government has not issued any instructions to the public enterprises regarding payment of small cash incentives to the officers affixing their signature in Hindi on the cheques issued by the public enterprises. There is also no proposal to introduce such an incentive either in the public enterprises or in other Government Departments.

#### **Effect of International Price Rise of Crude Oil on Import Bill**

4857. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there has been an increase in the international price of crude oil, if so, the details thereof;

(b) The impact of this price rise on our import bill for crude oil;

(c) Whether Government have devised any methods of inventory control, control in use of petroleum products, stepping up of production and other devices to avoid increase in the import bill;

(d) If so, the details of such methods proposed to be adopted; and

(e) The production of crude oil in the country at the time of glut in international market as also when there is rise in international crude prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Crude oil prices started falling from December 1985 from a benchmark level of \$ 27/bbl and stabilised around \$ 18/bbl by 1st January, 1987.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Domestic demand has been increasing faster than the production of indigenous crude oil and, therefore, increased imports will be necessary in the coming years to meet the growing needs of the economy. Government will be constantly watching the market to take advantage of any price situation for the purchase of crude oil and petroleum products. Government have also initiated a number of steps both for curbing the consumption of petroleum products along with conservation in the use of fuels and also for intensified exploration of oil to meet the domestic demand for petroleum products.

(e) Production of crude oil during 1985-86 was 50.17 million tonnes which rose to 30.50 million tonnes in 1986-87. The target for current year is 30.46 million tonnes.

### **Supply of Additional Power to High Tension Industries in Karnataka**

4858. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be please to state:

(a) Whether National Thermal Power Corporation is supplying additional power from its unit at Ramagundam to various private manganese and iron ore units in Karnataka;

(b) Whether this additional power supply to these units excludes all other high tension industries which are subjected to 80 per cent power cut; and

(c) If so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to meet the demands of all industries in Karnataka in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Loss of Imported Base Oil**

4859. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:  
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:  
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

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

(a) Whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. have suffered heavy loss of imported base oil from their consignment brought by MV Nand Smriti sometime in September, 1987 and discharged into the pipeline;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether Government have made any inquiry into the loss of huge quantity of oil from the pipeline; and

(d) If so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(a) to (d). BPCL has reported short receipt of approximately 547 tonnes of imported base oil out of total quantity of 1477 tonnes stated to have been pumped by tanker "Nand Smriti" through their pipeline on 26.9.1987.

With a view to determine the circumstances resulting in the reported short receipt, BPCL has constituted a committee consisting of the representatives of Bombay Port Trust, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Indian Oil Corporation and BPCL. The committee has been asked to submit its report by end December, 1987.

#### **Down Gradation of Extra Departmental Sub Offices in Himachal Pradesh**

4860. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some of the Extra Departmental Sub Offices like Karoa in Dera Postal Division of Himachal Pradesh had a workload of four hours for a number of years but were down-graded only because during one of these years, the workload was fluctuating and might have been less than four hours;

(b) If so, whether the cases of all the Extra Departmental Sub Offices down graded in Himachal Pradesh would be reviewed and these offices restored to the

status of Extra Departmental Sub offices because of difficult geographical conditions in which they are located; and

(c) If so, the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) The instructions issued by the Department in this regard were that two consecutive annual reviews should be conducted in each case to see whether or not the workload is 4 hours or more per day and that the offices in which the workload was found to be less than the minimum in both the reviews should only be downgraded. The results of the reviews conducted in Himachal Pradesh were being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) No Sir. There are specific criteria prescribed, based on workload and permissible limits of loss, for upgradation of extra departmental branch offices. Only such offices as fulfill the criteria can be considered. Further, in accordance with the instructions received from the Ministry of Finance in connection with the draught situation in the country, it has been decided that cases relating to upgradation of post offices may be deferred for the time being.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Payments to Technical Consultant of Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

4861, SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is making further payments to its technical consultant, M/s. Rheinbraun Consulting of West Germany without the consultant having submitted any further report on the

working of the spreaders project;

(b) If so, the facts thereof and details of payments made so far to the consultant; and

(c) What are the terms of payment?

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

(b) M/s. Rheinbraun Consulting have been submitting reports periodically and the following payments have been made to them:-

Advance payment - DMs 253659

Payment on prorata completion of activities - DMs 640049

(c) The terms of payment which have been approved by the FRG Financing Agency KFW are as follows:-

(i) Advance payment

10% of the total contract value against Bank Guarantee for equivalent amount to be furnished by the consultant.

(ii) Payments for services

Against invoices on quarterly basis for actual manmonths in Germany and in India for the work completed in the previous quarters.

(iii) Retention money bank guarantee by the consultant

10% of the contract value before commencement of payment for services.

(iv) Bank Guarantee for faithful performance of the contract by the consultant.

10% of the contract value.

### **Phillips Petroleum Holdings in Cochin Oil Refinery**

4862. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Phillips Petroleum Company has sought Government's permission to sell its holdings in the Cochin Oil Refinery to private investors, and

(b) If so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). The company has not sought Government's permission so far to sell its holding to private investors.

### **Unauthorised Telephone Connections in Kalyan and Thane Exchanges in Maharashtra.**

4863. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether several telephone connections under Kalyan and Thane telephone exchange in Maharashtra have been installed unauthorisedly;

(b) Whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Setting up of new Industrial Units in Bihar**

4864. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) The proposals submitted by Bihar Government which are presently pending with Union Government for setting up new industrial units in the State;

(b) When the proposal are likely to be cleared by Union Government; and

(c) Further action taken by Union Government on these pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Of the Industrial Licence Applications received from the Public Sector Enterprises of the Government of Bihar during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 (as on 3.12.1987) for the setting up of new industrial units in the state, there are three applications which are at various stages of processing. The details of pending industrial licence applications are not divulged till the Government have taken a final decision thereon.

#### **High Price of Pesticides**

4865. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether prices of indigenous pesticides are very high;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof;

(c) The step proposed to bring their prices under control;

(d) The total quantity pesticides imported during 1985, 1986 and 1987;

(e) The total amount of foreign exchange spent on import of pesticides during 1985, 1986 and 1987, yearwise; and

(f) The steps Government propose to take to reduce the imports and thus save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Cost of some indigenous pesticide is high in comparison with international prices of similar products. This is partly on account of need to import certain raw materials and intermediates on which high customs duties are payable, and smaller scales of production in our country.

(c) Government are liberally allowing import of pesticides where there is a gap in indigenous production so that prices may not rise due to shortages. Constant review of import duty and excise duty is also being made to give relief where needed.

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

(f) Only those pesticides are allowed for import in the country which are not being manufactured indigenously or where the demand exceeds local availability. Indigenous production of these pesticides is being encouraged by the Government so that

imports can be reduced.

### **Mining Development with Polish Assistance**

4866. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Poland has expressed its willingness to enter the Indian market in mining;

(b) If so, whether Union Government had discussed with the Poland Government with regard to seeking assistance in the mining expertisation.

(c) Whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(d) If so, to what extent the mining development will be planned in India with the help of Poland?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). During the recent meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission held at Warsaw in October, 1987, Poland expressed interest in coal mining projects including areas such as shaft sinking, mine construction, washeries, modernisation of rescue stations, mining electronics and automation, opencast mining and coal handling plants. It also expressed willingness to enter into collaboration with suitable Indian parties for this purpose and also in rendering scientific and technical services.

(c) and (d). No specific agreement has

been reached with Poland in this regard. Specific Polish offers when received would be given due consideration by taking into account similar offers from other sources, if any.

### **Pending Claims of Postal Life Insurance Corporation**

4867. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) The time taken normally in finalising the claims of advances and surrender values against the policies of Postal Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) The number of claims pending for advice and surrender values as on 1 November, 1987 indicating the date since when pending and the reason for delay, claim-wise; and

(c) The steps Government propose to take to settle the pending claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):

(a) Claims which are eligible for advances (loans) are sanctioned without any delay. The surrender of policy cases are also sanctioned without any delay, except for cases with reasons, for delay as indicated below:

(b) The figures of pendency is as follows:-

As on 1-10-1987

|                  | <u>Received</u> | <u>Settled</u> | <u>Balance</u> |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <u>Loan</u>      | <u>4837</u>     | <u>4778</u>    | <u>59</u>      |
| <u>Surrender</u> | <u>4066</u>     | <u>3505</u>    | <u>567</u>     |

The pendency is of those cases which have been received in the previous month, and are under process, and also those which has non-credits of premia to be settled.

Other reasons area:

1. Policy is not in force and may have lapsed.
2. Policy document and other documents may be wanting and case is under correspondence.
3. Due to past non-credits of premium in the policy Account, their verification from various PAOs/DDOs take time to settle by correspondence. Due to non- receipt of reply, some cases get delayed. Dates from which pending cannot be given as 567 surrender cases and 59 Loan cases are pending as the details are available in the Circles, where only those cases are processed. However, details are being obtained from the Circles about period and reason for pendency.

(c) There are no pending cases of advances (Loans), except 59 and therefore, no special steps are required. For Surrender Policies, the majority of these cases are in Andhra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat where Postmasters General have been asked to expedite these cases.

For cases pending with DDGs/PAOs, officers being sent from PLI office to obtain and expedite the wanting information

### **Import of Raw Material for Plastic Industry**

4868, DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state: (a) Whether the plastic processing industries are facing difficulty due to shortage of raw material;

(b) If so, whether Government propose to import raw material;

(c) If so, the raw material to be imported and the conditions on which it is proposed to be imported with the amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent on it;

(d) Whether products manufactured from this raw material will also be exported; and

(e) If so, the products to be exported and the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K.JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The domestic production is insufficient to cater to the indigenous demand, thus the industry is partly dependent on imports and the same are allowed to be imported by actual users under OGL. In addition, STC/IPCL have been authorised to import around 50,000 tonnes of LDPE during the current year to meet the domestic demand, with a foreign exchange requirement of around Rs. 63. crores.

(d) and (e) The above imports are mainly to cater to the domestic demand and the extent of utilisation for export purpose cannot be ascertained. However, there are existing schemes with a view to encourage exports to permit exporting units to import raw material duty free, required for such exports.

**Recommendations of Standing  
Committee on Safety on Coal Mines**

4868-A. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) The details of recommendations made at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Safety on Coal Mines held on 23. September, 1986; and

(b) The extent to which the recommendations have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY: (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Standing Committee on Safety, constituted in the Department of Coal, made, among others, the following recommendations in its meeting held on 23.9.1986:-

1. Transportation of sand may be departmentalised to the extent feasible;
2. Meeting of Safety Committee may be held once in six months;
3. Meetings of Pit Safety Committee may be regularly convened;
4. The possibility of Timbermen being put on piece rated basis may be examined; and
5. All Safety Officers may be deployed in safety works only.

(b). A Status Report on implementation of the recommendations of the Committee is given in the statement below:

**STATEMENT**

Status Report on Implementation of the Recommendations of the Meeting of Standing Committee on Safety Held on 23.9.1986.

| No.     | Recommendations                                                        | Status                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |         |                                  |      |      |     |       |     |       |     |       |      |     |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|-----|
| 1       | 2                                                                      | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |         |                                  |      |      |     |       |     |       |     |       |      |     |
| 1.      | Transportation of sand may be departmentalised to the extent feasible. | The extent of departmentalisation of transport of sand as on 31st March. 1987, company-wise is as below:- <table><tr><th>Company</th><th>As percentage of total quantity.</th></tr><tr><td>BCCL</td><td>4.1%</td></tr><tr><td>CCL</td><td>40.0%</td></tr><tr><td>ECL</td><td>6.34%</td></tr><tr><td>WCL</td><td>1.26%</td></tr><tr><td>SECL</td><td>N.A</td></tr></table> | Company | As percentage of total quantity. | BCCL | 4.1% | CCL | 40.0% | ECL | 6.34% | WCL | 1.26% | SECL | N.A |
| Company | As percentage of total quantity.                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |         |                                  |      |      |     |       |     |       |     |       |      |     |
| BCCL    | 4.1%                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |         |                                  |      |      |     |       |     |       |     |       |      |     |
| CCL     | 40.0%                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |         |                                  |      |      |     |       |     |       |     |       |      |     |
| ECL     | 6.34%                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |         |                                  |      |      |     |       |     |       |     |       |      |     |
| WCL     | 1.26%                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |         |                                  |      |      |     |       |     |       |     |       |      |     |
| SECL    | N.A                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |         |                                  |      |      |     |       |     |       |     |       |      |     |

| 1                                                               | 2 | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                 |   | In NCL and NEC sand transportation is not done. In view of practical difficulties, 100% departmentalisation is not feasible.                                                                                           |
| 2. Meetings of Safety Committee may be held once in six months  |   | After 23.9.86 two meetings of Standing Committees on Safety were held on 4.2.87 and 4.2.87 and 20.11.87.                                                                                                               |
| 3. Meetings of Pit Safety committees may be convened regularly. |   | Pit Safety Committees have been constituted in all the mines as per guidelines of Mines Rules and the meetings are held regularly. The number of meetings held in the last quarter of 1986, company-wise, is as under: |

|                      | ECL | BCCL | CCL | WCL | SECL | NEC |
|----------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| PSC functioning      | 114 | 92   | 77  | 58  | 76   | 5   |
| No. of meetings held |     |      |     |     |      |     |
| In October, 1986     | 114 | 54   | 77  | 58  | 76   | 5   |
| In November, 1986    | 114 | 53   | 77  | 58  | 76   | 5   |
| In December, 1986    | 114 | 44   | 74  | 58  | 76   | 5   |

|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. The possibility of Timberman being put on piece rated basis may be examined. | The suggestion has been examined and a view has been taken that it is not practicable and advisable to put Timbermen in piece rated category.                                                                          |
| 5. All Safety Officers may be deployed in Safety work only.                     | Strict instructions have been issued to all the companies of the Coal India Ltd. for engaging Safety Officers only on safety work. This has been practically implemented as may be seen from the figures given below:- |

|                                                      | ECL | BCCL | CCL | WCL | SECL | NEC |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| No. of Colliery Safety Officers appointed.           | 114 | 91   | 69  | 58  | 76   | 4   |
| No. of Safety Officers engaged on a safety jobs only | 114 | 82   | 69  | N.A | 76   | Nil |

12.00. hrs.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :** I am waiting for the last ten days to know what you have decided about my motion regarding Shri N.T Rama Rao. I want an assurance from you that notice given by them should not have priority over my notices. Frivolous notices instigated by the persons whom I am charging should not have priority over my notice.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am getting the information.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** But their frivolous notices should not have priority over the one given by me and my colleagues.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI M.RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalganda):** We have given an adjournment motion.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no adjournment motion.

*(Interruption)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not allowed anything.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the timing of Sansad Samachar has been changed from 7.30 P.M. to 11 P.M. It may be convenient for Panja Sahib, but not for general public. The time should be reverted to 7.30 P.M. It is a totally wrong decision.

*(Interruptions)*

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Mr. Speaker Sir,

the timing of this programme should be convenient to all. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL:** We have strong reservations against this change in timing.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not, allowed any adjournment motion.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):** What is happening, Sir? *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, 730 P.M. is the convenient time for Sansad Samachar.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** We have discussed such questions in the past also according to rules. In this connection, I am trying to gather some information because I feel that we had taken a similar decision regarding Maharashtra.

*[English]*

Let me give it a thought.

*[Translation]*

Whatever information is provided to me, I will examine it and then decide according to rules.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an injustice against Hindi speaking people.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Mr. Speaker Sir, there is power cut in my constituency after 11 O' clock and no programme is telecast after that.

*[English]*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Sir, it is a simple request. 'Sansad Samachar', which was being given at 7, has been now shifted to 11. We want to understand whether the capable and intelligent Minister has shifted this so that the people will know better at 11 O'clock than at 7 or whether it is a downgrading of the 'Sansad Samachar'. I want to understand this.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Wait a minute. When all of you speak together, nothing is audible. *(Interruptions)* Let me listen. Let me say something to you *(Interruptions)* If all of you continue like this, neither you nor I will be able to follow anything *(Interruptions)* I have heard you Panikaji, do not get agitated, first listen to me. I would let you know myself after examining what he has stated in the House. *(Interruptions)* When 40 people speak together, I can't follow anything. *(Interruptions)*. You may speak whatever you like but nothing is audible.

*[English]*

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD: We want to know whether the Minister wants this country to hear the Sansad proceedings or he does not want it. That is number one.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have followed.

*[English]*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Secondly, we want to understand whether the Minister appreciates people's feelings or he likes his whims.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You listen to me. It is like this *(Interruptions)* You listen to me. You pay attention to what I am saying.

*[English]*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The Minister, before changing the time, should find out which is the better time. *(Interruptions)*

What kind of Minister have you got?

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now when one person has spoken, I have followed. Earlier I could not hear anything. So what can I tell? I would inform the House today itself after enquiring. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Today, I will take it up.

*[Translation]*

Again all of you have started speaking together. What can I do. What you people say is not audible, so what can I do?

*[English]*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The Press has reported today that the Minister takes a red pencil and a black pencil before the news. He cuts out certain things and allows only what he likes. Bhagatji, have you got to say anything on this? *(Interruptions)*

We want to hear the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. What is his view?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I shall convey the sentiments of the Members of this House immediately today. I also share the sentiments. I shall convey this to the Minister concerned. The Speaker has already said that he will look into this matter and I share your anxiety. *(Interruptions)*

I shall convey your sentiments to the Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: No looking into by the Minister. The Speaker will decide.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, it has to be considered.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On a point of order regarding what he has said. Sir, as far as the proceedings of the Parliament are concerned, not the Minister but the Speaker has the right to give direction to the Department concerned. Therefore, I request you on behalf of all that you give the direction.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, you decide.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that. It is on record and I, will do it. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have two questions. First is.....

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI H.M. PATEL (Sabarkantha): It is absurd to change the hour from 7.30 to 11.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree.

SHRI H.M. PATEL: It only means that the Minister does not want the people to hear it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with the hon. Members on this subject and I will direct the Minister to look into it. It is the consensus of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The Hindi Bulletin of 7.30 which has been shifted to.....

MR. SPEAKER: That has been discussed.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The people responsible for shifting it to 11 P.M. should be taken to task.

MR. SPEAKER: We will look into it afterwards.

*[English]*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): What about the adjournment motion on submarine deal?..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We have given notices of an adjournment motion about the enquiry into the submarine deal..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I sent you the reply because I took action immediately. Yesterday Professor Saheb had also asked me.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I sent the reply to you. It is in progress.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We have not got it.....

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You made an observation yesterday that you cannot go by the press report and that we should give you something concrete. I have given you a detailed note sent by the former Defence Minister to the Prime Minister regarding the scuttling of the enquiry..... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen? I have told you that I have enquired about it. I am sending replies to all the notices that I have received in this regard.

*[English]*

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): We want the matter to be discussed in the House.....

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen, Sir, I am saying the same thing. Copies of reply have been sent to all the hon. Members who had given notices under Rule 193.

*[English]*

They are looking into it. It is in progress.

*[Translation]*

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not aware of anything like this. This is totally wrong.

*[English]*

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, I have given a notice about the shipment of sixty thousand rifles that has been diverted to Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER: I am already on the job. I have asked for information as early as possible.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We know the reply. The Government is sabotaging and scuttling the enquiry.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

*[Translation]*

You listen to me Jaipalji. I have requested Datta Samantji also that if you speak politely, I won't complain. I have followed you. If I have the facts,

*[English]*

I will go again into it.

*[Translation]*

I have not turned down your request and as soon as I have got the information, I have passed it on to you.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: They say it is in progress.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard it. It is an elected Government; I have to go by what they say. If they are wrong, then we will catch them.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is the Ministry's reply. It is a cursory one. Can this reply be a substitute to the Defence Minister's reply in the House..... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: The facts that are with me.....

*(Interruptions)\*\***[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you convinced with the reply of the Defence Ministry? Is it a substitute for the reply in the House?

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me and discuss it if you so desire, but the point is that I have placed before the House whatever information was available with me.

*[English]*

I will look into it. You come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are demanding a discussion in the House.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not stopping you from discussing it in the House. But it can be discussed in some other way also. I am looking into it and if there is some thing, discussion will be allowed. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: What has been done in the House, I will go by that.

12.20 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Review on and Annual Report of Scooters India Ltd. for 1986-87, Triveni Structural Ltd. for 1986-87, Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., for 1986-87, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited for the year 1986-

87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5197/87]

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Triveni Structure Limited for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Triveni Structural Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5198/87]

- (c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5199/87]

- (d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5200/87]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government

on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited for the year 1985 to 87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited for the year 1985 to 1987 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5201/87]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited for the years 1985 to 1987.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited for the years 1985 to 1987 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5202/87]

- (g) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Praga Tools Limited for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5203/87]

- (h) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and

the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5204/87]

- (i) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the HMT Limited for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the HMT Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5205/87]

- (j) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5206/87]

**Review on and Annual Report of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd; for 1986-87**

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited for the year 1986-87.

- (2) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5207/87]

**Notification under Indian Telegraph Act**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 837 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1987 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5208/87]

**Notification under Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, under Bureau of Indian Standards Act, Annual Report of and Review on Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Ltd., New Delhi, for 1985 etc**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 935(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th November 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5209/87]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1014(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of

India dated the 24th November, 1987 regarding delegation of powers of the State Government to Union Territories Administrations under section 34 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 issued under article 239 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5210/87]

- (3) (i) a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5211/87]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of Indian Standards for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts under section 23 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bureau of Indian Standards for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5212/87]

**Review on and Annual Report of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., for 1986-87, of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., for 1986-87 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On behalf of Shri Brahma Dutt. I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5213/87]
  - (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5214/87]
  - (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Gas Authority of India Limited for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Gas Authority of India Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5215/87]

- (2) A copy of the Corporate Plan—1985—2005 (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5216/87]

**Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Annual Accounts and Review etc. on Khadi and Village Industries Commission for 1986-87, etc.**

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:-

- (1) A copy of the Passenger Cars fitted with Handicapped Control Gadgets (Restriction of Re-Sale) Order, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 806 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1987 issued under section 18-G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5217/87]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by

the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5218/87]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5219/87]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehradun for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehradun, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5220/87]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Cochin, for the year 1986-87 under section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Coir Board, Cochin, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5221/87]

**Review and Annual Report of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., for 1986-87, Review and Annual Report of Indian Petro - Chemicals Corporation Ltd., for 1986-87, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan organic Chemicals Limited for the year 1986-87.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5222/87]
  - (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5223/87]
  - (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian

**Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited for the year 1986-87.**

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5224/87]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Madras, for the year 1986-87, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Madras, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5225/87]

**Notification under Indian Telegraph Act, Review and Annual Report of Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras, for 1986-87, of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., for 1986-87, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 719 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1987 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1985. [Placed in Library.

See No. LT-5226/87]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5227/87]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5228/87]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5229/87]

### **Review on and Annual Report of North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd., for 1986-87**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87.

- (2) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5230/87]

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is your observation?

MR. SPEAKER: I have got the papers.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Have I ever disallowed? You asked for a discussion on FERA, I allowed it. You asked for a discussion on another matter. I again allowed it and I have been doing it again and again. If there is such a matter I would allow it.

[*English*]

I have to satisfy myself.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now I have no worry.  
Nor.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir, it may have  
been earlier.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY  
(Mahbubnagar): The Minister already gave  
a reply in the House.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Jaipalji, you unneces-  
sarily get agitated.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Ra-  
japur): Are you seeding the game of the  
Government, Sir? They are preventing the  
discussion on the submarine issue.....

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)\*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why can't  
you allow a discussion?

(*Interruptions*)[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Who has stalled dis-  
cussion? It has never been stalled.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):  
Have you gone through this reply given by  
the Minister?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Which Minister?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I would look into it  
later?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I don't understand  
what you are doing. This has become a daily  
affair as if there is nothing else left.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You  
were trying to make some observations in  
reply to Mr. Indrajit Gupta's query? Why  
does not the Minister take his seat?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I want to tell what  
happened in the House yesterday. An an-  
nouncement for setting up a Committee was  
made.

*[English]*

That was on the floor of the House.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That inquiry is not being conducted.

*[English]*

The Defence Secretary is not holding the Inquiry.

*[Translation]*

It was reported that the Ministry would conduct it but now they say that it has been handed over to CBI.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You go through it Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It was announced in this House that the Defence Secretary has been entrusted with the investigation. Now in this note they say that the Defence Secretary is not carrying out any inquiry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a breach of an assurance given to the House regarding the Inquiry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They must tell this House Sir.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will again ask them.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you shout? Think over it. Why can't you stop it atleast for a day.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not stalled any discussion. Why do you create Pandemonium. When have I stalled it, I have always passed on the information which has been made available to me. Have you followed? If you are not satisfied and want to have some discussion again, I am ready to get it done again. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Are you satisfied Sir?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have sent you the counter document.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into both the things.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you shout? I will send it on my own. Why do you behave like this?

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have already sent it to you.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have enquired. We have not received it as yet.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have sent it along with the Adjournment Motion. It has already been sent to you along with the notice of adjournment motion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We have all given you notices of adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I would look into it but there is no dispute over the matter.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Fortunately, I have got one more copy.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I would get your copy cyclostyled, if I find any difficulty.

[*English*]

There is no need to shout about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no question of shouting. (*Interruptions*)

Are you happy about it, Sir?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you behave

daily like this? Why can't you forgive atleast for a day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE; We should not forgive them even for a day. Why should we forgive?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at least I cannot forgive.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that if there is anything, I will again look into it. I shall scrutinise according to your documents. I have disclosed whatever information I had.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

12.23 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO SQ.NO. 911 DATED 5-5-87 RE TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): While answering the Supplementaries with reference to Starred Question No. 911 on 5th May, 1987, about number of Hexogens covered by Public Call Offices in the Country, I had given a round figure of about 10,000. I had, in fact, stated "The whole country has been divided in to 50,280 hexagons. We have got 25,856 hexagons with Public Call Offices in the country and our target in the 7th Plan is about 10,000 LDPTs". The word 'about' appears to have been missed in the proceedings.

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

2. The actual number planned in the 7th Plan is 9,000.

3. Since the discrepancy came to notice only during the proceedings of the Estimate Committee well after the date on which the reply was given to the Parliament, a statement correcting the discrepancy could not be made earlier. The occurrence of the discrepancy and the delay in correcting the same is very much regretted.

12.24 hrs.

### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

#### Forty Sixth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to move the following:-

"That this House do agree with the Forty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th December, 1987."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th December, 1987."

*The motion was adopted*

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When have I deprived you? I have never done it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE<sup>1</sup> (Rajapur): It is a clear breach of assurance.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a notice of Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 198 from Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan.

I do not find Shri Unnikrishnan in the House to ask for leave. Next item.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): What about the Adjournment Motion on submarines?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that I would look into it once again.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, this only shows the casual manner in which the Opposition Leaders are treating this highly important subject of No Confidence Motion. If they have any political will....

*(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: They tabled the notice and ran away. Is this the way to conduct democracy in this country?

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) **Need to formulate schemes to check environmental pollution in Agra and Firozabad**

**SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of environmental pollution is taking a dreadful shape in Agra and Firozabad. Primarily, smoke emission from the nearby Mathura refinery is responsible for this pollution in addition to dirt and filth prevalent in the city. Environment is also affected by the shoe factories running in nearly all homes in Agra. Similarly, the environment of Firozabad city is getting polluted from the smoke emitted by the glass factories running there. Pollution has thus badly affected life in Agra and Firozabad. The Central Government should therefore conduct surveys in these cities and formulate effective schemes for checking pollution there and implement them for the welfare of people.

12.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**(ii) Demand for railway bridge over Saryu river at Tanda-Kalwarighat**

**SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur):** A highlevel bridge costing Rs. 13,41,25,000 is going to be constructed on Saryu river between Tanda and Thermal Power Project on Lumbini Dhudhi Road which is State Highway No. 5 connecting the two districts of Faizabad and Basti in Uttar Pradesh. Lumbini Dhudhi State Highway also connects *Tarai* regions of Nepal to Varanasi, Jaunpur, Allahabad and Mirzapur cities besides the industrial and mineral belt of Mirzapur. With the construction of this bridge Gorakhpur and Basti will be connected to Azamgarh, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh districts in addition to the above mentioned areas. The bridge shall be playing an important role in the development of this region. It would not only help in smooth flow of heavy vehicular traffic between Tanda and Basti throughout the year but also save time and fuel.

If a railway bridge is also constructed along with this bridge for the all round development of the region it would connect Gorakhpur and Basti to Allahabad and other parts of the country. A 440 MW Thermal Power Project adjacent to the bridge is under construction. Besides, Tanda is an industrial town with large number of weavers. The *jamdani* of Tanda among other things like lungis, towels and Sarees is famous. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to connect Tanda city by rail because the goods produced by weavers have to be sent to all parts of the country and abroad. Therefore, I request the Central Government to sanction a railway bridge on priority basis together with the approved Tanda Kalwarighat bridge.

[*English*]

**(iii) Demand for measures to solve the unemployment problem**

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur):** The biggest problem before our country today is the terrible unemployment problem. The number of the educated unemployed is over two crores, and the number of uneducated unemployed is beyond all calculations. Therefore, for solving the unemployment problem, a joint effort of the Central Government and the State Governments is necessary. I request the Government to constitute a Parliamentary Committee for solving the terrible unemployment problem, and to take appropriate measures for early solution of the problem, after reviewing the whole situation, so that this unemployment problem may not lead our young men to a wrong path in the days to come. At the same time, I urge upon the Government to immediately discontinue the system of taking application fees from those applying for jobs. There are many unemployed young men who are unable to apply for jobs, although they have the required qualifications, as they are unable to pay the

[Kumari Mamta Benerjee]  
application fee. This system of asking for postal orders or applications fees should, therefore, be immediately discontinued, to help the poor young men. This will bring some solace and mental peace to the unemployed young men suffering from the pangs of unemployment, and will enable them to apply for jobs freely.

[*Translation*]

**(iv) Demand for restarting the Chilhati Cement Factory, Bilaspur**

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for meeting the continuously rising demand of cement in the country production capacity is being augmented. Many cement factories have been set up in the Chattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh. The private sector cement plants are running efficiently but the proposed Chilhati Cement plant in Bilaspur district which was to be run by SAIL many years ago is still pending. Thousands of acres of land was acquired but it is lying waste. As per the earlier decision the Chilhati Cement Plant was to be handed over to CCI but till date nothing has happened. The people of this predominantly Harijan and backward area had great expectations regarding the development of the area as a result of the setting up of the Chilhati Cement Plant. I therefore, urge the Ministry of Industry to immediately commission the Chilhati Cement Plant.

**(v) Demand for implementing the schemes for rural electrification in Ganjam district of Orissa**

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Central Government has laid stress on rural electrification, and different schemes to be implemented in the States are also funded

by it. Villages under Kokalaba, Tarasing Gereda and other gram panchayats in Ganjam district, Orissa are mostly inhabited by Adivasis, Harijans and small farmers. A survey has disclosed that there is sufficient under-ground water available in this area. But, for want of electricity there could be no lift irrigation. The people of this area have been demanding electrification for many years, but the schemes already prepared are not being implemented to the full extent, and some other schemes yet remain to be implemented. It is high time that under the rural electrification schemes, the Union Government takes immediate action for electrification of this area.

**(vi) Demand for a direct train from Bangalore to Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar via Gorakhpur and Lucknow**

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): At present, there is no direct train facility from Bangalore to eastern U.P. and Bihar. There are a number of passengers who have been travelling to Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh daily from Bangalore, particularly to Lucknow. They are finding it extremely difficult to travel from Bangalore to these places, as there is no direct service. They have to break journey at some junction at odd hours, to catch another train. There are no reservations in the connecting trains.

I, therefore, request the Government to introduce a direct express train from Bangalore to eastern U.P. and Bihar via Gorakhpur-Lucknow, either via Secunderabad or Renigunta-Jolarpettai.

[*Translation*]

**(vii) Demand for a T.V. Relay Centre at Sapshringl and Ankal areas of Nasik (district of Maharashtra)**

SHRI S.S. BHOYE (Malegan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have raised the mat-

ter regarding setting up of T.V. Relay Centres at Sapshringi and Ankai in Nasik district in Maharashtra several times in the House through questions and other means.

It being a tribal and backward area there is lack of communication facilities and consequently there is no development. The people of this region have been constantly demanding a T.V. Relay Centre for the area so that they can be benefited and thereby remain in touch with rest of the country. I request the Central Government to direct the concerned Ministry to set up T.V. Relay Centres in the above mentioned areas at the earliest because no private party has till now shown interest in the project and the State Government is also incapable of setting it up.

[English]

**(viii) Demand for giving recognition to Degrees Issued by the Medical Colleges of Nigeria**

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): A large number of Indian students are studying in Nigerian Medical Colleges. Most of them are children of those who went to Nigeria seeking job opportunities. Now, the students who are studying there and who have already obtained degrees from Nigeria could not come to India and serve the motherland due to the non-recognition of the Medical degrees from Nigeria by the Indian Medical Council. Nigerian Medical degrees are recognised in Britain, Canada, Australia, West and East Europe. There is no valid reason for our country for not recognising Nigerian Medical degrees. For the last three to four years, these students and their parents have been writing to Government of India and Indian Medical Council to rectify this anomaly. So, I request the Government of India to take immediate action for the recognition of this degree.

12.38 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE DISAPPROVAL OF FINANCE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1987 AND FINANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take up Item Nos. 14 and 15 together.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Finance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 19th September, 1987."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know why these Ordinances are promulgated by the President? Why do you trouble the people? Why was the Ordinance promulgated on 19 September when the sitting of the House was due for 6th November. Could it not have been delayed for another 10-15 days. Had the Ordinance been delayed for 10-15 days, what would have happened?

Government could have issued a notification regarding surcharge on air and railway fares. But what is the purpose of imposing 5% tax in aid of drought affected areas through this ordinance? The Government had taken this step because it had not provided for such things in the Budget, and it had to augment its income. But the Government could have brought forward a Bill in this regard instead of an Ordinance. Nothing would have happened in 10-15 days time. The Government has not so far even released relief amount to drought and flood affected areas but you are denying it. No-

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]

body has visited Andhra Pradesh so far. Is it not an affected area? The Government could have provided for such calamities in the Budget. It has imposed a surcharge of 5 per cent on the taxable income of more than Rs. 50,000 in order to provide relief to the farmers. But I would like to know the estimated revenue that is going to accrue from this tax and the amount that the Government is planning to spend on drought, flood and cyclone affected areas.

The statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill is with us but we received it today though the subject was included in the agenda. Why was the Ordinance promulgated 15-20 days prior to the session. It is clear from the reasons assigned that the Government is not serious about Lok Sabha and the Government employees are not proud of Lok Sabha. Government believes that Bills would continue to replace Ordinances and could be easily got passed by assigning frivolous objects and reasons because Members would continue to speak on them. The Ordinance, has been promulgated taxes have been levied and collected but I would like to point out that the Government is not following the rules in this regard. I have said earlier also that there was no need for this Ordinance. According to the Bulletin this Bill was to be discussed on 6th or 7th November and 7-8 Members were to speak for its disapproval, but then why was reply delayed for so many days and only given yesterday. Your employees are indifferent to Lok Sabha and do not care for rules and regulations. That is why I am moving motion for disapproval. I am not against the taxes which are being levied to solve the unemployment problem or for providing facilities to farmers, but I am basically against Finance Bill being brought in the guise of an Ordinance. There was no harm if a Bill was brought to Parliament to levy surcharge. After one month of the introduc-

tion of the Bill, Indian airlines and Railways did something. I therefore disapprove the Bill and seek clarification in this regard.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill to amend the Finance Act, 1987 be taken into consideration."

Sir, with a view to provide relief to drought affected farmers and persons in rural areas, the Government decided to raise additional resources by levying a surcharge of 5 per cent of income-tax on certain tax payers. As Parliament was not in session and it was necessary to take immediate action to raise additional resources, an Ordinance called the Finance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 was promulgated by the President on the 19th September, 1987. The Ordinance provided that in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, who is liable to pay advance tax or whose income is chargeable to tax under the head 'Salaries', the amount of income tax paid by such taxpayer will be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of 5 per cent of such income tax. The Ordinance also provided that in respect of instalments of advance tax payable on the 15th day of June, 1987 and 15th day of September, 1987, the surcharge for purposes of the Union was to be paid on or before the 30th day of September, 1987. In some cases, instalments of advance tax are payable on the 15th day of June, 15th day of September and the 15th day of December. As the first two dates by which the instalments of advance tax were payable, namely, 15th day of June and 15th day of September had already elapsed and

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the Government's intention was to raise additional resources for drought relief work immediately, the promulgation of the Ordinance became absolutely essential. However, in order to ensure that the taxpayers liable for payment of the surcharge do not face any hardship, it was provided that the surcharge in respect of instalments of advance tax payable by the taxpayers on the 15th June and 15th September could be paid by the 30th September. The levy of surcharge by the Ordinance also ensured that the taxpayers would not have to pay the entire amount of surcharge along with the instalment of advance tax payable on the 15th December next. The promulgation of the Ordinance obviated this hardship.

The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for deduction of tax at source from certain payments such as dividends, interest, winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, winnings from horse races, payments to contractors and sub-contractors and insurance commission. Since the provision for levy of surcharge on tax deducted at source has already been made in respect of salaries, it is proposed to provide for the sake of uniformity, that the amount of tax deducted in respect of the other payments will also be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent of such tax. The surcharge on tax deducted at source will be levied on all such payments made during the remaining part of the current financial year only. The surcharge of five per cent, on advance tax will also be levied in the case of assessee deriving income from life insurance business whose cases are covered by the specific provisions of section 115B of the Income-tax Act, 1961. In order to achieve these objectives it is proposed to carry out certain amendments in the Finance Act, 1967.

The income of non-residents accruing and or arising in India is chargeable to tax at the different rates prescribed. For this pur-

pose, tax is deducted at source at the time of remittance of the amount. The amounts which have already been remitted are liable to tax without the levy of surcharge. Considering the smallness of revenue involved, and the number of tax treaties with other countries, it is not considered feasible to levy surcharge on the income of non-residents and companies other than domestic companies.

Those provisions of the Bill which intend to replace the provisions of the Ordinance will come into force from the 19th September, 1987, the date on which the Ordinance was promulgated. The other provisions will come into force from the date the Bill receives the assent of the President. By this measure additional revenue accrued would be to the tune of Rs. 210 crores to Rs. 240 crores.

I trust that this Bill will receive the unanimous support of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Finance (Amendment) Ordinance 1987 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 19th September, 1987."

"That the Bill to amend the Finance Act, 1987 be taken into consideration."

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is not the smallness of the amount, namely, Rs. 240 crores or so, but what is important is, it is the manner in which this Bill has been brought in spite of the assurance given by the Prime Minister in this very House during the passing of the Budget that the deficit would be retained at Rs. 5,860 crores. That was an

[Sh. Ananda Gajapathi Raju]

assurance given and that assurance, like any other assurance, has not been kept up.

We find today something more serious than this levy of Rs. 240 crores. We will not mind paying Rs. 240 crores provided we find that the economy as such and the financial condition of this country is fine. But it is not so. We find that there is both an internal and external debt trap in this country. From both angles we are facing problems. There is a constant escalation of non-Plan expenditure to the detriment of fiscal discipline. Subsidies have not been rationalised. Today we find that, particularly for the fertilizers, and interest on debt and also defence expenditure has been escalating and this Government has not cared to rationalise and they are going in for all sorts of instruments to raise Rs. 250 crores or the same amount, and also at different intervals they are bringing this amount so that the onslaught is not on the ruling party of fiscal indiscipline.

In this connection, I would like to mention that our External Affairs and Defence policies also are not helping this country in reducing its expenditure. We find that normalisation with China on the border front has not taken place in spite of seven or eight meetings. And because of that our Defence expenditure is escalating and we are not able to bring the fiscal discipline.

The same is the case with SAARC. SAARC was founded with the idea to see that all these South Asian countries would come together and find a common platform, both economic and social. But we find that only certain areas are being dealt with by SAARC and industry, trade and finance have not been covered by SAARC, which means that it will not be able to contain the Defence expenditure and the expenditure on foreign affairs which goes along with this.

Then again, a classic example is the Sri Lanka issue. We find that because of the escalating problems there the Government is spending more and more money and therefore they are bound to come up with many such supplementary demands for money to be increased even during this specific year.

Non-Plan expenditure is mainly not being financed from the revenue account. But revenue account should finance all the Non-Plan expenditure. We find that instead of that public debt is being raised to finance non-Plan expenditure. The same is so with regard to deficit financing also. This has also been liberally resorted to. Therefore in view of the internal external debt trap that we are getting into, we find that the Government's policies are haphazard. The Government's policies relating to fiscal discipline are not kept in tune with the mood of the nation and the mood in which things ought to go on.

Now, there are a few points about drought relief. This particular Bill is being brought in view of increasing drought to ameliorate the drought relief and to see that more amenities are given to the people. But, in this effort, drought proofing is not being carried out. We find that technicalities are being raised at various stages and to see that money is not given to Non Congress I State Governments to spend in their States. They want expenditure certificates and certification to the effect that this money has been spent. It is better for the concerned Ministry to send people to see what is being done rather than sitting in Delhi and asking for reports which have no meaning when work has to go in the field and it cannot be stopped. There is an anomaly here. The Centre has stated that the drought relief expenditure cannot be used for development expenditure. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he means, what is the difference between 'drought relief expenditure' and 'development expendi-

ture'. Both these may not mean exactly the same, but when it comes to the field, they mean the same because drought relief work also has the developmental aspect to it. Therefore, you cannot say that you are spending on one account and not spending on the other. I would like to say that the Andhra Pradesh Government particularly is being discriminated against as far as this expenditure goes. I would request the Minister to see the logic behind this in terms of drought-relief.

Then again, in regard to flood relief, we find that more money is spent on flood relief rather than on flood works. A cursory glance in the newspaper would show that this year the Government has allotted Rs. 600 crores for flood works and Rs. 1200 crores for flood relief. Therefore, flood relief is receiving more attention than the flood works. In fact, some of the amount had lapsed as far as flood work is concerned.

There is no objection to raise resources under drought relief. But the main argument is that the fiscal discipline should be maintained. This is a far cry. We find that the Central Government is going in for more and more non plan expenditure, going in for fiscal indiscipline, going in to see that non Congress I State Governments are discriminated against and to see that under some technicalities they decide to score off the financial benefits given to the non Congress I Governments.

In view of these things, I oppose the raising of Rs. 250 crores by way of surcharge because I find that these are the ways and means of trying to show that the money is being raised. The raising of money is not important at all, but it should be spent properly. If the money raised is spent for development, drought proofing and to see that the relief works are carried on, only then it will be useful to support such a Bill. Otherwise, I

strongly oppose the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Sudhir Roy.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: They are not interested in drought Sir. They are interested in getting money.

MR. DÉPUTY-SPEAKER: No. They are interested to give, but you are interested to deny. That is all.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Sir, I oppose this Bill to amend the Finance Act, 1987. An unprecedented drought combined with other calamities has adversely affected our national economy. Our agricultural production has suffered, and our cattle population have died. There is an acute scarcity of water. Sir, the people are already groaning under inflation. The prices of essential commodities have gone high; three crores of people are now unemployed and crores of people who are living in villages have not got regular employment. If this Government had a genuine desire for development, we could support this surcharge. But we find that though they are trying to increase the surcharge, in actuality what happens? In fact, there is a large scale evasion in this country. In India already the rich and the well-to-do people have been able to create a parallel economy of black money. Government have a little will to tap this black money. Otherwise how could people like\*\* or\*\*smuggle foreign exchange?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No individual names should be mentioned.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: It is known to every one that many Indian business men keep money in foreign banks. But Government does not follow any fiscal discipline. We find that indirect taxes are increasing deficit financing. Through indirect taxes and through

[Dr. Sudhir Roy]

administered prices, burden is being imposed on the common people. If there is any increase of taxes specially direct taxes, the rich are allowed to evade.

Mr. Raju has already pointed out that there is no fiscal discipline. Though they talk in terms of scarcity, we find that when the Prime Minister went to Canada, he went with a large press entourage and there was huge expenditure. There are press reports that a cabinet meeting is going to be held at Sariska which will also involve huge expenditure. Though they talk in terms of economy, the Prime Minister has got an innate habit of spending much. And this talk of economy is for the consumption of common man. Not only this. We find that the State Governments have turned into poor municipalities though the economic planning always aims at regional balance in economic development. The Sarkaria Commission has also confirmed our contention that State Governments are being denuded of financial resources and, therefore, they do not get the sums. The last Finance Commission allotted a sum of Rs. 325 crores to West Bengal but the Central Government simply did not release that sum. Not only this. In West Bengal we sought that jute industry should be nationalised. It is an all party demand. The Bengal Paper Mills, Raniganj and Hindustan Pinklington Glass Works at Asansol remain closed for a number of years. The Government is doing nothing. Throughout India over 1.3 lakh concerns are sick. This Government has no political will to revive these sick concerns. They always say that unnecessary expenditure should be pruned, but they do not abide by fiscal discipline. Hence they are holding a cabinet meeting at Sariska. Two years ago back, the Prime Minister was scheduled to visit Rajasthan and an amount of Rs. 2 crores was spent. Later on, the entire amount went down the drain because the Prime Minister did not visit at that time.

13.00 hrs.

Already Mr. Raju has said that in releasing grants they discriminate against non-Congress Governments. Therefore, I find that this year perhaps only the West Bengal Government was asked to submit accounts of flood relief expenditure. The hon. Minister himself has said that all the State Governments are required to submit accounts of expenditure, but only West Bengal's name was highlighted. Not only this, when they released only Rs. 26 crores, the Prime Minister at a meeting at Farakka said that already Rs. 70 crores have been released. When we live in the same country, when it is a democracy, I do not know how the State Governments run by other parties can be discriminated against. In this connection, I would also point out the squander of public money in the name of loan *melas*. In this House, in every session Members have been speaking against holding of loan *melas*. These loan *melas* are sheer wastage of public money. But Mr. Janardhan Poojary has always been answering: "I myself monitor these loan *melas*. I try my best to monitor these loan *melas*." He tries to argue that because he personally supervises these loan *melas*, therefore, they are all okay. We all know about the rumours regarding these loan *melas* and it is a reality that in the name of these loan *melas*, public money is squandered. I would not have minded if there was a real attempt for economy measures. I have already pointed out that the black-money owners are never squeezed by this Government. That way they are practising real non-violence. They are really non-violent to black-money owners or hoarders or profiteers, but they always squeeze the common people. Hence, they have resorted to this deficit financing. Already the World Bank has said that at the end of this year there would be nearly one billion dollars deficit and there will be a double-digit inflation. Hence, I oppose this Bill to amend the Finance Act of 1987.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Finance Bill.

(Interruptions)

I support the Bill because the Government is providing loans to lakhs of poor through, loan melas in order to remove their poverty which is being criticised by these people. They are criticising it because it is threatening their seats of power in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: And at the Centre the Congress Government is under threat.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Your intentions are not good. You are not interested in giving relief to the poor, and yet you speak in the name of the farmers and workers. You are hand in glove with the capitalists. Even the Marxists and Communists are toeing the same line.

Instead of praising the Government for organising Loan *Melas* and speaking in favour of the poor you oppose it. You oppose it because you apprehend losing power. I would appeal to the hon. Members of Marxist and Communist Parties that if they apprehend threat to their power they should speak about extending cooperation to the poor and demand their upliftment in order to retain power. Rajiv Gandhi's Government is giving away loans to crores of people in order to remove their poverty.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: The 1977 situation is repeating itself.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: The Communist Party Government does not properly utilise the funds allocated by the Central Government. It is misusing them.

(Interruptions)

They do not understand and talk absurd. They should appreciate Shri Rajiv Gandhi's government which has benefitted crores of people.

Janga Reddy Sahib, there is no question of your saying anything because you belong to B.J.P. and you are a communal-minded person.

I, therefore, support this Bill which seeks to impose 5 percent surcharge to remove poverty and fight the prevailing drought. This is very appropriate, and I am of the view that cent-percent tax should be imposed on all the capitalists so that the poor may earn their bread. This is the most crucial thing.

There is a terrible drought in Rajasthan today. Shri Dandavate was telling the other day that many tribals have perished and their children are starving. You should be ashamed of the fact that you are opposing it here. Our government is making very good laws; but I do not understand why you are opposing them? The government has imposed surcharge in order to benefit the drought affected people. It is a commendable step. In my opinion you should impose even more tax so that our government gets more money. Nothing worthwhile can be done with the amount of Rs. 615 crores that are going to accrue out of this tax.

The Eighth Finance Commission has said that we can not spend more than 5 per cent on either budget allocation or on the plan. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to allocate more funds for this. Keeping in view the severe drought in Rajasthan, the Centre should provide more financial assistance for it. If you do not give them assistance, then the state government will not be able to provide food and drinking water, to the people and fodder to animals.

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

You have collected Rs. 3-4 crores by imposing 5 per cent surcharge but this amount is not adequate enough. The Government should impose more surcharge and thereafter provide more assistance to the people of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. But I think that maximum assistance should be provided to Rajasthan and Gujarat, which are worst affected by drought.

During his visit to Rajasthan, our Prime Minister had said that at least one person from each family shall be given employment. If it is so the Government shall have to provide employment to 50 lakh people in Rajasthan alone and at the rate of Rs. 11 per head, a huge expenditure shall have to be incurred. Besides, timely payment of wages should be made to the people so that they can run their household properly. A lot of people in our area have not yet been able to get any job. Proper implementation of what our Hon. Prime Minister said has not been carried out. It is my humble request therefore that the Government should provide more funds for drought relief.

The big industrialists in our country are swindling foreign exchange. For instance, mica trade has been handed over to MITCO but even today most of it is in the hands of private owners. The share of MITCO is very little. Mica is a precious item and therefore, its export should be entirely in the hands of the Central Government. The big capitalists are earning crores of rupees through illegal sale of mica whereas the poor in our country are not even getting their daily bread. 20,000 people are engaged in Mica mines in Bhilwara. Ever since the big capitalists have taken over this trade, the people owning small mines are not getting their full worth. The big capitalists do not give them the proper worth of their mica. Due to this all the mines have closed and around 20,000 labourers have been rendered jobless. The entire mica trade should be handed over to

MITCO and the government should take over the export of mica in its own hands. It should not only yield more foreign exchange but also benefit the poor to the maximum possible extent.

The cement factory at Sawai Madhopur is lying closed and cement worth Rs. 17 crores is dumped there. The limit of overdraft fixed by the State Bank of India there is Rs. 2 crores and as the factory has already crossed it, the labourers have not received their wages since past 6 months. And now that factory has closed down. You should restart that cement factory, at any cost, whether you have to mortgage the cement worth Rs. 17 crores or have to sell it, so that 5,000 labourers could get back their livelihood. That is a viable factory but hurdles created by State Bank and other financial institutions have forced it to close down. Therefore, through you, I would like to urge the hon. Finance Minister to make arrangements to re-commission the cement factory at Sawai Madhopur after selling the dumped cement worth Rs. 17 crores and thereby provide livelihood to 5,000 workers there.

[English]

SHRI H.M. PATEL (Sabarkantha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I see that the Finance Minister is not here, nor his Deputy is here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs will pass on that message to him, she will take care of that.

SHRI H.M. PATEL: The point is that the subject is so very important. So little importance they attach to an important matter like this that no representative from the Finance Ministry is in the House.

First of all I wish to point out that there has been complete impropriety in this Ordinance. This, in effect, is a Supplementary

budget. When you levy a tax, when you increase a tax or reduce it, it is a budget and to bring in a Supplementary Budget through an Ordinance is, to my mind, most improper. However, they have done it. But when they give us a reason, what do they give us as reason? That it is because of the drought in the rural areas. I think the actual wording is this:

"In order to raise resources for providing relief to drought affected farmers and persons in rural areas, the Government decided to levy." and so on.

Now, when did they discover that there was a drought in this country? Only in September? Sir, this House was sitting until 28th of August or some date like that. Did they start thinking or did they discover that there was drought only after 28th of August? Was it only then that they discovered that they would not have resources to assist the drought and so on? This surely raises an interesting point. The Finance Minister must be sitting not in this country but somewhere else if he did not know much earlier that there was a drought problem. The magnitude of the drought problem might have been discovered as time went along. But that too certainly they did not discover only in the first days of September. And when did they take up the drafting of the Ordinance? Did they take it up only after the Lok Sabha dispersed? This is not a true reason. The real reason is that they have a complete contempt of the Lok Sabha. You do not respect the conventions, the most vital conventions, and these should be particularly respected in so far as budgetary provisions are concerned. Nearly Rs. 240 crores — are they trying to take credit for that? The amount is of no consequence at all. Rs. 240 crores means nothing. The way in which you are proposing to raise it is by 5 per cent on people with an income of Rs. 50,000 again there could be no objection. Why then did

you not bring a Bill when the Parliament was in Session? Why then did you not wait until November, until this Session began? You did neither of these two things. Nothing would have been lost. Do you think that the advance tax payers would not have paid 5 per cent more later? Their final instalment would have been by 15th of December? What would you have lost? You may have gained some interest! Is that what you wanted to gain by issuing an Ordinance? There was no justification whatsoever for issuing an Ordinance in this case. Similarly, the Railway Budget. There was a Railway budget, you increased the fares just like that — 10 per cent. Again the actual raising of the fares of first-class passengers etc. does not matter. I do not object to these things at all. I do not object to the actual raising of resources through taxation. But I am objecting very strongly to the method of doing which is totally improper and to my mind unconstitutional. But you do not worry about these things. You are entirely opposed to all conventions.

Even when they put forward their reasons, did they say what amount did they required for the drought? Did they have any estimate of the drought, the amount that they will spend? Are they worried about the fact that deficit financing is going to increase? They do know what was mentioned when the Budget was presented. The Prime Minister, as the then Finance Minister had said that he will not allow it to increase at all. He is not there now to answer and explain. Is it going to be explained? He would say that he did not know then that there was going to be a drought. That certainly is a justifiable excuse that can be put forward. But what is the total amount that you have to spend on drought for which you are short of Rs. 240 crores and you have made the Ordinance? Is that a tenable a justification? You could have raised a few more crores through other methods.

[Sh. H. M. Patel]

You say that you will raise Rs. 550 crores. Is that the total amount that you are going to spend on the drought? Is that what is worrying you? Why do you not think of reducing your expenditure in various directions? You will say "Yes. We have decided to do this also." But you have not mentioned in your statement that already you have taken these concrete measures for reducing your expenditure. The Finance Minister did not mention this today also in his statement nor is he going to mention. He may mention later that he intends to reduce defence expenditure. I would like to see when they actually reduce it. I am quite certain in fact that the defence expenditure will far exceed whatever was provided for in the last Budget. What is going to be your expenditure on the Sri Lanka expedition? It may be necessary. I am not going into that aspect. But what would be the amount of additional expenditure that you will have to incur? Will it be Rs. 200 crores for which you had to issue an Ordinance? You might say "Yes. We did not know then that there was the justification for the Ordinance? That could not have been the reason for it. What is the reason? What is the way? Did you suddenly expect that there was going to be deficit financing? Deficit financing of the magnitude of Rs. 5,800 crores was postulated in the Budget and you knew, as things went on, that already expenditure was going up. What was then the hurry for issuing an Ordinance?

One is, as I said earlier, not wanting to face the House in the proper manner, when we could urge proper argument against the increase? How you may oppose. But, it means nothing. You have already got a big majority. You could have done it little later. You need not have apprehended that they will throw out your Supplementary Budget. Certainly not. Where is the need to issue this Ordinance except your reluctance to face arguments, reluctance to justify your acting. Why do you want to do certain things? I think

it is very bad that you have degenerated to this extent.

You have not made even one line mention of the fact of the inflationary pressures that is being generated. With every additional expenditure, inflationary pressure will be generated. In this case, you had good argument to urge that this will act as a restraint on inflation because they will be spending money in an area where money would be needed to be spent. But they failed to do this only because they do not even know how the drought problems have to be faced. You only provide money. Are you sure that that money is being well-spent? It is that which causes inflation; it is that which creates blackmoney. I am certain and I know the fact that any amount of money that is being provided for drought-relief and various drought reliefs is not going where it should be going. But that is inevitable. When you administrative machinery has been allowed to run down. Can anything else happen? And more so if your methods of looking after the administrative machinery are what they are?

I do not wish to take more time of this House because so far as this Bill is concerned, you will pass it. Just as you issued an Ordinance, you do not need any reasons, any solid grounds. All you need is to produce a Bill-whether there are good reasons or bad reasons, it does not matter. The vast majority is there. Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas ended up by saying that a large cement factory was lying closed; it could generate employment and it could produce the commodity which is greatly in need. He should have put forward that as the reason for saying that even in his State, which is very badly affected by drought where every assistance should be provided. Surely that should have been an objective for which the money was to be spent. It would have been well-spent. It would have generated employment and it would have produced a commodity which is

in short supply. It would have also helped the country as a whole. Why doesn't he take the Government to task? On the contrary, he begins by saying: "I support the Bill". He gives all the arguments against the Bill and the way he argues only shows that he was not supporting. But his first sentence is: "I support this Bill". Thereafter, he is producing his arguments, showing he is not in fact supporting. I proceeded by saying that I oppose the Bill, because it constitutes impropriety, because it has broken all the conventions, and it is in effect a Supplementary Budget. I would like that as Supplementary Budget and it should be treated with all the respect that is due for it. You do not propose to pay any respect; I am sorry. I have nothing more to say except that I hope you will not go on doing this kind of thing. But, I know it is a vain hope.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill. Though the first sentence may not appeal to some of our colleagues, I am amazed at the immense capacity of the Opposition. They can even oppose the very good actions of the Government. I am really not surprised by some people who are supporting the free enterprise policy in criticising this. But the CPM friends and other friends, who always canvass for higher taxes on rich people, they too have come forward to oppose such a Bill, and it is really disheartening to hear. There is nothing wrong in asking the rich people, those whose who draw an income of more than Rs. 50,000 p.m. and those who are having almost 2 per cent higher bracket of income in this poor country to sacrifice and if they are asked to sacrifice something in order to see that none can starve in this scarcity condition and we shall not lose any cattle-head on account of paucity of funds, there is nothing wrong. I wanted my leftist friends to welcome with open arms this action of the Government in asking the rich to pay a little more by way of surcharge in the interest of relief measures. Government has

really shown enough courage in asking those who can pay to pay a little more, only five per cent. But they should not stop at this. My respectful suggestion to the Government and to this House is this. Let this surcharge be a permanent feature. Out of this income from such surcharges, let a National Relief Fund on a permanent basis be created and let that Relief Fund be operated by us in order to meet contingencies like floods, cyclones or famines, so that we do not have to depend on such a temporary measure. I hope the Government will give a constructive look to my suggestion to create a permanent Relief Fund out of surcharges drawn from those who can afford to pay.

There are many other sources also which can be tapped in the interest of our endeavour to fight natural calamities and to help people to meet these contingencies. For instance, expenditure on luxury items. Any expenditure above average in this country must be subjected to a certain tax in the interest of the common people - luxury items like refrigerator, air-conditioner, T.V., not Black & White but T.V. of the luxury type, VCR, etc. Even marriage expenses or reception expenses which are above average should be subjected to a special tax in the interest of creating a permanent Fund so that people do not have to suffer in such situations like drought, floods and other natural calamities, for want of money.

One of our good and senior colleagues criticised the Government on the question of propriety in bringing an Ordinance when Parliament was about to meet. May I suggest to him to reconsider the definition of 'propriety'? Would it be proper to keep looking helplessly at millions of starving people in a famine situation like this and seeing cattle-heads dying for want of funds or would it be proper to draw more funds from those who can pay in order to strengthen our efforts to meet the famine situation? This propriety part reminds us of the Queen of France who

[Sh. Haroobhai Mehta]

asked her people to eat cake if they did not get bread. So, the whole notion of 'propriety' has to be given a realistic definition in the sense that we have to help people somehow to tide over the difficult situation created by scarcity and other such contingencies rather than rambling on technical aspects like this.

In fact, Government could have got more funds. I could not understand the logic - there may be some logic because there is a reference to some tax schedule, but the hon. Finance Minister will kindly explain to the House - why non-residents are exempted from the liability to pay the surcharge. Is there anything unavoidable or is there any insurmountable difficulty on account of which we cannot ask them to make this sacrifice which we are asking our own people here to make? All foreign companies and non-resident citizens also should have been asked to contribute to this national endeavour. If there is any compelling reason because of which it is not possible, it is alright. Otherwise, there is no reason why they should have been left out. By this, we could have drawn more funds.

I support the Bill. It is a pity that the Opposition is trying to assail even this innocuous and beneficial piece of legislation. I welcome this Bill and I hope that Government will not spare any efforts in order to ensure that our people tide over this difficulty.

One more thing, before I conclude. Cities like Ahmedabad and other industrial cities are also facing a similar situation that has been created by scarcity. Mills after mills are getting closed. 15 mills in Ahmedabad are closed. Some thought also should be given by the Government to help those people who are rendered unemployed on account of irresponsible closure of mills at the hands of textile magnets.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very small Bill and it is just intended that an amount to the tune of Rs. 210 to Rs. 240 crores should be mopped up through this measure of surcharge. By and large, the measure itself of raising the resources has not been objected by the Members. Hon. Telugu Desham Member, Members from CPM, Janata and Mr. Janga Reddy, they covered certain wider areas in their speeches about the total economy. Let me tell them that our economy is on sound footing and the apprehensions pointed out by them with regard to debt trap - internal and external - we are very much vigilant against that and the country would not be allowed to fall in that debt trap.

So far as drought is concerned, as the august House is aware, it is unprecedented for the last 100 years. Its impact on our agricultural sector, to an extent on industrial sector, on the life-style and living standards of the people, on the cattle, on the drinking water areas, on the areas of availability of essential commodities and so on and so forth, is of a very high magnitude. The amount which I am seeking through this Bill is not the only amount which would be spent to meet the drought situation and measures connected therewith. In our estimate, the amount that we need for drought relief and flood relief, may be in the order of somewhere within Rs. 12 to Rs. 14, 000 crores. And this is one of the measures of the total package.

Mr. H.M. Patel pointed out about economy in the administration of non-plan expenditure. We have initiated those measures. We have also initiated other measures. Even some other countries including the World Bank have offered their loans, grants and helps to meet the drought situation. The total package is there and this is one of the facets of the package to raise the resources to combat the drought situation.

Regarding the people who are in the range of Rs. 50,000 or above, I am very happy to note that not only here but so far as this surcharge on income-tax is concerned, we have not received any resentment even from the outside, even from the people who are liable to pay under this. The basic question is raised by Hon. Mr. H.M. Patel, who himself is a very experienced man in financial matters and who also, once upon a time, held the portfolio of Finance and as Secretary (Finance) and so many and had a very brilliant career, about the propriety of the ordinance. Any Government, and this Government also, believe that normally, as far as possible, fiscal measures should not be initiated by way of an ordinance. But here, the simple reason was that when we decided to take this measure of having the surcharge, we thought that people who have to pay the advance tax in instalments should not be burdened by merely aggregating the surcharge that they will have to pay. It can be given by instalments; otherwise, with the last instalment, they would have to pay the total surcharge which would have made them a little sore. At the same time, in the last days of the year when they have to pay the final instalment - although strictly not directly; yet remotely - there would be some impact on the trade and industry. Therefore, we thought that it is better to allow them to pay instalment wise.

There was an immediate reason and therefore, as I explained in my opening remarks, the ordinance was brought and it was promulgated.

Today, the Bill is there. We know that this Bill, barring the very feeble argument of propriety, is not going to invite any other major attack. It is not that we want to do something in a back-door manner; that is why we have come with the Bill.

It is stated by Shri H.M. Patel that how we did not visualise it. We did visualise that

there was a drought and we immediately started the process when we saw that the drought was of a particular magnitude. From the examination of the meteorological charts, sometimes it gives hopes that perhaps in some parts the droughts would not be there; but later when the atmosphere and the rain started changing and most of the blocks were covered under drought, then we came to the final assessment that huge expenditure would be involved. Therefore, all the packages of measures were initiated and this is one of the measures in that package.

About Shri Harooobhai Mehta's suggestion of having a permanent fund for meeting natural calamities like drought, flood, earthquake, etc., by providing an element of permanency into such surcharges, we will try to examine it. But let me make it very clear that this is only a temporary measure that we have brought. That suggestion cannot be examined as a part of this enactment itself. But I will treat his suggestion as an independent one, outside the scope of this Bill, and have a look at it. This is a short term measure and everybody has appreciated that we had to take such measures. They have raised their concern and doubt about the increase of deficit financing. In fact, these measures are also measures to contain deficit financing because the resources are being raised but so far as deficit is concerned and other areas on which you have trodden, we are quite aware of it and we are hopeful that when we come before you with the Budget, the deficit will be within manageable limits. With these words, I would like to thank all the Members for their participation and valuable suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Finance Minister has stated in his reply that a sum of Rs. 14 crores is required for relief measures in drought and

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]

flood affected areas. But an amount of 20 per cent will not serve the purpose. Just now while replying to Shri Patel he said that the Parliament session was till 28th August. Then why was this Ordinance brought on the 19th September? What new things have you brought within a gap of 20 days? If it rains in the month of September, then it can be used for the next crop. But generally it rains till July or August. The rainfall during September does not affect much. This water can be used for Rabi crop. There was a cyclone in Andhra Pradesh in November. That water could have increased the Rabi yield. The figures available with you, do not include the amount of rain-water. You have merely said that an amount of Rs. 14 crores is going to be spent for drought-relief. What kind of measures are you taking for the non-plan expenditure? The amount which is given to the states for drought is plan-advance. This amount is subtracted from plan allocation which is given a year later. If Andhra Pradesh is given Rs. 100 crores for drought relief, it is subtracted from the forthcoming Plan allocation. That is only Plan advance. I would like to know the details of grants State-wise. How much is being given to Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and other non-Congress Governments, to fight, permanent drought prevailing there. What measures are you taking for its permanent solution? Rajasthan is also facing severe drought and drought relief of Rs. 240 crores will not serve the purpose fully. From where will you bring the rest of the amount? It will have to be provided from the Plan.

[English]

We are not expected to spend more on defence just as we are spending on Sri Lanka.

[Translation]

You have taken drought seriously

merely to show-off to the people. You want to deal with drought by imposing additional taxes. Why do you give relief to the states for drought out of the Plan-Advance? What are your norms for providing relief as subsidy or grant? Government should not cut from the Plan-Advance. It should provide this amount of Rs. 14 crores for drought-relief in the form of grant. Hon. Members from Bihar were just now telling us about flood and drought in their areas. As the relief amount is given as plan advance and not as grant, that is why they do not want to take it. The hon. Minister disclosed during the last session that this was what the Chief Minister of Bihar told him. The tax of Rs. 1400 crores will not serve the purpose. The reasons of the Ordinance were told to us on 2nd December. Why were the reasons not told beforehand? Why this thing was not pointed out at the time of placing the Bill before us? I will not therefore, support this Bill. I strongly oppose it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Finance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 19th September, 1987"

*The motion was negatived*

Now, I shall put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Finance Act, 1987, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

The House will now take up clause by

clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill*

The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I would like to propose that we now adjourn for lunch. We can reassemble at 2.45 P.M. and continue the discussion under 193.

13.45 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION RE: RECENT DELIBERATIONS IN US CONGRESS ON SOUTH ASIA - *CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up Item No. 16 - Further discussion on the statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs in the House on 7th December 1987 regarding the recent deliberations in the U.S. Congress on South Asia raised by Shri S. Jaipal Reddy on that day.

Shri Indrajit Gupta may speak.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, this is one of the rare occasions when the Treasury Benches and the Opposition find themselves speaking on the same wavelength and joining together to express the outraged public opinion of this country against the perfidious action which has been taken by the United States Senate Committee. I do not want to cover the same ground again, which has been ably dealt with by many members who spoke yesterday. It is an ironic fact also that the United States is showing its teeth to us on the very day when in Washington, a historic treaty is being signed which is at least a very significant step forward in humanity's quest for nuclear disarmament. Many people in the USA are reportedly showing their teeth to Gorbachev also. They would like to show their teeth to him. But we have done nothing to warrant such treatment. Now, the feeling that I got from listening to the hon. Members who spoke, including the hon. Minister, was that there was a kind of sense of shock as though we were taken by surprise. We never ex-

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]  
pected this. So, if you will excuse me, I must begin by saying one or two things about this. Why should there be a feeling of surprise? Why should there be a feeling of shock? It is due to the fact that during the last one and a half months ever since the Prime Minister returned from Washington some sort of an atmosphere of complacency has been consciously developed in this country by the Government's spokesmen, by certain sections of the Press, trying to give an impression that there is going to be some kind of pro-India shift or a turn around in the American traditional attitude towards India, especially where Pakistan is concerned. I think it is high time to shed illusions. The Poet said "Hope springs eternal in the human breast". But I find that "Hope springs eternal at least in the breast of those gentlemen who inhabit South Block." Repeatedly over the years there come periods when some kind of illusions are fostered. One such illusion is that now Americans are going to take more friendly and cooperative attitudes towards us - I am speaking of the American Administration of course - and that now things will be much easier. I believe that this agreement, rather understanding, had been reached there on the transfer of this Cray XIV Computer, although it was not exactly the more sophisticated type which we had wanted. They were not agreeing to transfer any technology in the beginning, now this agreement or understanding to transfer this Cray XIV machine - computer - and more important than that the concept of defence co-operation - co-operation in the field of defence - between India and the USA was very much propagated in this country. That is something new. We all know that in Pandit Nehru's time and Indiraji's time, there did come certain occasions when some desires were expressed to acquire certain equipment. It was only a question of acquiring defence equipment from the U.S.A. But the Minister knows very well that none of those proposals has fructified basically due to the

fact that the Americans imposed certain conditions which were totally unacceptable to us and which were inimical to our security interests. Now, we were told that they have agreed to give us high technology items in the field of defence for the Light Combat Aircraft, for the new tanks and so on. Within a short space of time, it is only one and a half months since the Prime Minister paid a visit to Washington, i.e. on the 22nd October Air Marshal De La Fontaine was sent to U.S.A. perhaps to concretise further what items of technology which are not available to us - according to the Prime Minister - from any other source and what items of technology are to be transferred for our Air Force. Now, the Press reports that within a few days, the Chief of Army, General Sunderji is also about to go there for similar type of talks regarding the Army.

The first thing I would say is this: Of course, I do not expect it to be acceptable to the Government. We are having a debate. It is good. The unanimous voice of Parliament is something which, I suppose, even the American Administration cannot lightly brush aside. But one thing that I would say is this. The present situation should become clearer. What exactly do these people want to do? The amendment that has been brought, as far as I understand it, calls for the total ban on the export licences for technology transfer. Strange. One and a half months ago, we were told something different. Now, there has to be a total ban on export licences for technology transfer, unless India and Pakistan enter into a bilateral agreement to reduce tension, and to curb the nuclear race. In this situation, why should the Chief of Army Staff go there, I do not know. What technology is he going to ask for, and what is the worth of that technology which they may promise or assure—if this is the meaning of the amendment? They have gone back on everything. Therefore, I would suggest that in addition to whatever opinion is articulated here in this parliamentary

debate—I do not suggest you should recall your Ambassador or do some thing like that; after all, it is only the Senate committee which has appeared on the scene up to now—please do not, at least in this current situation, send the Chief of the Army Staff there, to negotiate for more technology. They have said that technology transfer is banned, unless you agree to sit with Pakistan. It is a humiliating thing.

Secondly, I believe that Government of India has been led up the garden path by all this talk of a pro-India shift in U.S. policy; and the Prime Minister also said this when he came back: one of his statements was that the United States wants, or expects India to play a more leading or dominant role or something, in South Asia. What is that? Who do they want us to do, we do not know; and why should we do it just because they want it? We are prepared to do whatever is in our national interest, and what we construe to be in the regional interest. But this statement was made without any further elucidation or explanation. And how is India expected to reduce tension? Whatever tension is there in this area, is primarily due to the arming of Pakistan by America. That is the root cause of the tension. The root cause of the tension is due to the fact, as somebody said yesterday, that Pakistan has replaced Iran, the old Shah of Iran's regime, as the policeman in this region to guard the interests of the United States. That is the root cause of the tension.

Then it was also said that Mr George Bush has assured the Prime Minister that the CIA is not upto any dirty tricks as far as India is concerned. Well - I do not know.

It is very disturbing for us suddenly to read in the papers - of course this refers to something which happened some years ago, viz. the fact that 60,000 Lee Enfield rifles have disappeared from our Jabalpur arsenal, and they have been diverted by the

original purchaser who was a British arms agent....

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong): They were sold, not diverted.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katua) Sold to disappear.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: They were sold...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It may have gone to Pakistan; but I want to know what is the condition in our country where a foreign arms dealer comes here; and somebody gives him the information: 'If you go to Jabalpur, in the Army depot there, you will find 60,000 rifles.' Who told him that? Who are these moles working inside our defence structure?

(Interruptions)

I do not know. I would have expected that this news which has come out so prominently, deserves at least some clarificatory statement or explanation from the Defence Minister. We have been asking for it, the last two or three days but nothing is happening. And in another two days the session will be over.

15.00 hrs.

So, the fact of the matter is that the Senate panel wants to bail Pakistan out. It wants somehow or other to clear this \$ 4.02 billion of military and economic aid which has been already appropriated, sanctioned for Pakistan but was temporarily held up. That blockage is required to be cleared, that is the main motive behind all this manoeuvre which has been carried out. A plea has been invented that aid should be resumed to Pakistan, because India refuses to sign the *Non-Proliferation Treaty*, and is itself allegedly going in for a nuclear programme, which

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we are not going to subject to international safeguards or inspection. Therefore, we are now on a par with Pakistan. It is not a par, actually because the Americans know very well what Pakistan is doing. So, I would urge upon the Government that under no circumstances — under no circumstances — we should agree to be equated with Pakistan on this nuclear issue. This is mischievous thing that is being done. And this Pakistan's nuclear capability is being used as a lever to bend India to the United States' will. Military and economic aid to Pakistan is not an act of generosity.

This is a part of the global strategy of the Americans. If necessary, all those things like the Symington Amendment and other things have been waived, or will be waived any day in order to allow....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.G. SWELL: They want to make it a dead letter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They have already made it a dead letter. Now, it was reported in the Press and repeated here by the Minister that President Reagan is reported to be very much concerned at the fact that this Senate Committee has done like this and Indians are very angry.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: He has told them!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I went through those Press reports again yesterday. If you read it carefully you will find that there is no first hand evidence whatsoever that President Reagan has expressed concern. It says, "He was reportedly concerned". This may be a story put out by the United States Information Service. He wanted to dis-inform us.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: The American

Ambassador Mr. Gunther Dean has told Mr. Natwar Singh.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What talk they had, Mr. Gunther Dean and Mr. Natwar Singh, he can tell us. Mr. Gunther Dean's job in this country has certain parameters, after all. He has not been made the Ambassador of U.S. for nothing. One job is to sell multinational companies to us, of which he has done a pretty good job, which I will not speak about, on this occasion. And the other is to give this kind of reassurances to our Government, all the while perhaps chuckling up his sleeve that "these fellows are really suckers who fall for every trick that we play on".

SHRI G.G. SWELL: That is the worst part of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is, in my opinion, the worst part. I am not very much afraid of this Senate Committee. Our country is big enough and our people are strong enough to resist any threat of this kind of threat. But if some of our own people start spreading these ideas here, in the country lulling our vigilance by a sense of complacency that the Americans are changing their stand and they are going to be less pro-Pakistan and more pro-Indian and are now going to give us technology even in such vital sectors as our air defence and our military defence, — I will say "please do not gamble with our security, do whatever else you like, do not gamble with our defence security." These people are not to be trusted round the corner. You will enter into some agreement with them for defence and when the time of crisis comes they turn their back upon you and then you will be left high and dry.

I do not want to take more time. It is wrong, in my opinion, to isolate this Senate Committee completely from the United States Administration, as though the Administration knows nothing about it, it is innocent, standing above the Senate

Committees and all.

Sir, I just want to read out a short excerpt published by a well-known correspondent from a report in Washington. This is what he says:

"The entire process - a major lobbying effort - was made possible through considerable influence and pressure by the administration. The administration did not want to take a chance on Pakistan being disappointed with a singling (out) on the nuclear issue. The strategy was to link India with Pakistan to win a trade off. The amendment negates previous amendments which hamper the flow of aid to Pakistan especially in the current perspective of high technology and defence transfers to India".

So, please also don't be lulled into complacency by thinking that the administration and the Senate Committee are two independent entities, which don't have anything in common in their thinking and approach.

Now I do not know what the Government proposes to do apart from this, they have sent a protest note, Mr. Gunther Dean has been given a dressing down by Mr. Natwar Singh, our Ambassador in USA is supposed to have delivered a very strong protest, we are protesting here on the floor of the House. Sir, if they heed our voice, well and good for the time being. If they do not heed our voice or suppose they play another trick that is to say, 'All right, in your case these technology transfers of that computer and this, whatever we want to give to your airforce and army, we will not revoke that - that will go through but the other part which

links our nuclear programme with that of Pakistan and is meant to twist our arms in order to change our policy that remains - suppose if they do that and if that part of it remains and the technology part of it is relaxed, then what will be the Government's stand, I would like to know your reply.

Now-a-days we have become ardent disciples of and devotees of technology. We cannot exist without modern technology.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): How can you?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not say we could exist. I only said, it need not be US technology. The United States is not the only country in the world which has technology. Anyway, these are my submissions Sir.

I join with all other Members of other parties in expressing - not my surprise or shock, I am not in the least surprised or shocked - but in voicing my very strong condemnation of the policy and practice being followed by the U.S. Administration and I urge upon the Government to shed its illusions and to stand fast and stand boldly. The whole country is backing them up. They must have the confidence that they are speaking and acting in the name of the nation. They should stand fast and see to it that we do not in any way weaken or succumb to this kind of blackmail.

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Indrajit Gupta has voiced certain fears and apprehensions. I think I would share with him in those fears and apprehensions. I would begin by saying that I regret to detect a certain amount of confusion, a certain amount of wishful thinking on our part, in the face of this latest form of skull duggery by the United States of America.

[Sh. G. G. Swell]  
15.10 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Only last month, or a little more than a month ago, our Prime Minister was in Washington. He came back in an apparently upbeat mood, at least so far as from what we have read in the press of what he said. He was reported to have said that our relations with the United States have started warming up and that we are going to get from them technology, certain defence items which were not available anywhere else in the world. After this, this resolution or the language of the Senate Committee - and I believe by today the whole of the Senate would be putting its stamp of approval on this because they are taking it up today - by which not to speak of defence items and technology not available anywhere else in the world, but even whatever little aid has been there will be cut off - not only cut off but certain international financial organisations like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank would also be told to cut off financial assistance to us, if we do not do certain things, or if we do not toe their line. If this is not treachery, if this is not scatology, if this is not kicking us in our pants after patting us at our back, I do not know what it is. That is why, I feel so outraged. But I would say this. We are not surprised. We do not need to be dejected or to be surprised. This is a hard hard real world of politics, international politics. We have to face it and accept it and take it in our stride. But we have to be clear-headed. We have to understand why the Americans are doing this. Would you say that this is only the doing of the Senate of America? A kind of red herring has been drawn across this House and across the country to say that President Reagan is concerned about us. A kind of attempt at distinction is being made between the Administration of America and the Senate. I would say that this would be a very

simplistic way of looking at things. I say that this is a ruse being played by the Reagan Administration. And as I said again and again from my seat here, the American Administration, the Reagan Administration is using the American Senate as a stalking horse in order to do the things that it has always wanted to do. I would like you Mr Natwar Singh to analyse this. There are two sets of so-called resolutions or languages adopted by the two Houses of the American Congress - the House of Representatives and the Senate. A few days ago, the House of Representatives have adopted a resolution where it spoke only of Pakistan. There it is said that if Pakistan continues with its pursuit for a nuclear weapon, then this 4.2 billion dollars aid to Pakistan in the pipeline would not be available to Pakistan. I hope Mr. Natwar Singh will bear me out that this is exactly the position of the House of Representatives. But a few days later, a totally different set of language or resolution was before the sub-committee of the Senate and then before the full committee of the Senate, in which a link was established, a link was forged between Pakistan and India, and India is placed in the same position with Pakistan as far as aid is concerned. Why this change? Why this second thought when the matter comes before the Senate, from where it emanates? I would put this to Mr. Natwar Singh that what President Reagan had wanted to do, what the American Administration had wanted to do to make this 4.2 billion aid to Pakistan, now jeopardised by a resolution of the House of Representatives is sought to be to overcome and, therefore a new set of resolution altogether is before the American Senate. Therefore, the whole thing must have emanated from their Administration itself. Now I would like Mr. Natwar Singh to ascertain two facts. The United States Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Robert Peck has said this a few days ago, - before this resolution or whatever it is; they call it a language - to be added to the resolution. It came into the Press. He had

said: "United States massive aid for Pakistan was necessary on account of long-term Soviet threat to Pakistan in the general region." It is no longer Afghanistan. So far we say Afghanistan because Afghanistan poses a threat and, therefore, arms have to be given to Pakistan. Now the language has changed. Now they say: "United States massive Soviet aid to Pakistan was necessary because of the long-term Soviet threat to Pakistan in the general region." We know what the general region of the strategic concept of America is. We know about the central command, and Pakistan is only a milepost in that central command. The language has changed. Why? Well, I think another official of the American Administration, Under Secretary Armacost had gone on record and said that Soviet Union is drifting to a non-conditional withdrawal from Afghanistan. We know what the Soviet Union has offered to do. We know what Secretary General Gorbachev has said. They have put a time-table for withdrawal from Afghanistan. It was sixteen months and now they say they are prepared to reduce it further to eight months. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union today is in a position to withdraw from Afghanistan. The Americans themselves are convinced about it and that is why this official, Mr. Armacost has said that Soviet Union is drifting to a *non-conditional* withdrawal from Afghanistan. The American Administration is in jitters. If the Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan, the bottom falls off from under their feet. There is no other justification for them to induce massive military aid to Pakistan. The situation has changed. It is no longer Afghanistan. Now, it is the Soviet Union, the long term threat of the Soviet Union in the general region. I hope Mr. Chairman you will not stint for time. I would like to put it to you that if Afghanistan had not been there for the strategic interest of America, America would have invented Afghanistan in order to serve her geo-political strategic interest. We know the militant things that President, Zia-ul-

Haque had been talking that if you don't give us the aid, we will go somewhere else. I think the Minister of State for Defence or the Foreign Affairs State Minister of Pakistan had said "the help of America to Pakistan is only 20%, we do not need it. We do not need your aid".

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah): They steal it.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: But now, Sir, despite all, if Pakistan is lost to the USA, an outpost of their Central Command in this region, it will be a terrible loss and, therefore, don't blame the Senate. It is all along the American Administration which has been facing trouble with the Congress over the Symington Amendment. They have given a waiver for six years. That has expired. They would like the waiver of Symington again. But the American administration knows that getting their approval for the waiver of Symington Amendment for another six years on behalf of Pakistan is today an impossible task for the Reagan Administration. An American military analyst had said that Pakistani scientists have positioned two-halves of the core of a ~~would~~ be nuclear bomb in a test that produced radiation levels indicating it could be detonated. Mr. Natwar Singh, you know about the principle of nuclear bomb. You have got a critical nuclear mass. You enclose it within conventional chemical explosives....

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tejpur): You are going into the details.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: So, Sir, this is the whole idea behind Krypton triggers that we talk about in this House. This is the whole idea behind the flash 'X'-ray camera. They got all these things in position, according to the American military intelligence and this position is accepted by America that Pakistan has now in possession of this nuclear material which can be compressed into a

[Sh. G. G. Swell]

super-critical mass and explosion can take place. The American Congress knows this and therefore, they are not going to give President Reagan a waiver of Symington Amendment for another six years. This is a very clever way of getting around and getting the things done. The Americans have started talking about the hideous dilemma in which they are. They are eager to give this money to Pakistan, they have to make Pakistan a force in their geo-political strategy. They cannot do that by waiving that Symington Amendment and therefore, this was the best way of doing it by linking India with Pakistan by saying that India has plutonium. Everybody knows in this world — the Americans know it — that for decades we have been having our nuclear plants for the generation of power and electricity. And we know that one of the by-products of those nuclear plants is plutonium, you cannot escape that. It is there, and the plutonium we have can be utilised for the next phase of nuclear energy production. The world today is moving towards what they call Fast Breeder Reactors. And the material for Fast Breeder Reactors is the plutonium. Fourteen years ago we have exploded or imploded a nuclear device under the ground for peaceful purposes. Over the years after that we have developed our launching capacity, we have sent space satellite, we have been able to send satellites into space ourselves, which indicate our capacity to launch a nuclear warhead if we want. But over these 15 years we have not done anything and nobody in the world have spoken a word that we have ever attempted to make a bomb. Pakistan has never made a secret of its desire for a bomb. Right from the beginning the late Prime Minister Bhutto said, 'We would eat grass, but we must have a bomb, the Islamic bomb'. The nuclear Czar of Pakistan, Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan, stole that technology from Netherlands and every time the press comes out with more thefts. All this was for the purpose of building a bomb. Is it

justified for America today suddenly to wake up and to do it right on the heels of our Prime Minister's visit to America and say that 'you India also, are producing a bomb,' accusing us of something about which they know very well we are not doing, to put us in the same basket and to say, 'we are going to cut off all aid to you, but if you go on pursuing with building a bomb, we cannot stop aid to Pakistan'. This is the whole meaning. And here we started talking about the concern of President Reagan and all that. Mr. Natwar Singh received the American Ambassador who conveyed that President Reagan is deeply concerned about it. You know very well that the credibility of President Reagan is at the nadir. He is not only a lame-duck President, but a hobbled President. His own Congressional Committee over Iran Contra affair, has said about him in so many words. I would not use the word "liar" because that would be unparliamentary. But his own Congressional Committee has said in so many words that he was mounting untruth: that he did not exercise his power to control his officers: That certain officers of his were doing things behind the back of the Secretary of State, Mr. Shultz. Over the issue, Secretary Shultz threatened to resign a number of time. They were doing things behind the back of the Defence Secretary, Weinberger and everything was done with the knowledge of the President. This is what the Congressional Committee has said. But for the fact that he is a lame-duck President, perhaps it is a fit case for the American Congress to bring impeachment against him. But here we go about and say that the President of America, President Reagan is concerned. He is kidding us. Therefore, let us know the fact as it is. This is what I would like to say. We have to decline aid, if necessary. We do not mind. It is shocking; it is shameful; it is scatological about their action. And you know it, gentlemen. If you do not know the meaning, go to the dictionary and find out what is this. It is scatological action.

SHRI DINESH GOSWANI (Guwahati):  
You please explain it.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Scatological is something to do with the ass hole of the Americans. It is something that comes out of the ass hole. What the Americans have done to Pakistan, are we on the same league with Pakistan? Pakistan is the client State of America today. It is wedded to America. Pakistan cannot take any foreign policy decision without looking over their shoulders to what their elder brother in Washington will tell them. They are eating out of the hands of the Americans, whether it is weapon or whether it is anything. I think, William Casey, the late Director of the CIA had gone on record to say to the reporter Bab Woodward who had just written the book "Veil The Secret Walls of the CIA" that CIA has the largest contingent in Pakistan in the whole world. It is the security; it is the weapons of the CIA that are keeping up the President Zia-ul-Haq in position against his own people. When they put India in that league, what kind of help do we have from the Americans? And it is so measly. A few days ago, it was heard that some kind of aid of 50 million dollars would be cut down to 30 million dollars. We can very well do without that also. We could have returned it.

I think, time has come to assert ourselves. If President Reagan has told our Prime Minister, "Please play a bigger role in the region", I think, this is the role we are going to play that we shall assert our independence and give away all the aid that Americans given to us. Let us stand on our own feet.

I think, it is an illusion to say that certain technologies and weapons available in America are not available anywhere else in the world. If they are so, they would not have even given them to their NATO allies. Will they give to us? Are we going to agree to that short of thing? We have had the case of

Bofors, we have got the case of Submarines, there are certain procedures which you have to go in order to obtain weapons from outside.

Is it not so? I think we are not going to do anything in a surreptitious manner and pay the price, with this kind of treachery that America has done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Unparliamentary word, Bofors!

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Now I come to the end. I thank you very much for allowing me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't finish of Mr. Natwar Singh.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: No. He is a good friend of mine. Why should I? I am only talking out.

Now, we are clinging today to a slender hope. The House of Representatives has one set of resolutions, one language, only about Pakistan. The Senate speaks about India and Pakistan. That is the difference. But, it is not the final word. The final thing will be when the Congress as a whole adopts the resolution and, therefore, we envisage some kind of a negotiation between the two Houses of the American Congress as to what should be the commonly agreed form. Perhaps we should give president Reagan a chance. If he is concerned about it, let him show his concern by using his presidential prerogative by trying to knock out everything mentioning India in the Senate Committee's resolution and bring it nearer to that of the American House of Representatives. Short of that, I think we must live with the reality and assert ourselves.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):  
Mr. Chairman, merely some unanimity is been in this House, a House in which there are so many political parties with such differ-

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ences of perception not only of internal matter but even of foreign relation and I hope the Government has got a message that this House wants to convey not only to the United State but also to the Government itself.

Yesterday some of the Members were discussing on this John Dennis senate Appropriation Committee's report which it has adopted without any discussion. Mr. Daniel in a sub-committee's report has expressed shock and surprise with the decision of the United States. I am in agreement with both Mr. Inderjit Gupta and Mr. Swell but I am not at all surprised. In fact, I was rather surprised, when the Prime Minister, after coming from United States expressed the opinion that the relations between United States and India are likely to take a new turn. My admiration to the Prime Minister is manifold that here is a Prime Minister who merely by shaking hands with Mr. Reagan could change the American policy which even a Prime Minister like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or all the subsequent Prime Ministers could not do. I am not surprised. In fact, I am slightly relieved in the sense that my assessment of the United States global strategies and policies stand confirmed today.

15.38 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

I felt after the Prime Minister's statement that probably I shall have to re-read all the documents, all the books available on the global situation and international relationship, because it appears that our Prime Minister as such does not have the capacity to know that by merely shaking hands with Mr. Reagan, he can change the American policy. After all, what the sub-committee has said? Has it said anything new? I do not think that Daniel in his sub-committee report has said anything new. It has only reiterated

what the American Administration has been all along telling us and the world. I will just quote one observation from the sub-committee's report:

"The sub-committee claims that events this year have made clear both Pakistan's strategic importance to the United States and the need to continue U-Pakistan relationship."

After all, the United States' global strategy has been that they want to play a role of a policeman in the entire world and for playing that role of a policeman in every region, they want some allies and not friends. In this region, particularly after the ouster of the Shah of Iran, the United States feel that Pakistan is their ally and they will go the whole hog to help Pakistan in whatever manner it is possible and if some bar of law comes, then that bar will be waived on one pretext or another. the Sub-Committee's recommendations and the approval of the Appropriation' Committee are confirmation to that aspect. In order to prove that and in order to substantiate that, certain arguments have been advanced in the Sub-Committee's recommendations. What are the arguments? They are: "That Pakistan will not stop unless India is stopped from the nuclear arms race". We have made it clear that India does not want to make a bomb. We have made it clear that India wants to use the nuclear capabilities for peaceful purposes. Then the Sub-Committee's report says that the war in Afghanistan is going particularly well for the Afghan Mujahideens and therefore help to Pakistan is necessary. I am in agreement with Mr. Swell that America in the heart of hearts wants the Afghanistan situation to continue as such because that gives them a ground for their own base in this sub-Continent. Then the arguments says: "Don't cut-off the aid of Pakistan as it will not be in the vital interests of the United States and because of the Symington Amendment and the reasons well known, the legitimacy can-

not be questioned for granting aid to Pakistan. Therefore, equate India and Pakistan knowing fully well that Indian people, the Indian Parliament will not permit this Government to succumb or go down to the United States pressure with the result that, that will be taken as a lever to give aid to Pakistan. Very surprisingly, the naivety is expressed when the Sub-Committee's report says that the root cause of nuclearisation of Pakistan is the nuclear competition between India and Pakistan. Therefore, I am not surprised. In fact, I am also not at all-as my previous speaker Mr. Swell has said-prepared to put any credence to that newspaper report that Mr. Reagan has expressed concern because certain facts also must be taken note of. One is that the John Dennis Appropriation Committee has accepted the Sub-Committee's recommendations without any debate and discussion. Apart from it, there was an amendment from Mr. Solarz who is a Congressman and after moving the amendment, he was reported to have told the Press that he has given this amendment: to quote his own words: "I have taken this decision not because I believe that they are in the best interests of India but because I believe they are in the best interests of America. He further said that he will take up other issues also like the establishment of a separate special bureau for South Asia where 5 billion people live. But this amendment was not moved. In fact, I do not know about it. The report says that he was pressurised and prevented from moving this amendment. Therefore, a lot of underground activities has gone into the Sub-Committee's recommendation and also the Committee's own activities to see that it goes true so, that Mr. Reagan gets a leverage to say that after all if the United States' Senate Committee, which is such an important Committee, has made certain recommendations, therefore the recommendations should be given the force of law. After all, we have got our own past experience. We have seen how this Symington Amendment was

waived. We have seen the role of the United States in the past. Mr. Jaipal Reddy has laid stress on them. I do not want to repeat them. But the entire report of the Sub-Committee, if one looks to it very carefully, it says that the arguments advanced are totally hollow. For example, the Sub-Committee's report says: that Pakistan's quiet assistance to the United States in the Persian Gulf is one of the reasons as to why this recommendation has come. We know what type of Pakistan's assistance was in the Gulf and Mr. Jaipal Reddy has mentioned yesterday that after all, Saudi Arabia has taken the position that Pakistan's soldiers are to come back.

Therefore, I do not think that there is much scope for discussion or debate here. The question is: what are we supposed to do now? I believe that the whole purpose of it is, firstly, to ball out Pakistan from the possibility of any bar on aid-Pakistan must be given aid, so that the United States can have its own area of influence in this region-and to arm twist India, to prevent, if possible, transfer of high technology to India, to prevent bilateral aid, however nominal it may be, to India. But I think the most important is that the United States wants to convey this message to Mr. Natwar Singh and our Government: "Please turn a blind eye to the United States-Pakistan relationship; this relationship is a relationship on a firm footing and for maintaining this relationship and for assistance to Pakistan, no United States law will come in the way; even if you want some advancement in our relationship, that will not be at the cost of the U.S.-Pakistan relationship; therefore, forget about our own relationship". That is the message which the United States wants to convey to us. And I believe that our Government, while dealing with the United States, must remember about the American perception regarding the geo-political situation and its assumption that America has their role to play, the role of a policemen all round the globe, and so long as that assumption continues, we must be prepared or we

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]  
must remain prepared for a particular type of relationship with the United States. Mere hand-shake between Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Mr. Reagan is not going to improve that situation. Now, the question is: what do we do? I think, this message has gone loud and clear to the hon. Foreign Minister and this Government that we must not, under any circumstances, succumb to any type of arm-twisting by the United States...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Neck-twisting, not arm-twisting.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: We have conveyed, times without number, our intention for a friendly hand to the people of America. We believe that, among democracies, the two important democracies of the world, if possible, should work together, but unless the United States changes its own global policies and its own global approach, that is not going to be there. After all, I am not one who is expecting much of a change because the hawk in the U.S. Administration is President Reagan himself, and to feel that he is going to change or he is concerned, at least that does not lend any credence to me.

We should also convey to the United States Congressmen and to the Senators that their policy of arming Pakistan or their own approach to Pakistan is self-defeating from the United States' own interest. I believe there has been some sort of a shortcoming in our lobbying and in our approach to the United States Congressmen and Senators. How is it that Pakistan has a much better lobby? Why is it that more number of Democratic Senators and Congressmen today are not raising their voice against this type of approach of the U.S. Administration.

The third point I would like to make is that the Committee's recommendation also wants to convey that tomorrow their aid from the IMF and the World Bank might be cut off.

In fact, when the aid of IMF was discussed and debated in both Houses, a number of Members, not only from the Opposition but also from the ruling Party, pointed out the danger of too much of reliance on aid from the IMF and the World Bank, but that was brushed aside. After all, we must remember that America has its own sphere of influence on the IMF and the World Bank, and I believe that when we think in terms of formulating our own policy of international relationship, we cannot divorce it from the economic relationship. It is high time that we reduced our dependence on the loans from the International Monetary Fund from the World Bank, and the policy of self-reliance which has been diluted to some extent in the recent past must be put on the forefront because if India has stood against the onslaught from Pakistan, against all these pressures, it is because of the policy of self-reliance that was advocated and practised right from the beginning. Any dilution on that policy will be at the cost of our national integrity. I am in agreement, Madam Chairman, that we should cancel Sundarji's trip to United States because after all that is one form of protest which we can show and it is necessary to show some protest.

I also had the occasion to read somewhere that there is some talk that the balance of our foreign policy has been lost to some extent, and it has become partial and the balance should be restored. After all, it is disparaging, with all respect to my Janata friends, we talked of genuine non-alignment. After all, non-alignment does not mean that India must maintain equi-distance between different powers. Non-alignment means that we judge each issue and its merit and take our own decision on the basis of the merit of the issue. We should not, under any circumstances, talk of loss of balance in our foreign relationship merely because somebody pats us on our back. After all, the foreign policy has stood the test of time, has served this country well and any talk of genuine non-

alignment or loss of balance will be greatly detrimental to the interest of this country. I believe that what has happened in the United States Senate Sub-Committee and the Appropriation Committee is going to be passed with or without some modification and should give us new relationship in that direction. I will conclude by saying that the House stands united today behind the Government that we will not succumb to any arm-twisting by any power, however powerful it might be and we must prepare ourselves economically, politically and otherwise to see that we stand up against all sorts of arm-twisting.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Madam Chairman, I will begin by the last sentence of the Hon. Member who preceded me. Today, unitedly we stand to condemn this Resolution of the Committee of the Senate because this Resolution which has bias and animus against India. Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, "it should cause no surprise." I do not know who was surprised. Nobody is surprised by this Resolution. And even in the statement of the Minister, he expresses regret; he expresses concern and nowhere he has expressed that there is surprise. It is a fact that those who are and particularly we who have been at the receiving end from the US, in the long history, we cannot be surprised by this latest turn of the Indo-US relationship. This Resolution has brought crisis in the Indo-US relations, the crisis which threatens the basics of the relationship between India and US. If it is allowed to go, we cannot see any relationship between these two countries. We are not dismayed by crisis. Since Independence, we have gone through very difficult times. And, if I may say so, we love, crisis. We are least concerned about these crises, the outcome of these and the consequences. And when 800 million are united, as the whole House is united today, no power on earth can keep us away from our path that we have chosen. Luckily, the foreign policy of India is based on certain high

principles, the principles which we have followed and which have been laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the principles of peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, policy of peace and friendship with all other countries. In that background let us distinguish between our Prime Minister's pursuit of friendship with that of the United States of America. They should not be distinguished by some of the twists and turns that are inevitable or innate in the American system, in the American policies, in the American pursuits of their international policies. It is because of the twists and turns, it is because of the fallacy in their perception, the basic fallacy in the American perception, that has brought about crisis all over the world. It has brought about crisis in the relationship between our two countries.

Think of the 50s when the American John Foster Dulles said 'neutrality is immoral, non-alignment is immoral'. Then the word 'non-alignment' was not born; we called neutrality. The word 'non-alignment' was born in 1961. He said that neutrality is immoral. Those who are not with us are against us. All this blandishment of power and domination, awesome power-as Shri Dinesh Singh said yesterday-awesome nuclear power, they possessed. The military industrial complex that they have is awesome. But that is the main element in the American system that is creating all the distortions not only in their strategic perception or global perception of foreign policy bringing about crisis all over the world, but this also has brought distortions in their domestic situation, in the relationship between one wing of the Government and the other.

If you see the Resolution, it has said one aspect. The only thing is that we are not surprised; but we are bewildered at the way things happen in that country.

First it was said that the House of Rep

[Sh. B. R. Bhagat]

representatives passed a resolution which spoke of the report to be submitted to the Congress on the level and quantity of uranium enrichment which Pakistan has reached and this report will be unclassified. This has to be an unclassified report. This means that Pakistan will never get a certificate from the President or the administration so as to get the aid of 4.02 billion dollars or so, which stands suspended for a few more days. That is the urgency of the second resolution because the period of suspension is going to be over and unless it is extended, something has to be done. Therefore, the other resolution was adopted first by the Sub-Committee on December 1st and later on adopted by the Committee. This resolution headed by a Democrat Senator John Stennis was adopted without discussion, you can imagine this. It was adopted without even having a debate and without any amendments to the anti-Indian elements in the resolution. It was passed in a hush-hush, in a conspiratorial manner. Imagine, a body like the Senate, the most powerful Congressional body—more powerful of the two—which can challenge the Presidential power in the system of checks and balances in the American polity functions in this manner! Can you imagine this?! Does it happen in any civilised country of the world? They think that they are above everyone, America is above everyone else. They are beyond any law, they can do whatever they like and that is what has happened.

16 hrs.

In the 50s they said that if anybody is not with them, then they are against them. They are trying to roll back the carpet of communism, they are trying to contain communism. On the percept that they were containing communism all over the world, they built up a chain of security pacts and bases and all other things. The SEATO and CENTO, many of them died, except the NATO. But

how many crises they created for every country which stood up—India in particular which stood up against them? This is wrong. Pandit Nehru said it repeatedly. In Vietnam when people of Vietnam defeated them squarely and completely Pandit Nehru in this House said repeatedly this is wrong. You cannot contain. It is for the people of any country to decide what form of social or political system that they will have and not the might of any power. But this is the crisis that they created. Imagine the type of crisis they created during the Bangladesh regime. The Seventh Fleet was here and they posed the biggest threat. Again the scenario is being repeated today. Here again the whole House has stood as one man against any threat to this country as 800 million people and the entire Parliament is condemning strongly this Resolution of the Senate Committee. So this is the scenario.

It goes to the great honour and credit of this country and our people that we prefer honour. Indian nationalism will not compromise with any force of denomination. Today they are threatening to suspend aid or assistance. Rather they say directing the voice and vote of the American representatives, multi-lateral agencies. But what happened during the Bangladesh regime may I remind the House? They did, in fact, unilaterally suspend all assistance to us. Did we care? If we did not care then why should we care now? We cannot care. Therefore, this is the situation today. I have no doubt the Government will communicate the mood of the House as has been expressed and the unanimous united feelings of the people expressing their abhorrence at this Resolution. The mischievous and insulting part is the linking of the Pakistan nuclear programme which is a clandestine weapon programme. Everything, you know, is by stealing. Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan was declared the biggest thief of the century by the European magazines. He was declared the biggest thief of the century by Netherlands and

other governments. Now the case is pending but such is the compulsion and the myopic view of the American foreign policy that they cannot distinguish between what is good or what is bad. India's nuclear programme is peaceful. The whole world accepts it. It is open. We want to pursue our independent policy in economic measures, in political life and non-alignment. Basically we do not want to compromise our basic right to decide things for us. We consider NPT is discriminatory and in favour of those who are the nuclear powers. They do not want to give right to those who want to develop nuclear energy or nuclear capabilities for peaceful purposes. They want to put curbs on us. Because of this basic discriminatory element we are opposed to it. It has no relation with either Pakistan. This treaty has been described as a matter of regional consequence, a regional perception. This issue of non-proliferation problem, the Americans in their wisdom has described as something like regional perception of this particular India and Pakistan equating India in their American mind. They accept it privately but in their heart of heart they believe or they want to believe. And this is the premise of this resolution that both India and Pakistan have a nuclear weapons programme. Therefore, they are equating both and they have devised this position that it has a regional perception. When Mr. Armacost, Under Secretary of State, came here, he made a vague effort. He came to Delhi and then went to Islamabad. He tried to bring about some sort of an agreement between India and Pakistan that both agree not to some international safeguards in which they should be assured that they are not following the weapons programme.

Well, they were totally told that we don't have any programme and it has nothing to do with any regional perception or even a time perception because our opposition to nuclear proliferation is based on certain principle which is there before Pakistan started

this, or before the Afghansitan question came or before any scenario or any political or geo-political situation or military situation developed in this part of the world. So, there is no question of any regional perception or there is no question of anything else. Therefore, this is the basis on which this had been done.

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

But what is most objectionable? I gave you certain examples. But today the Americans' foreign policy is basically an imperialist one if you see it functioning in political, economic and in other aspects.

Yesterday, a reference was made. I think, Mr. Jaipal Reddy rightly said it that they want to control everyone, including the United Nations. What is the idea behind it? The United Nations now has a majority of the non-aligned nations. They are taking decisions independently. Therefore, they are against the United Nations and they have tried to curtail the funds. They have stopped the funds. Now they have released a small portion of it again linking with certain other things. But imagine what was the grievance against India. One of the reasons is that you are voting against United States. Therefore, it is a negative factor in the United States because India is voting against the United States and more in favour of the Soviet Union. We were saying that there are no bilateral issues in the United Nations. All issues are multilateral and general. The issues are of war and peace: the issues are of non-aligned movement; issues are bigger. Therefore, in those issues, it is the United States which is voting against us and the Soviet Union is non-aligned. Now there is a complaint. This is of the mind. A country which has enormous power-military and industrial complex-that governs the country,

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that rules the country, that rules the Congress; they rule the President. They try to manipulate the President. You can see these distortions.

I will give you another example. It was said yesterday also. But I would say that in his first term, President Reagan addressing the Christian community-the evangelist group, a purely religious body-said: "Soviet system is an evil system and it has to be ended." Imagine the threat given by President Reagan "and it has to be ended", that is, the carpet of communism has to be rolled back. From 50's, they did not learn anything. They tried to contain communism and enter into agreements with them-SALT-I, SALT-II and various other things. I don't know in what wisdom who wrote his speeches but certainly this is the fang of the military industrial complex.

Now the same President Reagan today is having a talk and signing a treaty which is described by everyone else obviously as a historic treaty, with General Secretary Gorbachev. Now, another report coming from Washington says that this has a linkage. They tried to bring about the linkage between Pakistan and India's nuclear programme but there is a linkage with what is happening today, the historic event of the first every treaty for elimination of nuclear arms. SALT I and SALT II were for limitation of arms but this is a treaty for elimination of arms. In this they are going to discuss the deep cuts in the strategic missiles. It is expected that President Reagan may visit Moscow either in spring or in summer so as to bring about 50 per cent cut in these strategic missiles and the General Secretary, Gorbachev has a proposal; he has announced it that so far as Afghanistan's regional question is concerned, he is prepared to withdraw provided there are conditions for non-interference and the people of Afghanistan will be allowed to have their own

Government or their system which they want and there is no other outside interference. This again is not to the liking of the people-what is called the conservative elements whether they are in the Senate or in the Congress or in the administration. It has all happened as you know. It all happened with the departure of the Defence Secretary, Weinberger. You know that there is a general talk in Washington that the entire American system is divided between what are called the Hawks and the Doves and at one time the leader of the Hawks was Weinberger and the Doves, the more reasonable elements, were led by the present Secretary of State, Carlucci. These days Mr. Weinberger had departed from it and President Reagan has found it possible. It has also come out in the Press that in Reykjavik, President Reagan has agreed to the proposals made by the General Secretary, Gorbachev for a step-by-step elimination by the end of the century. It was one-to-one talk. Only when they realised that President has gone too far and Weinberger. was sitting on the other side, he said, "No, no, we cannot accept it." Then, at the last moment they brought out the SDI. These are all accepted facts. These element, as I call it, the military industrial complex whom Dinesh Singh described as awesome military power, are totally devoid of human sense. They are just brute nuclear forces, they have no sense of history, they have no humanism, they just want to dominate. This is, unfortunately, the ugly side of the American system. This imperialism is in action today. This accepts authority from none except its own. They think that they are vital because Pakistan has been rightly described as a client State and Pakistan is following the American policy. President Zia himself said that they are doing what the Americans want them to do in this region. This quiet assistance may be quiet in the Persian Gulf or invisible in Washington or in the Capital but it is not that much invisible in the Persian area and it has been said rightly that the Saudis are an-

noyed with Pakistan's role in playing the second fiddle to America. They have asked their troops in Pakistan to withdraw. There is one element, the conservative element, which is responsible for this resolution. Their interest lies with Pakistan; Pakistan may be their ally or client.

Secondly, President Reagan may not go too far and they may not go too far, and, therefore, there is already an opposition, there is a proclaimed opposition in the press and in the Senate of their signing this treaty. They have not only expressed warning, but they have expressed opposition and there is a talk and they are mobilizing opinion, that even though the treaty may be signed, but it may not be ratified. It will take effect only if it is ratified by the Senate. This element is working that even though they could not stop the treaty being signed, they will see that the situation is not there for the treaty to be ratified.

They have tried to create this linkage with Pakistan and with one stroke, they have scuttled the relations with India. Even if the scuttling of relations serves the interests of Pakistan, their ally, they want to show that they stand by their ally and also to show that President Reagan is not the last word. They are going to oppose it. That is what the system is.

The crisis has been created as a result of the basic fallacy in the American foreign policy. This is not the only crisis in the Indo-US relations. One President said that that we would get a steel plant, the other body, the military industrial complex refuted it. I can give you a number of examples.

Another point that you can see is that America's relations with any other country in the world, big or small, are not based on the basic principles of international law, on the basis of mutuality of interest and equality of status. There are never equal relations. Can

you say that the relations between the United Kingdom and the USA are based on equality? If anybody believes that it is equal relations, I can take him to the debate that took place when the American planes 111 flew from the UK base during the Libyan crisis, during attack on Libya and what Mr Kinnop of the Labour Party described Margaret Thatcher. I would not use that expression. That is not permitted in our House, but that was used in their House. He said that they were no longer an independent country; they serve the interest of America. That is the relation the America's have. I would give you another example. Is the relationship between American and Japan, which is now by all standards an economic super power based on equality? Do you know the amount of arm twisting that is going on in all the systems, trade, economic and others with Japan?

We are, therefore, not surprised, we are bewildered how foolish the American Senate is. We are not surprised, we are bewildered. The answer is clear and the House has given the answer. I would not repeat it. It is for them to decide whether they want to pass the resolution if the President wants to veto it. Under their system, sometimes the Senate vetoes the President, and sometimes the President vetoes the Senate. In this case the President wants to build up whatever talks recently he had with our Prime Minister. You cannot blame our Prime Minister. Hon. Americans say that India's major role is for stability, for peace and it has a progressive and dynamic role. They recognize it. They say that they want to build good relationships with India; that they want to improve their relationships with India. The President and the other leaders say that they want to have better relations with us. They say that their perception has changed. But how can you blame the Prime Minister for that? They know the dangerous realities of the nuclear world. They know that no nuclear war can ever be won and that if there is any

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such war there will be no survivals. There are many such examples like in Vietnam; the 800 million people in India. So, like these there are many such realities all over the world which will force them to change their views. They will have to change their views because this is a fight to the finish. It is an imperialist action. Unfortunately, we are at the receiving end. But the 800 million Indian nationals, the strength of the democracy of India will not surrender, will not compromise and will not accept any resolution like this. It will give them a fitting reply. It is up to them to decide whatever they want to decide. Whether they want to keep this resolution or whether they want to give aid; it is up to them to decide. We have never accepted aid with strings and we will never accept any Congressional aid.

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI (Badaun): Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate. I heard the views of my senior colleagues with interest and I share their concern and anger. Sir, one fails to understand the American policy. They call themselves a 'Democracy'. But there have been enormous instances where they backed the rebels, they backed the dictators. In fact they are prepared to back a Government which would follow their policy in totality. Their attitude of 'Holier than thou' has been exposed on many occasions. Only a month ago the Congress man, Solarz who is the Chairman of the House of Representative Sub Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs said and I quote:

"What the US needed from Pakistan was not the assurances about their nuclear programme but action."

He further said:

"That the termination of all aid to Pakistan would be guided by what Pakistan

does and not so much by what Pakistan says."

This was what happened a month ago. A month later the decision of the Senate Panel on Foreign Aid to equate India's peaceful nuclear plans with Pakistan's clandestine effort to make a nuclear bomb is most illogical. It even defies rational thinking. Anyone can see, but provided they want to see, that India's nuclear programme has clear cut peaceful aims, that is to keep pace with the world's scientific and technological advance purely for peaceful purposes while the Pakistan's nuclear programme has just one motive, that is an anti-India Defence motive. Sir, is the American Government so blind that they cannot see through the Pakistan's game? Can they not see through Pakistan's clandestine effects? Pakistan's lies, their stealing, their various contradictions which their top nuclear scientist, Dr. Khan has made and what President Zia has said from time to time? I would like to quote here About 3 years ago their top nuclear scientist while giving an interview to *Nawa-i-waqt Pakistan* on 10th February, 1984 said:

"As far as we are concerned, by the grace of god we have left India behind by many years in Uranium enrichment and we feel convinced that so far India has not made any advance in this field. Such a big success in such a short time is the result of General Zia's personal interest and encouragement. "He not only encouraged the scientists and engineers, but gave all those facilities and considerations which became the base of the success of this extremely difficult task."

Sir, their own President, President Zia while giving an interview to *Washington Times* on 12th July, 1984 said:

"We have the nuclear capacity. But our financial resources do not permit us to

make the atom bomb."

Denying that Pakistan was on the verge of making the bomb, he said:

"I wish it were true."

On 30 March 1987 while giving an interview to the *Time Magazine*, he said:

"You can virtually write today that Pakistan can build the bomb whenever it wishes."

Only a few weeks earlier, their scientist Dr. Khan while giving an interview to the *London Observer* said:

"America knows it. What the CIA has been saying about our possessing the bomb is correct, So is the speculation of some of the foreign newspapers."

He further said:

"They told us that Pakistan could never produce the bomb. They doubt my capability. But they know now we have done it."

So, what more proof does anybody need? Their own people, the top official on nuclear non-proliferation in the Government, Ambassador Richard Kennedy openly said:

"Pakistan's assurances are indeed most unreliable and with the information in the possession of the Administration, the President is not in a position to give a certificate to Pakistan in good conscience."

They admit everything. But still their decision to go ahead was just an excuse. They had all intentions of releasing this massive military and economic aid to Pakistan. The only reason why they are doing

this is because they see India coming in the way of America's global ambitions. They want to pressurise us by retarding our economic progress, they want to pressurise us by giving such massive arms aid to Pakistan, by changing their laws and by waiving clauses, their pretext being Afghanistan, while some of the arms they are giving to Pakistan cannot be used against Afghanistan. These arms cannot be used in that particular terrain. They can only be used against India.

Sir, I would not like to take much time of this august House. But I would definitely like to express my sentiments and I am sure that these are the sentiments of all the members here as well as the people of this country. I feel strongly that we cannot allow Pakistan to be stronger than India militarily and equipment-wise. We should be prepared to make any sacrifice that is needed. Even if it means reducing our expenditure on other items, we should be prepared to do so. I would like to go a step further and say that we should take a fresh look at our nuclear programme and even if we have to make the bomb, this is the time to do it. I very strongly feel for it.

Sir, I am proud of the stand that the Government of India has taken in this matter. We have lodged a very strong protest. Our Ambassador spoke to the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Armacost. He said:

"You have allowed Symington amendment and other provisions barring military and economic aid to a country that pursues nuclear weapons path after the adoption of these laws. As result of that law, you have certain problems with Pakistan. the Pakistanis have compounded your problem by stealing things from you. It is upto you whether you enforce you law or not. But if you try to drag us into this, because you cannot enforce your law against Pakistan, it is unacceptable to us. If you

[Sh. Saleem I. Shervani]

impose any kind of restrictions on us because of your relations with Pakistan, it will have major consequences on our bilateral relations."

I would appeal to our Government that we must lodge the strongest protest possible. We must convey our feelings to the American Government. We should mobilise hundreds and thousands of Indians who live in America to organise 'protest rallies' in different cities. We should expose the policy of the Reagan Administration before the American people themselves. It is hightime that the American Government stops fooling its own people and the world.

Thank you Sir.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, much has been said about this problem. The Prime Minister's recent visit to America was described as a resounding success. It was hailed like anything. Now, it seems to be a total failure. It is a failure of our foreign policy, I want to say with much regret. We were under the impression that our relationship with the U.S. would improve but it is becoming worse. The Prime Minister's assessment is totally wrong. It shows that the Prime Minister has no assessment on men and matter. The Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi reported to have stated that the U.S. wants us to play a bigger role in this region and cited Indo-Sri Lanka Accord also. I want to ask: is it on the advice of the U.S. that IPKF was sent to Sri Lanka and you invited Jayewardane for the Republic Day? We are spending Rs. 3 crores daily. Rs. 300 crores were spent, which is a criminal waste. Not only that, the invitation to Jayawardne to the Republic Day celebrations in India is adding insult to the injury. It is just piercing a weapon in the wound. It is an onslaught on the feelings of the Tamils. The Tamil race will never forgive Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. Not only that, the hon. Member Shri

Azad has talked tall about Indo-Sri Lanka Accord.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Tamilians should not tolerate Reagan also.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Yes. I agree on this. It is said that Jayewardane had tricked Rajiv Gandhi into agreeing to do this dirty work for him and the army was being made to pay the price for the Prime Minister's naivety.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somu, you try to confine your speech to this subject.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Okay Sir.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): His position is that Sri Lanka Accord is a result of the growing relationship between Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and President Reagan. It is very much correct.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Mr. Dinesh Singh also said that Americans are not able to win over Vietnam. I can say with more emphasis that no military can suppress the zeal of Tamil Eelam also. I want to say U.S.A. has announced 4.02 billion dollars, nearly Rs. 5000 crore help to Pakistan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is the spirit that is important not the figure.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It will definitely strengthen the position of Pakistan. We must be careful now. It is high time that we should clearly lay down our foreign policy. It is not only a complete failure of the foreign policy but also the failure of Indian Embassy at Washington. The American politics is a lobby politics. Our Ambassador and other officials failed to lobby properly. They failed in their duties. Therefore, I would urge upon you to recall the Ambassador from Washington. It is a very sad thing that the largest democracy in the world and the strongest

democracy in the world are not seeing eye to eye with each other.

Therefore, I would appeal to all the American Senators and the Congressmen to see the reality and act accordingly.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Sir, I rise to lend my voice of support to the feelings expressed by hon. Members of this House on this issue, yesterday and today. There is no word by which we can condemn the Appropriation Sub-Committee's action in the U.S. senate, in this particular matter. It is outrageous, and it is certainly not helpful to peace in the world. This Parliament represents the opinion of the entire nation-800 million people of our country. We not only condemn this development; I would like to tell USA that we refuse to be cowed down by any military or economic threat.

Mr. Somu has unnecessarily brought in extraneous matters. I do not want to deal with him. We have been following a correct foreign policy all along; and our foreign policy has also stood the test of time. We stand on honour; we shall never sacrifice our honour, our integrity, our sovereignty, our independence for any gain whatsoever, from anywhere. Come what may, we shall stand on our own ground; we have been following this policy right from the beginning, even today, and we shall continue to follow this foreign policy in the future also, whatever Mr. Somu may feel or say.

We shall continue to stand erect on our legs, with our head held high. We shall never compromise our independence and sovereignty for any gain whatsoever, military or economic. We are not upset by this news; at least, I am not. Somebody said that we are upset. I am not upset. I am also not surprised because of this development, because we know very well that the American world view is entirely different from our world view; and the American perception of South Asia re-

gion is also different from our perception. So, there is no reason why we should be completely upset or taken by surprise, by this kind of a development. The USA wants to treat us on equal footing with Pakistan. Nothing new. They have been trying to do it all the time. USA took a stand against us on the Kashmir issue. On the Goa issue, and on the Bangladesh issue. On every subject which concerns our national interests vitally, all along USA has been found to be against our interests. Therefore, I do not think that we should be shocked or taken by surprise.

According to USA, India does not fit into their overall foreign policy framework or strategic framework. According to USA, it is Pakistan which is more important in south Asia, than India. That is their view, their perception; it is not so today, it is going on. And, therefore, in pursuance of that policy if the Senate Sub-Committee adopts a certain resolution, I am not surprised. They want somebody in this region to play their cards, play their game, to be a pawn in their chess-board, to be their client-State. Pakistan has offered itself to be so. Naturally, they will welcome Pakistan, and try to save Pakistan by all means. India has refused to be so. Therefore, they are a little unfriendly towards us, or are not friendly towards us. They suspect us. This has been going on all the time.

I would like to tell you a small incident: In 1971 Indira Ji went to America. Fortunately, I was also there at that time, as a member of the Indian delegation to the U.N. Indira Ji went to America to plead with President Nixon that he should exercise his influence with Pakistan, so that their atrocities in East Pakistan can be stopped, and we may be relieved of the trouble of receiving refugees. That was the only purpose. When she discussed with Mr. Nixon, Mr. Nixon was not responsive at all. And then, Finally, Indiraji put a straight question to Mr. Nixon. I have learnt these things from Indiraji herself. She

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]

put a question: "Mr. President, Why are you always in favour of Pakistan as against India? Why do you always support Pakistan against India?" Sharp came the reply, "They listen to us, you do not". And that explains the entire policy of America towards this region. "They listen to us and you do not"! America will always support everybody who always listens to them, anywhere in the world. If you show any amount of independence. If you have any self-respect and sense of honour, if you do not bow down to them, if you do not listen to them,—well, President Nixon very clearly gave the message to our Prime Minister. Our Prime Minister came back. He did not stop there. President Nixon wanted to teach a lesson to Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He sent the Seventh Fleet. He perhaps did not know of what stuff Indira Gandhi was made of; he perhaps did not know what inherent strength these Indian people had, this country had, and the Seventh Fleet which came towards Chittagong had to go back with a flattened nose! This is a part of history. After all this, can we hope anything good from America? We should try. I will come to that. Not that we should not try. But I am not surprised, I am not shocked.

The conservatives in the U.S.A. are against this Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, to sign the INF treaty. I have particularly taken note of the timing of this resolution of the Senate Sub-Committee and the way it has been passed, in a hush hush manner, this is very significant. I would like the hon. Minister to throw some light on this subject.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA: That is right.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: About the timing, of passing this resolution and the way in which it has been passed, in a very quiet manner, hush hush manner. Is it only to counter the decision of the House of Representatives? They could have waited for some days more, they could have done it

earlier. Why have they done it just on the eve of the meeting between President Reagan and Gorbachev?

PROF. N.G. RANGA: That is the point; coming elections.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: There is something in it. I have not been able to come to any conclusion. Perhaps by passing this resolution the hawks in America, the conservatives in America want to put a pressure on Gorbachev and Reagan, either not to sign the Treaty or even if the Treaty is signed, when he goes to the House, to the Senate for ratification they say, "Accept this, our resolution, then we shall ratify, otherwise not." Or some such tactics must be there. I do not know. I am not as knowledgeable as my friend Prof. Swell is. I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on this matter about the timing and the manner in which it has been done. That they will do it, it was known, at some point of time. Some section of American leaders are against us, they are conservative, they are pro-Pakistan. All are known facts. Nothing new. But I am thinking about seriously—I am counselling—about the timing and the way it has been done. And I hope the Minister will throw some light on it. But, has it been done to prevent that trial of Arshad Parvez? Because, if Arshad Parvez is convicted, if the charges against him are proved to be correct, the state of Pakistan will not be free from the blame. Zia-ul-Haq will not escape. That is the concern of the friends of Zia-ul-Haq in America. They are very much concerned. Let Mr. Parvez go to hell. They do not bother, but Zia-ul-Haq must be saved, their ally and friend Pakistan must be saved. That is their concern. Is it because of this they are trying to put some pressure tactics just on the eve of Arshad Parvez's trial. Can it also be deleted?

As I said Sir, I have no illusions about the American attitude towards us vis-a-vis Pakistan, but the timing and the way it has

been done makes me think about it. What may be the reasons? What may be the motivations? I think this timing is very very significant from the point of view of the development on the nuclear disarmament field.

Sir, I would like to ask the Minister one question. In view of the fact that Pakistan has become overtly and covertly aligned to USA. may not be in a formal military way, not a member of CENTO any more, there things are dead. nevertheless Pakistan has become a military ally of USA, in view of that can we permit Pakistan to remain in the non-aligned camp? Can we? Should we not raise this question in the non-aligned meetings?

PROF. N.G.RANGA : Mr. Jaipal Reddy has raised this point. SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS. In view of the arms relations between USA and Pakistan, Pakistan ceased to be in true sense 'a' non aligned country, in my view. Whether we should raise it or not, I think we should create enough public opinion a climate in the non-aligned world about this matter, exposing Pakistan's role in this region or in the gulf region.

Sir, I will end by saying that our policy is, where there is friendship, strengthen and consolidate it further; where there is no friendship, try to build the bridges of friendship; and where there is hostility, try to neutralise it. This has been consistent with our peaceful policy consistent with that policy, we will certainly like to make friendship with America, but not at their dictation or on their terms. When we think of friendship with America, I think of friendship with the American people. Therefore, I would like this Government to publicly tell the American people-the administration may be against us but all the people are not against us- that we want friendship with you, but not on your terms or at your dictation. Sir, friendship is a two-way traffic. It cannot run only in one direction. If they want our friendship, they

should also show their friendship to us at the moment or if they desire to have friendship towards us then they have to scuttle this resolution of the Senate Sub-Committee. This is the only way they can prove to us and to the world that the American people really want friendship with Indians and this message must go from this House and also from the Government.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): As can be seen now from the trend of the debate, even the Americans should be convinced that all of us are unanimous in condemning this stand that they have taken, in condemning their way of approach to India, and in condemning the manner in which they have tried to weaken our Prime Minister as well as our Government. But at the same time, I would like to lay stress on two or three things which we ourselves have to do.

It is easy for us all, as things are now, under the stress of this crisis, for all political parties to say, yes, we are all united. But let us not forget the manner in which an atmosphere is being built up in our country that we will not have this Prime Minister, we are going to down Rajiv Gandhi's leadership. How do we expect the Americans to be ignorant about it? They are going to organise huge conclaves at the national level spending crores of rupees, bringing people from all over India with their different flags and make a demonstration here at the Boat Club - God only knows from where - in order to down the leadership of the present Government. Are the Americans, going to be blind? Are we united in this manner? Are we going together? we are going in two different ways- the Rightists on one side and the Leftists on the other side. And what is at the Centre the Congress. Therefore, they want to destroy the centre, weaken the centre. Is that the way that we demonstrate our unity before the Americans. ? This is what we are doing. Let us think about it.

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

All of us are talking about self-reliance. We are not going to make any appeal to the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and all other international financial organisations. We have to stand on our feet. But at the same time, we will not allow the Government to think of raising funds through taxation. We are opposed to the rise in prices and inflation and all the rest of it. When these friends were in power, were they able to prevent these things? Will they be able to prevent these things even now if by chance they were to come back again? How are you going to achieve self-reliance? My dear friend, Mr. Dandavate, without self-reliance you would not be able to fight the Americans.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want self-reliance but the Government wants 'reliance'.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: You could not achieve even a bit of self-reliance at that time. I do not want to go into your performances or lack of performances. But the point is, let us think about it, about ourselves. Are we going to be united as a result of the crisis that is staring us in the faces? It stares at the face of the Communists; it stares at the face of the Janata and it stares at the face of the Congress. We have to think about it.

Some General is going to America. I am not in favour of it. I donot want military experts to go to America and then tell those people, expose to them where are we weak in regard to this technological new offensive, for they would know how weak we are, where we are weak and in what manner. And they can possibly pass on that information to Pakistan and others who are opposed to us, help them to make up form their side and give us a big blow in the tummy. I would rather suggest that our experts should go to such other countries which are willing to give some help in a piecemeal fashion. If it has been possible for Pakistan to gain this capa-

bility not form one country but from many countries, not directly but indirectly, not openly out secretly, should it not be possible would it not be possible for us also to gain that kind of information? Let the Americans be told that we have achieved our nuclear capability through self-reliance, not by stealing , not by lying, not by cheating other people and throwing dust in their faces and not begging somehow or other in a heinous manner. We have achieved it because Indira Ji had faith in our scientists. Indira Ji gave every possible encouragement, support and strength to our scientists and helped them to go ahead. It was only when they were ready with the capability that she appealed to the country to stand by her by demonstrating that capability. Let the Americans understand and realise, let our experts, our diplomats and our statesman inform the American leaders at the top on both sides that we can also develop all these things about which we are seeking their support, their help, their assistance, their cooperation. If they are not willing to do so, we would be able to develop it. Let us go ahead. One of our friends had the courage to say that it is time for us to think of the ultimate. It is time for us to think and prepare and get the necessary strength in all those directions in which we have been asking, we have been negotiating with Americans for new knowledge, new secrets. Is America alone in this world? Why is it that Reagan was obliged to meet Gorbachov?

For months they have been saying that they are not going o have any summit. Why have they had the summit? Just before he was going to have it, he was answering his American friends and American enemies also; Oh, all these are war-mongers. I am going to achieve peace and I am going to assure the whole world that it would live in spite of the existence of the knowledge as well as the capability of nuclear power, the nuclear destructive power" He had said all that. So, let them be told that we are capable

of developing it. Let us go ahead with all the strength that is at our disposal, with all the funds also that we can possibly muster, and strengthen our scientists. help them to gain, if not as much knowledge and capability as America has or Russia has, at least as much knowledge and capability as would give us the necessary strength, assurance and confidence to deal with American allies, American satellites, American agents. It is pitiful of these leader of Pakistan- I feel ashamed that they had been with us for some time-to go about saying ;"Yes, we are clients of America. It is in the interest of America that we should be strengthened,, we should be safeguarded, we should be built up in such a manner that we can deal with India. Sir, let the Americans also realise one thing. We have demonstrated our capability so many years ago and all this time we have held our hands. That is not the case with Pakistan and pakistani mind. If we are united here, they are also united against us. Please remember that, it is wrong for us to allow ourselves to be deluded that there are popular Opposition forces in Pakistan against Shri Zia-Ul-Haq and all the rest of them. What did Miss Bhutto say the other day? Have we not read what she has said? She is at the head of a party. Some section of our press is eulogising her, building her up, as if she is going to be an alternative to the present dictatorship. They are all united against us. And what sort of people are they? Have they shown even half the sense of responsibility that we have demonstrated? Is it not a fact that every time they took the initiative in attacking us? So, one bomb in their hand is enough to strike terror right up to Ratlam and converting the whole of this into dust. They are the people who are likely to throw it first in an irresponsible manner. Who would be responsible for it. Let the Americans be told that they would be responsible for humanity as a whole, for the whole of the world. Therefore, it is in their own interest they care for their skins, moral as well as material.

17.00 hrs.

Some of our friends were saying now that Afghanistan question is going to be solved, America would have to depend upon Pakistan alone. It is not only because of Afghanistan but it is also because of Gulf States, also because of American's desire, intentions and plans and games to control the whole of Indian Ocean from Diego Garcia to the Red Sea. Now, they want to build up Pakistan under those circumstances, what is the policy that we have to pursue in regard to China? China was their enemy. Now, she is her friend, But China was sensible enough to allow Pakistan to rush into her embrace for taking over all the area which she had grabbed from us. Should we not think in terms of reaching an agreement, of some understanding with China? Let us take a lesson from Russia. Russia has not been content with only trying to reach an agreement with China too. If it is necessary for Russia to make friends with China, there is greater necessity for us to reach an agreement with China. China may not become our friend, but let not China continue to be our enemy. Let not China at least continue to bolster up Pakistan. Has not China helped Pakistan in regard to the manufacture of atom bomb and all the rest of it? So, in all these directions, my dear friends we have got to think far ahead in a courageous manner. Let us also realise that. We are 800 millions, for purposes of pitting one population against another, it suits some of our people to say that we have reached 800 million. Thank God, we have not yet reached 800 million. What is it that we can do? We have got to face them, we have got to subsidise their food, we have got to subsidise fertilisers which are needed by our 'kisans' we have got to fight and carry on the 'Garibi hatao' programme. Let my friends from the opposition make up their mind in the sincere and patriotic manner not to go on with the kind of play that they want to display here in our country. However, much you may try,

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

you must be quite sure about it that Congress is going to be in the centre of politics here in our country, Congress is going to be the central political force and around that political force and through that political force you have got to strengthen our country and see that people are safe, not only from America but also from Pakistan, not only from atom bomb but also from the kind of political atom bombs that our friends are trying to develop in our country in such a short sighted manner.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Sir, may I first of all thank the hon. Members—Shri Jaipal Reddy, Shri Dinesh Singh, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Saifuddin Choudhury, Shri K.K. Tiwari, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Prof. G.G. Swell, Shri Goswami, Shri B.R. Bhagat, Shri Sherwani, Shri Somu, Shri Bipin Pal Das, Prof. Ranga—for their interventions. Now, I have also listened with great care and with very great respect to the various observations, criticisms and suggestions made by the hon. Members.

I am deeply sensitive to their feelings on this question. And that is why the Government decided to make a *suo moto* statement. We had to keep the House informed in this regard. The statement that I made yesterday in the House was drafted with great care and it says what it says in clear and unambiguous terms and these will not have gone unnoticed to those to whom they were addressed. As implied by all hon. Members, we have to approach this grave matter in a calm, cool, balanced, mature, measured manner as we have done yesterday and this afternoon, bearing in mind our vital national interests and our long-term relations with the United States.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): What are those long-term interests?

You please define what are those long-term interests.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I will just define them. The long-term interests are that this country's foreign policy is that we should have good relations with the two Super Powers and other countries and if you read the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he was discussing Pakistan's military aid by the United States, in every single statement he expressed his view that India desired friendly and good relations with the United States, regardless of the fact that they were in this particular respect militating against the interests of this country; and this applies to both the Super Powers.

1706 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: How do you say they are long-term interests?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: If you think that it is not in our long term interests to have friendly relations with America, I don't agree with you. Even the Peoples' Republic of China wants good relations with the United States and the Soviet Union.

Now, Sir, the time table for this particular matter which is before the Congress, I would like to place before the House because there may be a minor change in this time table, not because of any particular reason although while they are discussing this later in the day, a very historic event will take place in Washington D.C. President Reagan, not so long ago, had referred to the Soviet Union as an evil empire. Today he is playing host to Mr. Gorbachov in Washington. That is what I mean by long-term interests of great nations.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrama) In politics there are no long terms interests.

SHRI G.G.SWELL: This is a long-term interest for all of us.

*(Interruptions).*

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I am aware of the fact that there are no permanent friends and no permanent enemies, only permanent interests.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not vested interests!

SHRI AMAL DATTA: If interests are permanent, they must be vested interest!

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't waste the time.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Dattaji, I can only give you facts, I cannot give you understanding

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Thank you very much, provided you have it yourself. I do not act for the Government of India; you do. You should have clear understanding.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.NATWAR SINGH: I don't think you will ever be active in the Government of India at any time, there is no danger of that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Your estimate of yourself is not shared by us.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: No I don't under-estimate or overestimate, I am a realist.

Over the next week or so the full proc-

ess will unfold itself. First the Senate will vote on these recommendations, and these recommendations are contained in the continuing resolution, which is to be adopted by the Congress, and this overall Resolution deal with aid allocations to all the countries the world over. And the portion relating to India and Pakistan forms a part of that continuing resolution. Now this resolution will be debated in the next day or two in the full Senate. Then there will be voting because there are two drafts, as the hon. Member has said-one by the House of Representatives, one by the Senate. These two drafts, as I said earlier, relate to the whole package of the United States aid for the Fiscal Year, 1988. Then the Selected members of the two Houses will sit down to arrive at a common draft. And at that time, changes can be made. And that common draft is then sent to the President and this has to happen before the 16th of December.

Now, we have been strengthened by the unanimity displayed in this House and in the other House on this matter that we are all on the same wave-length, we are determined as one people, as one great nation to send our united voice across to the United States Congress to see that even now at this late hour, they can amend and win the goodwill and friendship of 800 million people. If these changes are not made, then the blame will not lie on us, but it will lie elsewhere

Sir, there are three options. In the objectionable portions, the most conjectionable is the introduction of a linkage, for the first time between the peaceful nuclear programme of India and the weapons directed military nuclear programme of Pakistan . That is totally unacceptable and if you read my statement, it has been stated in clear terms, in well chosen words, but without any ambiguity whatsoever. On the NPT, there can be no compromise and there will be no compromise. Let everybody know about it; this House knows about it; this country

[Sh. K. Natwar Singh]  
knows about it; and let our friends in the US Congress also know about it. Now, if these objectionable passages with regard to the linkage, if they are removed, then the whole thing is acceptable to us. But suppose only minor changes are made high-tech is removed, conditionality with regard to aid, and then the picture is slightly better. Now, if no changes are made, then as I said, in my statement, that if enacted, this would have adverse implications for our bilateral relations with the United States. These are, Sir, serious words, not lightly uttered, but after due consideration.

I would like hon. Members to refer to one or two other parts of my statement in which we have laid down and said a healthy relationship between two sovereign democracies has to be built on mutual interest, trust and confidence. Devoid of these elements, our relationship with the U.S. cannot prosper, cannot retain its present level much less prosper.

So, we are hoping the efforts that we are making, as I said, in the statement, the Prime Minister spoke to the United States Ambassador here. It was done because we wanted the message to be delivered immediately to President Reagan. The Ambassador saw me. I left him in no doubt, about the feelings, unanimous feelings of Parliament and the people of India, on this particular matter. On December 6, Sunday, the Ambassador personally delivered a letter to me, in my office. With your permission, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to read out some portions of this letter because this is the authentic response of the United States Government to the objections that we have raised on the resolution that has been adopted in the Senate Committee.

The Ambassador said:

"Last Friday evening I met at length with

Prime Minister Gandhi and yesterday, December 5, I met with you at your residence. Both of you expressed to me your deep concern over the current discussions in the United States Congress regarding the U.S. assistance programme for Pakistan as they might affect Indo-U.S. relations. It was with the Prime Minister in Washington on October 20, and I know and was witness to the warmth, cordiality and the determination of the U.S. Administration to continue improving relations with India. The current Public discussions in congress has not yet produced the definitive legislation. I would like to assure you and the Indian Government that my authorities in Washington have been alerted by us and by your representative to your deep felt concerns. In reply, I have been asked by my authorities to convey to you the following views:-

- (1) The President of the United States and his Administration are aware of your position and your serious concerns.
- (2) Our policy remains to continue improving our bilateral relationship. There can be no turning back from this policy.
- (3) We continue to support India's efforts towards self-reliance and are committed to expanding co-operation in a number of fields such as high technology and trade.
- (4) I have seen this to be my mission here during the last two years and committed to the continuation of this course.

"I would like to assure you that the executive branch will work with the

Congress to achieve changes in the proposed legislation to ensure that this policy is implemented.

With warm personal regards.

I remain,

John Gunther Dean."

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: In this reply, the main point of parity of India and Pakistan on the nuclear point seems to be completely ignored, the aid to India.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: This is what I said. That is the package.

SHRI G.G.SWELL: I have to say about what you have read out. I don't like to know whether we are doing anything good. He could convey the contents. But to read out a letter from a mere Ambassador in this House, is I do not know whether we are doing anything right.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I do not see anything objectionable because the matter is grave and serious and it is conveyed to us by instructions of his Government and not for my private use.

SHRI G.G.SWELL: Americans don't do that. The British would not do it.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: If the Americans do not do that, it is their problem, not ours. It is not a confidential document. It has been conveyed to us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His contention is the House of Commons would not have allowed it.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV(Varanasi): What is the harm in it? It should be known to the people. It is almost laid on the Table.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Mr. Goswami, you raised a very important point. As I said earlier, if the necessary changes with regard to the linkages are not made, and I think we should be prepared for the worst scenario that they may not be made. If that happens, I have said in my statement that while we do not want to prejudice the final outcome, we shall take the necessary steps and action when we know the final outcome. I do not think it will be alright and proper for me to prejudice or to say, but you can be rest assured that Government is fully aware of this fact that minor changes with regard to high technology and foreign aid might be made but some linkage might be kept and this is where our very grave objections arise to link India's peaceful nuclear programme which is being done for the past several decades with the clandestine military programme of Pakistan. This is where the difficulty is. And this difficulty is not now. As I have said before in the House, we have to look at our relations with the United States in an integrated way. There are two aspects - There is the negative and there is the positive. And the negative aspect is this; for the last 30 years or more, the United States in their wisdom have elected to give military and financial aid to Pakistan which has led to this particular situation, which has led to their going ahead with their nuclear programme, because no restraint has been put on them. It is only recently that Mr. Pervaz and others were caught stealing, that there was some realisation that may be that Pakistan was this is going a bit too far. This negative aspect has now cast a shadow on our relations with the United States - not from today but for the last 30 years and more. Our endeavour has been that in other areas to carry on with the positive aspects. But this is a basic conclusion if on this nuclear programme this linkage continues, then our ties will, I regret to say, be adversely affected.

Now, I would like to refer to some of the points that hon. Members have made. Mr

[Sh. K. Natwar Singh]

Jaipal Reddy, you were good enough to say that... (*Interruptions*) I would like to say that this is not a partisan issue. You said that if the legislation was formalised, then you would consider it an unfriendly act. I do not want to use that language. But I think you are expressing the views of a very large number of people in this country and in this House. Also, you said that India cannot be faulted for trying to improve the relations with the United States. That is what diplomacy is all about. We will continue to do so. We don't want to harbour any ill-will for a great country. And if some great countries like the Soviet Union and the People Republic of China want to improve relations with them, why should not we also? We have good relations for a number of years. There are many positive aspects of our relations with this U.S.A.

Shri Dinesh Singhji has said something. I am grateful to him. He said that this was a ...

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar): Mr. Minister, I referred to the unusual optimism exhibited by the Prime Minister on his return from the recent visit to the United States and the way the whole thing has been falsified. Would the Minister please explain?

SHRI K.NATWAR SINGH: No. Sir... There has been such unanimity in this House on the essential basic, serious, grave issue. I do not want to be side-tracked of this. You know what I mean. What I am trying to say is that this unanimity is strengthening the hands of the Government because the message goes to Washington from here that both the Houses of Indian Parliament, without dissenting voice, have conveyed their deep concern and disapproval of what is going on in the United States Congress and their outrage... (*Interruptions*). This is what is important that the message should go

clear as a bell.. (*Interruptions*) Shri Dinesh Singh-Ji in his speech has said that this was an unfortunate proposal. He has said that this should be a set back to our relations. He has been Foreign Minister. He has chosen his words carefully and wisely. We have taken note of them. He has said that this is a part of the global strategy of the United States and that is the fact with which we have to deal with and that is what we have been trying to, for a number of years.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has also said that this was rather a very good example of how to destroy a good relationship if this thing was passed. Alas! Unfortunately I agree with him.

Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary and Prof. K.K.Tewary expressed similar sentiments. They were only giving vent to their deeply felt feelings which we all share.

Shri Indrajit Gupta said that he was on the same wave length with the Government. I am delighted to have this weighty parliamentary support from so distinguished and senior a colleague here. He said "Hope springs eternally in the South Block" I hope it will continue to do so. I entirely agree with him that the voice of Parliament cannot be ignored. I think, the message that will go from this Parliament will have this necessary effect, and if it does not, then we will pick it up from there; that, I can assure him. He said that there was some feeling of complacency. There is no complacency. Diplomacy is a continuous process. Like a circle it never ends, and only the immature and the non-adult would indulge in an exercise of complacency when the stakes are so high.

I would like to thank Prof. Swell for his intervention. He has a lot of experience in foreign affairs. His main point, and I think he made it very well, was about the linkage to which we have taken objection and he analysed what this linkage meant. He also re-

ferred to the Afghanistan problem and the timing of this which has been raised by a number of people. We have also been observing as to why this particular time was chosen. I do not want to give any explanation because I am not responsible for the timetable of the legislative business of the United States Congress. But if you look at the past, you will find that the legislative time-table or proceedings were rather unpredictable and the pendulum swings from one extreme to the other when it is least expected. So, this matter apparently came up very suddenly. You can look at their relationship with China, with the Soviet Union, etc., etc. there have been various continuing legislations in the past. But about the timing, whether there was any effort to try and influence. Mr. Gorbachev by saying, "Here we are; we are giving this package of 4.02 billion dollar aid to Pakistan; we are also having linkage with India and Pakistan" if that was the effort- I am not, for a moment, saying that that was the purpose; this has been suggested and we have also been examining it- all I can say is that I would want to credit the policy makers at Capitol Hill, the White House and the State Department with greater foresight and greater wisdom...

SHRI G.G.SWELL: I did not make that point.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Somebody else had made it: Shri Dinesh Goswami has said that there was a rare unanimity in the House, and he was entirely right. He wanted to know what our response was going to be and I made it quite clear what it would be when we know what the final outcome is.

There was some reference made to the visit of the Chief of Army Staff to the United States. I am not aware of it, but I shall certainly convey the feelings...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Kindly keep it in mind.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: We, certainly, will. I do not want to make any commitment on behalf of the Government without approval. But I do assure the House that it will be borne in mind if the final outcome is not satisfactory.

Shri B.R. Bhagat said that there was a crisis in the Indo-US.S. friendship. I hope it is not a crisis. I hope this can be resolved to our mutual satisfaction and to our mutual benefit.

I would, finally, refer to the interventions by Shri Shervani and Shri Somu. Shri Shervani was good enough to say that we were doing our job not too badly and he also spoke about the situation in Afghanistan which is well known to the House. I am afraid I do not share the views of Mr. Somu when he says that it has been a failure of India's foreign policy.

Shri Bipin Pal Das who himself was a Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, wanted to know if there was anything about the timing of the Resolution. I have already said that we have looked at it. We sincerely hope that this was not the purpose. Whatever the purpose was, its effect has been adverse on our relationship. That is the most important part; that is the serious part.

Finally, I would refer to Professor Ranga. Sir, I am very grateful to that you lent your voice to this debate, to the unanimity that has been witnessed in the House. With your great experience and wisdom, we all listened to you with very great respect and with very great care.

Now, I would like to conclude not in a pessimistic note, not in an optimistic note but in a realistic note that India desires friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the United States of America. But we will not allow pressure from any direction to affect the fundamentals of our foreign policy.

17.30 hrs.

**DISCUSSION *RE* : CLOSURE OF A  
NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS**

[English]

**SHRI AMAL DATTA** (Diamond Harbour): Sir, in practically all the sessions of this Parliament, we have been discussing this issue of sick and closed industries. Now we have discussed these issues thinking that it is an important issue in the eye of the Government also. And we tried to influence the Government's way of handling this very vital and important issue, vital and important for most of the States having industries of one kind or another.

Now, Sir, unfortunately, it seems that the effect has been totally negative rather than positive. While the Government has started with a policy of tackling industrial sickness in the early seventies, and had gone on with that policy till the advent of this Government, but from the very beginning of this Government, they have been trying to initiate a different type of policy, namely, that let these sick industries be left to their fate. When the Prime Minister first started to say things of this nature that if the industries have gone sick, we cannot do anything about that—we, at that time took it as an expression of his inexperience in governmental affairs and did not give much weight to that kind of statement. We thought that these are off the cuff remarks having no great weight in the affairs of the Government and now the Government will have to sit down and formulate a policy to tackle industrial sickness. But unfortunately, as days have gone by, the Ministers who were supporters of the earlier policy have veered round to the other side, the side of the so-called liberalist in industry and trade, so-called supporters of free enterprise and competition. We see the sorry spectacle of

people who were great upholders of public enterprise at one time, like Mr. Vasant Sathe had gone to the other extreme and initiated a new policy of liberalism, of privatisation, of euthanasia for sick industries. If they cannot survive, let them die. That seems to be the beginning of turning of Government policy. Unfortunately, our present Industries Minister Mr. Vengal Rao who till last year had been very adamantly supporting our cause in favour of sick industries has now been singing a different tune. Personally to me he has said in respect of one industry—Associated Babcock Ltd.—which closed down 1 1/2 years ago and because of whose closure 8000 people—5000 people in West Bengal and 3000 people in Karnataka—have lost their employment, in no uncertain terms, with great amount of certainty, that he will see that this industry is reopened within a very short time.

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):** Even now there is no change of attitude.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA:** Well, there is no change of attitude, I am very glad to hear it; let it be recorded in the books of this House and we shall be able to quote it in future.

Unfortunately, I think that Shri Vengala Rao also has changed the attitude. I don't know what is his recent pronouncement in respect of ABL; at least there is no sign of that industry being on the way to re-opening—that much I can say. But he has made a statement regarding Bengal Potteries where he did say that denotification of Bengal Potteries could be avoided as a result of which the trade unions had to approach the High Court at Calcutta and get a stay order from the Court.

This is something which has to be noted as a mark of the Government's policy change in effect. Before that, the Prime Minister started off and on saying that we

cannot carry the burden of sick industries, they have to close down. Then, Shri Vasant Sathé came into the field and started the process of debate. It was taken up funnily enough I find by the ex-President Giani Zail Singh and then some of the formulators of Government's economic policy like Shri L.K. Jha, who has always been a liberalist in his approach, and by the Member of the Planning Commission, Dr. Raja Chelliah who has also recently pronounced in the same manner.

You see that the Government's attitude has hardened. It has gone on to the other side; not only it has gone on to the other side—this Government started with the philosophy of free enterprise, competition and things like that which was not the philosophy of earlier Congress Governments—but there is a considerable Americanisation of the economic policy, in spite of all that has been said before in this House on both the sides regarding American political policies.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Just now we opposed the American policy, we criticized them. Again you are eulogizing the American policy!

SHRI AMAL DATTA: That is what is surprising to us that while on the political field, at least in pronouncements, you oppose the American policies, but in the economic field you follow the dictates of the IMF and World Bank which are American agents for their policy formulation.

I don't know what good will come of this debate. We have been debating, but nobody has been taking any notice. As I said, they have been all the time veering to the right and have been following the dictates of the IMF/World Bank conglomerates that there must be more competition, more free enterprises and sick industries cannot be helped to re-open.

What in fact has been happening, according to statistics, is that the number of sick industries have been going. There are three categories, Large, Medium and Small units. From 1980 to 1985 December, I have got the statistics; I don't have any further statistics beyond that. It seems that in the case of large industries, the number of industries which are sick have gone up from nearly 400 to nearly 650—more than 50% rise in course of six years. In respect of medium scale industries it is from 1000 approximately to 1200. In respect of small industries the rise is phenomenal that is, from 23,000 to 1,18,000. That is the order of rise in the industrial sickness.

In the case of bank and financial institutions credit I will give only the total figure. From Rs. 1800 crores of bank credit being blocked up by large, medium and small industries in December, 1980 the figure has gone up to Rs. 4300 crores—a rise of two and a half times. Of course, out of this the large industries are responsible for blocking of 60 per cent of the bank and financial institutions credit. Their number is only 3,000. They are very small in number as compared to 1,18,000 small industries which have blocked 1,000 crores of finance.

Another point I would like to mention at this stage is that there is a some kind of an attitude of the Government and most of the Members of this House think that sickness prevails only or mainly in the Eastern region and particularly in my State, West Bengal. That does not happen to be true. At least it does not happen to be true any more.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: You are number two. Number one is Maharashtra.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I will give you a different kind of statistics. There are various ways of expressing these figures. One can go by the number of units and also by the amount of bank and financial institutions

[Sh. Amal Datta]

credit and also by the number of people thrown out of employment. For last one which is most important no statistics are available whatsoever. The Government is so negligent that they care less to know how many people have been thrown out of employment because they do not maintain the statistics as to what number of people who have turned unemployed because of the closure of the industrial units.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): About 50 lakhs.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: But Government has no figures. Figures are available in respect of blocking of bank and financial institutions credit. From that it seems that Maharashtra alone is responsible for the largest amount of blocking of bank credit in both large scale and small scale sector. The Minister may kindly verify this. Maharashtra and Gujarat together are responsible for about half the blocking of funds. Although the number of industries which are closed is large in West Bengal, namely, 18,000 small industries in West Bengal are closed as against only 8,500 in Maharashtra yet the small industries in Maharashtra have blocked bank and financial credit to the tune of Rs. 187 crores as compared to 18,000 small industries in West Bengal blocking only Rs. 142 crores. That means the small industries in West Bengal which are closed down are small whereas in Maharashtra they seem to be large in size. The Government have no statistics on which we can really base a debate of this nature. It doesn't think that this subject is important because the ultimate attitude is that we will let the concerns die out. So, what is the use of even collecting data and statistics.

When analysing the process of industrial sickness, I find that there is a good deal of similarity between an industrial sickness and a great man. An industry becomes sick

in three ways: It is born sick or it becomes sick or sickness is thrust upon industry. That is the similarity I am referring to. How industry is born sick? Because the Government delays in giving it sanctions. The governmental financial institutions or banks delay in giving it finance or give it in trickles in such a fashion that by the time it is commissioned, it is sick. A study made by the Reserve Bank quite sometime ago—I think, it was in 1983—shows that 60 per cent of the industries got sick in this fashion. They were born sick because by the time they were commissioned, so much time had elapsed; the gestation period had become so long that the debt burden simply could not be repaid. As days went on, it became larger and larger. Ultimately they had to close down. Then, the study was made but nothing has come out of that study. There is no expedition in the scrutiny of such cases and release of funds by the banks and the financial institutions. The same story is repeated; the study and its conclusions notwithstanding. Again this is a symptom of the Government's malaise, its callousness and its neglect of this vital sector.

Apart from Rs. 4,000 crores of the governmental financial institutions and banks, in all these industries, the amount of capital which has been blocked up is Rs. 20,000 crores because it is not only the banks and financial institutions but the money which was originally there. Today the value of the real property, machinery, etc., together amounts to Rs. 20,000 crores. It is not a small amount by any means. It has been made idle because they are closed. Nothing is being produced. Even if you look at it purely from a monetary point of view, you should see that the industries open and produce according to their capacity.

I have said that industries are born sick and they become sick. How do they become sick? Because there is bad management, bad planning or there are bad Government

decisions by which their market is taken away, their raw material sources are taken away. This has, in fact, happened. I just give you an example to illustrate my point. Bengal Potteries, for which the Minister did not want to extend the notification, on that date, became sick because the Government took a decision that insulators which constituted 50% of the produce of that factory, will be reserved for small industries. At that time, Bengal Potteries were dependent for 50 per cent of its revenue on the electrical insulators and telephone insulators. So, small industries were indiscriminately encouraged and promoted to produce insulators when it was not necessary for them in that particular sphere at all. The governmental institutions were the main buyers. The electricity undertakings and the telephones department, they all belong to the Government. They were instructed to confine their purchase of insulators to small industries. They obeyed the Government's instructions as far as possible and as a result, Bengal Potteries became sick. After it became sick, the Government took over for a period of five years. It took them two years to commission it and for three years it made profits. The Minister may not know it because it has been discussed many times before Mr. Vengal Rao became the Industry Minister. After the initial five years elapsed, in the last three year of which the Bengal Potteries had generated its surplus, they started extending the period of notification, the period of Government's management by three or six months. The management which was controlled by the Industrial Rehabilitation Corporation of India was not given any loan by any bank by way of working capital and the industry could not therefore produce even 10 per cent of its capacity and it became ill and ultimately it had to close down. Practically, it remains closed since 1981-82, which was the last year of the initial five year notification period. We had several meetings with the Government. We urged them to provide working capital for these industries but they have

never done so. They have deliberately kept it ill and this is an example of illness thrust upon an industry. The Government policy of reservation of insulators for small scale industries was formulated forgetting the large industries which were already in the field and what will happen to the workers? Secondly, when it was able to stand on its own feet, the working capital was denied by a simple policy of not giving another lease for five years, a simple policy to extend its life for three months or six months and no bank can give credit for that period of time. In any case you could have provided finance which you did not. So, one after another, industries have been made sick by the Government's policy. It might have been by the management also. There have been other cases like Bengal Potteries. I am concerned mainly with West Bengal and I can give out examples only on that. Industries like National Tanneries became sick because of the management. Government took over the management. Government, through the agency of STC acquired 81 per cent of its shares and STC did not take up the management. How can we reconcile this kind of action? You take up the management, you acquire 81 per cent of the shares and you refuse to manage it as a result of which National Tanneries which was sick to start with became more sick. Some refractory units were taken over when Burn Standards was formed by nationalisation of the Burn Standards Company. These refractory units should have been amalgamated with other companies having such units. It was not done. It need not have lost its market-the Indian Iron and Steel Company. Steel went to one Ministry and the refractory units which was supplying the same steel went to another Ministry. The two Ministries were not on taking terms as a result of which the workers suffered and the industry closed down. Now, the consultant said at one point of time, in the late 1970s, that injection of some finance by way of modernisation will make them viable. What was the range of finance? It was something

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like five lacs or six lacs by way of investment. That was also not taken up by the Government. On the other hand, from 1983 the Government had been constantly trying to close it down. They have given closure notice for three times. They have not been able to close it because they have gone to the High Court and the High Court have stayed this closure. Their attitude is that they would pay the wages by way of charity and they would not see that the industry stood on its own feet.

In the case of Bengal Potteries, there is Tata Consultants report that a sum of Rs. 12 crores will be required to make it viable. The Government is spending Rs. 6 crores per year by way of wage payment, but the same Government will not pay Rs. 12 crores by way of investment to make it viable. What is the implication? The Government does not want this industry to regain health because the Government is interested that there should be no competitor for its favourites. The licence has been given to a Birla industry now to start a factory to produce crockery in U.P. Wonderful. It is in the Prime Minister's constituency. They are making all industries sick everywhere else in the country and putting up industries only in Amethi, so that they can survive. If there is competition, they cannot survive.

Now, the Government has formulated a policy which earlier we thought were only infantile pronouncements of a pilot, who had suddenly become the Prime Minister of India. He knew nothing about the economy. This has now become the Government's sacrosanct policy that the sick industries must be made to die. In view of this. The Industries Minister must change his attitude or he must resign.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now when I was listening to my friend, Shri Amal Datta, I recollected the days when I was a Senior Executive in the Bird and co. in late 1960s. The Union of the company was in the hands of his party. I used to sit in the Chartered Bank Building those days, and I saw what they did there but I would not relate it here. If that company become sick, it was only due to the their party which controlled the Union. The owner, the Manager and the Executive were in no way to blame for making the industry sick. The Union used to gherao the Manager and Executive and demanded overtime allowance with out doing any work. When I was a Senior Executive in that Company. I used to tell them that I am a middle-class man and they shall not get anything by gheraoing me. I told them that I am an educated person and I can find employment elsewhere but if they behaved in this manner with other executives the company will close down. My words came true and that company closed down. A time was there when Bird and Company was a very big company. The Company closed down due to the militant attitude of the C.P.M. union. The Executive of the Company were told by the union that the Company would soon belong to them. Besides, the Executives were getting less than the workers who forcefully used to draw Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2,500 P.M. by way of over time allowance. The Executive used to get Rs. 1500 only. I mean to say that it is the Union which made the industry sick. Today you are also repenting and we are also repenting.

(Interruptions)

[English ]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: How much did they use to steal.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Not a pie. You give me one example. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Just listen to me, please. I know it. There is no doubt that the entrepreneurs in this country have made a number of industries sick by indulging in swindling. Just listen to me, please. (*Interruptions*). I had said in this House a year ago (*Interruptions*) please listen to me. Let me speak.

A year ago I had said that there is no better business for the capitalists in the country than taking loans from the financial institutions, fill their coffers and then say that, the company has become sick. I have narrated this story earlier also and I am once again repeating it. A marriage was to take place between two rich families. The bridegroom's side was told that the bride's household was raided by the Income Tax department 5 or 6 times. Not only this, they had 5-6 sick industries to their credit. This meant that the bride's family was very rich. In this connection, I would like to state that the industries are made to sustain heavy losses from the beginning. The capitalists deliberately make it sick in order to fill their coffers. If the Government keeps a strict watch on it, no industry can become sick. These industries become sick because there is nexus between Government officers and industrialist and they make the industry sick. Now the time has come that when we should think in a very dispassionate way and decide as to what policies are to be adopted for various industries. Those who were entrusted the work of running the public sector with hope that they will run it properly, have defamed us. The Executives of the Public Sector have swindled lot of money and turned these industries sick. A raid was conducted on the house of the Managing Director, Cement Corporation of India and a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was seized from there. Consequently, he was suspended. What was the use of

suspending him when he was on the verge of retirement? A number of Cement Factories were closed down as a result thereof. You will have to draw a line some where. Whoever is guilty, the industrialist, the executive or the militant trade union, he should be punished. Why should the public suffer? It is the people who have to pay the price. If the price of cement increases, it is we who have to bear it whereas those who swindle money they go scot free. The Dalmia Industry has closed down in Bihar. Consequently, 30,000 workers have been rendered jobless. Today the owners of the industry publish big newspapers. They say that the Government ought to have done this and that. Nobody said a word for these workers. 30,000 workers were made to suffer. In this connection, I would like to repeat that we should dispassionately think as to what should be our policy about these sick industries. Why should we blame the Government time and again. The Government is doing on its own whatever is possible but at the same time it is our duty to extend Co-operation to the Government and create strong public opinion against these capitalists and boycott them socially. We should not allow them to live in peace, because, it is we who have to pay the price ultimately.

18.00 hrs.

The biggest Cement Factory of Asia was located at Sawai Madhopur. 50,000 workers worked in that factory, but for the last three years the factory is sick. The State Bank of India provided huge amounts of funds to the factory. Did the Government ever try to find out as to how much was given by the SBI to the factory and why this unit became sick? I would like that a realistic policy should be framed for these units and at least 10 to 20 people should be awarded severe punishment and it should be given utmost publicity so that it serves as a deterrent and nobody dares to turn any industry sick, in future.

[English]

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we have already heard a lot from the two previous speakers about our industrial sickness. As per the information available, by the end of 1983, about 80,000 units have been considered to be sick with an outstanding amount of about Rs. 3000 crores. In 1984, the number of sick units had gone upto 93,000 and the arrears had increased to Rs. 3600 crores. By 1985, the sick units numbered 1,19,000 with Rs. 4270 crores of arrears. In 1986, the number exceeded 1,30,000 with the arrears amounting to more than Rs. 4700 crores. At this rate, today, the amount of arrears must be more than Rs. 5000 crores. But this is not the only thing. The amount of total money blocked otherwise, should be more than Rs. 20,000 crores as explained by some of our friends.

Whatever had happened, it is now time for us to review the whole position and see how much we can minimise the sickness and improve/revive the sick units in the best way possible. Government have taken effective steps through the Reserve Bank of India and they formed what is called the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. This is supposed to be an organisation to go into the effects of the sickness on various industries and the reasons for the sickness and to devise ways as to how these industries should be reorganised.

One of the basic things needed to remedy the situation is to have effective technical expertise. More and more technical expertise is important to see, study and understand the problems so as to tackle them effectively. There are two or three ways of doing it. The most important thing is to bring in improved technology, efficient management and modern methods of approach to ensure revival and better organisation of the sick units.

I feel that sickness is not limited to one particular sector. As we could see, small scale, medium scale and large scale industries are affected by sickness. Diverse industries like textiles, paper, plastics, and so on experience sickness. Basically, we should try to understand as to how sickness occurs. As mentioned earlier, sickness may occur mainly due to management inefficiency or lack of technological requirements. Therefore, a constant review on modernisation aspect is very important. Today, the present day technologies are changing so fast and many technological improvements occur within a short span of time. Unless people are alert, they will not be able to catch up with the latest technological improvements and if they do not catch up, they are bound to get into this sort of problems. But this modernisation process requires proper resources. The present system of taxation probably comes in the way of the concerned units to raise the resources for modernisation. The amount available to them due to depreciation, etc. may not be sufficient for them to update their equipment and modernise their units. This matter has to be considered again in the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Finance, along with all the other related aspects.

As Shri Amal Datta put it, one of the main reasons is the delay in sanctioning the schemes. Delay leads to cost escalation. With regard to issuing a letter of intent or an industrial licence, whatever exercise that is done in the Department of Industry is again needlessly repeated in the financial institutions also. This unnecessarily causes a lot of delay and these delays in turn lead to cost escalation. In the last Budget also, the duty on capital goods has gone up by about 85 per cent. Due to this heavy duty, the capital goods industry is still not in a position to compete with other industries in other parts of the world. We must have a very effective monitoring system. We need protection for those items which can be made in India.

When you permit somebody to import goods from outside, you have to scrutinise thoroughly. For those items, there is absolutely no question of competition. You have no protection for those Indian industries. You are unnecessarily increasing the burden on the new industries which are coming up in this country. The goods manufactured here will be very expensive and the consumers will have to pay through their nose or they have ultimately to face the crisis in marketing those goods.

Regarding the types of problems which we are facing, I want to mention two things.

Firstly even the banks that are financing the industries are not having enough expertise to monitor these industries. It is not only the duty of the banks to look into the interest rates, leading and borrowing. They should also have technological expertise when they advance moneys to the industries. There should be constant monitoring in regard to all these things. The nominated people in the Boards should monitor every now and then and tell what is happening in that industry whether that industry has become absolutely sick. If they could take proper interest and proper action at each and every stage probably they could be able to solve the problems. I would also mention here that there are problems, like packing, monitoring, which are being experienced by some industries. Proper monitoring is not being done, packing is not properly done and such things.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Mr. Ramaiah is a very experienced man. he knows about the management and also labour.

SHRI B.B.RAMAIAH: I am only telling what type of problems we are likely to face and to that extent how we should try to minimise the sickness. It has happened not only in our country but also in many other countries. So we should try to minimise the

sickness and bring the industries into operation. That is why, I said this expertise is required. If something is not upto the mark, the one who has got the capability, he should be able to make these things and revive them as early as possible, instead of delaying it. The delay is always there. That is why I am saying the financial institutions and the banks should also take sufficient interest in these things. This is there in other countries. They take sufficient interest.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: If he thinks that if the Industry Minister resigns his problems will be solved, then I have no objection. You tell me.

SHRI B.B.RAMAIAH; No, no. I said it would be at any level. It is not only pertaining to the Industry Minister. The policy should be that at every level there should be a monitoring. They should help in such a manner that the industry concerned should not suffer. It should not fall sick.

Regarding the system of industrial organisation, I would say that we should have large scale and small scale industries. We all appreciate that. If you do not have this, the cost of production will go up. Take for example steel Industry. You cannot put up a small industry for steel. It should be a large scale industry. Take another example, fertilizers. If you set up an Ammonia plant in the small scale sector, it would be very expensive. The cost of production will be more and the finished product will be expensive. We should identify the small scale industries and encourage them to develop. The steel industry not only produces nails, nuts, bolts but also so many other things, but they are produced on a small scale. So we should provide raw material to these industries at a cheaper price so that these small scale industries can survive and can able to thrive in this country. By doing this, it can provide goods at a reasonable price to the customers.

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

I would also like to suggest another way of improving these industries. A large scale support should be given to the small scale industries like the automobile industry or sewing machine industry. There are thousands of other parts which are being manufactured by the small scale industries. We should be able to support the technology required for the modernisation along with the growth of those industries. Otherwise, these industries may not have marketing facilities or the technology development which they require. They will require these things from the large scale industries. That is why I am saying there should be a coordination between these two industries. If there is a coordination then only they can survive and can also reduce the sickness, to a substantial extent. So whatever maximum we can do we should do. These are the two items which require more facilities- say for example excise. If any industry which has become idle, will put the Government or the country to a loss. It may also create unemployment problem. Even if a small product is produced by an industry, first you charge excise duty, then sales tax and lastly the Income Tax. But in these matters, Government should take a greater interest, in the larger interests of the country. Industrial production is of great help. What we need is employment potential, as also market availability, reasonable price structure and the growth of the industry. Along with these, a uniform system of organization should be developed by the Finance, Industry and Labour Ministries wherever they are required, to the extent possible.

There are some more points, but I do not like to go very deeply into them. Now about the policies of the Government. We have discussed it today, and also a few days back- viz. the paper industry is suffering. We knew well that we were going to face shortage of the raw material required here. Maybe the departments of Agriculture, Forests, and

other departments have to see that we achieve the desired growth.

The same is the position in the plastic industry. We know our projected requirements. Still we are unable to plant to the extent required. Unless we do it, the small scale industries will suffer. Capital worth thousands of crores, invested by banks, is unable to produce anything. It is locked up because of shortage of raw materials. Probably, various things have to be done.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: What about power shortage?

SHRI B.B.RAMAIHAH: There is power shortage also, which I should mention. One more point is about generators which are not manufactured of the level required in our country. So, such generators should liberally be allowed to be imported at less or rate of duty. You should allow the production to an extent greater than the existing capacity of the industry. You should reduce the rate of duty, so that more power can be generated, and the industries can produce more goods, and sickness reduced to the maximum extent possible.

There is one unit to which I would like to refer. That unit is near our area in East Godavari, viz. National Tobacco, which has been closed down. Thousands of people have become unemployed. I hope the Minister will take some interest and do something.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: National Tobacco is not under our Ministry ; it is with the Minister of Commerce.

SHRI B.B.RAMAIHAH; Whichever Ministry is concerned I would like Government to take steps: it may be the Ministry of Commerce or Industry or Finance, I only wanted to mention some of the things happening so that you can take steps to meet the requirements of the people.

**SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon):** Sir I am glad to have this opportunity of participating in this important debate on sickness in industry.

The number of big units which were sick in December 1984 was 491; in December 1985 the number was 637 and in June 1986, it was 689. This means that the incidence of sickness has been increasing over the last 3 or 4 years.

*(Interruptions)*

The number of medium units which were sick in June 1986 was 1213 and such units in the small scale sector were 1,28,687. If we consider this in terms of bank credit, i.e. the amount of capital locked up in these different types of industries, we find that the total amount of bank advances outstanding against sick units increased from Rs. 3638 crores in 1984 to Rs. 4665 crores in June 1986. So, from that point of view also, i.e. of bank credit, sickness has been on the increase.

As regards small scale industries, the number of units sick were 1,28,687 in June 1986, out of a total of 1,30,606. So, whichever sector you look at - small-scale, medium or large sector - the number of units sick has been increasing over 3 or 4 years.

Last time when there was a discussion on this subject, the Minister-in-charge said that in respect of the number of small-scale units with borrowed accounts in the bank, the percentage of sick units of this kind remained more or less the same. It is not quite correct. The percentage of small scale industries which were sick, of this variety, was 6.3 in 1984; and in 1986 it was 7.3. So, there also, the percentage has been increasing. This is a matter for serious consideration because in India 70 per cent of population depends on agriculture, and the burden on land has been increasing over the

years because of the increasing population. Because of increased unemployment, we have to find outlets for millions of men and women in the industrial field. There is no limit to the development of industry. It can be increased infinitely whereas on the land there are definite limitations, on the number of people we can employ for agriculture. Therefore, it is the only way we can provide means of livelihood to the millions of people in our country. But unfortunately, as industrialisation has gone on in this country during the last three to four years, for instance, the rate of growth has been 8.3 per cent. It is not unsatisfactory, but it could have been much higher if we had paid more attention to the incipient sickness of industries in different fields. The Government has been aware of this fact, of this ailment, and the Reserve Bank has also been considering this subject. They had an inquiry committee some years ago, and it reported that the factors which are responsible for sickness were first, they said, wrong management practices. They said 51 per cent of the sickness was due to this factor. That is, the major factor was wrong management. Secondly marketing problems; third was locational problems, fourthly faulty products and fifth was the lack of capital. May I say that all these can be summarised into one head, that is, bad management, may I say, management which believes in cheating the shareholders and the public?

I have in my own district the instance of a textile mills, and Dr. Datta Samant knows about it. The textile mill which was taken over by the management, from the earlier management when the total debt of the company was Rs. 80 lakhs. The new management was very shrewd. They increased the expenditure more than it was proper, and the increased debt was so much that the unit became sick. It remains sick and I have been pressing upon the Government to inquire into the viability of the mill and take it over, if necessary. The Government of Maharash-

[Sh. Y.S. Mahajan]

tra has passed a resolution saying that they are prepared to nationalise the mill. They had enquired into the assets, to see if it was viable. Why is it that it is not being taken over? Why is permission not being given to the Maharashtra Government to nationalise the mill. Two thousand five hundred workers have been rendered jobless, and for three years they have been suffering from unemployment. It is a serious problem which is likely to create a law and order problem in my district of Jalgaon, which I represent. I hope the hon. Minister of Industries will look into this matter and see that this mill is taken over. After all, the Maharashtra Government is prepared to take the responsibility for it and why should the Central Government come in the way?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Textile mills are not under the Industries Department.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He means, industrial units.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Dr. Datta Samant knows very well about it.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): This is an important issue which has to be discussed. If it is not possible for you the other Minister should also be here, to answer us.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): The Textile Minister should also be here.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Har-

bour): Since the Minister is concerned with sick industries, and also because the financial institutions are involved, the Finance Minister should also be here. We cannot have the discussion of this nature without the Finance Minister.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I am not quarrelling with Mr. Amal Datta. Just only for information, I am informing.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You have a collective responsibility in the Cabinet. You should reply

*(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This discussion is about sickness in industrial units.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: I am talking about sickness in industrial units, not necessarily of industries which may be under the Industries Department. I know that the hon. Minister for Industries is very enthusiastic and willing to help sick units or industries in general.

I will give you another instance where the Finance Ministry has come in the way. There is one most sophisticated industry in the whole of Asia. It is located in my constituency. It is suffering from low capacity utilisation and losses because it is not able to get raw materials. Some hon. Members from the other side has pointed out this factor also. As the raw materials are available only from outside, I have been pressing the Government to see that enough imports are allowed. Sir, it is quite clear from the record that if we allow imports of raw materials, then it is cheaper than allowing the finished products. Even then, every time we ask, they give six months or one year's supplies and the factory works at twenty per cent capacity and suffer losses. I think Sir all the Ministries

concerned will have to take a very sympathetic view of all these sick units and see that they are revived. In case an industry is viable, but sick, then there should be a rehabilitation package according to the latest law. If it is not viable, my suggestion is that the industry should be liquidated immediately so that the new management takes the whole capital complex at a low price and is able to run it in a profitable manner and the workers also get the jobs. If the industry is sick, it remains sick for years and by the time something happens to it, the workers are ruined completely and they have to run to different places or to suffer permanently from unemployment. If the liquidation proceedings are expedited or quickened, then the whole capital could be written off. In Economics, the proverb is 'bygones are bygones'. There is no use in keeping the whole capital structure intact on paper.

I would like to make an other point. Our small scale industry, medium and large industries have grown up on the strength of public capital. Our industrialists have very little stake in the industries which they run. There were a number of studies which have pointed out that big industries have a stake whether it is 1 1/2 per cent, 2 per cent or 3 per cent in the industry in which they run. That is, they run the industry with the capital collected from the people or mostly from the Government. Take the case of small scale industries, for which you have all sympathy. You will find they are all mostly small scale capitalists. The man who invest one lakh, borrows Rs. nine lakhs or fifteen lakhs from the Government institutions, spends it improperly, makes the industry sick and then goes to another industry. This is what is happening. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to consider how far sickness is due to the fact that industrialists have very little stake in the industries they run, whether it is small scale or medium or large scale.

Then Sir, finally I would like to say that

the Government has been seriously considering different steps to deal with this problem. We have a Reconstruction Corporation. We have passed a Bill last year - Industries Special Provision Act, under which Boards are to be established, which will study the matter and prepare rehabilitation packages. They took one and a half years to establish the Central Board. Everybody knows from experience that Government's ways are so dilatory that the workers are thrown out of employment, the capitalist makes money and nothing happens. People shout, but nothing happens. So, my point is that the Government give up the dilatory method, be quick about it either in liquidating the firm or revamping it, let the monitoring system be as efficient as possible to deal with this problem. Otherwise, it would continue.

Sir, there is one misunderstanding. The Minister in charge, who spoke last time, made a very surprising statement that sickness follows industrialisation. Sickness need not necessarily be a concomitant of industrialisation. Sickness is the result of our inefficiency, our lack of productivity, our bad planning and to say that all these factors increase with industrialisation is a wrong proposition. We should disabuse our mind of such wrong ideas. If the Government also does it, I am sure it will be rendering a great service.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Today's papers carried the news that 1,47,740 industries are sick in this country, according to the Government. The last year's figure was 1,19,000. When this Government came to power in 1985 the figure was 93,000. So at this speed, who can compete with you? Why is this happening? Is there any thought given to these things?

I do remember that along with Mr. Indrajit Gupta, we went to meet the hon. Prime Minister in 1985 when the Supreme Court was passing the judgment on article 311 and

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

in that judgement there was an observation that the workers are taking this country to ransom. Therefore, there should be power with the authorities to dismiss the people without hearing. All the Central Trade Unions went in a delegation to meet the Prime Minister. He told us that no worker in this country is working. That was the answer given by him. He said that Tata is working, the companies are working but the workers are not working. Today I just put this question across the tables. What is the real reason of sickness of industries in this country? The management experts who have studied this problem, have said that the total contribution of the workers in making industries sick is 2 per cent whereas because of the management it is 56 per cent and the rest is because of the governmental policy. There are statements made by people who have studied this problem. It is said that rank dishonesty, inefficiency and negligence are the major causes of widespread industrial sickness prevailing in the country at present. This is said by Mr. N. Waghul, Chairman and Managing Director of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. These are not the words of any trade union leader. There is another observation that industrial sickness is happening because of family feuds. I am not going into details. The position has been analysed and it is seen that a total sum of Rs. 4665 crores of the Government has been blocked. A sum of Rs. 3000 and odd crores is spent by a few industrial houses of this country. Though the number of small scale industries may be more in terms of sickness, money locked there is not much. The reality is that big houses, whom we call industrialists in this country, have taken the money from the Reserve Bank and swindled it in their own way. Look at Modinagar. How many people are now without employment? About 30,000 textile workers are thrown in the streets there and nothing is taking place. Whereas Modi is running a luxury hotel. He is selling the

property on a straight deal. He is making money out of the money which he took from the Reserve Bank and purchased this property sometime ago. In the same way in Dalmia Nagar, for the last six years, 30,000 workers are on the streets. There are reports that workers and their families are on the verge of starvation and there is nothing for them to exist on. But till now, nothing has happened. Dalmia Nagar remains closed. So, like that, throughout the country how many big industrial houses are indulged in these things and are making the industry sick and why does the Government not step in to overcome the situation? Has the Government been earnest in any manner in this regard? The previous speaker has pointed out that after passing the law, only now some agency has been appointed for the purpose of making a study. Out of these 1,40,000 units, what they have taken up for case study is 350 units. There too they have no records available with them how to make them viable...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The small-scale industries will not come under BFIR.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: This is a study made by the BFIR. What they have said is that only a few cases are referred to them and that they are not having sufficient records with them to make any effective recommendations....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: More than 100 cases were referred and they were examined.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Out of 1,40,000?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: No, out of 689.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: And nothing has come out so far. What I am submitting is that there is nothing effectively done in these things to overcome the situation. Looking at the overall position, my submission is that the Government should change the policy. Now, how to change the policy? You look at how they generate their money. This is public money, people's money, taxpayers' money which they take on loan and they trade with that. They invest the money for other purposes, make the unit sick and then run away. Therefore, there should be a law to take over the industry immediately. That is my submission....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: My submission to you, Sir, is that ours is a democratic country. This is not China or Russia. In China, if a unit incurs loss for three years, they close that unit. But we cannot do that.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, that is a wrong impression.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): It is the democratic right of the workers to be unemployed and to starve. But that right does not exist in those countries. Right to be unemployed and to starve is a democratic right.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: What I am saying is that we have got all freedoms here.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, democracy and this thing have no correlation. The hon. Minister is mistaken. This is the money of the public. It is our money, not the industrialists' money. It is the people's money which they take from the banks.... *(Interruptions)*. There is no provision in your law to make it a condition that when they take the money and if they are not running the industry, you will take it over... *(Interruptions)*. You have never thought in those

terms, that is the problem. You think that it is their own money, it is their own capital, it is their own property. Once I had the occasion when the former Finance Minister called the trade union leaders of this country for a discussion. One of the veteran trade union leaders had asked the Government to have an assessment of how many industrialists have invested their own money in an industry. It is the public money which they are investing. That public money should be publicly accounted for to the Government. If they are not doing that, you have to take over their factories....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: On this point I entirely agree with the hon. Member. There is no difference of opinion between me and him.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Good. Then what is to be done is they should have an effective law to take over the factory, see that it is run and the workers are given the job, and the things are utilised for this country.

Sir, you have to congratulate the workers in this country. In these conditions also they have made industrial production eleven per cent in excess. The sickness is only because of two per cent. Those who are administering the country were telling that the workers are a scapegoat and because of them the country is not progressing. Really there is no one to see the real contribution of the workers. Even in the difficult circumstances, getting a wage less than is necessary for living, and living below the poverty line, those people have worked for this country. They have never had a respect for them. They have respect for the industrialists who are swindling the country's money. They have always supported them. And now they say that they have no means to take over these units. Therefore, if they are earnest to

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overcome this position, the only method is to seek a stringent rod and send these people to the jail if they are violating the law and swindling the money of the public. Take over the factory, run it. I say what I have been told by the experts on this subject. They say, employees' ownership is the remedy for this in India. It is not said by any trade union leader, it is said by the management experts. They say, in America 11 million works were generated by the cooperative societies.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: If you want to manage any industry, I will certainly hand it over to you.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You have to, Sir. In America — it is not a Communist country — the workers' cooperative society in the year 1987 has generated 11000 million jobs. You can experiment it. So, with the wrong notion you are approaching saying that it is somebody else's property and you have no right to enter it and nothing is happening. And this is a Government which is not working. Therefore, it is happening like that. So, Sir, it is only because of your wrong policies that is happening and also because of wrong understanding of the problem and if you are strong enough to take measures for that, then this sickness will not happen. That is what I want to say.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Mr. Thomas, we want the cooperation of the management. Unless we have their cooperation, we cannot do anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Please be brief.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, we want more time for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minis-

ter wants to reply today.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The Minister can reply tomorrow, Sir, not today. *(Interruptions)*. Yes, Sir, he will reply tomorrow, not today.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, they want to finish the debate today. Tomorrow you will reply.

Now, Kumari Mamata Banerjee may speak.

*[Translation]*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for holding a discussion on a very important matter like this. We, the Members of Parliament come from different parts of the country. All of us irrespective of our party affiliations are seized of this matter. As a matter of fact the Government launched a number of programmes with a view to reviving the sick industries and modernising them. The Prevention of Sick Industries Act was passed earlier. Then the Board for Industrial Reconstruction (B.F.I.R.) was set up in 1985. B.F.I.R. has started functioning since May, 1987 as a result of follow up action.

It is a matter of great concern for all of us that the number of sick industries is fast increasing in the country. This is not my report. The hon. Minister has himself admitted this thing in reply to a question on 16.11.87 in the Rajya Sabha that the number of sick industries in the country in 1983 was 18,110.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't mention, Madam, about Rajya Sabha or anything. You generally say it because you cannot quote the proceedings of Rajya Sabha.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I don't mind her quoting, but you should have allowed Thampyan Thomas to quote.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Okay. If you are afraid, I will not quote. Okay.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am only drawing the attention of the Chair.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Since all of us are concerned about this issue, I quoted these figures in the House. If you don't want I shall not quote. I wanted to say that there is no difference between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Some time back a study about the sick industries was conducted in our country. The study revealed that there are about one lakh sick industries in the country in which the Government has invested about Rs. 20,000 crores. There are no two opinions that Maharashtra tops the list of States having sick industries and West Bengal occupies second place in this regard. But this is a very important issue. I heard Shri Amal Datta very attentively. He did not say much about reviving the sick industries or providing special package to them. It was more of a political speech. I do not want to talk political things here. But while opposing him, I must say that....

(Interruptions)

[English]

Don't disturb me. I have not disturbed you. You are a talkative man. You keep quiet. (Interruptions). Now please allow me to speak.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: How does she talk like that? \*\*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I raise an objection, Sir. It should be expunged. What he is talking should be expunged.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever they say will not go on record. Both of you are accusing each other. It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't waste your time.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Where am I wasting my time? They are disturbing me. I want protection from you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am protecting you. But you address the Chair.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I would request you to pay a little attention towards Bengal Potteries about which I am going to say a few words. The Government pays Rs. 6 crores towards wages. If the

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\* Not recorded.

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

Government can release Rs. 12 crores, the Bengal Potteries can be revived. Bengal Potteries is the biggest issue in my State. Shri Amal Datta said something about the Prime Minister, but we do not know whether is correct or not.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You cannot understand what I said.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I know, what you have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let her speak. Why are you interrupting?

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Shri Amal Datta said that the Prime Minister asked Shri Birla to open an industry in Amethi and that is why Bengal Potteries reached such a state of affairs. We do not know whether he said it or not but it is true that Kolay Biscuit Company has been closed. Having closed Kolay Biscuit Company\*\*.... Even a big Biscuit company was established.....

*(Interruptions).....*

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What is this she is talking?

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, what is she talking?

*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL VYAS: Whatever Shri Amal Datta has said while speaking under Rule 193 about the Prime Minister should be expunged....

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you telling like that? Why are you doing unnecessary thing? Don't bring it here. Don't bring personal thing here.

SHRI ANIL BASU: It should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't bring all these things.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA: We have to suffer from this kind of speech. Whatever she said should be expunged.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: No. It should not be expunged.

[Translation]

Sir, I want that Bengal Potteries should be revived. According to the study recently conducted neither the workers nor the management are responsible for it. According to a survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India only 2% workers and 52% mismanagement is responsible for making the industry sick.

I wanted to say something about Bengal Potteries but these people interrupted. The

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\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\* Not recorded.

Bengal Potteries, Shri Durga Cotton Mills, now denotified, Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation in Haldia, ABL and Steel & Allied Products Ltd. and certain other industries are there in Bengal. There are certain financial institutions also which are not properly functioning. I would like to suggest that the Chairmen of financial institutions, who are not working well, should be asked to improve. Entrepreneurs, who want to set up projects there, are not being given permission. Board for Industrial Reconstruction should therefore be strengthened. The sick industries in Bengal can be revived in case some special package is granted for the purpose.

Sir, thousands workers in Bengal are on roads. West Bengal Government has set up only a board and they say.....

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Central Government is responsible to open all these industries.

[Translation]

I want to speak about that, we people...

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

You say something about your State. I know that I am speaking. I know what I have to speak

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Oxygen is needed for the State. If an elected Government does not work, you can

take up the matter here.

*(Interruptions)*

**\*\*What is our State Government doing? The companies nationalised by the Centre, State Government have.....\*\*** Just one month back LMI in Hoogly\*\* Kolay & Biscuit Company....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. Madam, you cannot make reflection on the State Government.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Of course, it is related to my State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is Assembly there. Let the Member speak there. Why are you saying? The State Government representatives there, represent their State. Don't reflect on the State Government.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: What is your judgement?\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't make reflection on the State Government, generally I am telling you. Even Maharashtra, even Andhra Pradesh, even Madhya Pradesh, do not reflect on this. I am telling.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am saying something about State Government policy.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: No State Government can sell the sectors which have been nationalised, to the private entrepreneurs in this way. I, therefore, want to say

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

that the industries which have been taken over by the State Government.. LMI, Kolay Biscuit.... have been...Shri Durga Cotton Mills.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: That is why, I would like to raise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will examine and expunge whatever allegation is made against the Chief Minister. I would not allow it. If it is allegation, I would not allow it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is not an allegation. I am saying something about Government policy.

[Translation]

The Govt. should look into the problems of sick industries, not only in West Bengal but in all the States. The management is not punished in spite of the fact that they indulge in corruption. The workers have to suffer a lot when the industries are closed. The Government should look into it. They should be given rehabilitation allowance after the industries are closed down and they should be absorbed as and when a new industry is set up by the Government, the Government is not interested in the policy of taking over, but it should certainly think of modernising these sick industries. If you do not modernise them in the beginning then.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Wind up. You have taken 15 minutes.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: You have disturbed me for 10 minutes. I am sorry to say this. You did not allow me to speak.

*(Interruptions)* It is for record I want to quote. I am very much clear. Not like you.

[Translation]

All of us have patiently listened to Shri Amal Datta. It is really a matter of shame that he has not mentioned anything either about West Bengal or about the rehabilitation of workers there. That is why, I have been forced to say something on the subject. Instructions should be issued to West Bengal Government to accept the formula followed in Gujarat. Besides the State Government should also be instructed to follow the present industrial policy of the Central Government. This would enable in reviving all the sick industries.

When Shri N.D. Tiwari, was the Minister of Industry, he had said in a Consultative Committee meeting that a meeting with West Bengal MPs would be convened to discuss the measures for reviving the sick industries in the State. But, the meeting was never convened. I, therefore, request you to call such a meeting at the earliest.

Now, I want to say a few words about Bengal Potteries, the Government should pay special attention to it. If there is further delay in the matter the Bengal Potteries will close down. 12 crores should therefore be sanctioned for Bengal Potteries so that the workers are benefited.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity. This Government should not only find out the reasons for the closure of units but also avoid inordinate delays and it should find out the reasons as quickly as possible.

Sir, most of the units have been closed for years together. I want to mention specially about one unit. In Madras North, there is an industrial area called Ambattur. There is one unit called the India Forge. This Company has been closed for more than 3 years. Nearly, 20 workers died of starvation so far...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Where? Is it in Coimbatore?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It is in Ambattur. The Company's name is India Forge. For the past three-and-a-half years, it remains closed. Nearly 20 workers have so far died of starvation. I wrote to the hon. Minister Shri Arunachalam. He was kind enough to reply me twice that appropriate action would be taken. But the unit is not yet open. The Management is hiding behind the loopholes of law. Not only that. It is said that the management is indirectly continuing the production elsewhere. I wrote to Late Shri Anjaiah, the present Labour Minister Shri Sangma and also to the Government of Tamilnadu but no action is coming forth yet. I request the Government to intervene more effectively. If such a big Government is not able to bring down the management, who else can do it? Workers are waiting so patiently for years together. It is high time that the Unit is opened immediately. At least let the starving workers who are alive, be saved by the immediate and good gesture of the Government.

As far as the Government Units are concerned, wage agreements are forced upon them. If the Government wants to stick to 10 per cent, ceiling, the workers are compelled to accept it. The Public Sector Managements say that it is the decision of the Cabinet that only 10 per cent increase in the agreement is made possible; you must accept it. Due to this measure, workers are frustrated very much. Even if they accept it,

they accept with much partial satisfaction and with much agony only. Approval is not coming from the Government even then. In Madras, there is another Company called the Richardson & Cruddas which has signed a memorandum of understanding two years ago. Only, there is 10 per cent increase. Even after the workers agreed for a cut in 1.75 per cent, it is still pending. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to intervene and see that the memorandum of understanding sees the light of the day.

19 hrs.

Regarding Stationery Depots, I would like to say a few words. We are talking about the Government units and industrial units. The Stationery Depots are to be closed from 31st December. Nearly, 1000 employees are working in such depots in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. These Depots are supplying stationery to the Central Government Departments. Now, it seems that the Central Government proposes to close all these depots and the departments themselves are asked to purchase the stationery. I do not see any good reason in this measure. By this measure, nearly 1000 employees will be affected. Even if they get job opportunities, they will be absorbed throughout India wherever job opportunities arise. This will definitely put them to great hardship and trouble and they will be affected very badly. Instead of opening new units, the Government is closing the existing depots and other units. Those people who are working in the stationery depots are now left in the lurch by the decision of the Government. Today is 8th December. Still 23 days are more. I request both the Ministers to use their good offices with the concerned Minister not to close the depots and thereby save the thousand workers who are now very much worried about their future and establishment. I request the hon. Minister of Industry to intervene effectively and redress

their grievances.

19.01 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 9, 1987/Agrahayana 18, 1909 (Saka).*

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