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Tuesday, August 18, 1987

Sravana 27, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eighth Session—Second Part
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 61 to 70)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 18, 1987/Sravana 27,
1909 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Setting up of Industries in Bihar

*309. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government policy to set up at least one industry in each district has

been fully implemented; and

(b) if so, how many industries have been set up with Central assistance in Bihar till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The policy of the Government of India is to extend maximum assistance for the industrialisation of no industry districts. The Government of India also assists the State Governments in the development of infrastructure in identified growth centres in such districts. So far, the Government of India has approved setting up of growth centres in 41 districts in the country. It may, however, be added that the industrialisation of specific district/areas is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned.

(b) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The following number of letters of Intent (LOIs/Industrial Licences (ILs), SIA De-licenced Registrations and DGTD Registrations were issued during the last three years to the centrally identified backward areas including No Industry Districts in the State to Bihar:

	LOIs	ILs	SIA De-licenced Registrations	DGTD Registrations
	1	2	3	4
1985	7(1)	3(2)	5(1)	15(7)

	1	2	3	4
1986	3(1)	3(2)	23(3)	3(2)
1987 (upto June)	3(1)	-(-)	14(-)	2(-)

Figures in Brackets are for No. Industry Districts

DR. C.P. THAKUR: When India became independent, the per capita income of Bihar was the fourth among the States. Now their per capita income is the lowest. Every day, you read about the rural unrest and urban unrest in Bihar. This is mainly due to unemployment and poverty.

The reply given by the hon. Minister was that it is the primary responsibility of the State Government. I think there should be a limit beyond which the Central Government should also think about the industrialisation of Bihar. We heard that there is going to be a Cement Factory in Jamshedpur which will be set up in collaboration with Tatas. That did not come up. A Petro-chemical factory to be set up in Barauni has also not come up. In Patna district, not even a single big industry has come up since last year.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten the people of Bihar on this topic.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: For the information of the hon. Member, as regards the investment in the Central Public Sector Enterprises, upto 1984, Bihar stood first in the country. Now it stands third in the country.

As far as the new industries are concerned, the entrepreneurs have to come forward for establishment of the industries. We are liberally issuing licenses to the backward areas.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: All these big indus-

tries - Rohtas Group of Industries, Ashok Paper Mills and many other industries - are lying sick.

So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he is taking any step to revitalise these industries so that there will be some generation of employment opportunity in Bihar?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as Rohtas Industries is concerned, it is lying closed for the past 2-3 years. Its work force is about 10,000. We have referred it to the BIFR. They are going into its details.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to change the present criteria of no industry districts and to declare a block as industrially backward?

If not, what is the fate of these districts for which new proposals have come from various States?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, a Special Commission has been appointed by the Government. Mr. Baijal, Secretary, Planning Commission, is its Chairman. They have submitted a Report in respect of the industries in the backward areas. It is in the final stage of consideration of Government.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon.

Minister in connection with the plateau areas of Bihar which are mainly inhabited by the Adivasis and where there are sufficient mineral deposits and also several mines. Is it the policy of the Government of India to encourage the development of the backward areas particularly the hilly Adivasi dominated districts from where lakhs of people migrate to other areas every year and to set up at least one industry in every such district? Will Central Government take initiative and also assist the Bihar Government in this regard?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. Bihar is a very backward area. The entrepreneurs are not coming forward now to set up industries there. You can see the figures regarding the Central subsidy. (Interruptions) Bihar is the second biggest State in the country. (Interruptions) Kindly hear me. This is the second biggest State in the country. Even then, the 'backward subsidy' which they are drawing, is very less when compared even to small States. The State Government should take interest. Then only things will improve. We will certainly help.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: With regard to this policy, our hon. Prime Minister has made an announcement, i.e. as early as in March 1986 with regard to having one Centrally-sponsored industry in a district, not an industry with the assistance of the State Government, but with the assistance of the Centre - a big industry costing more than Rs. 50 crores has to be started initially in every district.

I want to know from the hon. Minister: the industry has to be put up only according to the raw materials available in the district. My constituency is in an agriculture-based district. No industry is there. Only one private industry, i.e. one sugar mill is there. Except

that, no industry by the State Government or by the Central Government is there. I request the hon. Minister to tell me whether he will notify the Periyar district in Tamil Nadu for setting up an agriculture-based industry - a Centrally-sponsored industry to come up in the district.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Tamil Nadu is one of the industrially progressive States. Already, in 1985-86 we have given them Rs. 10.69 crores as Central subsidy. Tamil Nadu is one of the industrially highly developed States in the country.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir: My question is with regard to my constituency. What is it that the Minister is answering? He is not answering my question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy of our Government is to remove disparities and encourage development of the country. Under this policy, industries should be established in the backward areas on a priority basis. But unfortunately not a single industry has been set up in Northern Bihar which is a flood-affected region. The hon. Minister should get the surveys conducted in this regard. I want to urge that arrangements should industrially be made for setting up industries in North Bihar so that the unemployment problem in that area can be solved.

[English]

Employment to Oustees of National Aluminium Company Etc. in Orissa

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

(a) the policy of Government with regard to providing employment to dispos-

essed families following acquiring of their lands for various projects;

(b) the steps taken by the National Aluminium Company, Bharat Aluminium Company and South-Eastern Coalfields in this regard in Orissa so far;

(c) the total land acquired by these Public Limited Companies in Orissa; and

(d) the details of steps taken by these companies in providing employment to the members of the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) According to present policy of the Government, the Project authorities are required to examine the list of awardee families eligible for rehabilitation assistance to be received from the Rehabilitation Cell which are to be set up by each Land Acquisition Unit, with reference to their educational attainments and also arrange for imparting to them suitable education and training to equip them to be considered for employment in the project, subject to availability of vacancies. Any understanding, formal or informal, in regard to offer of employment to one member of every dispossessed family in the project has been withdrawn from February 1986 because of the urgent

need for the PSUs to operate at commercially viable levels and the generate adequate internal resources. However, with a view to encourage the dispossessed families taking to useful avocations like poultry farming, animal husbandry etc. the project authorities will assist the concerned State Governments in organising and financing such activities, and the basic responsibility of initiating such schemes will be that of the State Government.

(b) Subject to availability of vacancies and suitability of nominee, the National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) offers employment to one nominee of each displaced family or family substantially affected due to land acquisition. Some of the displaced persons are also being trained by NALCO to make them eligible for semi-skilled or skilled jobs. However, with a view to encouraging the dispossessed families taking to useful avocation like poultry, farming, animal husbandry etc. the project authorities assist the State Government in such schemes.

Bharat Aluminium Company has plans to provide employment to suitable persons of dispossessed families in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government when the construction work of the Gandhamardan Bauxite Project at Paikmal is resumed after receipt of final environmental clearance from the Government and also the stoppage of local agitation. Due to local agitation, the construction work is at standstill since December, 1985.

The South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd. are following the guidelines issued by the Government with regard to providing employment and rehabilitation of persons in the coal companies whose land is acquired for coal project. According to this guideline all Group 'C' and Group 'D' jobs in the coal projects are to be filled up to the extent possible by recruitment by selection through Local Employment Exchange from the families of those whose lands are acquired for the purpose. Some Technical Training Scheme have also been evolved in which the land losers are being preferred for inducting in the training schemes.

(c) As in June, 1987, National Aluminium Company has acquired a total land of 9235.2 acres in Orissa for its project. Bharat Aluminium Company as in January '86, has acquired 480.24 acres of land in 16 villages.

Information regarding the land acquired by the South-Eastern Coalfields in Orissa is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Covered in answer to part (b) above.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: It has been found that the policy of providing a job to each dispossessed person has not been followed in NALCO and Coal India Authority on the plea that so many unskilled and semi-skilled jobs are not available. The hon. Minister has replied that this policy was withdrawn in February 1986. I want to ventilate the feelings of the displaced persons categorically, and besides this I want to know from the hon. Minister, what the total number of displaced persons is and specially because he has given three categories. How are they rehabilitated? I want to know that. He has mentioned that according to the policy they are absorbed in the project and are given training to make them suitable for some skilled and unskilled jobs. Thirdly he said that they are helped by the Rehabilitation Cell to adopt some useful avocations. I want the break up of these three categories and also how many are there who have not been covered under any of these categories? Those who have taken to recourse to useful vocations are they treated on par with those people who are rehabilitated through the anti-poverty programmes?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: According to the old policy one member for every dispossessed family be given a job. But from 1983 it is not being strictly followed. Unfortunately the Department of mines is not with me. Eastern Coalfields, and Coal India are also not with me. I cannot give the factual figures about all displaced persons.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: The question whether these displaced persons will be treated on par with those rehabilitated under the anti-poverty programmes, has not

been answered. What is the use of giving the land? The benefits should go to them. At least the hon. Minister could have answered that.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Her question is a right question. They have to be rehabilitated by the State Governments. The Central Government is giving the funds to the State Governments and it is the duty of the State Governments to spend this amount on this.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: My second supplementary is.....

MR. SPEAKER: What was the first?

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: I wanted to clarify my first question.

MR. SPEAKER: Then this is supplementary to supplementary.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: He did not clarify. Even now, I am not satisfied. That is the problem.

It has been the experience that surplus staff and workers in NALCO, and Coal India and in other concerns are being transferred to new jobs depriving the displaced alternate employment. Will the Minister give an assurance that no such transfer of workers will take place from old mines to new mines?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I will certainly pass on this information to Mr. Vasant Sathe and Mr. Fotedar. I will help her in this.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: From Labour Ministry this question was transferred to this Ministry. Then why? did the Hon. Minister agree to accept this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He will help you, he

says

DR. DATTA SAMANT: The hon. Minister has given a reply, which is good on paper, that 9235 acres of land were acquired. But it is not only in Bihar but all over the country they are doing this industrialisation.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: This question is about Orissa.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This is a policy question on the acquisition of land. While acquiring the land was any specific survey done by any department and now many people were unemployed? And what are the needs of their jobs? While giving all the economic assistance and loans to big houses, is there any compulsion on them by the Government to guarantee employment potential? The difficulty is that you are giving crores of rupees and the new automatic machinery is coming. It hardly employs 100 or 200 highly skilled workers. Usually the local people are not getting jobs anywhere. That is not only the difficulty of the hon. Member who is agitated over this, but this is the difficulty everywhere. I want to ask a very categorical question from the hon. Minister. While giving loans to big houses, and also permission to acquire lands, is the Government going to make all these surveys? While giving loans, will the Government compel the big houses to employ so many people whether skilled or unskilled?

MR. SPEAKER: Even without work?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: While acquiring land this is the condition precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: Condition can only be according to the work.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: So many crores are given to big houses.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: This is great injustice. The lands belonging to the poor cultivators have been acquired for setting up industries but nowhere has any one of them been given employment although the pre-condition was that employment will be provided to them.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: This problem I am also facing in my district. The Atomic Energy people have started constructing a heavy water plant in my district. Since they acquired the land, there is a principle of moral obligation on the Government to at least provide job to one person in one family. We are pressing for it...

(*Interruptions*)^{**}

MR. SPEAKER: Anything said in the floor of the House without my permission is not allowed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: If we start speaking without permission, you get angry but the hon. Ministers go on saying whatever they like without your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me. If something is recorded, then tell me. If something is recorded without my permission, let me know about it.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: What difference it makes if it does not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: You are also speaking Shri Tulsiramji. Now Tulsi Vandana (prayer) starts.

[English]

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: As far as the policy of the Government is concerned, the public sector units are bound to provide educational facilities and also training facilities to the displaced persons. That is what is mentioned here also. As far as Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant is concerned, such facilities are not provided in spite of the avowed policy of the Government of India. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another important aspect, namely, that alternative avenues of employment have also not got to be provided to displaced persons by way of poultry farming and things like that. Even that aspect of it is not taken care of by the public sector unit in Vishakhapatnam.

So, if this is the policy of the Government, can the Minister say that this policy is being uniformly followed everywhere in every respect? If not, what is the action he is proposing to take?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, when I was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, the land for the Vizag Steel Plant was acquired. Then Mr. Sriram Murty was in my Cabinet. At that time we had instructed that five thousand jobs will be provided in Vizag Steel Plant. I have told them that if there are no vacancies, they must provide jobs somewhere else. I have issued instructions in this regard.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has stated that the local Employment Exchange is to be consulted and the names are to be sponsored by them before the recruitments are made. So, I would like to know from the Minister how many recruitments have been made, and whether before recruiting them, the local Employment Exchange had been consulted. He has also said in his statement that they are helping the displaced persons

under different schemes. He has said that funds have been allotted to the Orissa Government. I would like to know how much amount has so far been allotted to the Orissa Government and how much amount has been spent and whether the names have been sponsored by the local Employment Exchange.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, unfortunately this project is not under my Ministry, it is with Shri Vasant Sathe....(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned this fact in his statement. So, I am entitled to know about it. How can he evade the answer by saying that it relates to the other Minister? It is there in his answer. So, he must reply to it. He cannot evade the answer....(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you quarrelling like this?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, if the hon. Member is very particular about it, I will collect the information and will place it on the Table.

SHRI RAMSINGH YADAV: Sir, there is a provision in the Constitution of India that the Right to Life is a Fundamental Right, and right to livelihood comes within the definition of Right to Life. Now the Supreme Court has given a pronouncement that the Constitutional provision 'Right to Life' includes the right to livelihood. When you are depriving a person of his agricultural holding, from his right to livelihood, are you not duty bound under the Constitutional provisions that you have to give employment to that person?....(Interruptions). I would like to know that after the judgement of the Supreme Court, what is the approach of the

hon. Minister towards the judgement which has been given by the Supreme Court saying that the Right to Life cannot be denied to a person and the right to livelihood also comes in that category.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that it is the moral responsibility of the Government, and we will rehabilitate the remaining people also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, according to him, right to die is a Fundamental Right.

MR. SPEAKER: Is that so? You don't allow him. You apprehend him if one tries to do that.

Petitions Pending In Supreme Court

*311. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK^T:**
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of petitions are pending in the Supreme Court since long;

(b) if so, the actual number of such petitions; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken for their early disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per information furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court, out of 37467 Regular hearing matters pending as on 1.7.1987, 66 were over 15 years old and 2422 were 10-15 years old.

(c) Steps taken for early disposal of cases before Supreme Court have been given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

1. Matters involving common question of law are grouped together and listed in groups so that they can all be disposed of together.
2. In most of the matters printing of the appeal record is dispensed with which saves a lot of time and expenses of the litigants. In criminal appeals counsel for the appellant is required to file cyclostyled record to save time which would otherwise be taken in getting the record printed so that the matter could be heard early.
3. To save the Court's time Hon'ble the Chief Justice is taking mentioning, which takes about one hour on each day, after the court hours.
4. Supreme Court Rules have been amended empowering Hon'ble Judge in Chambers and the Registrar to dispose of certain types of matters which were previously being listed in the court. This has been done to save the Court's time.
5. Specialised benches are constituted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice and particular types of matters are assigned to such specialized benches for quick disposal.
6. Computer technology is soon going to be introduced in the Supreme Court which is expected to help, reduce the backlog of cases considerably.
7. Recently Hon'ble the Chief Justice

has directed that the counsel in each matter should file written arguments, if the arguments are to take more than five hours on each side. The oral arguments on each side are now restricted to five hours unless the Court feels that more time is to be given to the counsel in which case a maximum of ten hours are given for oral arguments by counsel of each side. The length of oral arguments by counsel of both the sides has thus been curtailed with a view to securing quick disposal of matters.

8. A Court Administrator-cum-Registrar General, who is a senior judicial Officer has been appointed very recently so that in conjunction with the present two Registrars there can be a re-organisation of the working of the Registry and improving its techniques and efficiency.
9. The judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 18 to 26 (including the Chief Justice) w.e.f. 10.5.1986 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

According to the reply of the hon. Minister 66 cases are pending for the last more than 15 years and 2422 cases are pending for the last 10 to 15 years. The remaining 34097 cases are pending for the last less than 10 years. He has given details of the cases including election petition. I want to know the number of election petitions pending in the Supreme Court; the time since when these petitions have been pending and the reasons for not disposing of these petitions at an early date.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: In 1987 matters relating to election petitions pending in

the Supreme Court are 20 and the total number of matters relating to election pending in the Supreme Court are 71.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

May I know from the hon. Minister - is it a fact that the number of posts of judges in the Supreme Court have been lying vacant since long and consequently the important constitutional cases are not being adjudicated and the Constitutional Bench is not being constituted? If so, what steps does the Government propose to take to expedite the process of appointment of Supreme Court Judges?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: The appointment of the Supreme Court Judges is engaging serious attention of the Government. We are hopeful that the appointment position will be all right very soon. Regarding delay, I do not share the views of the hon. Member. The Vacancies arose out of the recently retired two judges and one Chief Justice. We had appointed two judges in the last month after the new Chief Justice took over.

This is a matter where serious consideration has to be given about the quality of the judges to be appointed and a little time is consumed. It is always in the national interest.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Justice delay is justice denied. There are nearly 34,000 matters pending, as admitted by the hon. Minister. May I know from the hon. Minister - how many vacancies of the judges are there in the Supreme Court? Is he going to fill up these vacancies immediately. In the statement made by the hon. Minister in the other House he stated that it took him three years to fill up eight vacancies starting from 25.6.1984 to 1.5.1987. How many years is he going to take to fill up the remaining vacancies? Has the Government any proposal to start a Bench in South India i.e. in Hyderabad.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: So far as Bench is concerned it is not relevant to the question here.

So far as vacancies are concerned, I have submitted that upto 1986 the strength of the Supreme Court was since 18 and the filing work and the institution of cases in the Supreme Court has risen manifold. This House was pleased to approve 8 more judges. The Chief Justice of India can take any number of judges up to eight. Regular strength upto 1986 was 18. More or less that strength was completed.

Now recently some judges have retired. I have already submitted, we are in consultation with the Chief Justice. I am very hopeful that these appointments will be made not in years, not even in months, but in days.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: What about the Bench?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: It is not a part of the question. But I have already replied in this House—that the question of giving Bench in South or in any part rests exclusively with the Chief Justice of India and the Supreme Court has not favoured any such Bench so far.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Bombay High Court has celebrated 125th year completion of the High Court. At that time all the judges criticised the attitude of the Government regarding appointment of judges. Has the Minister seen this? What is the reaction?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I am very happy to know that hon. Member has gone into it. There is absolutely no truth in it. Bombay High Court has maximum strength of judges functioning there. *(Interruptions)* Let me explain it to you. You are a well informal person. He has spoken about the subordinate judiciary. So far as Bombay High Court is concerned, the appointment

has always been maximum and hardly any vacancy is there and we have not any proposal pending with us from Bombay. All the judges who are recommended are in position in Bombay and no time has been taken there. I have read the report very carefully. Justice Chandulkar spoke and the justice Desai spoke. There were two different speeches made. One was about the pending subordinate judges' appointment in Bombay and Maharashtra. That is not my subject. You can discuss it in your Assembly there. But I have already taken cognisance of this matter. I am going to request the State Government to appoint even the subordinate judges as quickly as possible because that is also related to the administration of justice. So far as All India position is concerned, you will be very happy to know that in spite of the delays in the appointment of judges in the States, we have now brought down the number of vacancies to about 34 or 35. This number of vacancies of 34 or 35 is out of 450 positions or so. Now, the appointment position is improving very steadily with the cooperation of the States coming forward.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Could the hon. Minister lay on the Table of the House the names of those constitutional cases that have not had a single hearing for more than 14 years?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: There is no such question here. I don't think that this question is at all relevant for which I should give information. If the hon. Member wants, I can get the information from the Supreme Court's lists.

DR. V. VENKATESH: Sir, the hon. Minister has narrated about the appointment of judges and the cases pending in the Supreme Court and all that. Now the cases are pending and there is a good number of cases pending throughout the country. I would like to know whether the Government

is going to have Special Courts hereafter to dispose of these pending cases. There are so many instances. Even when the Election Petition once filed by the time it takes the decision, the next election would come. Sir, the cases regarding the crimes committed on the Scheduled Castes in the country are increasing like anything and the petitions are pending like anything. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going in for appointment of Special Courts in the country or not.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I would inform the hon. Member about the various aspects of this question. I think the hon. Member is coming from Andhra Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is from Karnataka. The hon Minister is mixing up. He is from Kolar District. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, he belongs to Karnataka. I have solved this problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Law Minister, mixing is disallowed in this House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I am sorry, Sir. He comes from the State where gold is found. So, he is a very useful Member. So, Sir, I would submit that so far as Karnataka is concerned, initially there was problem and the judges have been appointed and whatever remaining vacancies, about 4 or 5 of them, are there they have been appointed and some problems which were there have been sorted out. So far as the Special Courts are concerned it is with the State Government, they have the power and jurisdiction, in consultation with the High Courts, to appoint subordinate judiciary. For Special

Courts we have only requested the State Governments to establish to look into the cases of economic offenders and cases concerning Essential Commodities Act. So, whenever, the State Governments have been requested, they have appointed them and we reimburse some of the expenditure involved in it. So, it is not within any competence to appoint Special Courts in the States.

Setting up of Cement Plants in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

*312. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan is a 'no industry district' where small, medium or big industries have not been set up so far;

(b) whether good quality of lime stone deposits are available in abundance in this district;

(c) whether several mini cement plant based on this lime stone can be up in this district and employment can be provided to thousands of people; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan has been declared as a No Industry District and at present there is no medium or large scale industry in this district. A letter of intent to a private party for setting up of steel pipes and

tubes project in jaisalmer district was issued in November, 1986. However, 950 small scale industries in this district have been registered permanently upto July, 1987.

(b) and (c). According to the State Government, the total reserve of limestone to the extent of 9,000 million tonnes (estimated) with an average 51 to 54% Cao content, subject to further confirmation by detailed drilling, are available in this district. Unless the prospecting of limestone is completed and gradation of such limestone is determined, it is difficult to indicate precisely the potential for setting up of major cement plants in this area.

(d) It is Government's policy to set up mini cement plants based on vertical shaft kiln technology. However, the State Government has to certify that a mini cement plant will be located in an area where the deposits of limestone cannot sustain a large cement plant. If Entrepreneurs set up a mini cement plant in Jaisalmer district, they would be eligible for the incentives and facilities available to the industrial undertakings in category 'A' backward districts. The State Government is also encouraging setting up of mini cement plants in the State by providing fiscal incentive by way of exemption from sales tax.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jaisalmer is a No-Industry District and limestone deposits of 90,000 lakh tonnes with an average of 51 to 54 per cent of coal content are available here. A huge cement plant can be installed in this area after getting necessary surveys conducted. My question was regarding mini cement plants which can be set up here quite conveniently. What efforts have been made by the Central and the State Governments in this regard? Several cement factory owners

want to instal mini cement plants there but as it is a desert area, they want some subsidy for providing transport and other facilities. The establishment of such units will help in providing employment in these desert areas where famine is an annual feature. What is the Government's decision in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, according to the information given by the State Government of Rajasthan, due to lack of infrastructure and remoteness from the market, no large or medium scale industry could come up in the area. One letter of intent has been issued to a party in November, 1986 for putting up of steel pipes and tubes project in this particular district. Apart from that, 950 small scale industries have been registered permanently up to July, 1987.

As far as establishment of mini cement plant is concerned, if any entrepreneurs are coming, we will encourage those entrepreneurs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact that you encourage entrepreneurs willing to set up mini cement plants in the desert areas is alright, but what are the facilities proposed to be provided to them? Will you provide them facilities like transport subsidies in these desert areas as you are providing in the difficult areas because here also railways and other means of communications are not available. If people with such proposals do not approach the Government, then why is not the public sector encouraged in this direction and why does not the Mineral Development Corporation under the State Government undertake this work? Why mini cement plants are not installed for the development of this area?

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: We are giving a lot of incentives to the mini cement plants.

No. 1, mini cement plants have been totally exempted from Price and Distribution Controls.

No. 2, mini cement plants are free to sell their entire production in the open market without any price and distribution controls.

No. 3, the mini cement plants enjoyed excise rebate to the extent of Rs. 35 per tonnes of cement from 30.5.79 to 31.3.84. The rebate was withdrawn with effect from 1.4.84. At present, new cement units including mini cement plants commencing production on or after 1.4.86 are entitled to a rebate in excise duty at the rate of Rs. 50 per tonne provided their production in the relevant financial year is not less than 30% of the licensed capacity.

With these incentives given if anybody is coming, we are prepared to extend all help from our side. There were three applications filed for establishment of three units in the area. But from the environment angle, those have been rejected. At present, there is no application pending with us.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan Canal has become the life line of Rajasthan. 1 lakh tonnes of cement is required for this project every year. In Jaisalmer, lime-stone, gypsum and lignite are all available and if the cement corporation instals a cement plant here, it will ensure supply of a superior quality of cement for the canal and theft of cement will also be checked. Do the Cement Corporation of India propose to set up a cement plant at

Jaisalmer?

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As on to-day, in Rajasthan, there are 9 large scale units with.....

SHRI VISHNU MODI: That is not the question I have asked. You just come out whether you will consider cement plant for Jaisalmer. Don't give fictitious figures about the entire Rajasthan State.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): As the hon. Member has mentioned in his supplementary, there are lot of lignite deposits there. We are surveying it on the basis of that lignite, We are considering to set up a plant there with foreign collaboration.

SHRI VISHNU MODI: I am asking whether the Government of India will set up a cement plant.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I will ask the Cement Corporation of India to go and survey.

SHRI VISHNU MODI: I am just asking a specific question whether the Government of India are considering to put up a cement plant.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I will ask the Cement Corporation of India people to go and survey.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: CCI has already conducted a survey in this particular district. At a point of time, the matter was not proceeded further because of other constraints.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Industry

has stated just now that there are 9 large scale industries in Rajasthan. I want to inform the hon. Minister through you that out of them, the most important cement plant is located at Sawai Madhopur but its condition is miserable. You are also not providing any assistance to enable them to increase their production. It is a huge project in which nearly 10,000 people are employed. Will the hon. Minister take necessary steps to improve the working of this plant and provide financial assistance also so that this unit can be saved from becoming sick and 1 lakh bags of cement required for the Rajasthan Canal can be supplied from here?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The cement plant at Sawai Madhopur is in private sector. It is not Government sector. We will see how to revive this unit.

Gas/Diesel Power Plant at Bangalore

*315. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which Union Government gave clearance to the proposal of Karnataka Electricity Board for setting up a 120 MW gas/diesel power plant at Bangalore;

(b) when the clearance was conveyed to the Karnataka Electricity Board;

(c) whether any time frame for implementation of the project has been laid down; and

(d) if so, whether the progress is according to schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA

ROHATGI): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Approval, 'in principle', to the setting up of a 120 MW gas turbine plant at Bangalore was conveyed to the Karnataka Electricity Board on 2nd February, 1987 on the following conditions:-

- (i) The capital cost of the generating sets would be borne by the Karnataka Electricity Board. The plant would be operated at base-load and not for peaking purposes only;
- (ii) An economic cost of power would be charged from the consumers and no subsidy would be provided in this regard;
- (iii) In the event of the plant being imported after due clearance of the Government of India, international competitive bidding procedure would be followed, based on free foreign exchange;
- (iv) The Karnataka Electricity Board will obtain necessary clearance from environmental angle.

The project is to be implemented by the Karnataka Electricity Board. The commissioning schedule could be determined after orders for main plant and equipment have been placed.

DR. V. VENKATESH: The hon. Minister said in her statement:

"Approval, 'in principle', to the setting up of a 120 MW gas turbine plant at Bangalore was conveyed to the Karnataka Electricity Board on 2nd February, 1987".

This was unfortunately pending for about two years. I do not know why the Minister has put forth all problems and they have sanctioned it only last February. Karnataka State is facing today about 70-80% electricity cut. Once upon a time, because Karnataka has a very good atmosphere and has verhy good conditions, they have started public undertakings. Much of the electricity is consumed by the public undertakings. This is the reason why the entire Karnataka State is now suffering withoiut electricity. Not even a single Centrally-sponsored power station is there in Karnataka.

Therefore, I want to know whether the Government is going to establish or to finance the setting up of a Centrally-sponsored power station to combat this difficulty in Karnataka. I want to know categorically.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: It is true that Karnataka has shortage of power and it is facing lot of difficulties also. But there has not been much delay, in fact. The only thing is that certain criteria have to laid down before accepting in principle the setting up of this gas turbine plant. As far as the criteria are concerned, four of them were found to be acceptable by this State Government. Therefore, this approval, in principle, was given on 2nd February, 1987. One of the conditions is that the cost would be borne by the State Electricity Board; the second condition being that it must be an economic unit and no subsidy would be required in that; the third condition being that if there had to be any import, that would be done on international competitive bidding procedure and the fourth being that they would be in a position to get environmental clearance. All these have been found well. Now, we find that they want to pay the amount not in one instalment as a whole, but as deferred payment. This is something which has been stipulated there in the approval as one of the criteria. But, we felt that it may not be very easy for the State Government to pay that in one lumpsum and

therefore the Department of Power, after feeling their difficulty, felt that it should be on deferred payment basis. We are taking up have taken up this matter with the Finance Ministry, realising the gravity of the situation and it will help the State Government.

DR. V. VENKATESH: Sir, she has not given a categorical answer to my question. I am directly asking the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to set up a Centrally-sponsored Power Station in Karnataka. So far, there is not even such a single power station in Karnataka even after 40 years of Independence. This is the feeling of the people of Karnataka. But, she has not answered that point. So, I would like to have a categorical answer.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: I answered so because the first question of the hon. Member referred to the main question and therefore I took it that I should answer the main question. But since he wants details about the Centrally-sponsored Power Projects, I would like to say that the following power projects with a total capacity of 1097.51 MW are currently under execution in Karnataka: First is the Raichur Stage - II - Unit III and IV - which would be expected to be commssioned in 1990. There is no Central Power Project there. There are other schemes also. I think the trials have been completed.

(Interruptions)

DR. V. VENKATESH: Sir, I am coming from Kolar district. I have been telling that Kolar is the mother place of drought, if at all there is any drought situation in this country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mother place for what?

MR. V. VENKATESH: For drought and famine, My district is the mother place for drought.....(*Interruptions*) All the means and methods have been exhausted.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: We have never been able to diagnose the disease. Now we have come to know the source; we shall be able to tackle it.

[*English*]

DR. V. VENKATESH: The Government of Karnataka has recommended Kolar, Bidar, Gulbarga and Bellary districts for setting up of a Gas-turbine Centre. But so far the Government of India has not cleared this proposal. I do not know why there is discrimination, particularly against these drought-affected districts. Are you going to clear it immediately or do you want to give alternative energy supply to the farmers of my State and particularly to the Kolar district. We are drawing water through the Borewells. Without pumpsets, we cannot survive. Even drinking water, we find it difficult to get. So, I would like to know whether the Government of India is coming forward to supply immediately the emergency electricity required to my district, Bidar and Bellary districts which are chronically most-drought-affected areas. I would like to have details in this regard.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: The following schemes from Karnataka are under examination in the CEA: A thermal power plant- 2x 210 MW - near Mangalore. I think of the hon. Member is interested in that. So, I am telling about Mangalore project. The feasibility report was received by the CEA. But the site has to be changed because the location was not correct. Another location has to be found out. Therefore, it is under examination. Second is: the Brindavan Hydrel Scheme. The Government is very keen that you should go ahead with

the various schemes and therefore, the various stages are under examination. This project is also under examination. Then, there is the Katta-Palna Diversion scheme also. This is an inter-State aspect along with Goa and this is also under examination. Also, there is the Alamatti Dam Power House. This is also receiving our consideration. I think, when it is worked out, it will be a better project and there will be better prospects for that area. Regarding drought measures, as has been suggested by the hon. Member, we have issued instructions regarding drought that the State Government should give highest priority to supply agricultural pumpsets. The States have been advised to reconnect pumpsets which may have been disconnected due to non-payment of dues. These are the general instructions, so that at the time of grim drought situation these things will alleviate the miseries of the people. Then, sanctioning connections for new pumpsets is being expedited. I have also issued an appeal to all consumers to effect economy in consumption of power so that it can be diverted to the agricultural sector. The States have also been advised to postpone planned maintenance shutdowns of thermal stations in August this year. The hydel reservirs are to be used for optimum utilisation. I would also like to say for the information of the hon. Member that the Sharavati water level is about ten metres below what it was last year. Therefore, there is a situation of gravity and in order to meet that, we are trying to rush to their help.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: The question pertains to the 120 megawatts gas turbine to be installed in Bangalore City. It has taken three years for the Government of India just to give clearance for this scheme. The Government of Karnataka has been running from pillar to post to get the clearance. I am glad that your Ministry was the first to give the clearance. It is still held up in the Ministry of Environment. The Petroleum

Ministry took one year to give the clearance. Now, the whole thing is in the Finance Ministry. There may be many Ministries, but the Government is one unit. When are you going to give the clearance? The Government of Karnataka has approached you for import of equipment required for the plant. When are you going to give the clearance? Please tell us the date by which it will be done. Please do not say that it is not your business, it is the business of the Finance Ministry. Government is one unit and it is Government's business. Please tell us when you are going to give the clearance and when it is going to be started.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): As the hon. Members know, this question has been pending with the Government of India for about two or three years. Actually the main question was, for gas turbine, you needed fuel LSHS, basically and the Petroleum Ministry was not able to assure the supply of LSHS. After discussing with the Chief Minister of Karnataka, I myself took up this question and, as the hon. Member knows, I took up the matter with my colleague, the Petroleum Minister. We sorted the question out because of the urgency of power needed in Karnataka, and ultimately two proposals, one of 120 megawatts, and another, four units of 20 megawatts, that Dr. Venkatesh was referring to just now, were cleared by our Ministry in February. Now the question that has arisen is this. The money is to be raised by the Karnataka Government. It is their unit; their plant. The question is whether they should do it in one lumpsum. The Government of

India has agreed to give free foreign exchange for the money that is to be raised. The Karnataka Government is saying that they cannot raise this money in one go and that they should be allowed to have it on deferred payment. I am supporting the Karnataka Government's proposal. We have taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry. They have their own problem. We are discussing with them and I am hopeful of solving it very soon. (*Interruptions*) I have hurried it up. Now it is with the Department of Economic Affairs. I cannot commit for the Department of Economic Affairs about the time. But we will do it; we will ensure that it is resolved very soon.

Advisory Committee on Functioning of Public Enterprises

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

(a) whether Government have recently constituted an Advisory Committee to advise the Industry Ministry on matters concerning the development and efficient functioning of central Public Sector Enterprises; and

(b) if so the details regarding its composition and functions?

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

(b) The details regarding the composition and functions of the Advisory Group are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Composition and the functions of the Industry Minister's Advisory Group on Public Enterprises constituted vide Ministry of Industry, BPE No. 16(9)/87-GM dated 5.6.1987 are as follows:

I. Composition of the Industry Minister's Advisory Group

CHAIRMAN

Minister of State for Public Enterprises.

MEMBERS

1. Prof. J. Philip, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.
2. Shri R. Balakrishnan, President, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi.
3. Shri Suresh Krishna, President, Confederation of Engineering Industry, New Delhi.
4. Shri R.V.K.M. Suryarau, President, Coromandal Fertilizer Ltd., 1-2-10, Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad-500003.
5. Dr. N.C.B. Nath, Chairman, Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery, New Delhi.
6. Shri S.S. Nadkarni, Chairman, IDBI, Bombay.
7. Shri D. N. Ghosh, Chairman, State Bank of India, Bombay.
8. Col. S.P. Wahi, Chairman, ONGC, Dehradun.
9. Shri B.S. Samat, Chairman, BHEL, New Delhi.
10. Dr. V. Kurien, Chairman, National Dairy Development Board, New Delhi.
11. Shri M.S. Ahluwalia, Additional Secretary to Prime Minister.
12. Shri V.K. Dar, Secretary, Department of Public Enterprises.
13. Shri Badal Roy, Secretary, Ministry of Labour.
14. Shri Suresh Kumar, Additional Secetary, Department of Public Enterprises (Member-Secretary).

II. Functions of the Industry Minister's Advisory Group

The main functions of the Advisory Group would be to advise the Industry Minister on all matters concerning the development and alround efficient functioning of Central Public sector enterprises. The Group is also to consider various aspects of operation of public enterprises and make suitable recommendations, from time to time, for consideration of the Industry Minister.

SHRI H.B. PATIL: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Advisory Group has so far held its meeting and made any suitable recommendations. If so, what are the details?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The Chairman of the Advisory Committee was Mr. K.K. Tewary, the Minister of State who resigned recently. Actually he started it. Now I have to reconstitute this Committee.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The one day strike by 21 lakh public sector workers was postponed as an assurance was given by the Government of holding negotiations. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to start wage negotiations with the representatives of the Trade Unions. If so, by when?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: It is the question of the Labour Minister. The Labour Minister is discussing with the representatives of the trade unions.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: There are some hilly states like Jammu and Kashmir which have not got adequate share so far as public enterprises are concerned. Will the Hon. Minister consider at least to have Members from these hilly states on the Board that is being set up?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We have no objection Sir. I entirely agree with what Mr. Soz says. Many Members have suggested it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue regarding the wages of the employees of the Public Sector Undertaking has been pending for a long time. This matter is being postponed all the time. The officers have received *ad-hoc* payments of revised scales. Payment of huge amounts to them is causing heart-burning among the workers. This sort of partiality will create a crisis in the Public Sector Undertakings. I want to know from the hon. Minister that by when a decision will be taken by the Cabinet Committee set up for this very purpose in this regard so that negotiations about the wages to the workers may start?

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: As I mentioned,

negotiations are going on and the Labour Minister is at it.

Production of Energy in NTPC Unit at Ramagundam

*317. **SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity and anticipated production of electric power in the Ramagundam unit of the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) the actual output at present;

(c) the total expenditure for establishment of Ramagundam unit of the National Thermal Power Corporation; and

(d) the total amount spent so far on this project?

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

STATEMENT

The Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project of the National Thermal Power Corporation is envisaged to have an ultimate installed capacity of 2100 MW comprising of three units of 200 MW each and three units of 500 MW each. The installed capacity of project, at present is 600 MW. During 1986-87, the power station generated 4305.5 million units at a Plant Load Factor of 81.9%.

The approved cost of the Project, along-with associated transmission lines, is Rs. 1702.18 crores. Till June, 1987, an expenditure of Rs. 1244.65 crores had been incurred on the project.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHGOPATHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have read the Minister's statement. It is unfortunate that the N.T.P.C. has already spent Rs. 1244.65 crores on its Ramagundam Unit out of a total provision of Rs. 1702.18 crores but it has been able to produce only 600 megawatts so far whereas the target of production envisaged is 2100 megawatts. How will it be possible to achieve this target when major portion of the sanctioned amount has already been utilised and only a little amount is left? I want to ask the hon. Minister as to how will the target be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The Ramagundam project came into being in 1981. The total cost was Rs. 1700 crores and this was according to the price level existing in that year. The total installed capacity would be 2100 megawatts. The first will come up in 1988 and subsequently, one unit will be established every year. This project is being set up with the collaboration of Italy and the work is going on as per schedule. 3 units of 210 megawatts each have been completed and that is how we have a capacity of 600 MW at present.

In so far as the question of cost is concerned, you can understand that costs have escalated much since 1981 and we think that we will have to spend near about Rs. 2000 crores. (Interruptions)....

If you want to ask any question, please stand up; do not interrupt in this way.....(Interruptions).....

The initial cost was Rs. 1700 crores out of which Rs. 1244 crores have been spent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Promotional Avenues in F.C.I.

*318. DR. G. VJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Food Corporation of India the promotional avenues in different categories of officers are not uniform, leading to stagnation in lower cadres; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps being taken or proposed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Promotion from one grade to another grade depends on the eligibility conditions, sanctioned strength and the number of vacancies, which vary from cadre to cadre.

(b) Recently two Committees have studied the various aspects of cadre management, promotional avenues etc. of officers and staff of FCI. The FCI have solicited the views of the employees unions etc. on these recommendations.

Power Connections for Industrial and Domestic/Agricultural use

*319. SHRIJITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of villages in the country, State-wise, having power connection both for industrial and domestic/agricultural use; and

(b) the time by which villages without power connection will be provided power and the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) A statement indicating the State-wise percentage of villages which have been electrified as on 30th June, 1987, is given below. After electrification of a village, electricity connections can be given both for industrial and domestic/agricultural purpose.

(b) The electrification of all villages in the country is expected to be achieved by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan period, subject to the availability of resources.

STATEMENT

State-wise percentage of village electrification as on 30.6.1987

S No.	States/U. Ts.	Percentage level attained
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.3
3.	Assam	71.7
4.	Bihar	57.5
5.	Goa	92.4
6.	Gujarat	97.1
7.	Haryana	100.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	96.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	90.9
10.	Karnataka	96.3
11.	Kerala	100.0

1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67.7
13.	Maharashtra	96.2
14.	Manipur	40.5
15.	Meghalaya	30.7
16.	Mizoram	96.9
17.	Nagaland	88.6
18.	Orissa	56.2
19.	Punjab	100.0
20.	Rajasthan	66.3
21.	Sikkim	63.7
22.	Tamil Nadu	100.0
23.	Tripura	46.3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	63.9
25.	West Bengal	57.9
Total (States)		71.8
Total (U.Ts)		93.6
Total (All-India)		71.8

Expansion of Postal Facilities in Rajasthan

*320 SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government for the expansion of postal facilities in the State of

Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of districts expected to be covered under the scheme; and

(c) the extent to which these facilities will provide relief to the public in villages where postal articles/letters are not delivered even after ten days?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the Annual Plan for 1987-88, 17 new post offices have been sanctioned. These post offices will be opened in Barmer, Sriganganagar and Chittorgarh districts.

(c) Daily delivery of mail is provided in all the villages of Rajasthan. However, the post offices now sanctioned will further improve postal facilities in the areas of their location.

Prices of Decontrolled Medicines

*321. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed to expand the list of medicines under price decontrol;

(b) whether it is a fact that prices of decontrolled medicines have gone up by 200 per cent to 300 per cent during the last few years; and

(c) if so, how the interest of consumer is proposed to be safeguarded by enlarging the list of price decontrolled medicines?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (c). The new Drug Price Control Order will be announced shortly.

(b) Prices of some decontrolled medi-

cines have gone up in the past.

National Power Grid

*322. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the evolution of the National Power Grid;

(b) the difficulties being encountered in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to expedite the achievement of the object?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The development of a National Power Grid is an evolutionary process through the formation of intergated Regional Grid systems. The formation of a National Grid would be facilitated by the availability of the resources required and the observance of requisite discipline by the constituent States in system operations. So far, 5136 circuit kms. of 66/132/220 KV inter-State transmission lines have been constructed. In addition, NTPC have completed 4901 ckt. kms. of 400 kV lines as part of the transmission systems associated with their projects. Regional Electricity Boards have been set up in each of the five regions of the country. Permanent Regional Load Despatch Centres have also started functioning in the Northern, Southern, Western & Eastern regions and an interim Regional Load Despatch Centre is functioning in the North-Eastern region.

Setting up of New Refinery in Andhra Pradesh

*323. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of PERTOLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to establish another refinery in Andhra Pradesh for the purpose of exploiting the gas and oil resources found in the Godavari and Krishna basins; and

(b) the steps taken to fully utilise and exploit the natural gas which has been struck in the Godavari and Krishna basins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) There is no proposal in the Seventh Plan to set up another oil refinery in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) ONGC plan to produce initially about 1.5 lakh cubic meters of gas per day in Krishna Godavari basin. This gas is proposed to be supplied to five industries starting in September, 1987.

Supply of Rice and Controlled Cloth to States

*324. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have met the demands of States regarding supply of and controlled cloth fully during 1986 and the current year so far as per their requirements;

(b) the State-wise demand and supply by Union Government;

(c) whether some States do not lift their stocks allotted to them; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). With regard to the distribution of rice under the Public Distribution System, a statement-I showing the demand, allotment and off-take for the year 1986 and 1987 (Upto June '87) is given below. Similarly statements II, III, IV, V, VI and VII indicating the statewise yearly entitlements, releases made and the actual despatches of controlled cloth during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto June 1987) are given below. The yearly entitlement of controlled cloth of the States/UTs is fixed by the office of the Textile Commissioner according to the production targets fixed for each year.

The lifting of rice by the States and Union Territories is normally according to their requirements, but in certain cases the full quota is not lifted because of various operational constraints such as transport bottlenecks, limited godown capacity, seasonal difficulties etc. In respect of controlled cloth, in some states despatches were less than the entitlements or releases made, because despatches were stopped owing to non-payment of dues to the National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Limited, which is the nodal agency for handling the controlled cloth at the national level.

STATEMENT - I

Demand, Allotment & Offtake of Rice for Public Distribution System in Respect of Various States/Union Territories During the year 1986 and 1987 (upto August)

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	Demand	Allotment 1986	Offtake	Demand	Allotment 1987	*Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2285.0	1240.0	1331.0	1570.0	675.0	496.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.1	61.5	47.9	45.0	42.5	217.6
3.	Assam	700.0	530.0	401.4	496.0	335.0	27.6
4.	Bihar	600.0	300.0	50.7	525.0	200.0	21.2
5.	Gujarat	345.0	290.0	255.1	280.0	250.0	136.8
6.	Haryana	42.0	42.0	10.0	28.0	28.0	2.6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	111.6	78.0	30.6	74.4	52.0	10.6
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	198.0	228.0	106.3	162.0	192.0	72.8
9.	Karnataka	690.0	595.0	586.2	480.0	435.0	315.6
10.	Kerala	1850.0	1650.0	1591.1	1350.0	1060.0	754.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Madhya Pradesh	375.0	300.0	190.0	225.0	200.0	98.7
12.	Maharashtra	900.0	660.0	533.0	485.0	450.0	278.6
13.	Manipur	57.0	52.5	26.8	64.0	36.5	20.0
14.	Meghalaya	110.4	102.0	99.9	106.0	70.0	53.6
15.	Mizoram	96.0	79.5	77.2	76.0	53.0	34.2
16.	Nagaland	84.0	67.0	66.1	60.5	56.0	37.3
17.	Orissa	225.0	178.0	51.3	135.0	110.0	27.0
18.	Punjab	20.70	20.1	2.4	12.0	12.0	1.5
19.	Rajasthan	24.0	24.0	10.7	11.0	16.0	6.2
20.	Sikkim	51.5	51.5	39.0	36.0	36.0	12.2
21.	Tamil Nadu	1200.0	700.0	423.0	800.0	400.0	183.5
22.	Tripura	162.5	150.5	119.1	102.0	109.0	67.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	720.0	600.0	144.6	480.0	400.0	92.5
24.	West Bengal	1800.0	1500.0	787.1	1200.0	1000.0	364.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	A & N Island	12.0	12.0	9.6	9.0	9.0	3.6
26.	Chandigarh	6.0	4.45	3.2	4.0	4.0	1.1
27.	Dadra & N. Haveli	1.65	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.2
28.	Delhi	390.0	300.0	167.7	200.0	200.0	79.8
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	54.0	54.0	42.3	36.0	36.0	25.4
30.	Lakshadweep	5.5	5.5	2.6	-	-	1.3
31.	Pondicherry	25.9	25.25	12.1	13.9	13.75	2.0

* Offtake figure are available upto June, 1987.

STATEMENT-II

State/Union Territory Wise Entitlement (85%), Releases made by Textile Commissioner's Office, Bombay and Actual Despatches in Respect of Cotton Controlled Cloth During 1985-86 (April-March) (Fig. in Bales)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Yearly (85%)* Entitlement</i>	<i>Releases Made</i>	<i>Actual Despatches</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	11050	17778	14288 1/2
2	Assam	4386	3487 1/4	2754 3/4
3.	Bihar	16048	19223	14304 1/4
4	Gujarat	6870	7410 3/4	6976 3/4
5	Haryana	2323	1692 1/4	1510
6	Himachal Pradesh	780	633	1073
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1158	1192 1/2	1086 1/2
8	Karnataka	8010	8525 1/2	6949
9	Kerala	5412	5153 1/4	5501 1/4
10	Madhya Pradesh	11998	13665 3/4	13131
11	Maharashtra	13495	17985 1/2	10869 1/4
12	Manipur	270	391 3/4	273 1/4
13	Meghalaya	280	308 3/4	241 1/4
14	Nagaland	113	127	148
15	Orissa	6389	5663 1/2	6707
16.	Punjab	2774	2739 1/2	2191 1/4
17.	Rajasthan	6631	7456 1/2	7323
18	Sikkim	49	600	600

55	Written Answers	AUGUST 18, 1987	Written Answers	56
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	10710	11461 1/4	4976
20.	Tripura	481	33 1/4	41
21.	Uttar Pradesh	24250	25937 1/2	16822 3/4
22.	West Bengal	12121	12494	12197 1/2
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	35	37 1/4	23
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	108	126 3/4	122
25.	Chandigarh	74	56 1/4	194
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25	29 1/2	21 1/2
27.	Delhi	1095	1032 1/4	1458
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	191	165 1/4	94 1/2
29.	Lakshadweep	10	17	10
30.	Mizoram	83	52	5 3/4
31.	Pondicherry	108	129 1/4	111
TOTAL:-		1,47,327	1,65,605 1/4	1,31,995 1/2

* N.B. 15% is sold by NTC retail outlets direct.

STATEMENT-III

State/Union Territory Wist Yearly Entitlement, Releases Made by Textile Commissioner's Office, Bombay & Actual Despatches During the Period April 1985 to March, 1986 in Respect of Polyester Cotton Blended Shirting

(Figin Bales)

S. No.	Name of the States/UT	Yearly Entitlement	Releases Made	Actual Despatches
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	417	50	82 1/4
2.	Assam	155	115	

57	Written Answers	SRAVANA 27, 1909 (SAKA)	Written Answers	58
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	545	687 1/4	477 1/4
4.	Gujarat	265	228 3/4	266
5.	Haryana	100	690	713
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33	30	30
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	46	146 3/4	76 1/4
8.	Karnataka	289	323	370
9.	Kerala	198	93 1/4	748
10.	Madhya Pradesh	406	406 1/4	432 1/2
11.	Maharashtra	489	62 1/2	22 1/2
12.	Manipur	11	11 1/2	5 1/4
13.	Meghalaya	10	10	4
14.	Nagaland	6	6	2 3/4
15.	Orissa	205	189 1/2	193 1/2
16.	Punjab	130	243 1/4	222 1/4
17.	Rajasthan	266	262 3/4	199
18.	Sikkim	3	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	377	386 1/4	306 3/4
20.	Tripura	16	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	864	770 1/4	517
22.	West Bengal	425	425	212 1/2
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	1 3/4	-
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	-
25.	Chandigarh	3	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
26.	D & N Haveli	1	1	1
27.	Delhi	49	49 1/4	29 1/4
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9	16	9 1/4
29.	Lakshadweep	1	2	2
30.	Mizoram	4	2 1/2	-
31.	Pondicherry	5	4 3/4	-
Total		5333	5138	4919 3/4

NB: One bale of polyester blended controlled cloth is equivalent to 2.5 bales of cotton Controlled cloth.

STATEMENT -IV

State/Union Territory Wise Yearly Entitlement (85%) Releases Made by Textile Commissioner's Office, Bombay & Actual Despatches in Respect of Cotton Controlled Cloth During 1986-87 (April (March)

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Yearly (85%)* Entitlement	Releases Made	Actual Despatches
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6587 1/4	9019 1/2	7927
2.	Assam	2614 3/4	1737 1/4	1985 1/2
3.	Bihar	9568	11961 1/4	12326 3/4
4.	Gujarat	4096 3/4	6067 1/4	3733 1/4
5.	Haryana	1384 3/4	1773 1/4	1715 1/2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	466	-	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	690 3/4	709 1/4	551
8.	Karnataka	4774 3/4	3342 3/4	4001

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	3226 3/4	2828	3693 3/4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7153 1/4	7458 3/4	8811 1/2
11.	Maharashtra	8045 1/4	6008	6467 1/2
12.	Manipur	160 3/4	221 1/4	300 1/2
13.	Meghalaya	166 3/4	216	264 1/2
14.	Nagaland	67 1/4	99 1/4	132
15.	Orissa	3809 1/4	404	992
16.	Punjab	1654	2030	1414 1/4
17.	Rajasthan	3952 3/4	4336	3774 3/4
18.	Sikkim	29 1/4	58	
19.	Tamil Nadu	6386	4336 1/2	3698 1/2
20.	Tripura	286 3/4	33 1/4	33
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14457 1/4	18754 3/4	10471 1/4
22.	West Bengal	7225 1/4	8502 3/4	11739 1/4
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	20 3/4	24	36
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	64 3/4	99 1/4	115 1/2
25.	Chandigarh	43 1/4	37 1/4	30
26.	D & N Haveli	14 3/4	14	
27.	Delhi	652 1/2	788	510 1/2
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	114	132 3/4	119 1/2
29.	Lakshadweep	6	6 3/4	7
30.	Mizoram	49 1/4	86 3/4	104

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Pondicherry	64 1/2	80 3/4	62
	Total	87,833 1/4	91,166 1/2	85,017

*NB:15% is sold by the NTC retail outlets direct.

STATEMENT -V

State/Union Territory Wise Yearly Entitlement, Releases Made by Textile Commissioner's Office, Bombay & Actual Despatches During the Period April, 1986 to March, 1987 in Respect of Polyester Cotton Blended Shirting

(Figure in Bales)

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Yearly Entitlement	Releases Made	Actual Despatches
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	903 1/2	637 1/4	409 1/4
2.	Assam	360 1/2	227 1/4	182 1/4
3.	Bihar	1310 1/2	1501 1/4	1650 1/2
4.	Gujarat	562 3/4	606	219 3/4
5.	Haryana	192 3/4	812 3/4	99 3/4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	66 3/4	104	54
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	97 1/4	193 1/4	161 1/4
8.	Karnataka	655 1/4	318	191 1/4
9.	Kerala	444	106 3/4	57 1/4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	980	772 3/4	952
11.	Maharashtra	1102	206	405 1/2
12.	Manipur	25 1/4	24 3/4	7 3/4
13.	Meghalaya	26	26	8 1/2

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Nagaland	12 3/4	13 3/4	9 1/2
15.	Orissa	524	3 1/4	-
16.	Punjab	229 1/4	1062 3/4	239
17.	Rajasthan	543 1/4	660	455 1/4
18.	Sikkim	9 1/4	9 1/4	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	875 1/4	600 3/4	368 3/4
20.	Tripura	42 3/4	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1978 3/4	1965 1/2	1940 1/4
22.	West Bengal	990	570	467 3/4
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	6 3/4	8	5
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	12	1 1/2
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5 1/4	3/4	-
27.	Delhi	6 3/4	6 3/4	-
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4
29.	Lakshadweep	4 3/4	2	2 1/2
30.	Mizoram	10	10	20 1/2
31.	Pondicherry	4	18	4
Total		12,000	10,496 1/2	7,931 3/4

NB: One bale of polyester blended cloth is equal to 2.5 bales of cotton cloth.

STATEMENT - VI

*State/Union Territory Wise Yearly Entitlement, Releases Made and Actual Despatches
During the Quarter April-June, 1987 in Respect of Cotton Controlled Cloth*

(Figure in Bales)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Yearly (85%) Entitlement</i>	<i>Releases Made</i>	<i>Actual Despatches</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	792	160 3/4	-
	NCCF, Guahati	792	-	-
2.	Bihar	9266	-	-
3.	Gujarat	7609	1616 3/4	-
4.	Haryana	5340	1310	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1436	-	-
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2475	1143 1/2	-
7.	Karnataka	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	8508	-	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	11897	2112 1/2	858
10.	Maharashtra	3933	-	-
11.	Manipur	51	18 3/4	-
12.	Meghalaya	530	73 1/4	-
13.	Nagaland	273	76 3/4	-
14.	Punjab	6408	1875 1/4	220
15.	Rajasthan	10180	2570 3/4	
16.	Sikkim	112	36	
17.	West Bengal	751	220 3/4	

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Andaman & Nicobar	68	8 3/4	-
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	204	73 1/4	-
20.	Chandigarh	190	50	-
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45	9 1/4	-
22.	Delhi	2868	866	-
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	362	107 1/4	-
24.	Lakshadweep	22	6 3/4	-
25.	Mizoram	158	40 3/4	-
26.	Pondicherry	81	18 3/4	-
Total		74,351	12,395 3/4	1078*

*NB: Full information from the States has not yet been received.

STATEMENT -VII

State/Union Territory Wise Yearly Entitlement, Releases Made and Actual Despatches During the Quarter April-June, 1987 in Respect of Polyester Cotton Blended Shirting

(Figure in Bales)

S No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Yearly Entitlement	Releases Made	Actual Despatches
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	128	-	-
	NCCF, Guahati	128	-	-
2.	Bihar	1510	-	-
3.	Gujarat	1240	-	-
4.	Haryana	870	-	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	236	33 1/4	-

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	403	63 1/4	-
7.	Kerala	1388	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1937	-	-
9.	Maharashtra	639	-	-
10.	Manipur	10	-	-
11.	Meghalaya	86	-	-
12.	Nagaland	44	-	-
13.	Punjab	1042	-	-
14.	Rajasthan	1660	-	-
15.	Sikkim	22	-	-
16.	West Bengal	121	-	-
17.	Andaman & Nicobar	12	1 3/4	-
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	-	-
19.	Chandigarh	2	-	-
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	-	-
21.	Delhi	28	-	-
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	67	-	-
23.	Lakshadweep	4	1 1/4	-
24.	Mizoram	28	-	-
25.	Pondicherry	15	2	-
	Total	11,667	101 1/2	-

NB: One bale of Polyester Cloth is equal to 2.5 bales of cotton cloth.

Commissioning of Automatic Telephone Exchange in Leh

*325. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 229 on 11.3.1986 regarding commissioning of automatic telephone exchange in Leh and state:

(a) whether with the starting of power generation from the Stakna Hydel Project the main power supply for telephone exchange is now available in Leh;

(b) whether the automatic telephone exchange will be commissioned during the current year; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The exchange can be commissioned within six months of availability of power supply. The installation team can be sent to Leh from Srinagar, when the Srinagar-Leh road opens to traffic.

Committee on Wage Structure of Public Sector Employees

*327. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Pay Committee set up to consider wage structure of the Public Sector employees has completed its work;

(b) whether a decision based on the report of the Secretaries' Committee has been taken by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which the decision of Government is to be announced and implemented?

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

(b) No Secretaries Committee has to give any report in this matter.

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

Price of Vegetable Oil

*328. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of major brands of vegetable oil has been raised by the manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been done after prior consultation with Government; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Consequent upon the increase in prices of imported oil from Rs. 11,500 per MT to 15,000 per MT from 1st August, 1987, the prices of various brands of Vanaspati have been increased by around Rs. 1.50 per kg.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. At present, there is no formal or informal control on the prices of vanaspati. The matter is under further consideration.

Replacement of Petrol by Gas

*329. SHRI LALTESHWAR PRASAD
SHAHI:

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item Captioned "Gas may replace Petrol" appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 27.7.87;

(b) whether any research has been done to convert the vehicles to be run on compressed natural gas instead of liquid fuels; and

(c) if so, full facts thereof and to what extent the use of compressed natural gas in the vehicles will be better than the liquid fuels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) ONGC have converted two gasoline and one diesel run vehicles for use of natural gas by importing kits from Italy and Netherlands. The use of gas would be better from environmental point of view compared to conventional liquid fuels. This could also help to conserve foreign exchange.

Setting up Fruit Processing Unit in West Bengal

3322. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jalans-Parle tie-up pro-

pose to set up fruit processing unit in West Bengal as reported in the Economic Times of 18 June, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to Messrs. Edward Keventers Pvt. Limited, in which Shri Mahendra Kumar Jalan is one of the Directors. A letter of intent for manufacture of 3.24 crore litres of fruit juice per annum at their existing industrial undertaking located at Fateabad, Tehsil Barasat, District 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal, has been issued to Messrs. Edward Keventers Pvt. Limited, who propose to have a franchise of Parle Agro Private Limited, a sister concern of Parle Group of industries.

Transport Subsidy to States

3323. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the transport subsidy is given to States; and

(b) how much transport subsidy has been given to various States during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The salient features of the Transport Subsidy Scheme are given in Chapter 6 of the Booklet "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas" (updated upto October 20, 1986), copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The Transport Subsidy Scheme, as applicable to North Eastern

Region, has subsequently been liberalised. The subsidy is now also available on the movement of raw materials transported from one State to another within the North Eastern Region. With effect from 1.3.1987, transport subsidy @ 75% is also available for air-lifting of electronic components/products from Calcutta upto the Airport nearest to the location of the industrial unit and thereafter

@ 90% on the movement of goods transported by rail/road upto the location of the industrial unit and vice-versa in North-Eastern Region.

(b) The reimbursement of Transport Subsidy during the last three years is of the order of Rs. 9.67 crores (approx.). The Statewise break-up is as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs rounded off)

Sl. No.	State	Year			Total
		1984-85	85-86	86-87	
1.	Assam	245.65	161.57	60.65	467.87
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4.87	24.83	199.56	229.26
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	11.83	-	11.83
4.	Manupur	0.84	-	1.25	2.09
5.	Tripura	-	2.70	10.89	13.59
6.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	28.02	41.59	81.55	151.16
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2.85	4.25	7.10
8.	U.P.	-	-	17.98	17.98
9.	Sikkim	-	14.38	18.73	33.11
10.	Meghalaya	19.12	13.26	1.11	33.49
Total		298.50	273.01	395.97	967.48

[Translation]

Import of Medicines

3324. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total average value of medicines consumed every year in the country;

(b) whether the demand of all these medicines is met indigenously or also by imports; and

(c) if imports are made, the percentage

thereof and the measures taken so far by Government to minimise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) To the extent information is available, the estimated production of formulation during 1985-86 was to the tune of Rupees 1945 crores.

(b) and (c). The imports of various bulk drugs and intermediates is regulated under the provisions of Import and Export Policy. The imports are allowed only in those cases where indigenous production is not adequate and cost effective domestic production have not been established or there is only single producer and same is not able to meet the demand. Import Policy is reviewed from time to time to incorporate suitable changes. While the need to produce indigenously as many bulk drugs and intermediates is obvious, it is to be accepted that no country can be self-sufficient in all drugs and intermediates. Imports are necessary to supplement domestic production.

[English]

Import of Pesticides and their Formulations

3325. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of technical grades of pesticides and their formulations for which imports are allowed under Open General Licence and various other provisions of the current Import Policy;

(b) whether it is a fact that various formulators of pesticides are importing such technical pesticides for which there is glut with the indigenous technical pesticides

manufacturers; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Some of the Pesticides that are allowed to be imported under Open General Licence are listed in Serial No. 172 of Appendix 6, List 8, Part I of the Import & Export Policy, 1985-88 (Volume I), copies of which are available in Parliament Library. Import of their formulations and other pesticides is allowed under Serial No. 219 of Appendix 3, Part A and Serial No. 46 of Appendix 2, Part B of the aforesaid Policy, under Supplementary Licensing Procedure, after taking into account indigenous availability and other related factors.

Agreement Between India and Nepal to Harness the Waters of Brahmaputra River

3326. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made efforts for an agreement between India and Nepal on harnessing the waters of the Himalayan river Brahmaputra for generation of hydro-electric power;

(b) if so, the outcome of such efforts; and

(c) whether as a result of such an agreement between Nepal and India, there are prospects of substantial augmentation of hydro-electric power in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As the Brahmaputra does

not flow through Nepal, no agreement with Nepal is necessary for harnessing the waters of Brahmaputra river for generation of hydroelectric power.

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

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchanges in to Auto Exchange in Gujarat

3327. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of auto-telephone exchange which are functioning in Gujarat;

(b) the number of manual exchange functioning in Gujarat at present;

(c) the norms prescribed for converting the manual exchanges into auto exchange; and

(d) whether the Gujarat State have recommended to Union Government to convert certain number of manual telephone exchanges into auto exchanges, if so, the names of those exchanges and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 683

(b) 157

(c) The norms prescribed for converting manual exchanges into auto exchanges are as under:-

(i) Conversion of Manual exchanges of 400 to 800 lines capacity to MAX II (auto) exchanges.

(ii) Conversion of Manual ex-

changes with capacity greater than 800 lines as on 1.4.1985 to MAX I (auto) exchanges.

(iii) Automatisation of all District Headquarters as on 1.4.86.

(d) No recommendation of State Government has been received in this regard.

Closing of Coal mines by Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

3328. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved closure of a number of coal mines by Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd;

(b) whether there is any coal reserve in such mines;

(c) if so, the total amount of coal reserve and its quality and utility; and

(d) the effect of such closures on employment?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (d). The Government had appointed the Chari Committee to look into the working of the Eastern Coalfields Limited. The Committee identified 22 coal mines as uneconomical on account of high cost of production and extremely low output per man shift. After examination of the report of the Committee, the Government have directed Coal India Ltd./Eastern Coalfields Ltd. to finalise reconstruction and development schemes in respect of 10 mines and work out a scheme of re-deployment/rationalisation of manpower of the remaining 12 mines with a view to close them ultimately. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

have decided to close three mines out of these 12 mines for economic/technical reasons. Regarding remaining mines, it has been decided to watch the performance for a period of six months before taking a final

decision.

(b) and (c). Details of reserves of the 12 mines referred to above and the quality of their coal is as follows:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of mine</i>	<i>Reserves in m.tes.</i>	<i>Quality</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Jamuria	-	-
2.	Alkusa Gopalpur	-	-
3.	Sampur 'A' (UG)	-	-
4.	Ranipur (Dishergarh seam)	0.73	S + SC 1
5.	Barmondia	0.36	SC 1
6.	Adjoy II	2.21	B
7.	Sampur 'A' Incline including Sel Fatka	0.50	WG II
8.	Tara	0.42	D
9.	Kalipahari	0.92	C
10.	Benalee including Mithapur	8.74	B
11.	Kankartola	2.14	C
12.	Simlong	2.34	E

Use of Molasses for Alcohol Production

3329. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps in cooperation with the sugar-producing States and distillery industries etc. to use molasses for alcohol production; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and with what results?

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). The State Governments have been advised on various occasions, such as the meetings of the Central Molasses Board to gainfully utilize the available molasses for alcohol production; to cre-

ate adequate storage facilities for molasses and alcohol; to control khandsari molasses for alcohol production and to rationalise the State levies on alcohol so as to facilitate its utilization by the alcohol-based industries, within and outside their States. Alcohol production is likely to be sufficient to cover the demand for the current alcohol year (December, 1986-November, 1987) thus obviating the need for imports.

Power Plants in Saurashtra Region

3330. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal more power generation plants in Gujarat and particularly in the Saurashtra region during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; 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). Yes, Sir. The details are given below:

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Benefits during Seventh Plan (MW)</i>
Ukai Left Bank Canal Hydro Electric Scheme	5
Kadana Hydro Electric Scheme	120
Wanakbori Thermal Station Extn. Units - 4,5& 6.	630
Sikka Thermal Power Station	120
Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extn. Unit - 3.	210

Drilling at Chirala and Ongole in Andhra Pradesh

3331. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to explore natural gas and oil at the sea coast of Chirala and Ongole in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Exploration activities are continuing off

the Coast of Chirala and Ongole for the last eight years. An exploratory location in the area has been released for drilling, besides undertaking additional seismic survey of 1840 line kms. in Nizampattnam Bay.

Drilling In Mahanadi and Cauvery Basins and Bay of Bengal

3332. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the off-shore and on-shore exploration works in Mahanadi and Cauvery basins and Bay of Bengal have been started;

(b) if so, the achievements made so far;

and

(c) the names of the other places in the country where exploration of oil and natural gas have been taken up during the last year and the achievement made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Exploration work is continuing in these areas. The details of achievements so far are as under:-

<i>Basin</i>	<i>Onland</i>		<i>Offshore</i>	
	<i>No. of wells drilled</i>	<i>no. of wells in which hydrocarbon discovered</i>	<i>no. of wells drilled</i>	<i>no. of wells in which hydrocarbon discovered</i>
1. Mahanadi	2	-	10	-
2. Cauvery	32	7	21	7
3. Krishna-Godavari	26	12	33	8
4. Bongal	24	-	3	-
5. Andaman	-	-	11	1

(c) During 1986-87, exploration work has continued in the following basin/areas: Bombay, Rajasthan, Kutch-Saurashtra (Onland and offshore), Cauvery (onland-offshore), Krishna-Godavari (onland and offshore), Bengal, Bombay-offshore, Upper Assam, Assam-Arakan fold belt, Gondwana, Vindhyan, Andaman, Arunachal Pradesh, Himalaya foot hills, Ganga valley and Orissa (onshore and offshore).

A total of 120 exploratory wells have been completed of which 49 proved oil bearing.

Expenditure on Legal Aid Scheme

3333. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure incurred by Union Government on the scheme for providing legal aid to the poor in each State during the last two years; and

(b) the progress made by States in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). The financial assistance provided by the Government through the CILAS during the financial years 1985-86 and 1986-87 statewise is as follows:-

S. No.	Name of State Legal Aid Board	Financial Assistance during	
		1985-86	1986-87
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000.00	50000.00
2.	Gujarat		100000.00
3.	Haryana	24500.00	-
4.	Karnataka	50000.00	100000.00
5.	Kerala	7000.00	-
6.	Maharashtra	25000.00	-
7.	Orissa	100000.00	25000.00
8.	Rajasthan	5000.00	105000.00
9.	Tamilnadu	50000.00	50000.00
10.	Delhi	475000.00	450000.00
11.	Pondicherry		100000.00

The Legal Aid Schemes includes promotion of legal literacy, setting up of legal aid clinics, holding of Lok Adalats, setting of paralegals etc. in the States. The objective is to spread legal awareness among the poorer and weaker sections of the society and to take dispensation of justice to the door steps of the rural poor through Lok Adalats. On the whole, the progress in this regard has been satisfactory.

Unit Free Zone Centres

3334. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the concept of Unit Free Zone Centres within a secondary switching area for treating all trunk calls as local calls within

this area;

(b) if so, the basis on which these Centres have been based along with rules for charges for the trunk calls between two points in two different but neighbouring Unit Free Zones but located within a distance of 20 Kms;

(c) the details of Unit Free Zones along with their UFZC's in various secondary switching areas of Himachal Pradesh;

(d) whether the concept of UFZC and UFZs would become operational fully on the introduction of group dialling facilities within the automatic exchanges parented to the District Headquarters; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to provide group dialling facility in all the Districts of

Himachal Pradesh and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) A scheme of charging calls between exchanges based upon Unit Free Zone concept has been formulated by the Department. The scheme is yet to be implemented. One important town within every Unit Free Zone is to be designated as Unit Free Zone Centre. The trunk calls within Unit Free Zone area are not proposed to be charged as local calls. The word Unit Free Zone (UFZ) is proposed to be changed as Short Distance Charging Area (SDCA).

(b) An important town within Unit Free Zone Area is designated as Unit Free Zone

Centre. The dialled calls and trunk calls without ticketing between exchanges in the adjacent Unit Free Zones will be charged at the rate applicable to charging slab of upto 20 Kms distance.

(c) The Unit Free Zones in Himachal Pradesh and their Unit Free Zone Centres are shown in the statement below.

(d) The Group Dialling facilities are not linked with proposed Revised Charging Plan based upon Unit Free Zone concept.

(e) At present there is no general plan to provide Group Dialling facilities between all automatic exchanges in the country pertained to their District Headquarter. These plans are drawn up by respective Telecom. Circles depending upon availability of funds financial viability and technical feasibility.

STATEMENT

List of Unit Free Zones with their Unit Free Zone Centres, in Himachal Pradesh

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Unit Free Zone covering Tehsils</i>	<i>Unit Free Zone Centre</i>
1	2	3
1.	Chamba and Bhatiat	Chamba
2.	Churah	Tissa
3.	Bharmour	Bharmour
4.	Pangi	Pangi
5.	Palampur	Palampur
6.	Nurpur	Nurpur
7.	Kangra	Dharamsala
8.	Dehra Gopipur	Dera Gopipur
9.	Amb	Gagret

1	2	3
10.	Una and Bangana	Una
11.	Hamirpur and Barsar	Hamirpur
12.	Kulu	Kulu
13.	Katrain	Manali
14.	Banjar and Nirmand and Ani	Banjar
15.	Lahul	Keylong
16.	Spiti	Kaza
17.	Simla, Arki and Suni	Simla
18.	Theog and Kumarsain	Theog
19.	Nalagarh	Nalagarh
20.	Solan, Kasauli and kandaghat	Solan
21.	Rajgarh and Pachhad	Rajgarh
22.	Nahan and Renuka	Nahan
23.	Paonta and Shillai	Paonta
24.	Rampur Busbar and Nichar	Rampur Bushar
25.	Kotkhai, Jubhal and Chopal	Kotkhai
26.	Rohru	Rohru
27.	Kalpa, Sangla and Moorang	Kalpa
28.	Pooh and Hangrang	Pooh
29.	Bilaspur and Ghumarwin	Bilaspur
30.	Joginder Nagar and Sarkaghat	Joginder Nagar
31.	Mandi	Mandi
32.	Chachiot	Gohar

1	2	3
33.	Sundar Nagar	Sundar Nagar
34.	Karsog	Karsog

Setting up of an Expert Committee by Eastern Coalfields Limited on Subsidence and Allied Problems

3335. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHODHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the setting up of an expert committee by Eastern Coalfields Limited to study on subsidence and allied problems in its area;

(b) if so, the terms of reference;

(c) when the committee was set up and the names of its members;

(d) whether it has completed its term;

(e) whether report has been submitted

1) Shri S.D. Prasad,
Ex-Director General of Mines Safety,
Eastern Coalfields Limited

- Chairman

2) Shri N.C. Dash,
Ex-Coal Board and Ex. General Manager,
Eastern Coalfields Limited

- Member
Secretary

3) Shri B.M. Mukherjee,
Ex-Coal Board and
Ex. General Manager, Eastern Coalfields Ltd.,

- Member

4) Shri S. De,
Chief Mining Officer,
Government of West Bengal

- Member

The terms of reference of the Committee were :

and if so, when;

(f) what are its observations, findings and recommendations; and

(g) the action taken by ECL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (g). Eastern Coalfields Limited constituted a Committee on 3rd February, 1986 to study and examine the cases of subsidence of surface land due to mining operations underneath the collieries in Eastern Coalfields Limited as also the adjoining areas of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, affecting dwellings and habitations in and around collieries situated in West Bengal. The Committee consisted of the following:-

i) To study and examine cases of subsidence in the Raniganj Coalfield during the period from 1979 onwards till date.

ii) To examine status of Areas declared unsafe both by Director General of Mines Safety and government of West Bengal.

iii) To recommend for the arrest of such subsidence and/or to indicate steps to minimise subsidence and ill-effect of subsidence.

iv) To suggest practical measures to implement/finance the recommendations including recommendation of other agencies, if any.

The Committee submitted its report on 31st October, 1986. The Committee recommended, inter-alia, selective evacuation and resettlement of population willing to be evacuated, stabilisation of inaccessible underground workings through innovative methods, setting up of special organisation to record occurrences of subsidence and maintain subsidence plans of vulnerable areas etc.

Experimentation in new methods of stabilisation like pumping slurry through boreholes, use of crushed debris, declaring areas affected by subsidence as unsafe for habitation and prohibition of construction over those areas are already going on. The Committee's recommendations will help in intensifying these efforts.

Utilisation of HBJ Pipeline Gas

3336. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how much gas is expected to be delivered per day on completion of HBJ Pipeline Project and what will be the sale

value of the same;

(b) whether the full quantity of HBJ gas will be utilised right from beginning;

(c) if not, the estimated percentage utilisation in initial years;

(d) by what time the full utilisation of HBJ gas is expected;

(e) whether non-utilisation of gas from HBJ Pipeline will mean a net loss of Rs. 50 lakhs per day to Government; and

(f) if so, the action contemplated to avoid such an eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The HBJ Pipeline would on completion of the Projects in July '89 supply about 14 MMCMD of gas to various consumers. This gas is priced at Rs. 2250/1000 M³ (exclusive of royalties and other taxes etc.)

(b) to (d). The HBJ Pipeline would commence supply of about 1.65 MMCMD of gas this year to Bijaipur Fertilizer Plant. The supply from HBJ Line is expected to increase over the next three years to reach the figure of 14 MMCMD by 1989-1990.

(e) and (f). Some of the designated consumers are expected to be delayed. Efforts are being made to locate additional consumers so as to utilise the gas to be transported through the pipeline to the maximum possible extent. The extent of loss, if any, would depend upon the actual offtake of the existing and additional consumers being now contemplated.

Construction of Godowns In West Bengal by CWC

3337. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 7278 on 21st April, 1987 regarding construction of godowns in West Bengal by the CWC and state:

(a) whether the construction work completed:

(b) if not, the expected time by which it would be completed; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The Central Warehousing Corporation had undertaken construction of storage capacity in West Bengal in 1984 at four centres. Construction work at all the centres except at Haldia has been completed. The progress of work at Haldia is about 90%. The construction work at Haldia is expected to be completed during the current year.

(c) The delay in completion of the construction work at Haldia is mainly due to labour problem.

Production of Generating Sets by BHEL

3338. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any critical analysis of the overall performance including maintenance and operational and efficiency problems of generating sets and other products manufactured by BHEL as compared with imported ones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the existing dependency on foreign collaborations in BHEL products and the outgo in the form of royalties and other payments every year; and

(d) the number of generating sets exclusively produced and delivered by BHEL in 1986 and how many of them have been commissioned, stating their capacity utilisation and rated capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). The performance of power generating sets, whether indigenous or imported, depends besides the quality of the equipment, on a number of factors like the quality of inputs, operating skill, proper maintenance practices etc. Keeping all factors in view the Central Electricity Authority sets generation targets of various power stations. BHEL sets have exceeded the generation targets set by CEA during 1985-86, 1986-87 and the first quarter of 1987-88.

(c) BHEL has successfully assimilated technology through foreign collaborations and has developed capability to execute on a turnkey basis thermal and hydro projects and to supply a wide range of equipment in power, industry and transport sectors. However, they enter into foreign collaborations on a selective basis to meet customer preferences and market needs. The expenditure in 1985-86 on account of royalty, know-how etc. was about Rs. 10.27 crores.

(d) The number of generating sets supplied and commissioned by BHEL at the end of 1986 is as follows:-

	<i>Thermal</i>	<i>Hydro</i>
Sets supplied	167	211
Sets Commissioned	140	128

The average plant load factor of thermal sets supplied by BHEL was 53.5% in 1986-87 as against the all India average of 53.2%.

Performance of subsidiary Units of holding Companies

3339. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative performance of the subsidiary units (during the preceding year and after the formation) of the two holding companies, namely Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. and Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.;

(b) whether there are proposals for setting up of more holding companies; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) The requisite infor-

mation is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). At present there is no Government decision to set up more holding companies.

STATEMENT

I) BHARAT YANTRA NIGAM LTD. (ALLAHABAD)

The holding company was formed on 1.4.1987 alongwith 6 subsidiary units, namely Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd. (BHPV), Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. (BPCL), Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSP), Triveni Structural Ltd. (TSL), Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. (R & C) and Bridge & Roof Company (B & R). The performance of these units during the preceding year i.e. 1986-87 and after formation is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of subsidiary unit	(during the preceding year 1986-87 (prov.))		After formation
		production	profit/Loss (+)/(-)	April '87 to June 87 (3 months)
1.	BHPV	97.47	(+) 7.65	14.07
2.	BPCL	45.61	(+) 0.15	6.26
3.	B & R	53.56	(+) 0.22	9.49
4.	R & C	48.48	(-) 13.20	9.87
5.	TSL	37.91	(+) 1.85	8.14
6.	TSP	12.79	(-) 0.50	2.45

NOTE: Since one year is not complete after the formation of the holding company, production figures are given for 3 months.

- Since profit/loss of the companies are calculated after the completion of the financial year, the same has not been given for 1987-88.

**(ii) BHARAT BHARI UDYOG NIGAM LTD.
CALCUTTA)**

The holding company was registered on 17.9.1986. The process of transfer of shares of the subsidiary companies in favour of the holding company has started. The performance of concerned companies

namely Burn Standard Company Ltd. (BSCL) Braithwaite & Company Ltd., (Braithwaite), Jessop & Company Ltd. (Jessop) Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd., (BWEL) Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd., (Lagan Jute) Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd. (BPMEL), are :-

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of subsidiary Company	1986-87 (prov.)		Current year (87-88)
		production	profit/loss	April'87 to June'87 Production (prov.)
		(+)	(+) / (-)	
1.	BSCL	124.80	(+) 0.20	22.74
	BBVL (subsidiary of BSCL)	5.56	(-) 2.76	1.24
2.	BRAITHWAITE	57.29	(-) 5.17	10.79
3.	JESSOP	80.07	(-) 0.98	18.58
4.	BWEL	33.67	(+) 1.21	7.31
5.	LAGAN JUTE	2.11	(-) 0.65	0.33
6.	BPMEL (including WIL)	6.21	(-) 5.31	1.57

NOTE: Production figures for 1986-87 has been given for full year whereas production figures for current year i.e. 1987-88 has been given for 3 months, i.e. April'87 to June'87.

- Since profit/loss of the companies are calculated after the completion of the financial year, the same has not been given for 1987-88.

**Solar Thermal Pump developed by
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited**

3340. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has developed a solar thermal pump for pumping water with solar

energy; and

(b) if so, whether it will be available for use in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has developed a deep well solar thermal

pump under the sponsorship of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. This is specially suitable for use in areas where conventional power sources are either not available or are not practicable. Typical applications of these Solar Thermal pumps include drinking water supply, small scale irrigation and livestock watering. Under a demonstration programme the pump is presently being evaluated for its performance under actual field conditions in different part of the country. A development project relating to pre-series manufacture of these pumps is also being taken up. The time of its availability for use will be assessed after these evaluations are completed.

Village Electrification Schemes Sanctioned by REC

3341. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will

the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village electrification schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation so far during the current Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the State-wise and district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has sanctioned 3625 Rural Electrification Schemes, during the current Five Year Plan (April 1985 to March 1987).

(b) Statement indicating the statewise and district wise details of Rural Electrification Schemes is given below.

STATEMENT

Statewise/Districtwise details of REC schemes sanctioned during the current Five Year Plan (From April 1985 to March, 1987)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/District</i>	<i>No. of Schemes sanctioned</i>	<i>Coverage Villages (New)</i>	<i>Pumpsets</i>	<i>Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	Adilabad	24	2	4880	479.557
2.	Anantpur	36	8	16650	760.080
3.	Chittoor	32	16	14000	488.971
4.	Cuddapah	18	13	7354	271.829
5.	East Godawari	17	123	3944	316.863
6.	West Godawari	23	-	8320	441.725

107	Written Answers	AUGUST 18, 1987		Written Answers	108
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Guntur	12	-	2650	157.520
8.	Rangareddy	17	-	6060	338.480
9.	Karimnagar	24	-	17100	395.250
10.	Khammam	19	146	8520	360.610
11.	Krishna	20	-	1900	289.874
12.	Kurnool	23	-	7039	286.176
13.	Mehboobnagar	22	-	9385	294.186
14.	Medak	17	-	10500	252.120
15.	Nalgonda	56	-	23304	992.573
16.	Nellore	26	-	8650	516.623
17.	Nizamabad	28	-	11324	465.280
18.	Prakasam	22	6	6021	401.810
19.	Srikakulam	16	139	3167	408.513
20.	Vishakhapatnam	10	438	1730	384.820
21.	Warangal	25	-	14825	428.667
22.	Hyderabad	1	-	-	21.000
23.	Vijayanagaram	10	47	1321	157.526
Total		498	938	188644	8910.053

ASSAM

1.	Cachar	-	-	-	-
2.	North Cachar Hills	-	-	-	-
3.	Darrang	3	148	36	156.381
4.	Goalpara	4	168	59	223.362

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Kamrup	1	20	8	25.821
6.	Lakhimpur	4	181	10	220.324
7.	Mikir Hills	-	-	-	-
8.	Nowgong	2	68	40	84.055
9.	Sibsagar	-	-	-	-
10.	Dibrugarh	3	97	59	118.049
11.	Karbianglong	3	101	9	215.947
12.	Jorhat	1	48	10	76.204
13.	Kakrejhar	5	208	54	303.200
14.	Karimganj	3	106	5	133.621
15.	Dusin	-	-	-	-
16.	Sonitpur	2	64	15	68.424
17.	Dubri	2	87	25	97.107
18.	Barpetta	4	160	46	227.068
Total		37	1456	376	1949.563

BIHAR

1	Aurangabad	1	40	40	36.699
2.	Begusarai	-	-	-	-
3.	Bhagapur	-	-	-	-
4.	Bhojpur	8	160	590	153.350
5.	Champaran East	3	116	273	112.987
6.	Champaran West	3	52	122	46.422
7.	Darbhanga	-	-	-	-

111	<i>Written Answers</i>	AUGUST 18, 1987		<i>Written Answers</i>	112
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dhanbad	2	50	34	54.008
9.	Gaya	11	163	641	160.199
10.	Giridih	6	211	258	173.993
11.	Gopalganj	1	33	78	28.867
12.	Hazaribagh	9	160	234	161.435
13.	Katihar	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhubani	-	-	-	-
15.	Monghya	2	30	215	32.690
16.	Muzaffarpur	5	151	510	153.367
17.	Nalanda	-	-	-	-
18.	Nawadah	4	150	320	132.380
19.	Palamau	19	259	1838	292.169
20.	Patna	4	-	411	21.361
21.	Purnea	-	-	-	-
22.	Ranchi	4	60	10	71.027
23.	Rohtas	4	-	535	15.114
24.	Saharsa	-	-	-	-
25.	Samastipur	3	-	212	6.793
26.	Santhal Parganas	-	-	-	-
27.	Saran	4	50	157	54.358
28.	Singhbhum	8	321	113	476.001
29.	Sitamarhi	2	26	80	26.618
30.	Siwan	4	129	296	136.645

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Vaishali	3	-	150	4.830
32.	Hazipur	-	-	-	-
33.	Khagaria	-	-	-	-
34.	Madhepura	1	-	60	1.943
35.	Godda	4	210	55	214.962
36.	Sahobganj	11	434	235	487.726
37.	Dimka	5	211	85	223.202
38.	Cumla	4	114	65	113.229
39.	Loi.ard aga	3	76	55	79.853
40.	Deoghar	3	232	72	170.485
Total		141	3438	7744	3642.713

GUJARAT

1.	Ahmedabad	13	-	2295	122.476
2.	Amreli	4	-	-	24.782
3.	Banaskantha	25	17	7430	458.988
4.	Badodara	12	-	1180	118.339
5.	Bhavnagar	16	-	6050	219.595
6.	Bharuch	6	-	-	277.145
7.	Valsad	3	-	200	104.408
8.	Dangs	3	145	13	189.400
9.	Gandhinagar	2	-	600	29.440
10.	Jamnagar	20	3	5100	457.820

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Junagarh	27	15	9025	654.875
12.	Kheda	12	92	1765	583.270
13.	Kutch	11	42	2370	219.025
14.	Mehsana	7	-	2300	139.527
15.	Panchmahal	10	208	780	687.300
16.	Rajkot	12	-	5300	198.920
17.	Surat	11	63	910	287.620
18.	Sabarkantha	10	54	4000	180.240
19.	Surendranagar	9	-	2050	167.630
Total		213	639	51368	5123.550

HARYANA

1.	Ambala	10	-	1450	213.983
2.	Bhiwani	11	-	100	181.687
3.	Gurgaon	10	-	1250	349.290
4.	Hissar	9	-	600	330.887
5.	Jind	2	-	500	44.955
6.	Karnal	21	-	4225	230.333
7.	Kurukshetra	28	-	5395	423.203
8.	Mohindergarh	7	-	1175	124.579
9.	Rohtak	8	-	415	90.252
10.	Sonepat	3	-	335	21.837
11.	Sirsa	5	-	100	34.861

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Faridabad	4	-	250	27.802
	Total	118	-	15795	2073.669

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1.	Bilaspur	3	60	22	196.959
2.	Chamba	6	60	-	366.040
3.	Hamirpur	4	-	15	253.683
4.	Kangra	3	-	500	38.695
5.	Kinnaur	2	5	-	116.930
6.	Kulu	8	113	15	483.482
7.	Lahaul & Spiti	5	49	-	357.725
8.	Mandi	3	126	-	200.297
9.	Simla	2	14	-	77.483
10.	Sirmur	2	2	-	107.880
11.	Solan	3	151	8	216.909
12.	Una	-	-	-	-
	Total	41	580	560	2616.083

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1.	Anantnag	3	6	-	116.236
2.	Baramulla	3	10	-	212.451
3.	Doda	2	3	-	134.344
4.	Jammu	3	-	-	178.655
5.	Kathua	4	18	153	285.716

119	Written Answers	AUGUST 18, 1987		Written Answers	120
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Ladakh	2	5	-	68.623
7.	Poonch	-	-	-	-
8.	Rajouri	6	27	-	367.393
9.	Srinagar	-	-	-	-
10.	Udhampur	2	-	-	137.724
11.	Pulwana	3	-	-	234.112
Total		28	69	153	1735.254

KARNATAKA

1.	Bangalore	12	7	5700	198.228
2.	Belgaum	16	-	10900	247.682
3.	Bellary	7	-	2860	61.780
4.	Bidar	9	-	1700	155.242
5.	Bijapur	22	37	14135	393.447
6.	Chikmangalur	7	18	3110	157.310
7.	Chitradurga	5	-	2840	70.920
8.	Coorg				
9.	Dharwar	20	1	7050	221.338
10.	Gulbarga	28	51	3510	288.439
11.	Hassan	7	124	2266	102.760
12.	North Kanara	10	57	2537	269.230
13.	South Kanara	7	-	4200	93.530
14.	Kolar	10	41	6290	182.000

121	Written Answers	SRAVANA 27, 1909 (SAKA)		Written Answers	122
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Mandya	11	87	2588	112.970
16.	Mysore	11	27	1960	77.860
17.	Raichur	11	40	5500	148.326
18.	Shimoga	15	161	3036	318.620
19.	Tumkur	16	213	8110	383.180
Total		224	864	89292	3482.862
KERALA					
1.	Alleppey	5	-	280	352.450
2.	Cannanore	2	-	450	70.720
3.	Eranakulam	9	-	3900	138.090
4.	Idukki	2	-	140	159.064
5.	Kottayam	9	-	695	603.915
6.	Kozhikode	1	-	-	17.050
7.	Melappuram	8	-	2350	161.546
8.	Palghat	2	-	500	18.320
9.	Quilon	4	-	90	166.544
10.	Trichur	29	-	14500	390.510
11.	Trivandrum	11	-	1045	692.598
12.	Wynad	-	-	-	-
13.	Kalprtta	-	-	-	-
14.	Pathanamthitta	1	-	-	12.401
Total		83	-	23950	2783.208

MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Balaghat	12	356	746	246.740
2.	Baster	8	401	33	484.270
3.	Betul	8	48	1974	139.316
4.	Bhind	12	43	900	169.240
5.	Bhopal	3	-	900	60.343
6.	Bilaspur	23	695	281	873.750
7.	Chattarpur	5	49	580	74.610
8.	Chindwara	18	-	3300	201.220
9.	Damoh	12	279	920	288.790
10.	Datia	2	-	500	16.720
11.	Dewas	15	100	2830	651.950
12.	Dhar	31	278	4986	908.584
13.	Durg	12	264	1119	230.290
14.	Guna	13	180	1365	252.410
15.	Gwalior	11	163	1190	318.870
16.	Hoshangabad	15	-	2050	249.103
17.	Indore	16	-	4366	483.268
18.	Jabalpur	15	194	1363	253.934
19.	Jhabua	25	132	747	622.320
20.	Khandwa	20	199	4630	315.813
21.	Khargone	37	705	11931	665.808
22.	Mandla	7	76	379	207.500

125	Written Answers	SRAVANA 27, 1909 (SAKA)		Written Answers	126
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Mandsaur	22	169	7724	609.497
24.	Morena	17	82	1127	599.596
25.	Narsinghpur	5	-	1350	43.270
26.	Panna	14	184	485	352.930
27.	Raigarh	9	322	187	337.260
28.	Raipur	20	692	906	902.660
29.	Raisen	11	39	646	104.223
30.	Rajgarh	16	357	4312	477.160
31.	Rajnandgaon	15	281	681	408.620
32.	Ratlam	14	-	4520	419.743
33.	Rewa	17	426	1178	539.350
34.	Sagar	20	146	2986	221.550
35.	Satna	13	253	1098	339.680
36.	Sehore	14	111	3000	348.069
37.	Seoni	15	182	500	608.210
38.	Shahdol	16	386	189	557.170
39.	Shajapur	20	259	3541	816.823
40.	Shivpuri	12	175	1610	284.090
41.	Sidhi	9	22	260	255.600
42.	Surguja	9	220	26	364.500
43.	Tikamgarh	10	-	3150	97.870
44.	Ujjain	13	-	2430	480.490

127	Written Answers	AUGUST 18, 1987		Written Answers	128
1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Vidisha	6	62	275	105.570
	Total	636	8530	89271	16988.780

MAHARASHTRA

1.	Ahmednagar	13	-	5950	202.250
2.	Akola	4	-	1800	56.900
3.	Amravati	9	-	3500	213.020
4.	Aurangabad	3	-	1900	58.350
5.	Bhandara	1	8	-	3.542
6.	Bhir	1	-	600	16.550
7.	Buldhana	9	-	5000	156.840
8.	Chandrapur	4	195	335	158.716
9.	Dhulia	5	-	1794	52.400
10.	Jalgaon	7	-	2455	77.370
11.	Kolaba	2	-	1100	33.600
12.	Kolhapur	7	-	3064	112.613
13.	Nagpur	8	-	2640	80.854
14.	Nanded	2	-	-	110.690
15.	Nasik	14	-	5520	283.944
16.	Osmanabad	2	-	750	32.950
17.	Parbhani	3	-	1820	55.010
18.	Poona	14	4	3585	518.052
19.	Ratnagiri	1	-	-	79.423

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Sangli	13	-	5583	203.005
21.	Satara	9	48	3927	212.057
22.	Sholapur	26	-	14313	462.300
23.	Thana	6	-	151	262.380
24.	Wardha	7	19	2690	121.022
25.	Yavatmal	2	-	800	26.260
26.	Jalna	3	-	2100	59.880
27.	Sondurg	1	28	-	52.345
28.	Latur	12	-	5730	185.835
29.	Gadchiroli	10	369	220	334.035
30.	Raigad	-	-	-	-
Total		198	671	77327	4222.193

MANIPUR

1.	Central Manipur	3	92	-	211.621
2.	East Manipur	2	53	-	147.561
3.	North Manipur	1	14	-	60.831
Total		6	159	-	419.913

MEGHALAYA

1.	Garo Hills	2	47	-	119.316
2.	Khasi Hills Jaintia Hills	4	96	-	299.422
Total		6	143	-	418.738

1	2	3	4	5	6
NAGALAND					
1.	Kohima	1	7	-	28.920
2.	Mokokchung	-	-	-	-
3.	Mon	-	-	-	-
4.	Phek	-	-	-	-
5.	Tuensang	-	-	-	-
6.	Zunhoboto	2	20	-	77.507
	Total	3	27		106.427

ORISSA					
1.	Balasora	14	162	870	294.321
2.	Bolangir	7	166	320	181.164
3.	Cuttack	15	120	696	260.904
4.	Dhenkanal	6	145	727	170.614
5.	Ganjam	12	244	499	378.443
Kalahandi					
6.	Keonjhar	1	29	11	29.073
7.	Koraput	5	244	157	273.244
8.	Mayurbhanj	15	437	1075	394.736
9.	Phulbani	1	-	-	10.439
10.	Puri	9	96	338	214.510
11.	Sambalpur	5	102	113	147.699
12.	Sundergarh	7	95	340	152.598
	Total	99	1840	5146	2507.745

1 2 3 4 5 6

PUNJAB

1.	Amritsar	22	-	10425	606.567
2.	Bhatinda	4	-	1650	194.175
3.	Ferozepur	6	-	3350	138.780
4.	Gurdaspur	18	-	7335	357.710
5.	Hoshiarpur	11	-	3070	242.786
6.	Jullundur	6	-	1550	176.990
7.	Kapurthala	7	-	1600	166.274
8.	Ludhiana	13	-	4250	544.305
9.	Patiala	18	-	6680	591.461
10.	Ropar	7	-	1675	66.930
11.	Sangrur	9	-	4180	300.100
12.	Faridkot	11	-	5760	345.870
Total		132	-	51525	3736.948

RAJASTHAN

1.	Ajmer	7	109	483	156.544
2.	Alwar	11	9	1780	78.625
3.	Banswara	7	157	140	126.770
4.	Barmer	3	41	12	84.207
5.	Bharatpur	6	89	710	164.850
6.	Bhilwara	8	-	893	74.928
7.	Bikaner	8	86		304.270

135	<i>Written Answers</i>	AUGUST 18, 1987		<i>Written Answers</i>	136
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Bhundi	2	38	250	33.087
9.	Chitorgarh	7	-	250	154.011
10.	Churu	3	15	168	19.984
11.	Dhungarpur	3	26	191	39.787
12.	Jaipur	18	233	3969	675.787
13.	Jaisalmer	3	57	8	132.734
14.	Jalore	2	12	252	22.849
15.	Jhunjhunu	9	46	850	74.533
16.	Jhalawar	11	26	1266	71.955
17.	Jodhpur	7	57	464	199.594
18.	Kota	7	37	632	74.846
19.	Nagapur	8	41	878	219.669
20.	Pali	4	-	150	67.266
21.	Sawai-Madhapur	8	8	545	50.687
22.	Sikar	10	-	761	42.418
23.	Sirohi	7	-	502	80.814
24.	Ganganagar	12	67	313	152.678
25.	Tonk	3	39	228	65.808
26.	Udaipur	15	82	1081	196.131
27.	Dhopper	-	-	-	-
Total		189	1265	16776	3364.832

1	2	3	4	5	6
TAMIL NADU					
1.	North Arkot	40	-	13300	802.571
2.	South Arkot	27	-	11350	496.663
3.	Chingleput	13	-	3150	251.611
4.	Coimbatore	15	-	1220	342.484
5.	Dharmapuri	10	-	2500	72.378
6.	Kanyakumari	3	-	68	136.492
7.	Madras	1	-	-	6.250
8.	Madurai	12	-	2520	118.092
9.	Nilgiris	1	-	-	14.100
10.	Pudukottai	11	-	1100	285.654
11.	Ramanathapuram	12	-	1910	84.885
12.	Salem	29	-	5500	581.478
13.	Tnjavur	16	-	3190	331.650
14.	Tiruchirapalli	14	-	4020	243.831
15.	Tirunelveli	16	-	4100	260.696
16.	Periyar	15	-	2975	349.403
17.	Anna	7	-	2050	103.533
18.	Kamranagar	3	-	400	88.236
Total		245	-	59353	4570.533

TRIPURA

87

1.	North Tripura	3	65	18	157.837
2.	South Tripura	3	136	11	189.127

139	Written Answers	AUGUST 18, 1987		Written Answers	140
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	West Tripura	5	180	6	317.538
	Total	11	381	35	664.502

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	Agra	13	120	1670	317.372
2.	Allahabad	15	199	465	443.918
3.	Aligarh	16	272	2650	664.053
4.	Almora	17	470	-	1053.483
5.	Azamgarh	24	565	6390	1075.143
6.	Barrach	6	239	245	261.660
7.	Ballia	13	415	1632	563.570
8.	Banda	8	256	249	394.320
9.	Bara Banki	3	-	-	71.010
10.	Bareilly	-	-	-	-
11.	Basti	17	780	1270	810.490
12.	Bijnor	7	114	1250	258.758
13.	Budaun	-	-	-	-
14.	Bulandshahr	13	33	2500	356.685
15.	Chamoli	8	314		513.669
16.	Dehradun	3	100		154.530
17.	Deoria	11	380	765	499.880
18.	Etah	12	448	1865	559.988
19.	Etawah	6	188	290	184.970

141	<i>Written Answers</i>	SRAVANA 27, 1909 (SAKA)		<i>Written Answers</i>	142
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Faizabad	14	261	3350	821.780
21.	Farrukhabad	13	359	1260	554.570
22.	Fatehpur	11	332	1010	502.190
23.	Pauri-Garhwal	14	674	-	831.456
24.	Ghazipur	13	183	2300	507.414
25.	Gonda	4	181	150	197.160
26.	Gorakhpur	17	592	1820	975.200
27.	Hamirpur	3	17	50	101.400
28.	Hardoi	12	291	1035	566.587
29.	Jaunpur	13	263	2200	567.232
30.	Jhansi	-	-	-	-
31.	Jalaun	5	199	210	261.500
32.	Kanpur	3	13	559	101.966
33.	Kheri	6	74	1230	162.538
34.	Lucknow	-	-	-	-
35.	Mainpuri	9	145	1700	475.870
36.	Mathura	3	41	460	132.700
37.	Meerut	14	-	-	294.454
38.	Mirzapur	7	239	4600	389.800
39.	Moradabad	6	78	291	206.588
40.	Muzaffarnagar	11	81	1000	219.048
41.	Nainital	8	283	3250	475.170
42.	Pilibhit	4	130	750	125.630

143	Written Answers	AUGUST 18, 1987		Written Answers	144
1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Pithoragarh	18	695	800	1255.510
44.	Pratapgarh	8	367	1210	525.670
45.	Rai Bareli	15	-	755	557.108
46.	Rampur	2	32	570	147.790
47.	Saharanpur	17	134	4200	718.338
48.	Sh. Shajahanpur	11	376	1630	428.520
49.	Sitapur	8	269	470	337.108
50.	Sultanpur	17	247	3260	801.020
51.	Tehri Garhwal	6	240	-	407.466
52.	Uttar Kashi	3	92	-	213.678
53.	Unnad	6	285	690	404.910
54.	Varanasi	14	106	1655	414.704
55.	Lalitpur	6	185	364	438.580
56.	Ghaziabad	10	134	2625	406.406
Total		523	12491	66695	23710.713

WEST BENGAL

1.	Beokura	19	912	1314	1145.565
2.	Birbhum	13	162	1058	165.701
3.	Burdwan	12	94	1520	274.825
4.	Calcutta	-	-	-	-
5.	Cooch Behar	4	180	-	144.969
6.	Darjeeling	4	57	-	76.885

145	Written Answers	SRAVANA 27, 1909 (SAKA)		Written Answers	146
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Hooghly	19	60	2029	299.131
8.	Howrah	4	-	234	115.904
9.	Lalpaiguri	9	10	199	159.039
10.	Midnapore	19	772	1638	1022.560
11.	Malda	5	14	435	42.620
12.	Murshidabad	21	216	3098	572.396
13.	Nadia	23	14	3145	602.431
14.	24-Parganas	21	384	2696	570.898
15.	Purulia	9	595	100	751.162
16.	West Dinajpur	5	234	302	174.901
Total		188	3704	17768	6118.987
SIKKIM					
1.	Sikkim East	2	12	-	97.481
2.	Sikkim South	-	-	-	-
3.	Sikkim West	2	26	-	72.376
4.	Sikkim North	2	20	-	149.101
Total		6	58	-	318.958

Allotment of Kerosene, petrol and Diesel to Andhra Pradesh

3342. SHRI KATURI NARAYANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of kerosene oil, petrol and diesel quota allotted to Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87 and upto 30th June, 1987;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the petrol, kerosene oil and diesel quota to Andhra Pradesh for the remaining period of 1987 keeping in view the floods and drought situation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIBRAHMA DUTT): (a) While allocation of kerosene to States and Union Territories, including Andhra Pradesh, is made by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, there is no system of making allocation of petrol and diesel to States and UTs. These products are available of free sale basis to all

consumers, and the oil companies have standing instructions to meet the demand in full as far as possible.

Allocation of kerosene to and sales to and sales of petrol and diesel in Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87 and upto June, 30, 1987, are as under:-

(Figures in tonnes)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Allocation of kerosene</i>	<i>Sale of petrol (MS)</i>	<i>Sale of diesel (HSD)</i>
1986-87	4,66,735	1,49,224	12,16,943
1.4.87 to 30.6.87	1,11,645	40,965	2,77,284

(b) and (c). Allocation of kerosene to Andhra Pradesh and other States/Union Territories for the current monsoon block comprising the months of July to October, 1987 has been made at the enhanced growth rate of 7%, as against the normal growth rate of 5%, over the allocation given for the same period last year, to enable the State Governments to meet the increased demand of kerosene. This policy is proposed to be continued for the remaining period of 1987.

Additional ad-hoc allocation of kerosene is also given to meet situations like flood, drought, shortage of LPG, etc., on specific requests.

As stated above, diesel and petrol are available on free sale basis and their demand is being met in full.

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

Tea Auction Trade

3343. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea auction trade in the country both domestic and export trade has been traditionally an exclusive affair so far;

(b) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has at any stage examined this monopoly in tea auction trade and suggested steps to ensure free play of market forces and weeding out restrictive practices at the auction centres throughout the country; and

(c) if so, the new set of rules, if any, formulated to end this century-old monopoly?

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

(b) and (c). The monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have, on the basis of applications filed before them, instituted 6 restrictive trade practices enquiries under the relevant provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969 with reference to certain rules at the tea auction centres in the coun-

try.

While in 5 cases the respective Tea Trade Associations/Committees have agreed to amend the impugned rules so as to make them not restrictive in nature, in one case the enquiry proceedings have been stayed by the High Court.

[*Translation*]

Households Using Cooking Gas as Fuel

3344. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the percentage of households using cooking gas as a fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): As on April 1, 1987, the percentage of households in the country using cooking gas as a fuel was about 8%.

[*English*]

Construction of Departmental Buildings In West Bengal

3345. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress in the construction of departmental buildings including

Telephone Exchange buildings and residential colonies for postal and telecom employees at the various district and Sub-Divisional Head quarters of West Bengal where the projects have been sanctioned, including the construction of Head post Office buildings;

(b) the likely date by which the work would be taken in hand or completed wherever it is in progress for each site; and

(c) the reasons for delay in construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):

POSTAL

(a) and (b). Information regarding progress in construction of Departmental Buildings/Staff quarters for Postal employees at various District and Sub Divisional Headquarters of West Bengal including Construction of Head Post offices is furnished in the statement below.

(c) The projects are generally going ahead according the scheduled.

TELECOM

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

STATEMENT

Progress in the Construction of Departmental Buildings Residential Colonies for Postal Employees at the Various District and Sub Divisional Head Quarters of West Bengal Including the Construction of Head Post Offices.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Dist/Sub Divisional H. Qrs.</i>	<i>Date of Start</i>	<i>Likely date of completion</i>	<i>approximate progress of work</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sarat Bose Road Sub Post office (Vertical Extn.)	Dist. H. Qrs.	5.12.84	June'88	90%
2.	Burdwan Head Post Office (Vertical Extn.)	-do-	15.12.86	14.12.87	50%
3.	Balurghat Head Post Office	-do-	9.10.85	March'88	60%
4.	Krishnagar Court Sub-Post Office (Extn.)	-do-	8.10.86	7.2.88	80%
5.	Ranaghat Head Post Office	Sub-Divl HQR	4.2.87	3.5.88	50%
6.	Shrirampur Head Post Office (Vertical Extn.)	-do-	June'87	March '88	20%
STAFF COLONIES					
1.	Bhunandanga(16 Quarters)	Sub-Dvl. HQR.	15.10.85	Sep '87	92%
2.	Anandpur Suri (20 Quarters)	Dist. Head Quarters	4.4.84	Oct '87	95%
3.	Midnapore Head Post Office compound (16 Quarters)	Dist. Head Quarter	26.7.85	Dec '87	75%

Rural Electrification Projects

electrification projects presently under execution, State-wise;

3346. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the brief particulars of the rural

(b) the brief particulars of such projects under consideration for 1987-88, State-wise;

(c) total number of additional villages likely to be electrified by the end of the current five year plan, State-wise;

(d) the State-wise break up of number of villages already electrified and number of villages which remained to be electrified as on 31 March, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Statement - I indicating state-wise particulars of rural electrification schemes, sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and currently under

execution, as on 31.3.1987 is given below.

(b) Statement - II indicating the state-wise rural electrification projects received by REC from the State Electricity Boards during the first quarter of 1987-88 is given below.

(c) State-wise details of villages proposed to be electrified during the Seventh Five Year Plan are given in Statement III below.

(d) Statement - IV indicating the State-wise break up of number of villages already electrified and balance to be electrified as on 31.3. 1987 is given below.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise Particulars of REC schemes under execution as on 31.3.1987.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No/ of Project approved</i>	<i>Loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Villages to be electrified</i>	<i>Pumpset energised</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1311	30,308	11,307	505299
2.	Assam	265	17,442	16,639	15360
3.	Bihar	868	22,476	29,312	36488
4.	Gujarat	526	13,310	5,553	128487
5.	Haryana	296	6,871	-	84579
6.	Himachal Pradesh	139	8,321	2,378	253
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	164	6,536	4,193	1186
8.	Karnataka	647	12,699	6,828	274768
9.	Kerala	229	6,382	13	77409
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1736	50,080	44,455	274312

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Maharashtra		1010	22,777	10,284	420180
12. Manipur		27	1,613	942	634
13. Meghalaya		61	3,021	2,088	454
14. Nagaland		31	1,905	601	-
15. Orissa		488	14,947	16,012	4368
16. Punjab		522	14,733	278	263858
17. Rajasthan		756	18,671	13,835	119125
18. Sikkim		25	1,404	242	-
19. Tamil Nadu		699	13,471	105	190076
20. Tripura		66	2,704	2,032	349
21. Uttar Pradesh		1375	56,172	48,497	253109
22. West Bengal		545	19,760	19,490	61242
Total:		11786	3,45,503	2,35,084	2711536

STATEMENT - II

Brief details of schemes received by REC for consideration during 1987-88 upto 30.6.1987 (Provisional)

S. No.	Name of State	No. of schemes received	Proposed loan amt. (Rs/ lakhs)	New villages	Pumpsets
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	25	687	539	2349

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	23	811	-	4350
5.	Haryana	22	1040	-	8500
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	134	8	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	788	53	-
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	5	130	-	1000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	54	1786	778	491
11.	Maharashtra	29	1158	96	14566
12.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
14.	Nagaland	6	434	69	-
15.	Orissa	19	2126	395	234
16.	Punjab	12	584	-	5430
17.	Rajasthan	12	895	111	810
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	94	-	400
20.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	12	675	393	2850
22.	West Bengal	6	125	165	100
Total:		245	11467	2607	41080

STATEMENT - III*Statewise Progress of Village Electrification as on 31.3.1987*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/U.Ts.</i>	<i>Villages electrified as on 31.3.87</i>	<i>Villages remained to be electrified beyond 31.3.1987</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24585	2636
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	956	2017
3.	Assam	15729	6266
4.	Bihar	38729	28837
5.	Gujarat	17651	624
6.	Haryana	6731	@
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16141	775
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5905	598
9.	Karnataka	25727	1099
10.	Kerala	1268	@
11.	Madhya Pradesh	47602	23281
12.	Maharashtra	34369	1409
13.	Manipur	765	1184
14.	Meghalaya	1397	3186
15.	Mizoram	216	13
16.	Nagaland	843	117
17.	Orissa	26295	20697
18.	Punjab	12126	@
19.	Rajasthan	22023	11282

1	2	3	4
20.	Sikkim	254	151
21.	Tamil Nadu	15731	@
22.	Tripura	2174	2553
23.	Uttar Pradesh	71564	40997
24.	West Bengal	21881	16193
Total: (States)		410662	163981
Total: (U.Ts.)		1356	127
Total (All - India)		412018	164108

@ Cent percent villages electrified.

STATEMENT - IV

<i>No. of Villages Proposed for Electrification during VIIth Plan Period (1985-90)</i>			1	2	3
S.No.	State	No. of villages to be electrified			
1	2	3			
			10.	Kerala	-
			11.	Madhya Pradesh	17010
			12.	Maharashtra	2365
			13.	Manipur	713
			14.	Meghalaya	1170
			15.	Mizoram	86
			16.	Nagaland	329
			17.	Orissa	7558
			18.	Punjab	-
			19.	Rajasthan	7515
			20.	Sikkim	167
			21.	Tamil Nadu	42
			22.	Tripura	758
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4370			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	357			
3.	Assam	9663			
4.	Bihar	16000			
5.	Gujarat	2145			
6.	Haryana	-			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2322			
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	770			
9.	Karnataka	4524			

1	2	3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	25170
24.	West Bengal	14918
Total: (States)		117952
Total: (U.Ts.)		149
Total (All - India)		118101

[*Translation*]

Ban on Refining of Mustard/Groundnut Oils

3347. SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the refining of mustard and groundnut oils to contain the rising prices of edible oils, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have permitted the manufacturers to mix non-edible oils with Vanaspati Ghee;

(c) if so, the quantity of non-edible oils used annually by the vanaspati manufacturers; and

(d) whether as a result of it, the prices of non-edible oils have been rising continuously and for the same reason the prices of soaps are also rising?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir. Solvent extracted mustard and groundnut oils have to be refined before they can be consumed. Some consumer preference for refined expeller mustard and

groundnut oils also exists.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Models of Motorcycles and Scooters

3348. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3047 on 17 March 1987 regarding models of Motorcycles and Scooters and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; 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) Information from some of the manufacturers is awaited.

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

[*Translation*]

New Telephone Connections in Delhi

3349. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections likely to be provided in different areas of Delhi by the end of the current year; and

(b) the number of telephone applicants in various areas in Delhi and the time by which they are likely to get telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) About 30,000 new telephone connections have been provided in different areas of Delhi upto July, 1987 during the current year. 8500 more connections are expected to be provided in the remaining part of the current year.

(b) A statement showing the number of persons registered for telephone connections as on 30.7.87 in different telephone exchanges of Delhi who are yet to be allotted telephone connection given below.

Subject to availability of equipments, it is planned to clear the waiting list upto 30-9-86 by 1989-90.

STATEMENT

Number of applications pending as on 30-7-87 in different areas of Delhi.

<i>Area/Level</i>	<i>Name of the exchange</i>	<i>No. of persons on waiting list</i>
1	2	3
<i>Central</i>		
31,32,34,35	Janpath	2220
61,62 & 69	Jorbagh	4145
331	Kidwai Bhavan	2565
38	Rajpath	1722
301	Sena Bhavan	584
36	Lodhi Road (PRX)	82
<i>Vorth</i>		
745 Alipur	172	
746 Badli	1208	
23,25,291 & 292	Tis Hazari	6706
747 Narela	436	
74,711,712,721,722	Shakti Nagar	31040
<i>East</i>		
26,27	Delhi Gate	7100

1	2	3
51,52,77,73	Idgah	9143
20 (North of G.T. Road)	Shahdara	4843
220/284 (South of G.T. Road)	Laxmi Nagar	18494
21 (North of G.T. Rd.)	Shahdara	2591
<i>South</i>		
60,67	Chanakyapuri	7012
65,66	Hauz Khas	7556
641,643,644	Nehru Place	17691
63,683	Ohkla	4996
<i>West</i>		
39	Cantonment	979
55	Janakpuri	7242
56,58,571,572	Karolbagh	11864
87	Nagloi	2033
806 Najafgarh	493	
50,53,59,541,543,545	Rajouri Garden	29602
Total		182519

[English]

Construction of General Post Office Building at Agartala

3350. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided

to construct new building of the general post office at Agartala in place of old building; and

(b) if so, the project cost of the new building and when it will be completed?

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

(b) The estimated cost of the new building is Rs. 51,86,568/- and the building is expected to be completed in about three years' time from the date of commencement.

Setting up of Industries in North Bengal

3351. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number and description of industries set up in North Bengal during the last three years together with the job-opportunities covered by such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, a total number of 8 letters of intent and 2 industrial licences (including 1 Carry-on-Business licence) were granted during the years 1984 to 1986 for setting up of industries in the northern districts of West Bengal viz. Darjeeling, West Dinajpur, Cooch Bihar, Jalpaiguri and Malda.

Details, such as name and address of the undertaking, location (including the name of the district), item (s) of manufacture and capacity etc., in respect of all letters of intent and industrial licences issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Information regarding employment involved/created in individual projects for which letters of intent/industrial licences have been granted is not maintained centrally in the secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry.

Electrification of Villages in Purnea, Bihar

3352. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Purnea district of Bihar as on 31.3.1987;

(b) the number of villages electrified during 1986-87;

(c) the number of villages taken up for electrification during 1987-88; and

(d) their names, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) 1139 villages in Purnea district of Bihar have been electrified as on 31.3.1987.

(b) 124 villages were electrified during 1986-87, in Purnea district of Bihar.

(c) Bihar State Electricity Board proposes to electrify 160 villages in Purnea district of Bihar during 1987-88.

(d) The village-wise and block-wise details are being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Strengthening of Distribution System in Rural Areas

3353. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that half of the rural population numbering about three hundred million consumers less than the minimum required foodgrains inspite of Government's claim for record production

and self sufficiency in the matter;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for a sound distribution system by Government; and

(d) the steps taken to take the public distribution system to villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The minimum requirement of food in terms of calorie consumption is 2400 calories per capita per day in rural areas. Required calories are met by a basket of food consisting of foodgrains and other food items like sugar, edible oil, fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products, meat, egg and fish etc. The number of persons whose food consumption was below this calorie norm was 221.5 million in the rural areas in the year 1983-84.

Large food stocks is an essential factor in lowering inflationary expectations on food prices and combating speculation in private foodgrains trade. Besides, a significantly high percentage of population in rural areas being below the poverty line (39.9% as estimated in 1984-85) there had been less effective demand for foodgrains on account of lack of purchasing power.

(c) and (d). Guidelines have already been issued to all States/UTs. to open new fair price shops to provide easy physical access to consumers and to make necessary financial, physical arrangements for the improvement of infrastructural facilities such as storage and transportation of essential commodities to fair price shops especially in rural, backward, remote and inaccessible areas. The Central Government is also providing financial assistance to State/UTs. to strengthen their Public Distribution system

under the following schemes:

- (1) Assistance to States/UTs. in the North-Eastern Region and the States/UTs. of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands for setting up Civil Supplies Corporations and construction of godowns.
- (2) Assistance to States for purchase of mobile vans.
- (3) Assistance to States/UTs. in the North-Eastern Region for supply of iodised salt and levy sugar in small packs.

The Central Government has also issued guidelines to all States/UTs. for including Public Distribution System as a new item of the Minimum Needs Programme in the 7th Plan from 1987-88 onwards.

Manufacture of Penicillin G by IDPL

3354. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of Penicillin G manufactured by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is inferior to that manufactured by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited;

(b) what is the percentage of Penicillin acylase present in each as impurity;

(c) whether this penicillin with presence of impurity is not economical for production of 6 APA; and

(d) what steps Government have taken 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) No, Sir.

(b) No acylase is present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Duty cut on Maruti Vans/Cars

3355. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has sought duty cut on Vans;

(b) whether the sales of Vans have fallen steeply;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether both Maruti Vans and cars are fitted with special guards thus posing a danger to other road users?

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

(b) Maruti Udyog Ltd. have denied any significant fall in the sale of Vans.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such fitments are made by Maruti Udyog Ltd.

Rise in Price of Edible Oils

3356. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of edible oils has recorded a steep rise during the last three months;

(b) if so, the State-wise break up;

(c) whether this has happened when the production of oil seed and import of oil has been more than the last year;

(d) if so, the justification of the sharp rise; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to control the phenomena?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There has been a rising trend in the prices of edible oils.

(b) A statement indicating the prices at important centres is given below.

(c) and (d). The main reasons are (i) lower production of oilseeds during the last two years; (ii) lean period and (iii) delayed and way-ward behaviour of monsoon.

Although the production of oilseeds has marginally increased and more imports have been made the demand has also increased.

(e) The following measures have been taken by the Government to contain the rise in the prices of edible oils:

(i) States have been advised repeatedly, even at Chief Ministers level, to take stringent action against speculators, hoarders and other anti-social elements.

(ii) The use of expeller mustard oil in the manufacture of vanaspati which was earlier allowed has been prohibited from 15.5.1987.

(iii) The allocation of imported edible oils under Public Distribution System and to Vanaspati Industry has been substantially increased.

(iv) Inspection of Vanaspati Units was intensified to ensure that all edible oils are properly used and adequate vanaspati is despatched for sale.

STATEMENT

*Prices of Edible Oils at Important Centres**Monthend Wholesale Prices of Selected Edible Oils*

Commodity/ Centre	Variety	Month end Wholesale Prices					
		2	3	4	5	6	
		March '87	April '87	May '87	June '87	July '87	
GROUNDNUT							
Hyderabad		1940	2210	2220	2480	2530 (17-7-87)	
Rajkot		1966	2120	2280	2400	2666 24-4-87)	
Bombay		2025	2210	2265	2610	2621	
Madras		1925	2050	2150	2470	2500 (24-7-87)	
Kanpur		2140	2150	2215	2250	2360	
Calcutta		2125	2140	2325	2500	2675	
Delhi		1940	2160	2260	2500	2580	

1	2	3	4	5	6
MUSTARD OIL					
Moga (Punjab)	Fair	1750	2020	2100	2400 (17-7-87)
Kanpur (U.P.)	F A Q	1825	2055	2120	2450
Calcutta *	Ordinary	2000	2250	2240	2490
Delhi Pakki Ghani	1547	2033	2167	2447	
COCUNUT OIL					
Kozhikode	Clean	2775	2775	3120	3400 (10-7-87)
Cochin	Ready	2960	2845	3165	3050 (24-7-87)
Bombay	White	3276	3172	3567	3453
Calcutta	Cochin	2870	3050	3380	3370
COTTONSEED OIL					
Bombay	Urefined	1862	2059	2408	2428

Vacancies of Chief Justices in High Courts

3357. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state: .

(a) the number of High Courts functioning without Chief Justices;

(b) the time since when these posts are lying vacant;

(c) the reasons for delay in filling up the existing vacancies; and

(d) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). As on 14.8.87, the following three High Courts are having Acting Chief Justice from the dates indicated against each:

1. Allahabad	16.7.87
2. Bombay	1.5.87
3. Patna	27.7.87

(c) and (d). The matter regarding appointment of permanent Chief Justices in these High Courts is engaging the attention of the Government. It is not possible to indicate the time by which these appointments would be made.

S. T. D. Facility in Cities and Towns of Andhra Pradesh

3358. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of towns/cities in Andhra Pradesh which have already been connected with STD facility and those likely to be linked with STD facility during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Names of towns/cities in Andhra Pradesh which have already been connected with STD facility are given in the Statement below. Names of towns/cities in Andhra Pradesh likely to be linked with STD facility during 1987-88 are given below:

i) Puttur ii) Tuni iii) Ranchandrapuram
iv) Samalkot

STATEMENT

Names of Towns/Cities in Andhra Pradesh already connected with STD facility as on 31-3-1987.

1. Adilabad	2. Adoni	3. Anantpur
4. Ankapalle	5. Bhimavram	6. Bobily
7. Chillakaluripet	8. Chittoor	9. Cuddappah
10. Duggirala	11. Eluru	12. Gudiwada
13. Gudur	14. Guntakal	15. Guntur

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16.	Hanamkonda	17. Ibrahimpattanam	18. Kakinada	
19.	Karimnagar	20. Kavali	21. Kazipet	
22.	Khammam	23. Kompalli	24. Kowur	
25.	Kothagudam	26. Kurnool	27. Lingampalli	
28.	Machilipatnam	29. Mehboobnagar	30. Nalgonda	
31.	Nellore	32. Nandigama	33. Nandyal	
34.	Nizamabad	35. Ongole	36. Palakole	
37.	Patancheru	38. Pamidi	39. Poranki	
40.	Rajamundry	41. Revulapalam	42. Renigunta	
43.	Secunderabad	44. Sangareddy	45. Srikakulam	
46.	Srikalahasti	47. Tadepalligudam	48. Tanaku	
49.	Tenali	50. Tirupathi	51. Tirumalla	
52.	Vijayawada	53. Visakhapatnam	54. Vizianagram	
55.	Warngal	56. Prodattur		

Lifting of Par-Boiled Rice by Kerala from Andhra Pradesh

3359. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow Kerala Government to lift par-boiled rice from Andhra Pradesh in view of its availability in that State; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRIGHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No request has been received from the Kerala Government for permission to purchase par-

boiled rice from Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Applications for Public call Offices in Andhra Pradesh

3360. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) The total number of applications received for public call offices (PCO) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) The total number of applications received from Nalgonda and Krishna Districts;

(c) The number of applications approved, under consideration and those rejected in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(d) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) During the last three years, 1016 applications for opening of public Call Offices were received by Andhra Pradesh Telecom. Circle.

(b) 4 applications from Nalgonda District and 154 from Krishna District were received.

(c) The break up of the disposal of applications received is as follows:

No. of applications

(i) approved : 558

(ii) under consideration : 307

(iii) rejected : 151

Total 1016

(d) The pending applications are likely to be disposed of March, 1988.

Programme for Development of Legal Literacy

3361. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to undertake any programmes for developing legal literacy so that the poor and the under-privileged get justice;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes set up by the Government attaches great importance to the promotion of legal literacy as it is necessary that the weaker sections of the community must know their rights and benefits available to them under various social welfare legislations and governmental schemes and measures. Under this programme, the use of the mass media like TV, AIR etc. is made. At the request of the Committee, instructions have been issued by the Director, A. I. R. to all Station Directors for mounting more and more programmes on legal aid; and exhibition of cinema slides.

The Committee also renders financial assistance to the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards and Social Action Groups for publication of booklets, pamphlets etc on various laws affecting the poor subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

The Committee is bringing out a Legal Aid Newsletter separately in Hindi and English for distribution among the State Governments and Social Action Groups, free of cost.

The Committee has also produced a documentary film in collaboration with the Films Division of India on Legal Aid which was exhibited in August 1983.

For developing the legal literacy programme, half a dozen video films have been produced on legal aid.

The Committee is also encouraging setting up of legal aid Clinics in Universities and Law Colleges. Similarly training in rudimentary knowledge of law is imparted to Social Activists so as to enable them to work

as para-legal workers at grass-root level.

(c) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

Extension of Varkala Telephone Exchange in Kerala

LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps in Godavari Districts

3362. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

3363. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of Varkala telephone exchange in Kerala;

(a) the number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps functioning in East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh as on June 30, 1987;

(b) the number of applications pending as on date;

(b) whether there is any proposal to sanction more such agencies in those districts; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for immediate expansion or development of this exchange; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the locations where these are proposed to be located?

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) As on 31-7-87 Varkala is a 400 lines MAX II type automatic exchange having 397 working connections.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) As on 30 June, 1987 the number of LPG distributorships and Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) functioning in East Godavari and West Godavari districts was as under:

(b) The number of applicants pending as on date is 269.

	<i>LPG distributorships</i>	<i>Retail Outlets</i>
East Godavari	26	78
West Godavari	22	65

(b) and (c). The oil industry proposes to open LPG distributorships and Retail Outlets at the following locations:

	<i>East Godavari</i>	<i>West Godavari</i>
	1	2
LPG distributorship	Amalapuram	Bheemapuram Penugonda

	1	2
Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships)	Komagiri Tallarevu Kakinada	Achanta Lakkavaram Prathipadu

**LPG recovery Plants on HBJ Pipe-
line in U. P. and M. P.**

3364. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was proposal to instal one L. P. G. recovery plant on Hajira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline each in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the proposal to instal one L. P. G. recovery plant only in Madhya Pradesh is under active consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not installing the LPG recovery plant in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Originally, Gas Authority of India Limited had proposed to instal LPG recovery plant at Bijaipur in Madhya Pradesh and Auriaya in UP. However, subsequently the scope of the project was extended to include extraction of propane alongwith downstream processing facilities. In view of significant economic advantages, GAIL have now proposed to set up a single LPG-cum-propane extraction plant at Bijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. The proposal to set up a LPG extraction plant at Auriaya in UP would be considered when larger quantity of gas would be pumped through the HBJ system.

Import of equipment by B. I. S.

3365. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the equipment worth several lakhs of rupees has been imported by the Indian Standards Institution now named Bureau of Indian Standards and it is lying unused;

(b) the total amount spent on the import of equipment during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for not utilising the equipment and the action taken to fix responsibility in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There have been two cases of equipment imported in 1986 which have not been put to use so far by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

(b) During the last three years, the value of equipments imported by the Bureau of Indian Standards is as follows:

1984-85	Rs 20 lakhs
1985-86	Rs 38.7 lakhs
1986-87	Rs 30.7 lakhs

(c) One Testing Machine imported from U. K. in October last year could not be installed so far because some of the elec-

tronic components of the machine were received in a damaged condition due to seepage of water in the packing. The Bureau has already taken up the matter of replacement of the damaged components with the insurance company as well as the foreign supplier.

In another case, equipment for Partial Discharge Detection System has yet to be commissioned as a portion of the equipment has to be erected and commissioned by the technician of the foreign supplier. Release of foreign exchange for the visit of the foreign technician has been made on the 5th of this month and the foreign supplier has been requested to arrange for early erection of this equipment.

In view of the above, the question of fixing responsibility on any individual officer in the BIS does not arise.

Profit of N. T. P. C.

3366. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the actual profits of the National Thermal Power Corporation during 1986-87; and

(b) the interest liability for the current financial year and its effect on the profit for the year?

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

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The exact profit of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for the year 1986-87 would be known after the audit of their accounts, which is in progress, is completed.

(b) The interest liability for the current financial year, 1987-88, which is around Rs 158 crores, is likely to reduce the Corporation's profit as compared to the previous year.

Sick Industrial Units in Bihar

3367. DR. G. S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units reported to be sick in Bihar so far;

(b) what is the total amount of finance relating to banks involved in those sick units; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to revive those sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest data available from it, the number of sick industrial units and amount outstanding against them in the State of Bihar are given below:

Large sick units as at the end of June 1986		SSI sick units as at the end of December, 1985	
No. of Units	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)	No. of units	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
16	48.87	8570	48.95

(c) To revive the sick industrial units in the country as a whole, the Government have taken various steps. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring system and for arresting industrial sickness at an 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.

Government have also liberalised recently the Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in small scale units. Moreover, RBI have also issued guidelines separately to the banks for dealing with the problems of small scale units.

Direct Telephone Link between Delhi and Faridkot

3368. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI
JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no direct telephone link between Delhi and Faridkot (Punjab);

(b) if so, how the trunk calls between the two stations are routed;

(c) whether it is a fact that even 'urgent'

and 'lightening' calls between Delhi and Faridkot fail to materialise for days together; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken?

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

(b) The trunk calls between Delhi and Faridkot are routed via Ferozepur. The alternate routing is via Chandigarh, Jalandhar and Bhatinda.

(c) No, Sir. The urgent and lightening calls not maturing on some occasions due to interruptions on the trunk lines which can not be ruled out.

(d) To speed up the trunk traffic the provision of a direct trunk circuit between Delhi and Faridkot is being considered.

[*Translation*]

Reopening of Industries in Dalmia Nagar, Bihar

3369. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of families have been ruined due to closure of industries in Dalmia Nagar in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to reopen these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar having a work force of nearly 10,000 workers is lying closed since 8.7.1984. The Central

Government after considering all aspects of the revival of M/s. Rohtas Industries Limited, Dalmianagar have made a reference to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) which is quasi judicial body constituted under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The BIFR has to take a decision in the matter on the merits of the case.

[English]

New Telephone Connections in Calcutta

3370. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3902 on 24th March, 1987 regarding new telephone connections in Calcutta and State;

(a) The total amount of interest accrued on the pending applications for new connections in 45 and 49 area till 31st December, 1986;

(b) what efforts have been made to clear and to issue work orders on all those application till 31st December, 1986;

(c) whether the 10000 lines capacity exchange of 49 is not fully utilised; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken to make available telephone connections on applications till 31st December, 1986 to avoid huge interest payment, etc?

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

(b) to (d). '49' exchanges has an equipped capacity of 4000 lines and not 10000 lines. There are 2417 working con-

nections out of a connectable capacity of 3710 lines. About 800 work orders for new connections and shifts are under execution. Additional 500 work order are planned to be released shortly. The waiting list upto December, 1986 would be cleared progressively by 1989-90.

Collaborations with Multi-National Companies

3371. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of collaboration agreement entered into with multi-national companies after January, 1985 and the items to be manufactured by such companies;

(b) whether these multi-national companies or their subsidiaries have now started manufacturing items reserved for small scale industrial sector, if so, the names of such multi-nationals or their subsidiaries and the items being manufactured by them; and

(c) the steps taken against these multi-nationals for violation of licences granted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) For import of know-how, 2337 proposals for foreign collaborations were approved during the period 1985 to June, 1987. Statistical information regarding multi-national company-wise break-up of foreign collaboration approvals is not maintained in Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. However, details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly News letter. Copies of this publica-

tion are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

[*Translation*]

(b) and (c). Follow-up of these approvals and monitoring their implementation is the responsibility of the Administrative Ministries. No centralised information is available about the number of multinational companies manufacturing items reserved for small scale sector and penal action, if any, taken by Government for violation of licences.

Import of Gas Turbines by Assam State Electricity Board

3372. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) has decided to float global tenders for imports of gas turbines from abroad as they are not satisfied with the performance of BHEL generating sets;

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

(c) the steps taken to make technological improvements in the BHEL equipment so that it is of international standards?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) In November 1985, the Assam State Electricity Board floated a global tender for the installation of gas turbines at Lakwa.

(b) The proposal of ASEB for the import of Gas Turbines was not agreed to by the Government.

(c) The power generating equipment manufactured by BHEL is of international standards and the company has won many contracts against stiff competition from foreign suppliers both within and outside the country. Whenever deficiencies are noticed in sets, they are rectified in consultation with the collaborator and the customer.

Power Generation

3373. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to accord top priority to power generation; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). A very high priority is already being accorded to power generation by the Government. In order to increase power generation, various measures are being taken which include expeditious commissioning of new capacity, optimum utilisation of existing capacity, implementation of a Centrally sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Programme and implementing short gestation projects.

[*English*]

Import of Soft drink Technology

3374. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute and other food technology Institutes are opposed to the spurt of indiscriminate import of technologies in food processing;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal of Punjab Agro Industries Corporation to import technologies from Pepsicola;

(c) the soft drink technologies which have been imported during the last two years; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in Uttar Pradesh the Cola drink "77" is the largest selling soft drink even today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) have informed that they have developed over 250 major and numerous minor technologies for food processing and that a large number of these technologies are already in use. In examining the proposals for the import of technology the availability or otherwise of the suitable indigenous technology is duly taken into consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government have not approved any import of technology for the manufacture of soft drinks during the last two years.

(d) No, Sir.

Biogas from Water Hyacinth

3375. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission has taken notice of the news item "Biogas from water Hyacinth" appeared in the "The Hindu" of 20 February, 1987; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to encourage installation of some more units on the same lines to produce gas from waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Under the present arrangement, Khadi

and Village Industries Commission is one of the agencies designated by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for implementation of the national programme. However, KVIC is aware of the technology for producing biogas from water hyacinth. An experimental biogas plant has been put up at Bharatpur in Rajasthan whose performance was not very much encouraging.

Modernisation and Mechanisation of Coir Industry

3376. PROF. K. V. THOMAS:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether modernisation and mechanisation will be done in coir industry;

(b) the welfare measures proposed to be taken to help coir workers; and

(c) the details of the projects of Coir Board to revitalise the coir industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Modernization and mechanization of the coir industry is a slow process as it involves displacement of labour. However, Government are encouraging schemes under the Co-operativisation scheme for modernization and renovation of equipment, looms etc.

(b) A model village scheme for welfare of coir workers has been extended to 50 more villages with a provision of Rs 1.5 crores in the current plan period. A new scheme for medicare to coir workers for studying the occupational health hazards so as to take preventive measures will be implemented by the Coir Board and Kerala Govt. at a cost of Rs 2 crores.

(c) Besides the cooperativisation scheme (Rs 700 lakhs) for revitalizing the viable units, the current plan programmes envisage support for training infrastructure (Rs 285 lakhs). Regional Coir Training & Development Centres have been set up at

Thanjavur (in Tamil Nadu), Arsikere (in Karnataka) and Rajamundhry (in Andhra Pradesh) for development of coir industry in other States. Details of other important schemes and outlays are given below:

1. Science and Technology	Rs 215 lakhs
2. Support for brown fibre sector including development of Export market & raw material bank.	Rs 150 lakhs
3. Marketing, Publicity and other promotional work.	Rs 130 lakhs
4. Expansion of Home market.	Rs 90 lakhs
5. Strengthening of Hindustan coir.	Rs 70 lakhs

[*Translation*]

Withdrawal of Five Star Facility in Public Sector

3377. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to withdraw the five star facility in public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to this arrangement only some persons of a particular class utilise a major portion of money?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c). Though Public Sector Enterprises can frame their own Rules and Regulations governing touring facilities of their employees, they have been advised that wherever guest house accommodation is not available to meet the requirements of their touring personnel, they should enter into a standing arrangements

with 2/3/4-Star Public Sector Hotels. The reimbursement of expenditure is made to all employees who have to travel on official business based on their entitlement to Travelling and Halting allowances.

[*English*]

Marketing Strategy by Drug Units in West Bengal

3378. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any instructions to the three public sector drug units in West Bengal for developing a definite marketing strategy; and

(b) if so, 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) and (b). During the review of the working of the three Calcutta based public sector drug units, their managements were

instructed to re-orient their marketing strategies so as to ensure fulfilment of their sales targets as per Action Plans.

World Bank Loan to Telecom

3379. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan Telecom. is to receive from World Bank; and

(b) the terms and conditions for availing of this loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) US \$345 million consisting of all currencies.

(b) Salient terms and conditions for availing the loan are:

- (i) The proceeds of the Loan will be utilised for improvement and modernisation of Telecom. services with special emphasis for Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.
- (ii) Procurement of goods and services will be in accordance with Inter-national bidding procedure and guidelines for procurement prescribed by the World Bank.
- (iii) DOT will lend US \$98 million to MTNL (Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd) after executing a subsidiary loan agreement with MTNL.
- (iv) Closing date for utilisation is 31-12-1992.
- (v) Repayment will commence from 15-11-1992. The loan is to be paid semi-annually in in-

stalments of 11.5 million dollars till 15-11-2007.

- (vi) Payment of interest will be at the rates specified by Bank from time to time.

Allocation of Wheat and Rice for Tribal Areas of Orissa

3380. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of rice and wheat under Cheap Price Scheme for the tribal areas of Orissa in 1985-1986 and 1986-1987; and

(b) the quantity of rice and wheat lifted by the State during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Issues of foodgrains under the scheme for distribution of rice and wheat at specially subsidised prices in the Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas and Tribal Majority States are made out of the allocations for the Public Distribution System to the States. No separate allocations are made for the purpose.

(b) The quantities of rice and wheat lifted by the Government of Orissa under the scheme during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as under:

	(Figures in tonnes)	
	Rice	Wheat
* 1985-86	1868	2959
1986-87	40603	12160

* The scheme was introduced in December, 1985.

Illegal Forward Trading Activities

3381. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal forward trading activities have increased during 1986 and 1987;

(b) whether Union Government are contemplating to bring in amendments to the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, to give more teeth to the Act; and

(c) if not, what other steps are contemplated by Government to curb illegal forward trading?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRIGHULAM NABIAZAD): (a) On the basis of information received from the Forward Markets Commission, it appears that there is no increase in illegal forward trading activities during 1986 and 1987.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Raw Materials for Polyester Staple Fibre

3382. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into account the availability of raw materials to utilise the indigenous capacity of production of polyester staple fibre in the country before a decision to canalise import of this item was taken; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any mechanism to check the rise in prices of the textile goods with polyester staple fibre contents in the indigenous market?

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) At present there is no price control on textile goods. However the prices are kept under constant watch by the Government.

Price of Truck Tyres

3383. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain tyre manufacturers are not deliberately utilising their full capacity and creating artificial shortage in order to take the advantage of rising prices:

(b) if so, whether Government have discussed this aspect with tyre manufacturers; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). There have been complaints regarding formation of a cartel and adoption of restrictive trade practices on the part of the tyre manufacturers as a result of which market forces are not permitted to have free play. The Government have referred the matter to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for necessary action.

Allocation of Funds for Khadi Production

3384. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of money for Khadi

production in 1986; and

(b) how much money was sent in 1986 and how many people were benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) An amount of Rs 70.02 crores was allocated for the production of khadi during the financial year 1986-87.

(b) An amount of Rs 68.43 crores was utilised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the total number of persons employed was about 14 lakhs during the year 1986-87.

Suspension of Officials of N. C. C. F.

3385. SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suspended by the National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Ltd. during the last eight months and the charges levelled against them;

(b) whether prima-facie cases of corruption were established against them before their suspension; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Thirteen employees were placed under suspension during the last eight months, i.e. beginning from January 1987. There were, prima-facie, charges of corruption/irregularities against twelve employees, and there has been a charge of mis-conduct against one employee.

(c) The management of the NCCF is taking action in this regard.

Setting up of Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh with Non-Resident Indians' Investment

3386. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal under consideration of Government which was submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up power projects in the State with the Non-Resident Indians' investment;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on the proposal; and

(c) the time by which final decision is expected to be taken and the extent to which the power requirement of the State will be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration.

Progress of Second Mine expansion scheme of Neyveli Lignite Corpora- tion

3387. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in its different projects of second mine expansion schemes for which the Neyveli Lignite corporation had issued letters of intent during the year 1986;

(b) whether a few of the contractors have closed down their units after taking out huge amounts of advance money from Neyveli Lignite Corporation without rendering any service; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and further action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) For the second mine expansion scheme of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. letters of intent have been issued for all the major items of both specialised and conventional mining equipment. The equipment are at various stages of manufacture and the progress of manufacture and supplies conforms to the prescribed time scheduled.

In respect of 2400 MM and 2000 MM conveyors the erection work has commenced and for excavators and spreaders the erection yards and getting ready.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Long Term Power Plan

3388. DR. K. G. ADIYODI:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
DR. G. S. RAJHANS:
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual expansion of power generation capacity and the projected demand for power by the turn of the century

in the country;

(b) the long term power plan envisaged and the type of units (Thermal/Hydel) to be set up; and

(c) the estimated investment required and the places identified with the type of units for the implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The annual expansion in installed capacity during the period 1990-2000 as per the feasible-cum-desirable National Power Plan prepared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is given in the statement below.

The National Power Plan has estimated a peak demand of 125400 MW and an energy requirement of 684973 MkwH by the turn of the century.

(b) The long-term power plan envisages a capacity addition of 110155 MW during the period 1990-2000 comprising 35301 MW hydro, 70534 MW thermal and 4320 MW nuclear.

(c) It has been estimated that about Rs 200,000 crores would be required for implementing the Plan. The places identified are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The units will generally be a mix of hydro and thermal.

STATEMENT**Annual Expansion in Installed Capacity envisaged in the National Power Plan as per a feasible-cum-desirable programme**

Year	Installed Capacity envisaged (MW)
1990-91	6917
1991-92	6277
1992-93	9135
1993-94	13204
1994-95	12413
1995-96	10858
1996-97	11547
1997-98	11724
1998-99	14555
1999-2000	15415

Note: Eighth Plan Schemes include benefits from small hydro projects with a capacity of less than 5 MW, year-wise benefits for which has not been taken into account.

Electrification of Villages

3389. **SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages without electricity in the country, state-wise;

(b) the number of villages electrified during the current Five Year Plan;

(c) the target set to electrify villages during the current Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether the remaining villages will get electricity during the said Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) A Statement showing statewise, number of villages yet to be electrified in the country, as on 30.6.1987 is given below.

(b) During the current Five Year Plan, (from 1.4.1985 to 30.6.1987), 43607 villages have been electrified.

(c) A target of 118101 villages for electrification has been fixed for the current Five Year Plan (1985-90).

(d) The States of Haryana, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have already achieved cent per cent electrification of villages. In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Nagaland, it is expected that cent per cent electrification of villages would be achieved by the end of the current plan. In the remaining States cent per cent village electrification is expected to be achieved by the end of the VIII Plan, subject to the availability of requisite resources and other inputs.

STATEMENT*Statewise Number of Villages yet to be Electrified as on 30.6.1987*

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Villages remaining to be electrified
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2544
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2012
3.	Assam	6215
4.	Bihar	28686
5.	Goa	29
6.	Gujarat	537
7.	Haryana	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	638
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	591
10.	Karnataka	988
11.	Kerala	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22884
13.	Maharashtra	1357
14.	Manipur	1159
15.	Meghalaya	3175
16.	Mizoram	7
17.	Nagaland	109
18.	Orissa	20578
19.	Punjab	—
20.	Rajasthan	11232
21.	Sikkim	147

1	2	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	—
23.	Tripura	2538
24.	Uttar Pradesh	40587
25.	West Bengal	16038
Total (States)		162117
Total (U. Ts.		70
Total (All-India)		162187

Industrial Cooperatives in Rural Areas

3398. SHRIP. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more suggestions have been received to encourage industrial co-operatives in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Holding of Session of Parliament in South

3391. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER:
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that

there is a long standing demand to hold session of Parliament somewhere in South; and

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

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

(b) At present, the Government is not thinking of holding any Parliament Session outside Delhi.

[Translation]

Price fixation of Vanaspati produced with Imported Edible Oil

3392. SHRI RAMESHWAR NIKHARA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for issue of licences for manufacturing vanaspati;

(b) the number of applications received

for issue of licences for vanaspati without demanding the quota of the imported oil;

(c) whether manufacturers producing vanaspati with imported oil, have fixed the price of vanaspati without the consent of Government;

(d) whether Government have any price control over the manufacturers of vanaspati after having given the quota of imported oil; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The total number of applications received for issue of licences for manufacturing vanaspati since 1986 is 61. Of these, nine applications are for substantial expansion of the capacity of the existing vanaspati units.

(b) Twenty-one.

(c) to (e). At present there is no Government control on the prices of vanaspati. However, Government is closely monitoring the prices of vanaspati in relation to the various input costs and taking appropriate measures wherever considered necessary.

[English]

Increase in Price of Coal

3393. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Government undertakings viz. Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) have been running into losses for the past few years;

(b) whether the Coal India Ltd. has proposed to increase the price of coal;

(c) whether Government have accepted the proposal; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Coal prices are constantly kept under review. The question of increase in the prices of coal will be considered and a decision taken at the appropriate time. There is no specific proposal in this behalf from Coal India under consideration at present.

Transfer of Employees of Subsidiary Companies of Coal India Limited

3394. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the existing strength of establishment of Coal India Limited at Delhi, category-wise; and

(b) whether the employees of subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited can be posted by transfer to the said establishment and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The existing strength of the establishment of Coal India Limited at Delhi is 111. This consists of 25 Executives and 86 Non-Executives.

(b) Employees of Subsidiary Companies of Coal India Limited can be posted by transfer to the establishment of Coal India Limited at Delhi, against available vacancies or requirement, subject to suitability.

Filling up of SC/ST Posts in ONGC

3395. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that the posts for Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes of Class I, II, III and IV in the ONGC are not being filled up as per quota reserved for these categories;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received during the last three years and the action taken thereon and the outcome thereof;

(c) the percentage of quota of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited during the last three years and the reasons for not filling the quota reserved for them in full;

(d) the action taken in filling the quota in accordance with the 20 Point Programme; and

(e) the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, lying vacant at present and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Representations have been received regarding non-fulfilment of quotas as well as promotions in respect of individual cases. The action taken to fill up the quotas meant for SCs/STs is indicated in (d) below.

(c) 1660 persons belonging to SC/ST were appointed in ONGC during the year 1984 to 1986 and this works out to be 82.7% of the total posts reserved during those three years. The quotas are unfilled owing to non-availability of suitable candidates from these categories.

(d) The action taken include relaxation of standards, exclusive recruitment, interviewing of candidates at different places, appointment of those who did not qualify special apprentices and their subsequent

regularisation after training, special scholarship schemes, etc.

(e) As on 1.1.1987, the total number of vacant posts for both SCs/STs was 906, the reason being the non-availability of suitable candidates from these categories.

Expenditure on Import of Edible Oils

3396. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total import bill for edible oils during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to improve domestic production of edible oils; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The CIF value of edible oils imported by State Trading Corporation during the financial years 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as under:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>CIF value (Rs. crores)</i>
1985-86	769.00
1986-87 (Prov.)	526.00

(b) and (c). 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 oilseeds growers' federation have been formed in some States under the project for restructuring of Edible Oils and Oilseeds 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 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 sun-flower 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.

Exploration with the Help of Foreign Companies

3397. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRIBANWARILAL PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether Government propose to hire foreign firms to explore oil and natural gas in the country's offshore basins;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any indigenous firms have offered to undertake the said task and if so, the steps Govt propose to take to invite those firms for the task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The Govt of India invited bids for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in 27 offshore blocks in 1986 in order to -

(i) Supplement the exploration efforts of the national oil companies, namely, ONGC/OIL.

(ii) Attract foreign risk capital.

(iii) Seek application of the latest technology available with these companies.

The discussions with foreign oils companies in relation to their bids are in progress.

(c) Apart from the 12 offers received from 7 companies/group of companies, a letter was also received from Tata Chemicals (an indigenous firm) stating their interest in exploring Saurashtra offshore block (SS-OS-I). The letter, however, did not give the bid details that had been sought from the bidders. Clarifications were sought from them, no reply has been received.

Requirement of Electricity in Maharashtra

3398. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present total requirement of electricity in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the total quantity of electricity in Maharashtra at present being produced by the State; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to give financial assistance to Maharashtra to augment the power production in the State and if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) During April to July, 1987, the energy requirement in Maharashtra was 9716 million units.

(b) The total energy generation in Maharashtra during April to July, 1987 was 11024 million units.

(c) To improve power generation from existing Thermal Stations a centrally sponsored Renovation & Modernisation programme is being implemented at Koradi, Nasik, Bhusawal and Paras Thermal Stations in Maharashtra with a Central loan component of Rs. 2959.78 lakhs.

Utilisation of Natural Gas in Tamil Nadu

3399. SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the way the natural gas produced at Nariman and Koviakalpall is being utilised;

(b) whether Government propose to

use this gas in setting up power projects to cater to the needs of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) the associated gas being produced at Narimanam and Koviakalpall is being flared presently, ONGC have proposed to supply gas from Narimanam-I to M/s. India Steel Rolling Mills at Nagapattinam from October, 1987.

(b) and (c). ONGC have agreed to supply 40,000 M³/day of gas for the proposed 5 MW gas turbine project of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

Post Offices, Branch Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Rented Buildings in Rajasthan

3400. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain main Post Offices/Branch Post Offices and Telephone exchanges are still functioning in rented accommodations;

(b) if so, the details of the main Post Offices/Branch Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges housed in rented accommodation in the state of Rajasthan; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to house these establishments in their own buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) **POSTAL & TELECOM:** Yes, Sir.

(b) **POSTAL:** 4 Head Post Offices and 1252 Sub-Post Offices are housed in rented buildings. Branch Postmasters are required to open the branch post offices in their own accommodation.

TELECOM.

641 Telephone exchanges are accommodated in rented buildings, out of total of 677 exchanges in Rajasthan.

(c) **POSTAL**

Construction of departmental buildings is planned in a phased manner according to availability of funds.

TELECOM:

Due to paucity of building funds, telephone exchanges upto MAX II are generally being housed in rented buildings.

[Translation]

Setting up of Cement Industries in Public Sector in Rajasthan

3401. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land from Kota to Chittorgarh in Rajasthan is full of lime stone;

(b) the number of cement factories for which licences have been given there and the number of additional factories likely to be set up there; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up cement industry in public sector there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A major part of the limestone belt in Chittorgarh and Kota districts of Rajasthan is of Cement grade.

(b) The following cement plants are in production or under implementation in Kota and Chittorgarh districts:-

	Name	Location	Annual capacity in lakh Tonnes per annum	
			In production	Under Implementation
	1	2	3	4
1)	M/s. Birla Cement Works	Chittorgarh	9.00	-
2)	M/s. J.K. Cement Works.	Nimbahera	11.40	4.00 (SE)
3)	Mangalam Cement Works.	Morak, Kota	4.00	2.00 (SE)

1	2	3	4
4)	Shri Ram Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	Ladnpura, Kota Distt.	2.00
5)	M/s. Brait Cements Ltd.	Parsoli, Chittorgarh Distt.	10.00
6)	M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	Shambhupura, Chittorgarh Distt.	6.00
		Total	26.40
			22.00

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

Oil and Gas in Krishna-Godavari Basin

3402. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil and gas has been struck in Krishna Godavari basin near Amlapuram; and

(c) if so, the potential available and steps taken to improve supply of oil and gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). No oil or gas has been struck in Amlapuram well. However, oil and gas has been discovered in GS-16-2 well in offshore, which is about 25 kms. South East of Amalapuram town. The extent of hydrocarbon potential and its commercial viability will be known only after further exploration.

Assistance from Technical Development Fund

3403. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrial units which have sent applications for assistance from the technical Development fund during the last three years;

(b) the names of industrial units which were granted assistance, year-wise; and

(c) the names of industrial units whose applications were rejected with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A consolidated Statement containing the names of Industrial Units which applied for assistance from the Technical Development Fund during the last three years i.e. 1984-85, 1985-86 & 1986-87, together with the names

of units which were granted assistance/ whose applications were rejected yearwise, with reasons therefor, has already been furnished to the Parliament Reference Library for information.

Disposal of Foodgrains Declared UNFIT in Maharashtra

3404. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains in the Food Corporation of India godowns in Maharashtra declared unfit for human consumption during 1986-87;

(b) whether it is disposed of by auction or by allotment to certain agencies;

(c) whether the quantity of food-grains declared unfit for human consumption is more as compared to average quantity declared unfit for human consumption during last three years; and

(d) if so, the reason of higher deterioration of foodgrains in the Food Corporation of India godowns in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) During 1986-87 a quantity of 4000 tonnes of foodgrains was declared unfit for human consumption in the FCI godowns in Maharashtra.

(b) The stocks unfit for human consumption are classified in the following five categories, depending upon the extent of damage, for their disposal:- (1) Fit for cattle feed, (2) Fit for poultry feed, (3) Fit for industrial use, (4) Fit for manurial purposes and (5) Fit for dumping only.

After categorisation, stocks are offered to the State Government or their agencies in

the first instance. Stocks not accepted by the State Governments are sold to the approved registered parties dealing with such stocks by tender/auction.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of Post Offices at the Indian Antarctic Station

3405. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to open a Post Office at the Indian Antarctic Station; and

(b) if so, the mode of operation and how soon it will start working?

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

(b) The post office is expected to function from 1.1.1988. The purpose of opening the post office is to provide special philatelic cancellation on the covers carried by the expedition team. One of the members of the expedition will be designated as postmaster.

Closing Down of Alcohol Based Industries

3406. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether alcohol based industries are closing down due to the high prices of alcohol;

(b) if so, the names of the States which are closing down the units;

(c) whether Union Government have taken up the matter with the State Governments; and

(d) if so, what is the outcome of the talks held with the State Governments on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) No such report has been received by the Government.

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

Manufacture of Harmful Drugs

3407. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the press reports appearing in The Hindu of 20th June, 1987 stating that India is being used as dumping ground for harmful drugs;

(b) if so, the nature of the drugs and their untoward effects;

(c) whether the organisations have been identified; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY

OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) The said article which appeared in "The Hindu" in fact refutes this Charge.

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

Clearance to IB Valley Thermal Project in Orissa

3408. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have cleared the Ib Valley Thermal project in Orissa to be implemented in the State sector;

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

(c) the present stage of execution of the project and the likely date of its commissioning; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission have accepted the feasibility of the project (4x210 MW) and its inclusion in the Seventh Plan of Orissa State. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 887.99 crores.

(c) and (d). Preliminary works relating to land acquisition, township, approach roads, construction water supply and telecommunications etc. are in progress. A letter of intent has been placed on M/s BHEL for turn-key execution of the project which is expected to be commissioned in the Eighth Plan.

[Translation]

(Rs. in crores)

Procurement of Foodgrains Through Commission Agents**Year** (estimates)

1984-85	22.61
1985-86	28.64
1986-87	28.89

3409. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether in many places the Food Corporation of India is procuring foodgrains from Kachha commission agents instead of procuring it direct from the farmers;

(b) if so, the details of this system and names of places where this system is being practised by the FCI;

(c) the reasons for introducing such a system; and

(d) the details of commission paid to these agents under this system during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The FCI procures foodgrains through kachha arthias in Punjab and Haryana only, where the farmers have the option to sell their produce in the regulated markets through such agents, under State enactments. The arthias are functionaries of the regulated markets. They advance clean loans to the farmers and render certain other services to them. A commission of 1 1/2 to 2%, as provided by the State enactments, is paid to them by the purchasers of foodgrains.

(d) The commission paid on wheat and paddy to the kachha arthias in Punjab & Haryana, during the last three years,

[English]

Automobile Policy

3410. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the automobile policy announcement has been delayed;

(b) whether such delays have inhibited growth of passenger car industry; and

(c) the likely date when new automobile policy will be announced?

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

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Generation of Additional Power

3411. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been making efforts to generate additional power;

(b) if so, the generation target fixed for the year 1987-88;

(c) the new capacity proposed to be added during the current financial year; and

(d) the State-wise details thereof?

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A generation target of 205 billion units has been fixed for 1987-88.

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

(c) and (d). The required information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Units Identified for Commissioning during 1987-88

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project and Unit No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
1	2	3	4

NORTHERN REGION:

THERMAL

1.	Anpara 'A'	3	Uttar Pradesh	210
2.	Tanda	1	Uttar Pradesh	110
3.	Unchahar	1	Uttar Pradesh	210
4.	Singrauli STPS	7	NTPC	500
5.	Rihand STPS	1	NTPC	500

Sub-Total 5 Units

1530 MW

HYDRO

1.	Suratgarh	1 & 2	Rajasthan	2 x 2
2.	Mangrol RMC	1,2 & 3	-do-	3 x 2
3.	Western YC	3 & 4	Haryana	2 x 8
4.	Andhra	1,2, &3	Himachal Pradesh	3 x 5.65
5.	Ronglong	3 & 4	-do-	2 x 0.5

1	2	3	4
6.	Anoopgarh PH-I	1,2 & 3 Rajasthan	3 x 1.5
7.	Anoopgarh PH-II	4,5 & 6 -do-	3 x 1.5
8.	Stanka	2 J & K	1 x 2
9.	Salal	1,2 & 3 NHPC	3 x 115
Sub-Total 22 Units			399.95 MW
TOTAL 27 Units			1929.95 MW

WESTERN REGION

THERMAL

1	Wanakbori	6 Gujarat	210
2.	Sikka Replmt	- -do-	120
3.	Parli	5 Maharashtra	210
4.	Korba STPS	4 NTPC	500
5.	Vindhyachal STPS	1 & 2 NTPC	2 x 210
Sub-Total 6 Units			1460 MW

HYDRO

1.	Bargi	1 x 2 Madhya Pradesh	2 x 45
2.	Bhira Tail Race	1 Maharashtra	40
3.	Pawana	1 -do-	10
4.	Vaitarna Dam Toe	1 -do-	1.5
5.	Ukai LBC	1 & 2 Gujarat	2 x 2.5
Sub-Total 7 Units			146.5 MW
Total 13 Units			1606.5 MW

1	2	3	4
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SOUTHERN REGION**THERMAL**

1.	Mettur St. I	2	Tamil Nadu	210
2.	Neyveli SMC	1	NLC	210
Sub-Total 2 Units				420 MW

HYDRO

1.	Pochampad	2 & 3	Andhra Pradesh	2 x 9
2.	Kadamparai	2,3 & 4	Tamil Nadu	3 x 100
3.	Lower Mettur PH-I	1 & 2	-do-	2 x 15
4.	Lower Mettur	5	-do-	15
5.	Lower Mettur PH-II	1 x 2	-do-	2 x 15
6.	Lower Mettur PH-IV	1	-do-	15
7.	Kundah V	1	-do-	20
Sub-Total 12 Units				428 MW
Total 14 Units				848 MW

EASTERN REGION**THERMAL**

1.	Farakka	3	NTPC	210
2.	Maithon GT	1 & 2	DVC	2 x 30
Sub-Total 3 Units				270 MW

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

HYDRO

1. Upper Kolab	1 & 2 Orissa		2 x 80
	Sub-Total 2 Units		160 MW
	Total 5 Units		430 MW

NORTH EASTERN REGION**THERMAL**

1. Diesel Station	1 & 2 Manipur		2 x 1
	Sub-Total 2 Units		2 MW

HYDRO

1. Kopili	1 & 2 NEEPCO		2 x 50
	Sub-Total 2 Units		100 MW
	Total 4 Units		102 MW

TOTAL : ALL INDIA**(THERMAL)**

19 Units	3682 MW
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(HYDRO)

45 Units	1234.45
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Total (63 Units)	4916.45 MW
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Rise in Price of Pulses

3412. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of pulses have gone sky high during the past two years;

(b) if so, the comparative prices of popular varieties of pulses in July, 1985 and 1987; and

(c) the reasons for the rise in prices and the steps taken by Government to contain the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). As would be seen from the statement given below., which gives wholesale prices of pulses (split) in selected centres for the week ending 31.7.1987 and week ending 26.7.1985, there has been a mixed trend in the wholesale prices of pulses over the past two years ending 31.7.1987.

(c) The main reasons for the rise in the prices of pulses is that production of pulses has been more or less stagnant over the last several years and the lean season during which there is a tendency for the prices of pulses to move up. The main thrust of Government policy in order to contain price rise is to increase production. For this purpose, various measures are being taken during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Import of pulses is allowed to augment domestic supply. Some State Governments are distributing pulses under the public distribution system.

STATEMENT

Wholesale Prices of Pulses (SPLIT) Items in Selected Centres

(Rs. per quintal)

<i>Commodity/ Centre 26.7.1985</i>	<i>Week-ending 31.7.1985</i>	<i>Week-ending</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>GRAM</i>		
Delhi	600	455
Bombay	580	595
Madras	654	515
Calcutta	600	490
<i>ARHAR</i>		
Delhi	470	850
Bombay	610	750
Madras	525	1034
Calcutta	640	970

1	2	3
MOONG		
Delhi	650	620
Bombay	603	620
Madras	717	621
Calcutta	700	740
MASOOR		
Delhi	550	580
Bombay	490	590
Calcutta	490	600
URAD		
Delhi	600	610
Bombay	640	730
Madras	650	645
Calcutta	630	570

Electronic Voting Machines In Elections

3413. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce electronic voting machines for all elections; and

(b) if so, the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI

H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will be difficult at this stage to spell out the total expenditure that may be involved for covering all elections, on the purchase of electronic voting machines, because the cost of each machine involved is now approximately Rs. 5000/- which may go down if it is mass produced.

Interim Relief to Public Sector Employees

3414. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to grant interim relief to public sector employees drawing basic pay over Rs. 1000/-;

(b) whether it is a fact that other categories of employees of public enterprises have been demanding similar interim relief;

(c) whether Government are aware that the employees of this category (below Rs. 1000/-) have threatened to go on strike on this issue; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to provide adequate interim relief to those drawing below Rs. 1000/?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) Government have decided to pay adjustable ad hoc relief to the below Board level executives and supervisors of public sector enterprises, not covered by wage settlements, who are drawing their salary on industrial D.A. pattern and related scales of pay.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration of Government.

S.T.D. Facility in Faridkot, Muktsar and Kotkapura

3415. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring Faridkot Muktsar and Kotkapura on the STD map;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). It is planned to provide STD Facility to Faridkot March 89.

(c) Muktsar and Kotkapura are now being served by manual telephone exchanges. STD would become feasible after these stations are converted into automatic exchanges during the 8th Five Year Plan.

Appointment of Judges in Supreme Court

3416. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of judges in the Supreme Court has been reduced to such level that important constitutional cases are not being adjudicated and the Constitutional Bench is not being constituted; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite the process of appointment of Supreme Court judges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The authorised strength of the Supreme Court was increased from 18 to 26 in May, 1986. At present, 14 Judges are in position. The matter of filling the vacancies in consultation with the Chief Justice of India is engaging the earnest attention of the Government.

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchange Into Automatic Telephone Exchange in Sambalpur

3417. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and places (State-wise) where manual exchanges will be converted as auto exchanges during the current year;

(b) whether Sambalpur in Orissa is included in the list;

(c) if so, the progress thereof and the reasons for delay, if any;

(d) whether the system adopted in the Sambalpur Auto Exchange is an out dated one and doubts are expressed in different quarters for its efficient working; and

(e) if so, the steps being proposed to overcome such problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 106 manual telephone exchanges are proposed to be converted into auto exchanges during the current year. The state-wise details are given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The installation has been completed and the final testing is in progress. The automatic exchange at Sambalpur will be commissioned shortly.

(d) No, Sir. The system adopted at Sambalpur is a modern Indian Crossbar type system. Such type of exchanges are giving satisfactory service.

(e) Does not arise, in view of (d) above.

ANNEXURE

STATEMENT

Manual Exchanges which are Proposed to be Converted into Auto Exchanges During 1987-88.

<i>States</i>	<i>No. of places</i>	<i>Name of places</i>
1	2	3
Andhra	3	1. Vuyyuru 2. Ramachandra Puram 3. Hindupur
Assam	2	1. Silchar 2. Haflong
Bihar	8	1. Begusarai 2. Buxur 3. Dumka 4. Madhubani

1	2	3
		5. Purnia
		6. Hajipur
		7. Nawada
		8. Bhagalpur
Gujarat	6	1. Fort Songarh
		2. Kosamba
		3. Anand
		4. V.V. Nagar
		5. Katiyanwa
		6. Kodinar
Haryana	2	1. Narwana
		2. Narnaul
Himachal Pradesh	4	1. Bilaspur
		2. Hamirpur
		3. Nahan
		4. Kulu
J & K.	4	1. Gulmarg
		2. Kathua
		3. Pampore
		4. Rajori
Karnataka	9	1. Chickkodi
		2. Nargund
		3. Ankola

1

2

3

4. Gauriluddinur

5. K.R. Nagar

6. Maddur

7. Sira

8. Brahmavar

9. Virajpet

Kerala

3

1. Tellicherry

2. S.L. Puram

3. Chandiroor

Madhya Pradesh.

13

1. Betal

2. Dhatia

3. Dhar

4. Khargone

5. Mandla

6. Shajapur

7. Tikamgarh

8. Ambikapur

9. Balaghat

10. Bhind

11. Guna

12. Shivpuri

13. Singrauli

1	2	3
Maharashtra	8	1. Ponda 2. Manchar 3. Karnala 4. Kulgaon 5. Dhond 6. Manmad 7. Dhule 8. Gad Chirdi
Mizoram (N.E.)	1	1. Lungleh
Nagaland (N.E.)	1	1. Wokha
Orissa	5	1. Sambalpur 2. Keonjhar 3. Banpada 4. Chhattarpur 5. Jeypore
Rajasthan	9	1. Jalore 2. Jassmer 3. Jahalwar 4. Sawaimadhupur City 5. Sawaimadhupur R.S. 6. Sarohi 7. Tonk 8. Gundi

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	9	9. Jhunjhunu 1. Tambram 2. Idappada 3. Kulasekharam 4. Turaiyur 5. Kavindapadi 6. Panruti 7. Papanasam 8. Kallakurichi 9. Thuckalay
U.P.	16	1. Khamaria 2. Shaktinagar 3. Ampara 4. Mankapur 5. Amroha 6. Pipri 7. Fatehpur 8. Ghazipur 9. Lallitpur 10. Pawri 11. Pithoragarh 12. Orai 13. Sultanpur

1	2	3
		14. Banda
		15. Ranikhet *
		16. Noida
West Bengal	3	1. Sainthia
		2. Alipur Dwar
		3. Falta
Total:		106

Kalyan Area as Telephone District

3418 SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Kalyan area there are more than 15,000 telephone connections under the control of Divisional Engineer Telephone;

(b) whether there is a proposal pending with Government to declare Kalyan area as telephone district; if so, the facilities available for district; and

(c) the reasons for delay in declaring Kalyan area as telephone district?

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

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to form a telephone District. However, a Telecom. District at Kalyan has been formed. All the Telecom. assets in Kalyan Telecom. District will be controlled, maintained and developed

by a Telecom. District Engineer in terms of the newly approved Scheme of re-organisation of Telecom. Circles on the basis of Secondary Switching Areas.

ONGC Turnkey Project for WOIP Pipeline

3419. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is embarking on a turnkey project worth around Rs. 1000 crores for WOIP pipeline;

(b) if so, whether the pipes are to be procured separately or it is a part of the turnkey project given to foreign countries;

(c) whether pipes for HBJ project were procured separately and the Gas Authority of India Limited saved Rs. 30 to 40 crores; and

(d) whether Government are reconsidering the turnkey project in the light of HBJ

pipeline's experience?

No. of wells

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). ONGC have drawn a plan for integrated development of Western Offshore at a tentative cost of Rs. 984 crores. The question of awarding a contract on turnkey basis or otherwise would arise only after the project is approved.

i) Oil/gas wells : 225

ii) Dry : 30

iii) Others : 17

272

[*Translation*]

Drilling of Wells

3420. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of onshore and offshore wells drilled in Gujarat during the last two years vis-a-vis the number of wells drilled in the country during that period;

(b) the number of wells likely to be drilled in Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the results obtained from the wells drilled in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Out of the total of 576 wells (422 onland and 154 offshore) drilled in the country by ONGC during 1985-87 267 onshore wells and 5 offshore wells have been drilled in Gujarat.

(b) As per the 7th Plan Programme, about 830 wells - onshore and offshore - are planned to be drilled in Gujarat during the 7th Plan period.

(c) The results obtained from the 272 wells drilled in Gujarat are as follows:

Setting up of Telephone Exchanges In Surat Telephone Division

3421. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges which were proposed to be opened in Gujarat-Surat Telephone Division during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the places where these were to be set up and the number of telephone exchanges, out of them opened and the details thereof;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the places where these are proposed to be opened and the details thereof; and

(c) the number of places for which telephone exchanges have been sanctioned so far with a view to achieve the target and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) During the 6th Five Year Plan, Three Telephone Exchanges were Planned in Surat (Two main and one expansion) out of which one programmed for expansion was commissioned during the 6th Five Year Plan and the remaining during the 7th Plan period. The details are given in Statement I.

(b) During the 7th Five Year Plan, Five Telephone Exchanges were planned in Surat (One Main and four expansion) out of which expansion programme of three exchanges has been partly completed. The details are given in Statement II.

(c) Two Electronic Telephone Exchanges of 10000 Lines Capacity each, one at Mahidarpura and second at Textile Market II have been planned for commissioning during the year 1990-91. The equipment has been allotted from the manufacturing programme of 89-90.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Telephone Exchanges in Surat Proposed During 6th Five Year Plan.

<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Main/Expansion with capacity</i>	<i>Month/Year commissioning</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Textile Market -I	MAX-I C-400 (Imported)	10,000 L Main	January, 1986.
2. Katargam	MAX-II	1000 Line Main	Proposed to be commissioned in March-April (1988)
3. Rander	MAX-II	Expansion 400 L	March-April, 1981.

STATEMENT-II

Details of Telephone Exchanges in Surat Proposed During 7th Five Year Plan

1. Mahidarpura UNIT-III	MAX-I Strowger	2400 Lines	1200 lines commissioned in May, 87, Remaining 1200 L proposed to be commissioned in March 1988.
2. Mahidarpura UNIT-IV	MAX-I E-10B Digital	4000 Lines Main	1988-89.

1	2	3	4
3. Mahidarpura UNIT-IV	MAX-I E-10B Digital	Expansion 2000 lines (4000-6000)	1989-90
4. Rander	MAX-II	Expansion 500 lines (1000-1500)	Commissioned in March, 87.
		Expansion 500 lines (1500-2000)	Proposed to be commissioned in 1989-90.
5. Udhna	MAX-II	Expansion 100 Lines (1750-1850)	Commissioned in March, 87.
		Expansion 150 Lines (1850-2000)	Proposed to be commissioned in March 1988.

[English]

**STD Link Between Delhi and
Karnataka**

3422. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns and cities of Karnataka that have been provided with subscribers Trunk Dialling facilities from New Delhi so far;

(b) the details of these cities and towns;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to provide STD link between Delhi and some more cities and towns during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the towns and cities of Karnataka which are likely to be provided STD link with New Delhi in 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 24 cities and towns of Karnataka have been provided with Subscribers Trunk Dialling facility from New Delhi as on 31.3.87.

(b) The details of the cities and towns is given in statement I below

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) List of towns and cities of Karnataka proposed to be provided STD link with New Delhi in 1987-88 is given in statement II below.

STATEMENT-I

Towns & Cities of Karnataka Provided with Subscribers Trunk Dialling Facilities from New Delhi as on 31.3.87.

1. Bagalkot	2. Bangalore	3. Belgaum
4. Bidar	5. Bellary	6. Bhadravathi
7. Chitradurga	8. Davangere	9. Dharwad
10. Gadag	11. Gulbarga	12. Harihar
13. Hassan	14. Hubli	15. Karwar
16. Mangalore	17. Mercara	18. Mysore
19. Puttur	20. Raichur	21. Ranibennur
22. Shimoga	23. Tumkur	24. Udupi

STATEMENT-II

Towns & Cities of Karnataka proposed to be Provided with STD Link from Delhi during the Current Financial Year (1987-88)

1. Bajpe	2. Bantwal	3. Bijapur
4. Bangarpet	5. Belwadi	6. Checbalpur
7. Chickmanglur	8. Hebbagudi	9. Kittur
10. Kolar	11. Kolar Gold Field	12. Kundapur
13. Koppal	14. Mandya	15. Hospet
16. Nippani	17. Panambur	18. Sirsi
19. Vidyanagar	20. Whitefield	

[*Translation*]

pleased to state:

Setting up of Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges to Himachal Pradesh

3423. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

(a) the number of Post Office and Telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the arrangements being made for

linking Kinnaur, Lahol Spiti, Bharmore districts etc. by telephone and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) *Post Offices* - There is no programme at present for opening of new post offices in Himachal Pradesh as the present number is considered adequate. However, a post office may be opened at Chamera Project in Chamba district.

Telecommunications: 100 telephone exchanges are proposed to be set up in Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh five Year Plan.

(b) Satellite Earth Stations are proposed to be provided at Kalpa (Kinnore) and Kyllong (Lahol Spiti). At Bharmore a 25 lines SAX is already working which is linked with Chamba district trunk exchange through a physical line circuit.

[English]

Import of Vegetable Oils

3425. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether all vegetable oils imported in the country as gifts or commercially from abroad are being used for public distribution system at prices fixed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Government imports edible oils through the State Trading Corporation which is distributed through the Public Distribution system and to the vanaspati industry at a pre-determined issue price fixed by the Government. In addition to this, edible oils imported commercially or received as gifts by certain other organisations are not being channeled

through Public Distribution system.

[Translation]

Programmes Undertaken in Bihar

3426. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of programmes undertaken so far in Bihar in pursuance of the decision taken in the Conference of Industry Ministers held in December 1986; and

(b) the details thereof and progress report of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A Conference of State Industry Ministers was held on the 10th December, 1986 at New Delhi. The objective for holding the Conference was to provide an opportunity for inter-action and exchange of views between the Centre and the States on various issues that concern the industrial development of the country. The topics discussed at the Conference included industrial policy measures, modernisation and upgradation of technology, industrial development of backward areas, provision of infrastructural facilities by the States and problems relating to sanction and disbursements of term loan and working capital. No decisions with regard to specific programmes in any single State were taken at the Conference.

[English]

Import of Thermal and Hydro Turbines

3427. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 43 dated 24.2.1987 regarding import of hydro sets from foreign sources and to state:

(a) the details of the thermal and hydro turbines and other components obtained from foreign sources during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan periods indicating the countries from which imports have been made in each case and sources of financing of such imports;

(b) the proposals for further imports of such sets/components during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether BHEL has the capability of manufacturing any of such sets/components of hydro or thermal power stations which have already been imported or proposed to be imported?

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

[*Translation*]

Cost of Generation of Electricity and Rates Charged from Consumers

3428. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Governments which have increased the rates of electricity the rates of electricity per unit fixed by them and the reasons for increasing the rates;

(b) the per unit cost of generation of electricity and the rate of electricity charged from the consumers before the increase; and

(c) the reasons for which the cost of production of electricity is high in many States and the remedial steps 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). Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, each State Electricity Board is required to carry on its operations and adjust its tariffs so as to earn a minimum surplus of 3%. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and West Bengal SEBs have revised their tariff during 1987-88. The cost of generation and supply during the year 1986-87 and the average rates of realisation from all categories of consumers before tariff revision in 1986-87 and after tariff revision in 1987-88 in these States are given below:

(Paise/unit)

S. No.	Name of SEB	Cost of generation and supply during 1986-87	Average rate of realisation	
			Before tariff revision in 1986-87	After tariff revision in 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.15	50.30	58.19
2.	Gujarat	85.11	77.10	77.20

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Karnataka	67.27	54.90	67.70
4.	West Bengal	98.96	79.50	85.93

(c) Variations in the cost of production of electricity in different States occur broadly on account of the following factors:

- (i) Hydro-thermal mix.
- (ii) Capital cost and age of generating equipment.
- (iii) Cost of fuel.
- (iv) Capacity utilisation.
- (v) Operation and maintenance expenses.

Guidelines have been issued to the State Electricity Boards for improving their operational efficiency and productivity. A comprehensive Renovation & Modernisation Programme, with a central outlay of Rs. 500 crores, has been sanctioned to improve plant utilisation and performance.

[English]

Waiting List for New Telephone Connections in Shakti Nagar Telephone Exchange

3429. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1090 on 3-3-1987 regarding release of new telephone connections in Delhi and state:

(a) whether waiting list in General NON-OYT category in Shakti Nagar is the highest in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reduce this waiting list;

(c) the present equipped capacity of Shakti Nagar Exchange in each level;

(d) whether Government propose to increase its capacity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and its allocation to each category of connections?

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

(b) There is a proposal to increase the equipped capacity of Shakti Nagar exchange to reduce the existing waiting list.

(c) The equipped capacity of Shakti Nagar exchange levelwise as on 31.7.1987 is as follows:-

	Level	Type	Capacity
1.	711	Japanese Crossbar C-400	10,000
2.	712	-do-	10,000
3.	721	E-10 B (Electronic Digital)	10,000
4.	722	-do-	2,000
5.	74	Strowger 5,100	
Total:			37,100

(d) Yes, Sir.

1988-89.

(e) There is a proposal to expand the existing 12,000 lines E-10 B exchange by 15,000 lines in 1987-88 and 5,000 lines in

On commissioning of additional capacity, new connections are released in the following ratio:-

1.	OYT (General and Special) Category	:	40 %
2.	Nqn-OYT (General) Category	:	40%
3.	Non-OYT (Special and SS) Category	:	20%

Replacement of Telephone Exchanges in Maharashtra

regard and names of exchanges, district-wise, identified for replacement;

3430. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 383 on 24 March, 1987 regarding replacement of telephone exchanges in Maharashtra and state:

(c) total number of exchanges district-wise of Maharashtra which have been left from this move of replacement into Digital Exchanges; and

(a) whether sixteen existing telephone exchanges in Maharashtra have been identified for replacement into Digital Exchanges;

(d) when these will be taken up for replacement?

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

(b) if so, the progress made in this

(b) The programme of replacement is

given in the Statement below.

(c) Only one exchange namely, mangaon from the earlier plans has been left out for conversion into Digital Exchange. In its place Gadchiroli Exchange is being re-

placed by a Digital Exchange during 1987-88.

(d) Mangaon Exchange will be converted into a Strowger MAX -II type automatic exchange in 88-89.

STATEMENT

1	2	3
1.	<i>Bombay District</i>	<i>Planned to be replaced during</i>
i)	Khar	1989-90
ii)	Mandvi	-do-
iii)	Gamdevi	-do-
iv)	Naigaon	-do-
v)	Byculla	-do-
vi)	Matunga	1988-89
vii)	Colaba	-do-
viii)	Central	-do-
ix)	Penvel	-do-
2.	<i>Pune District</i>	
i)	Hadapsar	1988-89
3.	<i>Nagpur District</i>	
i)	Kamptee	1989-90
ii)	Hingna	1989-90
iii)	Nagpur-Main (Part only)	1988-89
4.	<i>Nasik District</i>	
i)	Manmad	1987-88

1	2	3
5.	<i>Raigad District</i>	
i)	Dhatav	1987-88
6.	<i>Gadchiroli District</i>	
i)	Gadchiroli	1987-88

**Survey for Petrol/Diesel/LPG
Agencies in Tamil Nadu**

3431. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Tamil Nadu, District-wise, which have been surveyed for the location of petrol/diesel pumps and sanction of LPG agencies during the last two years including the current financial year; and

(b) the names of places found suitable and the follow-up action taken by the Indian Oil Corporation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Conducting surveys for opening retail outlets for MS/HSD and LPG distributorships to take care of growing demand is a normal business activity of the oil marketing companies. Based on these investigations locations are included in the annual marketing plans of the oil industry. The names of places approved by Government for inclusion in Tamil Nadu in the Marketing Plan 1986-87 and for consequential action are given below in statement-I. The places approved for inclusion in the Retail Outlets Marketing Plan 1987-88 are given in statement-II. The LPG Marketing Plan 1987-88 is under consideration.

STATEMENT-I

Retail : Marketing Plan 1986-87

State : Tamil Nadu

S. No.	Location	District
1	2	3
1.	Kurnathur Rd.	Chingleput
2.	Bhel Township	Trichy
3.	Thondi	Ramnad
4.	Adyar/Thiruvanmiyar	Madras

1	2	3
5.	Manaparai	Trichy
6.	Porur	Chingleput
7.	Guindy/Velachery	Madras
8.	Palli-Konda	N. Arcot
9.	Polur	N. Arcot
10.	Palani	Madurai
11.	Natrampalli	N. Arcot
12.	Guddalore	S. Arcot
13.	Sriperumbudur	Chingleput
14.	Kottaipatinam	Pudukottai
15.	Padi/Ambattur	Chingleput
16.	Krishnapuram	Tiruchirapalli
17.	Avadi	Chingleput
18.	Tiruttani By Pass	Chingleput
19.	Periyapalayam	Chingleput
20.	Perayur	Madurai
21.	Valangaiman	Tanjore
22.	Arasur	Periyar
23.	Kaveri Pattinam	Dharmapuri
24.	Highway Estate Hill	Madurai
25.	Bhagalpur	Dharmapuri
26.	Thevur	Tanjore
27.	Kalyarkoil	P. M. Lingam

1	2	3
28.	Hosur	Dharmapuri
29.	Nagercoil	K. Kumari
30.	Raja Palayam	Kamraj
31.	Thevatti Patty	Salem
32.	Sivakasi	Kamraj
33.	Karur	Tiruchirapalli
34.	More-Palayam	Salem
35.	Tiruppur	Coimbatore
36.	Thavattiupalayam & Thottakurichi	Tiruchirapalli
37.	Nilambur	coimbatore
38.	Tanjore	Tanjore
39.	Kumbakonam	-do-
40.	Velagoundanpatti	Salem
41.	Morepalyam On Attaiyampatti Tiruchengodu Rd.	-do-
42.	Bhavani	Periyar
43.	Mavathanpathi	Coimbatore
44.	Uthanpalli	Dharampuri
45.	Nameli	N. Arcot

LPG DISTRIBUTORSHIPS: Marketing Plan 1986-87
STATE: TAMIL NADU

S. No.	Location	District
1.	Madurai-U. A.	Madurai

1	2	3
2.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore
3.	Denkanikottai	Dharmapuri
4.	Erode (South)	Periyar
5.	Salem	Salem

STATEMENT-II

RETAIL: 1987-88 MARKETING PLAN

STATE: TAMIL NADU

S.No	Location	District
1.	Tiruvannamalai	N. Arcot
2.	Pollachi	Coimbatore
3.	Sanarpatti/Gopalpatti	Madurai
4.	Mayanur	Tiruchirapalli
5.	Kottaipattinam	Pudukottai
6.	Hanumanthirham	Dharmapuri
7.	Theni	Madurai
8.	Uthangarai	Dharampuri
9.	Ambur	N. Arcot
10.	Akkaraipettai	Tanjore
11.	Vellichendai	Dharmapuri
12.	Kootu Road	Salem
13.	Thirumarugal	Tanjore
14.	Namagiripettai	Salem

1	2	3
15.	Erode-I	Periyar
16.	Royapuram	Madras City
17.	Padanallur	Tanjore
18.	Kanakammachatram	Chingleput
19.	Aravakkurichi	Tiruchirapalli
20.	Kaliyakkavilai	Kaniakumari
21.	Royappnur V Kottu Road	S. Arcot
22.	Pavoorchatram	Tirunelveli

Assistance to Saudi Arabia for Industrial Projects

3432. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has sought India's assistance in implementing their industrial projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas in which India has agreed to help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). While Saudi Arabia has not specifically sought India's assistance in implementing their industrial projects, cooperation between the two countries in the industrial sphere has been discussed in the 11th Session of the Saudi-Indian Joint Commission held on 20-22 April, 1986 in Riyadh. Some of

the areas discussed for mutual Cooperation are (a) Downstream petro-chemicals;

(b) Operation and Maintenance - Where India has a huge reservoir of skilled and trained manpower at favourable cost; (c) Joint Venture projects in fertilizers, electrical towers, railways, sugar, food processing etc.

A FICCI delegation had visited Saudi Arabia from March 27-31, 1987. During the course of Discussions, the FICCI delegation was provided with a list of 77 industrial projects which had been licensed by the Saudi Government but could not be implemented and hence available for implementation. This was by way of suggesting possible areas in which the Indian Companies could collaborate with the Saudi Organisations.

Manufacture of Nitro Cellulose

- 3433. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirements of Nitrocellulose in the country;

(b) the installed capacity as per DGTD records;

(c) whether any request for grant of industrial licence for manufacture of nitro cellulose is pending consideration of Government, if so, the details of such request;

(d) whether this request is for any foreign collaboration, if so, the details of such proposed collaboration including import of any machinery etc.; and

(e) the decision of Government

thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The present estimated requirement of Nitrocellulose is around 1000 tonnes per annum.

(b) As per DGTD records, the installed capacity for Nitrocellulose is about 2000 tonnes.

(c) to (e). M/s. Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd., New Delhi, have submitted an application for issue of an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of the following items:

(i)	Nitrocellulose Powder:	2000 Tonnes per annum.
(ii)	Nitrocellulose Sheets:	1000 Tonnes per annum.

The firm has not yet submitted any application for Foreign Collaboration or for import of Capital Goods. The Government have not yet taken any decision on this application.

Penalty for non-establishment of Industries In Backward Regions

3434. SHRIANADICHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases where letters of intent/industrial licences were issued for setting up industries in backward and hill areas of Orissa during the last three years and the concerned parties failed to establish

industries in these areas;

(b) whether there is any proposal to impose any penalty on such defaulters; and

(c) if not, the action Government propose to take in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act during the last three years for setting up of industries in various Centrally declared backward districts of Orissa are indicated in the table below:

Year	No. of Letter of Intent	No. of Industrial Licences
1	2	3
1984	7	5 (including 1 COB licence)

1	2	3
1985	23	6 (including 3 COB licences)
1986	8	3

A letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of one year. However, further extensions are also granted on adequate justification. After the entrepreneur fulfils the conditions of the letter of intent, the same is converted into an industrial licence. The initial validity period of an industrial licence is 2 years within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence commercial production. However, further extension beyond the initial validity period of 2 years can also be granted by the admn. Ministry concerned on genuine grounds.

If the holder of the letter of intent/industrial licence fails to implement it within its validity period, the same is cancelled/revoked by the admn. Ministry concerned. Of the total 38 letters of intent issued during 1984 to 1986 for setting up industries in the backward districts of Orissa, 7 letters of intent have since been treated as lapsed/cancelled. The remaining letters of intent/industrial licences would presently be at various stages of implementation.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Prices of Tyres

3435. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that All India Tyre Dealers Federation has asked the tyre manufacturers to reconsider decision of increasing the prices of tyres;

(b) whether Government propose to

intervene in the matter to check the prices of Tyres;

(c) if so, the steps to be taken by Government and also long term measures to be taken to give encouragement to the production of tyres, to stabilise their prices and to make a perfect distribution system thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring tyres under "Package Control Order" and if so, the time by which decisions will be taken in regard thereto and when this order will be implemented?

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

(b) and (c). Government are of the view that increased competition through encouragement of fresh capacity in the tyre industry is the only long term solution for ensuring a fair deal to the consumers of tyres. However, Government are monitoring the price trend of tyres and may consider other steps if the need arises.

(d) The applicability of the Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, framed under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976, is restricted to prepacked commodities as defined under the said Rules. As tyres are not a "prepacked commodity" as defined in the said Rules, the said Rules do not apply to the tyre industry.

[English]

Proposal to withdraw Budgetary support to Public Undertakings

3436. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to withdraw budgetary support to the public sector units;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) whether Government are aware that the officers of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited a holding company of taken over engineering units in eastern India have decided to resort to protest against this move of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

* (c) and (d). Federation of Officers Association of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. submitted a memorandum to the Governor of West Bengal apprehending withdrawal of budgetary support from the Government of India. However, as stated above, Government have no proposal to withdraw budgetary support to the public sector units.

Commissioning of Hydro-Electric Project on Chenab River in Jammu and Kashmir

3437. SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissioning of the hydro-electric project on the Chenab river in

Jammu and Kashmir has been considerably delayed due to cost overruns;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time schedule by which the projects will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Two major hydroelectric projects, namely Salal and Dulhasti, on the river Chenab in Jammu & Kashmir, are presently under execution. The time and cost overruns on the Salal Hydroelectric Project have occurred, *inter-alia*, on account of changes in designs and increase in the scope of works, unanticipated geotechnical problems in the foundation of the concrete dam, geological surprises, encountering of major shear zones surcharged with water in the Tail Race Tunnel and flash floods during March, 1984 and again in July, 1986. The generating capacity was also raised from 270 MW to 345 MW. All major works of the project have since been completed except for a small portion of the Tail Race Tunnel which is under construction. The first unit is now expected to be commissioned in September, 1987 and the other two units in October, 1987.

Infrastructure works of the Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project are under progress. Negotiations with a consortium of firms for execution of the project on a turn-key basis, in a period of 57 months are at an advanced stage.

Establishment of Office of Western Coalfields Limited at Wani

3438. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the General Manager of Western Coalfields Limited,

Wani area, district Yavatmal has been established at Chandrapur, a distance of about 40 kilometers from Wani area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether seven mines have so far been opened at Wani Taluka and six new mines are proposed to be opened shortly; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to have the office of General Manager at Wani?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The office of the General Manager, Western Coalfields Limited, Wani Area, mines of which are situated partly in Chandrapur District and partly in Yavatmal District, has been temporarily established at Chandrapur. The office of General Manager, Wani area, was started as a make-shift arrangement in buildings adjacent to the office of General Manager, Chandrapur. This arrangement had to be made since no infrastructure was immediately available for the office of General Manager, Wani area.

(c) Only two mines, namely Taroda opencast and Bellora opencast have been opened in Wani Taluka. Niljai opencast has been recently sanctioned. Advance-Action has also been sanctioned for Kolhar-Pimpri, Ukni opencast, Mugoli opencast and Ghonsa opencast have been identified but

STATEMENT

Names of Cities of Uttarpradesh Programmed to be Connected by STD Facility from Jabalpur

1. **Agra**
2. **Aligarh**
3. **Almora**

project reports are yet to be formulated.

(d) A decision in this regard will be taken by the company in due course.

Linking of Cities of Uttar Pradesh with Jabalpur by STD

3439. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) which cities of Uttar Pradesh are connected by STD facility from Jabalpur;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to provide STD facility to the remaining main cities of Uttar Pradesh to link with Jabalpur: and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Cities of Uttar Pradesh already connected by STD facility from Jabalpur as on 31.3.1987 are given below:

- (1) Agra, (2) Allahabad, (3) Kanpur,
- (4) Lucknow, (5) Mirzapur (6) Varanasi.

(b) and (c). Names of cities of Uttar Pradesh proposed to be linked with Jabalpur on STD are given in the statement given below.

4. **Azamgarh**
5. **Bareilly**
6. **Badaun**
7. **Bulandshahar**
8. **Basti**
9. **Barabanki**

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 10. Balia | 34. Jaunpur |
| 11. Bijnore | 35. Jhansi |
| 12. Bahraich | 36. Kosikalan |
| 13. Banda | 37. Kanpur |
| 14. Bhadohi | 38. Lalitpur |
| 15. Dehradun | 39. Lakhimpur Kheri |
| 16. Deoria | 40. Mathura |
| 17. Etah | 41. Mainpuri |
| 18. Faizabad | 42. Moradabad |
| 19. Farukhabad | 43. Meerut |
| 20. Fatehpur | 44. Muzaffarnagar |
| 21. Ferozabad | 45. Modinagar |
| 22. Gorakhpur | 46. Mussoorie |
| 23. Ghaziabad | 47. Nainital |
| 24. Gopeshwar (Chamoli) | 48. Narendranagar |
| 25. Gonda | 49. Noida |
| 26. Ghazipur | 50. Pilibhit |
| 27. Hapur | 51. Pratapgarh |
| 28. Haldwani | 52. Pithoragarh |
| 29. Hamirpur | 53. Pauri |
| 30. Hathras | 54. Rampur |
| 31. Hardoi | 55. Rae Bareilly |
| 32. Hardwar | 56. Roorkee |
| 33. Itawah | 57. Ranikhet |

58. Saharanpur
59. Sitapur
60. Shahjahanpur
61. Surajpur
62. Sultanpur
63. Unnao
64. Uttarkashi.

Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up fruit juice plants in different parts of the country by the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up one such unit in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). Modern Food Industries (India) Limited has no plans at present to set up fruit juice plants in different parts of the country including Kerala.

Selling of Low Grade Quality of Items by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar

3440. SHRI HAFIZ MODH. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar are selling low grade quality pulses, rice etc. but they are charging price for high grade ones; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by Government to ensure that the customers get the goods at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Both the Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar have informed that they sell good quality pulses and rice at the most competitive prices.

(b) The working of both the institutions is reviewed by Govt. of India from time to time to ensure that the consumers get the goods at reasonable prices.

Setting up of Fruit Juice Plants in Kerala

3441. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the

Transfer Policy of Chief Justices of High Courts

3442. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the present policy of transfer of Chief Justices of High Courts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. The Government adheres to its policy of having Chief Justices of High Courts from outside.

(b) Does not arise.

Settlement of Telephone Call Bills in Ludhiana

3443. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone authorities in Ludhiana (Punjab) have not fixed any time limit for setting excessive local as well as overseas call bills when brought to their notice by the aggrieved party;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases lying with the telephone authorities in Ludhiana as on date in respect of which wrong/excessive position re: bills has been brought to their notice with affidavits etc. where necessary and the approximate time by which these will be settled; and

(d) the remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) The time limit has been fixed for settling excess billing complaints. It is sixty days from the date of receipt of complaint. All efforts are made to settle such complaints within aforesaid time frame.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Number of complaints lying with Telephone authority at Ludhiana as on 31.7.87 is 178. Detailed break-up is given below:

1. No. of cases pending for less than 2 months	171
2. From 2 months to 6 months	6
3. From 6 months to 1 year	Nil
4. More than 1 year	1
Total	178

Cases pending beyond the period of

two months have been sent to G. M. T. Punjab Circle, Ambala as they are beyond the financial powers of the DMT (Ludhiana) and they are being examined. These will be decided soon. 171 cases pending at Ludhiana are likely to be settled within two months.

(d) The District Manager, Ludhiana and General Manager Telecommunications, Ambala, have instructions to settle such complaints most expeditiously. Adequate powers have been vested with the GM and the DMT.

Supply of Palmolein Oil to Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3444. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Palmolein oil released to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during September, 1986 and July, 1987;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the Palmolein oil quota for the Andaman and Nicobar in the coming festival months; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The total allocation of Palmolein Oil to Andaman and Nicobar Islands from September 1986 to July 1987 under Public Distribution System and Small packs is 890 MTs. and 120 MTs. respectively.

(b) and (c). The allocation to Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been increased from 90 MTs. in July 1987 to 100 MTs. in August, 1987.

[*Translation*]

**Linking of Pench Collieries with
Pench Thermal Power Station**

3445. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Pench Collieries will be linked with Pench Thermal Power Station and coal will be allotted from there;

(b) whether any efforts have been made in this direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Long term coal linkage from Pench Kanhan Coalfields starting from the year 1995-96 has been given to the proposed Pench Thermal Power Station.

[*English*]

Power Position in Karnataka

3446. KUMARI D. K. THARADEVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Karnataka new proposals for setting up industry are being held up due to shortage of power;

(b) the present power situation in Karnataka; and

(c) what will be the power situation at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

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

(b) During July, 1987 the energy re-

quirement in Karnataka was 1175 million units against which the availability was 939 million units, which represents a shortage of about 20.1%.

(c) At the end of the VII Five Year Plan, it has been assessed that as against the requirement of 17263 Million units in Karnataka, the availability is likely to be 14320 Million Units.

Import of Oil-Well Cement

3447. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are still permitting import of oil-well cement and/or any special variety of cement;

(b) if so, the quantity, value and country-wise imports during the last three years;

(c) the names of Indian Cement Units who have started producing oil-well grade cement with their capacity for producing the said grade;

(d) how does indigenous quality compare with imported quality of oil-well cement and also in cost;

(e) whether the indigenous product has been granted Indian Standard or still American Standard is being used on royalty;

(f) whether Government are aware that some small scale sector units have started producing oil-well grade cement successfully; and

(g) the demand and production for oil-well cement for the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVEL-

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Except for small quantity of Rapid Hardening Portland cement being imported for use by the Insulators Manufacturers, Portland cement is not being permitted for import at present. Oil well cement is being imported by O. N. G. C. and Oil India Ltd. in accordance with the import policy.

(b) During the last 3 years the following quantities of portland cement were imported:

Year	Quantity (In Lakh MTs)
1984-85	3.74
1985-86	3.31
1986-87	1.76

ONGC and Oil India Ltd. had imported oil well cement worth Rs 4.38 crores during the year 1986. The figures of imports for the earlier periods are not readily available.

(c) Two cement companies, namely, M/s ACC Ltd. and M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. are licensed for the manufacture of Oil Well Cement for a capacity of 2.00 lakh tonnes and 50,000 tonnes per annum respectively.

(d) While there is no shortage of oil well cement of requisite quality within the country, ONGC and Oil India Ltd. had to take recourse to import of OWC in view of the fact that the prices quoted by indigenous manufacturers are much higher even after allowing price preference of maximum of 35% over the price quoted by the lowest foreign supplier.

(e) Oil well cement produced indigenously has been granted Indian Standard.

(f) According to information available

with Government there is no small scale unit producing oil well cement in the country.

(g) ONGC and Oil India Ltd. who are the main users of oil well cement have estimated their requirement at about 46,000 tonnes during 1987-88. The demand for the remaining part of the 7th plan period would depend on the level of activity of these two organisations. During the years 1984, 1985 and 1986, 8,000 MT, 2,000 MTs and 16,000 MTs respectively of Oil well cement were produced by indigenous manufacturers. The likely production of oil well cement during remaining part of the 7th plan period cannot, however, be assessed, as this will depend upon the orders which may be placed on the cement producers by ONGC and Oil India Ltd.

Child Marriages

3448. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of child marriages reported since 1st January, 1987, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken by Government to stop child marriages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The information is not readily available. The same will be collected from the State Governments will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 has been amended in 1978 with a view to provide that offences under the Act shall be recognizable for the purpose of investiga-

tion and for all matters other than matters referred to in section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code (arrest on refusal to give name and residence) and the arrest of a person without a warrant or without an order of the magistrate. In addition, a number of steps including stress on education are being taken for educating people about the consequences of the evil practice of child marriage through mass media, by involving voluntary organisations in the task and by other measures. This includes putting posters, radio programmes, exhibiting cinema slides, short documentary films on T. V., press posters, group discussions with rural women, etc.

Shortage of Power In Gujarat

3449. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present power position in Gujarat State;

(b) whether there is still shortage of power in Gujarat, if so, the number of such districts which suffered most;

(c) whether Union Government have taken steps to improve the power generation capacity of some existing power projects in Gujarat in the Seventh Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what other measures are being taken to increase the power generation capacity in the State to meet the demand of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). During July, 1987 the requirement of Gujarat was 1362 million units and the State was able to meet its energy requirements, by and large, fully.

(c) In order to improve the power generation capacity in Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan, a Centrally sponsored Renovation & Modernisation Scheme is being implemented at Gandhinagar, Dhuvarn and Ukai Thermal Power Stations at a total estimated cost of Rs 7257.98 lakhs with a Central Loan assistance of Rs 2425.79 lakhs.

(d) During the Seventh Plan, 1085 MW capacity comprising 125 MW Hydro and 960 MW thermal is targetted to be commissioned in Gujarat, out of which capacity totalling 420 MW has been added so far. In addition, the State will also get its share from the Central Sector projects, being set up in the Western Region.

Reports of Ghugnani Committee

3450 SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Report of the Ghugnani Committee;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). A Committee on Safety in Coal Mines under the Chairmanship of Shri S. P. Ghugnani, the then Jt. Secretary in the Deptt. of Coal was constituted in 1976. In its report in 1979, it made 66 recommendations for improving safety in mines. The recommendations covered several matters both operational and organisational. More important of these related to the establishment of Internal Safety Organisa-

tion, measures to combat underground fires and subsidence. 41 recommendations have already fully implemented. Others are under various stages of implementation. These mostly relate to mechanisation at coal faces, introduction of hydraulic mining, replacement of basket loading by conveyors, mechanised loading at coal faces and re-vamping of rescue stations. The implementation is regularly monitored by the Govt. through the Standing Committee on Safety on Coal Mines presided over by the Minister of Energy.

Increase of Pit-Head stocks of Coal

3451. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp increase in the pit-head stocks of coal in coal mines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Pit head stocks in the country which stood at 28.83 million tonnes on 1.4.1987 have declined to 23.59 million tonnes on 31.7.1987.

Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry-IV

3452. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether JBCCI-IV for coal industry has started functioning;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether there was any delay; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) what are the issues to be settled;

(e) whether there is any possibility of early settlement; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). It was constituted on 28.11.1986 and the first meeting was fixed for 27.2.1987 but could not be held because of a Court Order. It was later held on 4.6.1987.

(d) Issues to be settled relate to wage structure, Dearness Allowance, fitment in revised scales of pay and other issues relating to service conditions.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Shortfall in Sugar Production

3453. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which shortfall in sugar production is anticipated as against the target during the current year; and

(b) the manner in which Government propose to meet the gap between demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). No targets for sugar production are fixed. The sugar production during the current year was 84.03 lakh tonnes as on 31/7/87 as against 69.22 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date last year. With the increased sugar production during the current season and taking into account the carry-over stock at the beginning of the season

and planned import of sugar there would be sufficient availability of sugar to meet the internal requirement of the current season as well as the initial months of the next season.

Petrol Pumps in Andhra Pradesh

3454. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reservation for various categories in allotment of petrol pumps; and

(b) the total number of petrol pumps set up in Andhra Pradesh district-wise, upto 30 July, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The percentage of reservation for various categories in allotment of petrol pumps is now as follows:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
i) Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	25
ii) Physically handi- capped	7 1/2
iii) Defence	7 1/2
iv) Freedom Fighters	5
v) Others	55

(b) A total number of 1093 Retail Outlets (MS/HSD) have been set up in Andhra Pradesh upto 31.7.87. The districtwise number is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Retail Outlet (MS/HSD) dealerships</i>
1	2	3
1.	Nellore	42
2.	Krishna	63
3.	East Godavari	79
4.	West Godavari	65
5.	Karimnagar	44
6.	Chittoor	53
7.	Hyderabad	133
8.	Cuddapah	41
9.	Nizamabad	37
10.	Nalgonda	37
11.	Medak	25
12.	Rangareddy	35
13.	Guntur	81
14.	Visakhapatnam	60
15.	Anantpur	50
16.	Mahboob Nagar	37
17.	Adilabad	21
18.	Kurnool	43
19.	Prakasam	38
20.	Warangal	37

1	2	3
21.	Srikakulam	24
22.	Vizianagram	23
23.	Khammam	25
Total		1093

**Licences for Retail Outlets and
Petrol Dealerships in Andhra
Pradesh**

3455. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue licences for retail outlets/petrol dealerships for every Mandal Headquarters in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). While there is no proposal to set up retail outlets for MS/HSD at Mandal Headquarters as such in Andhra Pradesh or elsewhere in the country, the oil industry periodically identifies locations having sufficient demand potential for economically viable outlets and meeting the prescribed volume/distance norms.

**Illegal Mining Crimes in Asansol,
Raniganj Coal Belt**

3456. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been considerable rise in the illegal mining and crimes in Asansol, Raniganj and in other coal belts, assuming alarming proportions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such mines detected during the last three years in the coal belts in the country and the action taken against them; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to check the illegal mining and the growth in the crimes in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). Government have no reports of illegal mining and associated crimes assuming alarming proportions in Asansol, Raniganj and other coal belts. However, stray and sporadic instances of illegal extraction of coal by unauthorised persons have been reported by coal companies. Such cases are referred to the local authorities for necessary action under the provisions of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act and other laws applicable to such cases.

**Loss Suffered by Telecom. Department
on Account of Heavy Concentration
of Work**

3457. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunications Department suffer a loss on account of heavy concentration of work in the last quarter of the year with the result that first two quarters of the financial year have little work on installation side and heavy rush of work in the last two quarters, especially in the last one quarter of the year work cannot be undertaken properly for want of various inputs like labour etc;

(b) if so, the number of Public Call Offices/MORSE Code Telegraph offices and telephone exchanges installed in the first and second quarters of the year 1987-88 with comparative figures for the same period

in 1986-87 in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the steps taken for even distribution of work all along the year to avoid heavy concentration in the last quarter; and

(d) if so, when it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Comparative statement is as below:

	1986-87		1987-88	
	Annual Target	Achieved during 1st two quarter	Annual Target	Achievement upto July, 1987
Exchanges	14	5	20	1
P.C.Os	25	3	30	3
C.Os.	Nil	2	Nil	2

(c) and (d). 1. Recently an agreement has been made with ITI to ensure regular and timely supply of equipment.

2. Targets for P.C.Os are being fixed on monthly basis to ensure uniform output throughout the year.

Creation of Separate RMS Division for Himachal Pradesh

3458. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand for the creation of a separate RMS Division and a separate Civil Construction Division (Telecom) for Himachal Pradesh has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government; and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely date by which a decision to this effect would be taken, especially when

separate Postal and Telecom Circles have been formed for Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal for creation on a separate RMS Division in Himachal Pradesh Circle has been received. No decision has been taken. No proposal has been received from General Manager Telecommunications, Himachal Pradesh so far for a separate Civil Construction Division (Telecom.).

(c) The matter regarding creation of a separate RMS Division in Himachal Pradesh is under consideration. A separate Civil Construction Division (Telecom.) would be examined on receipt of proposal.

Telecommunication Links Between Sri Naina Devi and Bhakra with District Headquarters at Bilaspur

3459. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunications

Department has taken a policy decision to treat one or more revenue district as a single unit within a Secondary Switching Area and provide reliable telecom links between the various stations of the district with the District Headquarters;

(b) if so, the exact decision taken in this regard and the progress of the proposal to link Sri Naina Devi and Bhakra with the District Headquarters at Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the likely date by which direct telecom links between Sri Naina Devi and Bilaspur and between Bhakra and Bilaspur would be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. The department has decided to form Secondary Switching areas each covering one or more revenue districts, for linking various stations. The objective of the Department for the 7th Plan period is to link up all District Headquarters and exchanges of capacity greater than 1000 lines to national network by atleast one reliable medium. There are no such plans for links between the various stations of the District with District Headquarters.

(b) Sri Naina Devi and Bhakra do not qualify on the above principles for being linked to district headquarter at Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh. However, Naina Devi is proposed to be linked to Bilaspur during 7th Five Year Plan depending upon availability of VHF equipment. There is no proposal for linking Bhakra with Bilaspur at present.

(c) As detailed in (b) above.

Winding up of Saving Banks Work In Post Offices

3460. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-

TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to wind up the Saving Banks work in the Post Offices; and

(b) if so, the exact position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Saving Banks work in the post offices would continue as before.

Import of Coal

3461. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHODHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the growing pit-head stock, coal is being imported;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total quantity of coal imported so far, the names of the exporting countries and the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) whether it will be continued in future also;

(e) whether it will constrain the growth of coal industry; and

(f) whether Government propose to review the trend?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The All India pit-head stock of coal which was stood at 28.83 million tonnes as on 1.4.1987 has declined to 23.59 million tonnes as on 31.7.1987.

(c) to (f). While a limited quantity of non-

coking coal is being imported by industries, particularly cement plants, there is import of coking coal in substantial quantities by Steel Plants (SAIL and TISCO). The sources,

quantities and approximate value of coking coal imports by the Steel sector during the past two years are given below:

Year	Countries of Import	Total quantity (in million tonnes)	Approximate C & F value (Rs. in Crores)
1985-86	Australia, Canada & Poland	2.454	195.2
1986-87	Australia and Poland	2.56	205 (Tentative)

The main reasons for import of coking coal are: the shortfall in availability of prime coking coal which is expected to continue upto 1994-95; the advantage that Steel Plants realize by blending superior imported coking coal with indigenous coking coal. In the case of non-coking coal, superior quality of coal has been allowed to be imported on Open General Licence and limited imports are resorted to industries entitled to them.

The present order of imports is not likely to have an adverse impact on the growth of the Coal Industry since it constitutes a very small proportion of coal production and consumption in the country. The Coal Companies are undertaking the implementation of many new projects to be in a position to meet the expected increases in demand in the coming years.

Production of Coal

3462. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHODHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of coal during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total earnings and the cost of production during the same period;

(c) whether there is any profit; and

(d) if not, the amount of loss and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The total production of coal in the country during the last three years is given as under:-

	(Figs. in million tonnes)
1984-85	147.41
1985-86	154.20
1986-87	165.79

(b) to (d). Data relating to total earnings, profit or loss and derived cost of production including prior period adjustments for Coal India group of Companies which account for the bulk of the coal produced in the country are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total earnings (Sale of coal/ coke etc. Net of statutory levies)</i>	<i>Profit/loss As per accounts</i>	<i>Derived cost of production</i>
1983-84	1992.03	(-) 242.69	2234.72
1984-85	2438.69	(-) 78.03	2516.72
1985-86	2662.10	(-) 404.18	3066.28

Setting up of Power Station Equipment Repair Workshop

3463. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Power Station Equipment Repair Workshop in the country;

(b) if so, whether it would be set up in West Bengal;

(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) Two Heavy Equipment Repair Workshops are being set up in the country;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Workshops are already in the process of installation at the selected locations, namely, Varanasi and Nagpur

Improvement in Performance of Power Projects by State Electricity Boards

3464. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has suggested that better performance by the State Electricity Board could bring about a lot of improvement in India's power position;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked the State Electricity Boards to devote greater attention to improving their maintenance and operational functions;

(c) their reaction thereto; and

(d) whether any monitoring mechanism is being set up at the Central level to keep a watch over the working of the State Electricity Boards?

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.

Rising Prices of Soaps

3465. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the pretext of escalating oil prices, big soap manufacturing units are contemplating to raise the prices of their popular brands; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take well in time to check the increase in prices of soaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The soap industry has brought to the notice of Government the possibility of a further price increase in the prices of different varieties of soaps, including the popular brands, on account of the rise in prices of industrial oils. The Government import every year Crude Palm Stearine/Palm Fatty Acid Distillate to bridge the gap between the demand for and supply of soapery oils in the country in order to ensure that the prices of soaps are kept within reasonable limits. The Government are keeping a close watch on the situation.

Setting up of Offshore Equipment Manufacturing Project

3466. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission asked the Mazagaon Docks Limited (MDL) to set up an offshore equipment manufacturing project;

(b) if so, whether Offshore equipment is being manufactured by Mazagaon Docks Limited but the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is unwilling to place adequate orders for

offshore oil platforms, process platform and other equipments on it; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and how it is proposed to utilise the equipment manufactured by the Mazagaon Docks Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). No, Sir. ONGC has been placing orders for offshore platforms on Mazagaon Docks Limited depending on the price, delivery schedule, etc.

Performance of Cycle Corporation of India

3467. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of Cycle Corporation of India and its plants at Kanyapur and Kalyani during 1986-87;

(b) whether the trade unions of these units had on several occasions submitted proposals for improving the performance of the respective plants; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) According to the unaudited figures for 1986-87, the Cycle Corporation of India produced 166830 Nos. of Cycles valued at Rs. 1056 lakhs resulting in a loss of Rs. 934 lakhs. Separate figures of production and profit in respect of Kalyani and Kanyapur units are not maintained as the Kalyani unit produces components which become input for the Kanyapur units producing complete bicycles.

(b) and (c). The trade unions of these units have been sending representations from time to time regarding different matters.

Requisite action is taken on these representations.

Gas Find In Tripura

3468. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:

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

(a) whether as a result of exploration in Tripura, sources of Natural Gas have been discovered in the State:

(b) if so, potential of the gas that will be available from Tripura, and

(c) to what extent it will assist the industrial development of Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recoverable reserves of gas, as on 1.1.87 in Tripura has been estimated at 2825.7 million cubic metres.

(c) Gas is presently being supplied to Tripura State Electricity Board for power generation and availability of 1 MMCMD of gas for : fertilizer plant has been indicated.

Setting up of Solar Energy Plants In Konkan Region

3469. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar energy plants need minimum investments as compared to investments needed for the plants generating other forms of energy;

(b) if so, whether a backward region like Konkan region will be given priority in setting up solar energy plants; and

(c) if so, when the work of setting up the plants will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The initial investment on solar power generating plants (both solar thermal and photovoltaic) is higher compared to conventional systems. But the operating costs are very low as there is no recurring fuel cost. Further there is little or no investment needed in transmission systems.

(b) and (c). Setting up of solar power plants needs consideration of atmospheric and other related parameters. The Konkan region along with other parts of the country is being surveyed to determine the techno-economic feasibility of setting up such plants.

Assistance to Sugar Mills from Sugar Development Fund

3470. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Indian Sugar Mills Association and the Sugar Mills in the private sector seeking assistance to the sugar mills in the private sector from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF).

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Sugar Mills Association had proposed that in the context of the reluctance of State Govts. to stand guarantee in respect of loans sanctioned to private sector sugar mills for sugarcane development, Government of India should consider advancing such loans, in case an appropriate amount was set apart from the drawing power available in the cash credit of the sugar mills, to be utilized exclusively for repayment of loan instalments including the amount of interest.

(c) The proposal was considered at the meeting of the Standing Committee in Reserve Bank of India on Coordination of Institutional Finance for Sugar Industry in May 1987, who have recommended that the application for financial assistance from Sugar Development Fund could be routed through the bankers of the sugar undertaking, subject to certain conditions.

Loss in Coal India Ltd.

3471. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred by Coal India Ltd. during 1985-86;

(b) the main reasons for the loss incurred by CIL;

(c) the measures adopted to minimise losses;

(d) the loss/profit for the year 1986-87; and

(e) whether coal production has increased in Coal India Limited during the last year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Coal India Limited incurred a loss of Rs. 404.18 crores during

1985-86.

(b) The main reasons for losses are high cost of production in underground mines coupled with problem of erratic power supply, rising costs of production due to higher costs of inputs, increase in wages, increasing production of inferior grades of coal tending to lower the average realisation per tonne and unremunerative administered prices of coal.

(c) Efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production by improving the efficiency of operations by reducing administrative expenses, by better utilisation of man and machinery and by introduction of better management practices and technology.

(d) The accounts of Coal India Limited for the year 1986-87 are yet to be finalised.

(e) Yes, Sir. The coal production by Coal India Limited during 1986-87 was 144.77 million tonnes as against the production of 134.11 million tonnes during 1985-86.

Share of Orissa in Energy Plan

3472. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Orissa State in the long standing energy plan of the country;

(b) what is its split up for industry and agriculture, separately;

(c) how much power will be produced from thermal, hydel and nuclear systems separately; and

(d) which of these systems will be economical?

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

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (c). Central Electricity Authority have recently prepared a Long Term National Power Plan (1985-2000 A.D.) for meeting the electricity demand in that time-frame as assessed by the 12th Power Survey Committee. These studies have been carried out on a region-wise basis separately for each of the five power regions of the country namely; Northern, Western, Southern, Eastern and North-Eastern. The basic assumption which has been made in

these studies, is that the electricity demand anywhere in the region will be met by the power stations located anywhere within the region. According to the studies, the aggregate installed generating capacity in the Eastern Region which stood at 6495 MW at the end of the 6th Five Year Plan period and is likely to be 9666 MW by the end of the 7th Plan, would have to be raised to 17973 MW by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan and 28706 MW by the end of the 9th Plan period as per details given below:-

<i>Terminal Years of the Five Year Plans</i>	<u><i>Electricity Demand</i></u>		<u><i>Installed Capacity</i></u>		
	<i>Peak Demand (MW)</i>	<i>Energy Demand (Mkwh)</i>	<i>Hydro (MW)</i>	<i>Thermal (MW)</i>	<i>Total (MW)</i>
7th Plan (1989-90)	6757	38889	1631	8035	9666
8th Plan (1994-95)	11006	63207	2898	15075	17973
9th Plan (1999-2000)	18111	104085	5941	22765	28706

Various sanctioned/on going, techno-economically cleared and new power Projects envisaged in the State of Orissa are as follows:-

1	2	3	Capacity benefits during			6
			7th Plan (1985-90)	8th Plan (1990-95)	9th Plan (1995-2000)	
<i>Name of the Project</i>		<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Capacity benefits during</i>			
			7th Plan (1985-90)	8th Plan (1990-95)	9th Plan (1995-2000)	
A. HYDRO PROJECTS						
1.	Upper Kolab	3 x 80	240	-	-	
2.	Upper Indravati	4 x 150	-	600	-	
3.	Hirakud St. III	1 x 37.5	37.5	-	-	
4.	Rengali	2 x 50	100	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Upper Kolab Extn.		1 x 80	-	80	-
6. Rengali Extn.		3 x 50	100	50	-
7. Balimela		120	-	20	-
8. Sindol (HEP)		250	-	-	250
B. THERMAL PROJECTS					
1. Ib-TPS		4 x 210	-	840	-
2. Ib-Extn.		2 x 500	-	-	1000
Total		3417.50	477.5	1690	1250

In addition to the above, the State of Orissa will also have shares in Central Sector Projects identified for benefits during the 7th, 8th and 9th Plan periods in the Eastern Region. The details of these projects are given in the statement below.

(b) The estimated electricity requirement for industrial and agricultural sector for the State of Orissa during 1989-90 is 7166 Million Kwh and 281 Million Kwh respec-

tively.

(d) Hydro power plants would constitute the cheapest source of electricity.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Capacity Benefits during</i>		
		<i>7th Plan (1985-90)</i>	<i>8th Plan (1990-95)</i>	<i>9th Plan (1995-2000)</i>
1	2	3	4	5

A. HYDRO PROJECTS

Sanctioned Projects:

Koel Karo	4 x 172.5+ 1 x 20	-	-	710
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CEA Cleared Schemes

Ranjit II	3 x 20	-	60	
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	1	2	3	4	5
<i>New Schemes Envisaged</i>					
1. Singhik		1000	-	-	750
2. Kishto Bazar (PSTOR)		1050	-	300	-
THERMAL PROJECTS					
<i>Sanctioned Projects:</i>					
1 Farakka STPS St. I		3 x 210	630	1000	-
2 Farakka STPS St. II		2 x 500	-	1000	-
3 Kahalgaon STPS		4 x 210	-	840	-
<i>CEA Cleared Scheme</i>					
Talcher STPS		2 x 500	-	500	500
<i>New Schemes Envisaged</i>					
1 Kahalgaon Extn.		2 x 500	-	-	1000
2 Farakka-6		1 x 500	-	-	500
3 Talcher STPS II		2 x 500	-	-	1000

[*Translation*]

Better Service to LPG Consumers

3473. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the proposals under consideration of Government to provide better service to LPG consumers and to meet the increasing demand of cooking gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): The various aspects of service to LPG customers are examined by the oil industry and the Government on a continuing basis with a view to effecting improvements in the quality of service. Government have, in August 1986, also set up a Committee headed by Smt. Sudha Joshi, M.P. (Rajya Sabha) to go into various aspects of the question of providing better service of LPG users in the country with due regard to safety and to give suitable suggestions in this regard.

[English]

Backlog of SC/ST Posts in Some Public Sector Undertakings at Hyderabad

3474. DR. G. VJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been huge backlog of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., HMT Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd. and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. at Hyderabad and other States; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and corrective measures taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Group 'A' and 'B' posts (for which recruitment is normally made on all-India basis) as also in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in certain category of cases, in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., HMT Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd. and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is below the prescribed percentage, namely 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The main reason for the shortfall in the representation of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in Group 'A' and 'B' posts is non-availability of suitable Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates mostly in technical disciplines. The shortfall in Group 'C' and 'D' posts (for which recruitment is made locally) which is generally in respect of posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes, is attributable to non-availability of Scheduled Tribe candidates in the respective area of recruitment.

With a view to increasing the represen-

tation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in various categories of posts the Government have been advising the Public Sector Undertakings from time to time to take special measures such as financial assistance to deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under-graduate students of IITs, regional engineering colleges and Polytechnics in the form of Scholarships and their eventual absorption in the respective public sector enterprises; pre-recruitment training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates; special recruitment drives for recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; etc. The other steps that the public enterprises are required to take to recruit Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates in adequate numbers include, among others, compulsory association of Scheduled Castes/Tribes members with recruitment/promotion committees; appointment of Liaison Officers to watch the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees; setting up of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell in undertakings; wide publicity to reserved posts by supplying copies of advertisements to Director-General of Employment & Training, SC/ST Associations, local MPS AND MLAs, Commission for SC/ST, announcement through local stations of All India Radio; relaxation in the prescribed minimum standards for SC/ST candidates; holding interviews in separate groups, issue of exclusive advertisements; etc.

Guidelines for Identifying Backward Areas

3475. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have

issued some guidelines to the States to identify the backward areas for the purpose of industrial growth during the Seventh Five Year Plan; 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). 300 Districts have been identified as Centrally industrially backward areas under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. With effect from 1.4.1983, the backward areas have been classified into 3 categories viz. 'A', 'B' & 'C' eligible for graded rates of Central subsidy, details of which are given in the Booklet on "Incentives for industries in backward Areas" (updated upto 20th October, 1986), copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

New Drug Price Control Order

3476. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the new drug price control order has not been announced so far inspite of the fact that the new drug policy was announced in December, 1986; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The new Drug (Price Control) Order is likely to be issued shortly.

Handing of Travancore House to Kerala Government

3477. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has made any representation to Union Government to give back the Travancore House and the neighbouring Kapurthala plots belonging to the former Raja of Travancore to Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) The Travancore House is presently under occupation of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. The Commission has recently been allotted alternative accommodation and would shift to the new premises as soon as the work of putting up of partitions, fixtures and lighting is completed. As far as Kapurthala plots are concerned, a part of the plot has already been handed over to the Government of Kerala by the Ministry of Urban Development. The remaining part is under the occupation of Delhi Security Police Lines and it will be released after an alternative site is identified by the Ministry of Urban Development for the Police Lines.

Opening of Post Offices in Bihar

3478. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of post offices going to be opened in Bihar during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): 55 new post offices have already been approved for rural areas of Bihar. 13 more post offices are under consideration.

Petrol Pumps in Rajasthan

of such places?

3479. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps (retail outlets) sanctioned for Rajasthan during the current year and previous two years, district-wise; and

(b) the number of petrol pumps opened so far and yet to be opened and the names

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Oil industry has allotted two retail outlets in the current year and 43 and 51 retail outlets during 1985-86 and 1986-87, respectively in Rajasthan. The district-wise figures are given in the Statement below.

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

STATEMENT

S.No.	Civil District	1987-88		
		upto July '87	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jodhpur	1	5	9
2.	Sawaimadhopur	—	6	3
3.	Bikaner	—	2	—
4.	Pali	—	4	2
5.	Sriganganagar	—	1	5
6.	Ajmer	—	2	3
7.	Bundi	—	1	1
8.	Jalore	—	2	1
9.	Jaisalmer	—	—	1
10.	Nagaur	—	5	3
11.	Tonk	—	2	2
12.	Jaipur	—	8	3
13.	Alwar	—	1	1
14.	Jhun Jhunu	—	1	—

341	Written Answers	SRAVANA 27, 1909 (SAKA)	Written Answers	342
1	2	3	4	5
15.	Barmer	—	3	—
16.	Bhilwara	—	1	1
17.	Bharatpur	—	—	1
18.	Churu	—	1	—
19.	Dungarpur	—	—	1
20.	Kota	1	2	2
21.	Udaipur	—	3	2
22.	Chittorgarh	—	—	1
23.	Sikar	—	1	1
		2	51	43

Opening of Post Offices, Sub Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Rajasthan

Barmer, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer Districts, district-wise as on 30th June, 1987?

3480. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of Post Offices, sub Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): The required
information is as follows:

(as on 30-6-1987)

	Post offices	Sub post offices	Telegraph offices
Barmer	436	35	62
Jodhpur	371	67	58
Jaisalmer	139	16	14

Improvement in Telecommunications Facilities

3481. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development programmes have been initiated by the Department of Telecommunications for improvement of telecommunication facilities in urban areas, especially in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow, Madras, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Indore; and

(b) the amount being spent on such programmes.

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

(b) A sum of Rs 4010 crores has been approved for the 7th Plan for the entire country. As telecom system is an integrated network, therefore it is not practicable to work out the outlays area-wise in a realistic manner.

Preventive Measures for Gas Leakage through Hazira-Mathura Pipeline

3482. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the preventive measures taken while laying Hazira-Mathura gas pipe-line from the point of view of preventing hazards of as leakage through this pipeline;

(b) whether the whole working of this pipeline will be under constant monitoring by computers; and

(c) the arrangements being made to effectively check in time the leakage, if any,

shown through computers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The following preventive measures have been taken against possible gas leakages in HBJ Pipeline;

(I) ENGINEERING

i) The pipeline has been designed to international code and practices with built-in safety features.

ii) The pipeline has been coated with polyethylene system and provided with cathodic protection system to mitigate corrosion.

iii) Sectionalising valves are provided at required intervals to isolate the defective section.

(II) CONSTRUCTION STAGE

i) Field welds are cent percent radiographed to ensure integrity.

ii) After laying, the pipeline has been hydrostatically tested for 24 hours to 1.4 times the operating pressure to prove structural soundness.

(III) OPERATION STAGE

The Pipeline would be monitored and controlled from a Central Control Centre at Bijaipur through computer based supervisory control and data acquisition system (SCADA).

(b) Yes, Sir. The entire pipeline and associated systems would be monitored and

controlled centrally through computer based SCADA system.

(c) The leak detection and location software model running in Computer System would report the leakage with its location to enable Operators at Master Control Centre to immediately isolate the defective section and take remedial actions.

Decline in Self-Reliance in Oil

3483. SHRI H. B. PATIL:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the country's self-reliance in oil will decline to 60 per cent by the end of the current plan and to 50 per cent by 1995;

(b) whether the consumption of petroleum products is growing rapidly;

(c) whether any time bound programme has been chalked out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) According to latest projections, degree of self-reliance in crude oil will be around 61% in 1989-90 and 57% by 1994-95.

(b) The consumption of petroleum products is expected to grow at the rate of 6.5% in the current year.

(c) and (d). ONGC have prepared a long term plan till the year 2004-05 which envisage a base case scenerio of crude production as follows:

1994-85	38.56 Million tonnes
1999-2000	45.88 Million tonnes
2004-2005	55.00 Million tonnes

World Bank Loan for Rural Electrification in Rajasthan

3484. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has provided loan to India for rural electrification;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance out of the loan to be given to the State Government of Rajasthan;

(c) the number of villages in Rajasthan, District-wise, that will be covered under this scheme particularly in Kota; and

(d) the time when the work is expected to be taken up and the number of villages expected to be covered by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan?

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

(b) Under the scheme, the World Bank reimburses to the Government of India, the cost of specified materials used by the State Electricity Boards covered under World Bank credit for execution of certain specified categories of rural electrification schemes sanctioned and financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation. The Rajasthan State Electricity Board has so far utilised Us \$ 25.592 million against purchase of the specified materials under the World Bank loan assistance programme.

(c) and (d). Since the World Bank credit is in the form of reimbursement of the cost of

specified materials, there is no separate statewise target for village electrification under World Bank assistance.

Supply of LPG to Kota City In Rajasthan

3485. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly requirement and supply position of LPG in Kota city during the last three months, month-wise;

(b) whether there was an acute shortage of LPG supply during this period due to power crisis in the State; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Union Government for maintaining proper and regular supply of LPG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The particulars are given below:

Month	Demand for cylinders	Actual supply
May 87	17,857	17,101
June 87	17,678	16,673
July 87	19,078	19,284

(b) The marginal shortfall in LPG supplies occurred owing to unscheduled shut-down of Refinery units at Mathura and Koyali;

(c) The backlogs have since been cleared and the supply position is normal.

Power Projects in Rajasthan with Non-Resident Indians Investment

3486. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted a proposal for the consideration of Union Government for setting up of power projects in Rajasthan with the Non-Resident Indians' investment;

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

(c) when a final decision on the proposal is likely to be taken and the extent to which power shortage in the State of Rajasthan will be overcome after setting up of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration.

Drug penultimates for production of Drugs

3487. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has allowed permission to certain drug penultimates for production of drugs required for the treatment of Leprosy patients;

(b) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange is being spent much more than on the finished drugs;

(c) if so, since when such a situation is continuing; and

(d) 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) No such approvals have been given by this Ministry.

(b) International prices are subject to greater degree of fluctuations. Nevertheless, this Ministry does not monitor the same.

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

Judicial reforms

3489. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the details of judicial reforms that have been implemented so far from 1985 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): Judicial reforms in the administration of justice is a continuous process. In February, 1986, the Government entrusted the Law Commission with a comprehensive study of judicial reforms. The Law Commission has by now submitted six reports on different subjects and these reports are engaging the attention of the Government. Copies of these reports have already been placed before both the Houses of Parliament. However, increase in the salaries and substantial improvement in other service conditions of the Supreme Court and High Court Judges is one of the major steps taken by the Government in this direction.

Retrenchment of Staff from Village Branch Post Offices

3490. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-

trenched some staff from village branch Post Offices in the country in the recent past on the basis of the profit and loss of the branch offices;

(b) the income norms fixed for a branch post office and the staff posted against them; and

(c) whether this is a regular exercise to calculate the income and the strength of the staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Instructions were issued in 1986 to Postal Circles that when a branch post office is incurring losses beyond the permissible limit for periods exceeding ten years, the establishment may be reviewed so as to bring it as par with the work actually handled. Information as to whether any extra-departmental agents were rendered surplus as a result thereof is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) In rural areas a post office is expected to earn income not less than 50% of its cost. (25% in backward/hilly/tribal areas) It is also provided that the loss in each case should not exceed Rs 2400/- per annum (Rs 4800/- per annum in backward/tribal/hilly areas). Extra departmental agents are sanctioned according to the work handled. The financial parameters as stated above are also taken into account.

(c) Yes, sir. Calculation of income as well as expenditure to be incurred on account of staff and other requirements is a part of the establishment procedures followed by the postal department.

Rice at Subsidised Rates to Tribal People

3491. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the

Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of subsidised rice distributed in tribal areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is distributed proportionate to the population;

(c) the norms fixed for the distribution of rice at subsidised rates;

(d) whether Government propose for supply of subsidised rice in tribal areas in future also, if so, how long;

(e) whether State Governments provide the total subsidy involved in it; and

(f) if so, whether there is any proposal to share the subsidy by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A

statement showing the quantities of issues of rice under the scheme for supply of foodgrains at specially subsidised prices in the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas and the Tribal Majority States from December, 1985 to June, 1987 is given below.

(b) Under the scheme, wheat and rice are distributed at specially subsidised rates to all people living in the ITDP areas.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territories have been advised that the scale of issue of rice under the scheme shall be the same as for normal issues under the Public Distribution System.

(d) The scheme has been extended upto March 31, 1988.

(e) and (f). The distribution of foodgrains in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas is subsidised by the Government of India.

STATEMENT

Issues of rice under the scheme for supply of foodgrains at specially subsidised prices in the Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas and the Tribal Majority States from December, 1985 to June, 1987

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Quantities of issues of Rice
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218534
2.	Assam	21185
3.	Bihar	42119
4.	Gujarat	104666
5.	Kerala	62849

1	2	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1795
7.	Karnataka	94008
8.	Madhya Pradesh	126982
9.	Maharashtra	65067
10.	Manipur	14944
11.	Meghalaya	154799
12.	Nagaland	105042
13.	Mizoram	111808
14.	Orissa	56704
15.	Rajasthan	8653
16.	Sikkim	3297
17.	Tamil Nadu	665
18.	Tripura	62028
19.	Uttar Pradesh	11312
20.	West Bengal	75014
21.	A & N Islands	337
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	75173
23.	D & N Haveli	620
24.	Daman	261
25.	Lakshadweep	5582
Total		1423442

Installation of Wireless Sets at Deskit and Padum

3492. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the resident of Nubra and Zaskar, two land locked areas of Ladakh had been demanding of installation of wireless telegraph service to facilitate quick communication system;

(b) if so, when such steps will be taken to install wireless sets at Deskit and Padum, the Sub-Divisional Headquarters of the respective areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Proposal for providing wireless facility at Deskit has been approved. Provision for similar facility at Padum is under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

Delhi Consumers Cooperative Wholesale Store Ltd.

3493. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Delhi Upbhokta Sehkari Thok Bhandar Mein Ghotaley" appearing in Jansatta of 21 June, 1987;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to investigate into the alleged pilferage of imported oil tins; and

(c) the steps taken to check such pilferages to make the public distribution system more effective and meaningful as bulk of the imported edible oil finds its way to halwais, bakeries, etc. through unfair means?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigations by Delhi Consumers Cooperative Wholesale Store Ltd. have revealed that it is not a case of pilferage of imported edible oil tins by the officials of the store but a case of embezzlement/misappropriation of funds by one of its officials who has been placed under suspension. A departmental inquiry has been initiated against him. The Delhi Administration has ordered a detailed enquiry into the matter.

(c) Delhi Administration have, inter-alia, taken the following steps to ensure that the imported edible oils meant for Public Distribution System reach the genuine ration card holders:

(i) The Food and Supplies Officers of Delhi Administration allocate the imported edible oils placed at their disposal to the fair price shops on the basis of the number of ration cards registered with them.

(ii) The delivery of the imported edible oils at the doorstep of the fair price shops is arranged by the two nominated agencies of the Administration viz. Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation (DSCSC) and Delhi Consumers Coop. Wholesale Store Ltd

(iii) The Fair Price Shops and other nominated agencies of the Administration like DSCSC,

Delhi Consumers Coop. Wholesale Store Ltd., Super Bazar and Kendirya Bhandar etc. have been directed to issue the imported edible oils only against the ration cards; and

- (iv) Regular and random inspections/Checks are conducted both by the Circle Staff and Enforcement branch of Delhi Administration.

Import of Telephone Instruments

3494. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether postal and telephone instruments are being imported or only some components are imported;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to stop import of these instruments and manufacture them in the country;

(d) whether the change over of the telephone system and handing it over to corporations have led to better performance; and

(e) the reasons for continued complaints of non-functioning of telephones from most of the metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) *Postal*: Yes, Sir, the following items have been imported by the Department of Posts:

- I) 3 Bag dedusting equipments.
II) 10 Hašler Franking machines.

III) 136 Polymer Stamps.

Telecom: No telephone instruments or its components are being imported by the Department of Telecommunications.

(b) *Postal*: These machines are not available indigenously.

Telecom: Does not arise.

(c) *Postal*: Efforts are being made to have these machines made in the country in collaboration with the foreign manufacturers if considered necessary.

Telecom: Does not arise.

(d) *Postal*: Department of Posts is not concerned.

Telecom: Bombay and Delhi Telephone Districts have been converted into a Telephone Corporation called Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. in March, 1986. It is too early for any assessment of performance.

(e) *Postal*: Does not relate to Department of Posts.

Telecom: The Telephone services in Metropolitan cities are monitored by Department of Telecommunications. These are generally satisfactory. During the rainy season, there is increase in faults due to failure of underground cables.

Kahalgaon Project in Bihar

3495. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of super thermal power stations sanctioned to Bihar State;

(b) whether the Kahalgaon project has taken any shape; and

(c) the present stage of the project and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Kahalgaon and Farakka Super Thermal Power Projects which are located in Bihar and West Bengal respectively, are being set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to augment availability of power in the Eastern Region, including Bihar. The NTPC propose to take up implementation of the Talcher Super Thermal Power Project in Orissa in the Eastern Region.

(b) and (c). Construction of the Kahalgaon project is progressing on schedule. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in 1990-91 and the subsequent units at intervals of six months each thereafter.

Supply of LPG to Hyderabad Secunderabad

3496. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly requirement of LPG in Hyderabad-Secunderabad in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) total supply of LPG effected during June and July, 1987

(c) whether there was an acute shortage of LPG during this period due to power crisis; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Union

Government to maintain proper and regular supply of LPG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The average monthly requirement of LPG in Hyderabad-Secunderabad is around 3075 tonnes;

(b) The total quantities of LPG supplied in June and July 1987 were 3005 tonnes and 3145 tonnes respectively;

(c) There has been no shortage of LPG supply due to power crisis during the above period;

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

Improvement in Communication Facilities in Rural Areas of Andhra Pradesh

3497. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the improvement of communication facilities/benefits in remote and rural areas in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of such programmes to be taken up during the year 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90, year-wise and schemewise in the State;

(c) the expenditure incurred during the last three years and to be incurred during the next three years; and

(d) the extent to which these rural and remote areas will be in line with the development in the State?

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

LDPT and telephone exchanges are being provided on subsidized basis in remote and rural areas. The achievements for the last three years are:

Name of work	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. MAX-III type exchanges opened	107	94	111
2. MAX-III exchanges expanded.	93	77	67
3. Long Distance Public Telephones opened.	478	127	59
4. Rural Dialling Schemes commissioned.	51	81	91

POSTAL — During 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, no programme of opening of post offices was implemented on account of ban on creation of posts. However, under a special dispensation, one branch post office

was opened in a tribal area during 1984-85.

TELECOM.

(b) The details of works to be taken during the next three years are given below:

Name of work	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1. MAX-III type Exchanges to be opened	75	50	50
2. MAX-III Exchanges to be expanded.	75	55	55
3. Total lines to be added.	2000	1750	1750
4. Long Distance Public Telephones	53	50	50
5. Rural Dialling Schemes	55	50	50

POSTAL

years is Rs 948 lakhs.

At present there are no proposals to open new post offices as the existing postal network in the State is considered adequate to meet the present requirements.

POSTAL

An amount of Rs 3,109 was spent in 1984-85. As regards the next three years, apart from the normal maintenance expenditure, no amounts have been earmarked for opening of new post offices.

(c) TELECOM. The amount incurred approximately during the last three years for providing the above facilities vide part (a) above is Rs 1791 lakhs. Approximate expenditure to be incurred during next three

(d) TELECOM. 20% of the total development in the State will be in rural and

remote areas.

POSTAL In remote/rural areas in the State a post office serves on average an area of 18.42 sq. kms and population of 2,791. The corresponding indices for the State as a whole are 17.06 sq. kms and 3,321 persons respectively. There are 16,126 post offices in the State out of which 14,710 are in rural areas and 1,416 in urban areas.

Re-opening of Titaghur Paper Mills, West Bengal

3498. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering possibilities of re-opening of two units of Titaghur Paper Mills of West Bengal by importing pulp; 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 Financial Institutions in consultation with the Central Government and the State Government of West Bengal have been examining the various alternatives for revival and rehabilitation of Titaghur Paper Mills. No final view has emerged about the mode of revival and rehabilitation of the undertaking.

Production of Newsprint

3499. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of newsprint in the country at present both in private and public sectors;

(b) the estimated demand thereof, State-wise and language-wise; and

(c) when Government expect to achieve self-sufficiency in newsprint production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The production of newsprint during the year 1986-87 was 2850.46 tonnes.

(b) According to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the newsprint requirement for a year is worked out at the beginning of that year based on its consumption in the preceding year. On this basis the requirement of newsprint for the year 1987-88 is estimated at 5.49 lakh tonnes. There is no system to quantify the demand for newsprint on State-wise and language-wise.

(c) In addition to the present installed capacity of 2.80 lakh tonnes, an additional capacity of 7.12 lakh tonnes has been approved by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent. The approved capacity is under various stages of implementation.

Generation of Power by Non-Conventional Energy Units

3500. **DR. K. G. ADIYODI:** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-conventional energy units started generation of power with the capacity of each, State-wise, during last year with the amount spent for each; and

(b) the envisaged production target of non-conventional energy for the tribal pockets in the country during the current Plan period with the amount allotted, State-wise?

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

(b) No specific State-wise targets have been fixed for tribal areas during the current Plan.

STATEMENT

The following units based on Non-Conventional Energy Sources have started generating power during 1986-87:

S.No.	System	Capacity	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
1.	Solar Thermal Power Plant	22 KW	Rs 93.80**
<i>Goa</i>			
2.	Wind Electric Generator	55 KW	Rs 9.60
<i>Gujarat</i>			
3.	Wind Electric Generator	55 KW	Rs 15.60
<i>Karnataka</i>			
4.	Photovoltaic Power Unit	1 KW	Rs 2.00*
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			
5.	Wind Electric Generator	50 KW	Rs 16.00
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
6.	Wind Farm	550 KW	Rs 115.44
<i>Orissa</i>			
7.	Wind Farm	550 KW	Rs 104.44
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
8.	Wind Farm	330 KW	Rs 86.26

1	2	3	4
9.	Photovoltaic Power Units (Five Villages) <i>Tripura</i>	3.5 KW	Rs 7.00*
10.	Photovoltaic Power Unit	1.5 KW	Rs 3.00*

* Includes costs of lights, cables, batteries, structures, poles, etc.

** Includes R & D costs.

In addition to the above, several hundred villages all over the country have been provided with solar powered street lights, community television and other facilities. Some biogas based power generating units have also begun operating on a small scale.

Rent for Telephones which remain dead beyond 24 hours is not payable

3501. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a Calcutta High Court judgement that rent for telephones which remain dead or faulty beyond 24 hours is not payable;

(b) whether there is a proposal to change the relevant rules and not to disconnect a telephone on account of non-payment of rent for the dead or non-functioning telephones;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed amendment to the rules; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. However, there is no mention of 24 hours period in the judgement.

(b) to (d). It has been decided that rebate in rental for telephone, telex services, leased lines and junction lines in case of a PBX/PABX can be granted when the service remains interrupted continuously for 15 days or more due to departmental reasons. This rebate is granted without waiting for an application from the subscriber.

Census of Small Scale Industries

3502. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a census of small scale industries in the country;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the proposed census;

(c) the approximate time by which the census is likely to be completed; and

(d) whether Government would constitute somebody to initiate follow up action to solve specific problems of the small scale industrialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Government has approved in principle a scheme to conduct All India Census of Small Scale Industries with the main objectives to collect information on salient economic aspects including number of units, production and employment. After the project is launched, it is likely to take 3 years approximately for its completion.

(d) The specific problems of small scale industrialists are being attended to by various concerned agencies which include State Governments, banks and financial institutions.

Decontrol of Molasses

3503. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to decontrol molasses; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Petrol Pumps In Bangalore City

3504. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new extensions in Bangalore city like Koramangala, J. P. Nagar, Banashankari II and III stage, West of Chord Road have no petrol pumps; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to sanction petrol pumps in all the above new extensions of Bangalore city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) There are no retail outlets operating at present in the new extensions in Bangalore City like Koramangala, J. P. Nagar, Banashankari II & III. However, two Retail Outlets are operating in the West of Chord Road meeting the requirements of the motoring public of Rajaji Nagar and Yashwantpur;

(b) The oil industry has initiated action for setting up new retail outlets at the following locations in Bangalore city:

1. Koramangala
2. J. P. Nagar (Exclusively for 2/3 wheelers in Jayanagar (East)-close to J. P. Nagar)
3. West of Chord Road (Exclusively for 2/3 wheelers at Hosahalli)
4. Banashankari II & III Stage.

LPG Outlet at Marathahalli in Bangalore

3505. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only one Hindustan Petroleum LPG Outlet at Marathahalli covering vast area;

(b) if so, how many consumers are there for the above gas agency at Marathahalli, Bangalore; and

(c) whether Government are considering to give one more LPG outlet at Jeevan Bima Nagar where there are large number of

Government quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) There are two LPG distributorships one each belonging to IOC and HPC operating at Marathahalli;

(b) HPC and IOC are servicing about 4300 and 800 customers respectively at Marathahalli;

(c) At present the potential available at Jeevan Bima Nagar is not sufficient to support an independent LPG distributorship. The requirements of this area are now being met through HPC's distributor at Marathahalli, and IOC's and BPC's distributors in adjoining areas.

Upgradation of Technology

3506. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Technology Bank in Bangalore to help for upgradation of technology; 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) Government do not have such a proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Capacity of LPG Bottling Plant at Hubli, Karnataka

3507. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of cylinders per shift per day in the proposed LPG bottling plant at Hubli (Karnataka);

(b) whether the plant has started commercial production;

(c) if not, when the commercial production is likely to be started;

(d) total investment in the above plant; and

(e) the places which will get quick LPG supply from this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The capacity of the LPG bottling plant at Hubli (Karnataka) is 2200 cylinders per shift;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above;

(d) Approx. Rs 6 crores;

(e) LPG cylinders will be supplied to 24 markets in various districts of Karnataka State from this bottling plant.

Indigenisation of Maruti

3508. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenisation of Maruti production is taking place as per schedule; and

(b) if so, who are the suppliers of indigenously manufactured components, sub-assemblies and parts to Maruti?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) While Maruti Udyog

Limited have achieved projected indigenisation for in-house manufacture, there have been some shortfalls in ancillary development.

(b) Vendor development is a continuing process and at present there are 335 ancillary suppliers to Maruti Udyog Limited.

Re-endorsement of Excess Capacities

3509. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a policy of re-endorsement of excess capacities under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is in force;

(b) if so, how many companies have availed of this facility so far since the inception of the scheme; and

(c) what are the companies the production and the corresponding original and re-endorsed licensed capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The policy of the Government on endorsement of licences to reflect existing productive capacity in respect of certain selected industries announced in the Statement on Industrial Policy of July, 1980 continues to be in force.

(b) and (c). Details of companies who have availed of this scheme are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name and Address of the Industrial Undertakings	Item of Manufacture	Licensed Capacity	Capacity Re-endorsed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. WEBEL Electro Ceramics Ltd., Calcutta.	Hard and Soft Ferrites.	50 Tonnes per annum	100 TPA
2.	M/s. Permanent Magnets Ltd., Bombay.	Hard Ferrite (Ceramic Magnets)	—	400 TPA
3.	M/s. Malleable Iron & Steel Castings Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay.	Malleable Iron Castings, and and Automotive Grey/Alloy Iron Castings	4500 TPA	8900 TPA
4.	M/s. Pioneer Iron & Steel Corpn., Howrah W. B.	Cast Iron Castings	3500 TPA	7,000 TPA

1	2	3	4	5
5.	M/s. Hakim Rai Jai Chand Forgings Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Steel Forgings including closed Die Forgings	6,300 TPA	15,000 TPA
6.	M/s. Shah Malleable Castings Ltd., Bombay.	Malleable Iron Castings including Malleable Pipe fittings	2,400 TPA	5,000 TPA
7.	M/s. Viscorts Forge Ltd., Bombay.	Steel Forgings	250 TPA	1,500 TPA
8.	M/s. Mulchandani Electrical and Radio Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Cores of Loud-speakers	—	8,00,000 Nos. P. A.
9.	M/s. W. S. Insulators of India Ltd.,	i) Coupling Capacitors with potential devices ii) Line Traps (Wave Traps)	400 Nos P. A. 400 Nos. P. A.	750 Nos. P. A. 600 Nos. P. A.
10	M/s. Atlas Copco (India) Ltd., Bombay.	a) Aqua Rigs b) Mechanised Drilling Equipments	2,080 Nos. p. a. 850 Nos. p. a.	2,920 Nos. p. a. 2,290 Nos. p. a.
11	M/s. Khandelwal Ferro-alloys Ltd., Bombay.	Ferro-Manganese	—	43,000 TPA
12.	M/s. Gupta Iron & Brass Works Ltd., New Delhi	Steel Forgings	3,600 TPA	6,000 TPA
13.	M/s IDL Chemicals Ltd., Hyderabad	Detonating Fuse	12,100 Kms.	22.5 Million mtrs. p. a.
14.	M/s. Machinery Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd., Calcutta	High Speed Draw Frames.	200 Nos. p. a.	350 Nos. p. a.
15.	M/s. Consolidated Pneumatic Tools Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay.	Pneumatic Tools and Demolition Tools.	10,340 Nos. p. a.	14,000 Nos. p. a.
16.	M/s. Indo National Ltd., Nellore.	Dry Cell Batteries	60 million No. p. a.	120 million Nos. p. a.
17.	M/s. Mahindra Spicer Ltd., Bombay.	i) Centrifuges	40 Nos. p. a.	60 Nos. p. a.

1	2	3	4	5
		ii) Continuous Vegetable Oil Refining Plant	7 Nos. p. a.	10 Nos. p. a.
18.	M/s. Lakhnapal National Ltd., Baroda.	Dry Batteries Cells	—	180 million Nos. p. a.
19.	M/s. Rane (Madras) Ltd., Madras.	Steering Linkage Assemblies	70,000 sets p. a.	1.60 lakhs p. a.
20.	— Do —	Tie Rod ends	10 lakh Nos. p. a.	18 lakh Nos. p. a.
21.	M/s. Electra (India) Ltd., Partapur, Merrut.	Transformers upto 33 K.V.	—	6,00,000 KVA
22.	M/s. Uni-Service Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Sulphuric Acid	16,500 TPA	30,000 TPA (with provision for vision formfg. of mfg. of 10,000 TPA Oleum withinof Oleum the Capacity). within this Capacity)
23.	M/s. Mahindra Spicer Ltd. Bombay.	K. I. Hydro Pneumatic Ash Handling Plant.	5 Nos. p. a.	7 Nos. p. a.
24.	M/s. Bells Controls Ltd., Calcutta.	Miniature Pneumatic Controllers etc.	—	2250 Nos. p.a.
25.	M/s Bells Controls Ltd., Calcutta.	Industrial Pressure indicators.	—	7700 Nos p. a.
26.	M/s. Universal Ferro & Allied Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	Ferro-Manganese	—	40,000 Nos. p.a.
27.	M/s. Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Empty Hard Gelatine Capsules	400 million Nos. p.a.	1400 million Nos. p.a.
28.	M/s. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd.	Complete Bicycles	14.7 lakh Nos. p.a.	18 lakh Nos. p.a.
29.	M/s. Hindustan Gas and Industries Ltd.	Engineers Steel Files.	5,00,000 lakh dozens	5,24,445 dozens

Particulars of Re-endorsements made in respect of the following Industrial Undertakings manufacturing Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, each of which normally run into many items, are too lengthy to be contained here and therefore the names of the Industrial Undertakings only are given as under:—

30. M/s. Raptakos, Brett & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
31. M/s. East India Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta.
32. M/s. Orient Pharma (P) Ltd., Madras.
33. M/s. Dabur (Dr. S. K. Burman) Ltd., New Delhi.
34. M/s. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
35. M/s. Deys Medicals Stores (mfg.) Ltd., Calcutta.
36. M/s. Boehringer-Knoll Ltd., Bombay.
37. M/s. J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (I) Ltd., Bombay.
38. M/s. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
39. M/s. May & Baker (India) Ltd., Bombay.
40. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome (I) Ltd.,
41. M/s. Parke Davis (India) Ltd.

[*Translation*]

**Allocation of Imported edible oil to
Madhya Pradesh**

3510. SHRI RAMESHWAR
NEEKHARA:

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of edible oil to Madhya Pradesh was 4000 metric tonnes previously;

(b) whether half of this quota is being allotted to the State for the last six months

and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains, sugar, cloth and rapeseed oil allotted to Madhya Pradesh during 1985 and 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no fixed quota of imported edible oil. The allocation is made on month to month basis taking into view certain factors.

(b) The allocation of imported edible oils to States including Madhya Pradesh under Public Distribution System and Small Packs during the current oil year had been

reduced from December, 1986 for the flush season of groundnut and soyabean oil. The allocation has now been increased from August, 1987. Madhya Pradesh has been allocated a total of 4,500 MTs under Public Distribution System and Small Packs

scheme for August, 1987.

(c) The statement showing the quantity of foodgrains, sugar, cloth and imported oils (including rapeseed oil) to Madhya Pradesh during 1985 and 1986 is given below.

STATEMENT

	1985	1986
FOOD GRAINS		
Rice	2.47 Lakh tonnes	3.00 lakh tonnes
Wheat	3.40 lakh tonnes	6.00 lakh tonnes
Rolling Flour Mills	1.65 lakh tonnes	1.70 lakh tonnes
Sugar	2.90 lakh tonnes	2.87 lakh tonnes
Cloth	15020 1/4 bales *	12098 1/4 bales
		One bale contains 1500 Square Meters.
	398 3/4 bales*	700 3/4 Bales
	25,990 Mts (Palmolein oil)	22,500 MTs (Palmolein oil)
	850 MTs (450 MTs of Rapeseed Oil and 400 MTs of Palmolein Oil).	365 MTs (Palmolein oil)
IMPORTED EDIBLE OILS		
	Under Public Distribution System.	
	Under Small Packs Scheme	

[English]

Guidelines on Wage Structure in Public Sector

3511. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of public sector managements and representatives of the concerned trade unions was held on 14th July, 1987;

(b) if so, whether any broad guidelines regarding the wage structure were formulated;

(c) if so, what were the guidelines agreed upon; and

(d) the other decisions arrived at in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) A group of Ministers had met some Trade Union leaders on 14.7.87 to consider the demand of the unionised employees following industrial DA pattern on interim relief. Chief Executives of a few public Sector Enterprises were also present.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Mainly the demand for interim relief was discussed at the meeting.

[Translation]

Interest on Security Deposited by Consumers for New Telephone

3512. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam pays interest to the consumer on the security deposited by the (which is for new telephones) and this interest is paid only upto the date of telephone Order Book;

(b) whether thousands of Order books had been sent to various exchanges by the Nigam of installation of new telephone from 1.1.87 to 30.6.87 but the consumer had to wait for three to four months to get the telephone connection;

(c) if so whether the interest on the security deposit will be given to the consumer by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam upto the date of telephone installation; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and whether Government are considering to pay the interest to the consumer upto the date of installation of the telephone in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The advance deposit and not the security deposit for new telephone connections carries an interest for the period commencing on the date of deposit and ending with the date immediately preceding the date of installation of the telephone connection.

(b) No, Sir. Most of the new telephone connections have been provided during the period from 1.1.87 to 30.6.87 within a months time from the date of issue of Order Book. In a few cases, new telephone connections took longer time due to non availability of cables in the area.

(c) Interest is paid upto the date preceding the installation date as explained in reply to para (a) above.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to Parts (a) and (c) above.

[English]

Opposition by States to Uniform Electricity Tariff

3513. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether thermal and hydel power States are divided over the proposal for uniform electricity tariff;

(b) if so, the main reasons for hydel power States to oppose the proposals; and

(c) whether any final decision in this regard has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Government is not aware.

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

World Bank Loan for Setting up Thermal Power Stations

3514. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign country has offered to provide loan for setting up some thermal power stations in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the terms and conditions;

(c) whether World Bank has already given loan for setting thermal power stations

in the country, if so, the names of the thermal power stations which have been provided loan by the World Bank;

(d) the policy of Government in regard to establishing more thermal power units in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the provision made by the Planning Commission for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Offers have been received from countries including the USSR, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.K., Yugoslavia, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and Poland for setting up thermal Power Projects in India through supply of equipment and services or execution on turn-key basis, with possibilities of financing a portion of the cost of the project, by way of government to government credits or mixed financing terms.

(c) The thermal projects for which World Bank assistance has become available or has been finalized are listed in the Statement below.

(d) and (e). The Seventh Plan Power programme envisages the installation of an additional capacity of about 15,999 MW from thermal units which are under construction. It is proposed to take up the implementation of additional thermal power projects in the Seventh Plan period for benefits in the Eighth Plan, depending upon the availability of resources and necessary inputs. The approved outlay for capacity additions from thermal schemes during the Seventh Plan period is about Rs. 9,347 crores. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 4,155 crores has been made for new hydro, thermal and nuclear projects envisaged for benefits beyond the Seventh Plan.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Singrauli Super Thermal Project (Stage I)	600
2.	Singrauli Super Thermal Project (Stage II)	1400
3.	Korba Super Thermal Project (Stage I)	1100
4.	Korba Super Thermal Project (Stage II)	1100
5.	Ramagundam Super Thermal Project (Stage I)	1100
6.	Ramagundam Super Thermal Project (Stage II)	1000
7.	Farakka Super Thermal Project (Stage I)	600
8.	Farakka Super Thermal Project (Stage II)	1000
9.	Combined Cycle Gas based Power Project at Kawas, Auraiya and Anta	1600
10.	National Capital Thermal Power Project	840
11.	Talcher Super Thermal Power Project	1000
12.	Chandrapur Thermal Extension Power Project	1000
13.	Trombay Unit VI	500

Filling up of SC/ST Posts in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited

3515. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that the posts for Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes of Class I, II, III and IV in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited are not being filled up as per quota reserved for these categories;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints

received during the last three years and the action taken thereon and the outcome thereof;

(c) the percentage of quota of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes recruited during the last three years and the reasons for not filling the quota reserved for them in full;

(d) the action taken for filling the quota in accordance with the 20 Points Programme; and

(e) the number of posts reserved for

Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes lying vacant at present and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Flaring of Gas in Gujarat

3516. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of gas is flared up in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of places in Gujarat where gas reserves have been found during the past three years and the quantity of gas last due to flaring up;

(d) whether Government of Gujarat have demanded that instead of flaring the gas should be made available to the industries of Gujarat at a cheaper rate with a view to ensure their development and to solve the problem of unemployment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A small percentage of gas is being flared on account of lower offtake by consumers because of low pressure gas which cannot be transported.

(c) Free as well as associated gas

reserves have been located at 58 places listed in the statement below. Out of this gas is produced from 35 location. The gas is produced from various fields through an integrated pipeline net-work which is connected to the various central points/gas collection stations. After meeting the requirements of various consumers as also the internal requirements of ONGC the remaining gas is by passed for flaring. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the flared quantity from each field separately. During 1986-87 an average quantity of about 0.5 MMCMD was flared.

(d) and (e). Government of Gujarat have requested for a cheaper rate of gas for domestic supply. There have been representation for cheaper price of gas. As the present prices of gas compares favourably with alternative fuels, and are essential to meet the costs of production, exploration and transportation of gas so as to generate sufficient resources for future expansion of the industry, it is considered that no change in the prices of gas are necessary. The entire quantity of gas being produced in Gujarat has been committed to various consumers and, therefore, additional commitments can only be made when more gas is found available.

STATEMENT

Places in Gujarat where gas reserves have been located.

1. Nazira
2. Bhandut
3. * Olpad
4. * Kosambe
5. * Sisodra
6. * Kudara

7. * S.W. Motwan
8. * West Motwan
9. * Ankleshvar
10. * Dahej
11. Pakhajan
12. * Gandhar
13. Matar
14. Gajera
15. * Dabka
16. Padra
17. * Kathana
18. * N. Kathana
19. * Cambay
20. Kanawara
21. * Dholka
21. Boala
23. * Nawagam
24. * Wasna
25. * Ahmedabad
26. * Bakrol
27. Ognaj
28. * Sanand
29. * Jhalora
30. Lohar

31. South Viraj
32. * Kalol
33. Karjisan
34. * Limbodra
35. Wadu
36. * Wavel
37. * Indrora
38. Paliyad
39. * Viraj
40. * S. Kadi
41. * Nandasani
42. Linch
43. Langhnaj
44. Saldi
45. * North Kadi
46. * Asjol
47. * Santhal
48. * Balol
49. * Jotana
50. Akhaj
51. Dholasan
52. S. Sobhasan
53. South Mewad
54. * Mawad

55 * Sobhasan

56. * W. Sobhasan

57. N. Balal

58. Unawa

Note: Fields marked * have been put on production (Total 35 Nos.)

[English]

Modernisation of Vanaspati Industry

3517. SHRI SOMANATH RATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of vegetable oil by Vanaspati Industry in the country and the percentage of demand met by them in the country;

(b) whether it is proposed to provide incentives to restructure and modernise the oil industry if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total annual demand of the edible oils in the country and the steps being taken to eliminate the import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The vanaspati industry produced 9.17 lakh M.T. of vanaspati and 64569 M. T. of refined vegetable oils in the oil year 1985-86. Vanaspati covers about 17.9 percent of demand of edible oils.

(b) For modernisation of the oil industry so as to improve their efficiency of operation and quality of the products, concessional rate of customs duty on certain plants and equipments considered important for the purpose has been allowed.

(c) The total annual demand of edible oils in the country by 1989-90 is estimated at around 6 million tonnes. Concerted efforts are being made by Government to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oils. Some of the measures taken for the purpose are:

- i. Setting up of a Technology Mission on Oilseeds.
- ii. Intensive programme for development of oilseeds in oilseed producing states. The scheme aims at demonstration on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangement, expansion of plant protection measures, extension of irrigated areas; etc.
- iii. Formulation of National Oilseeds Development Projects with special emphasis on 180 districts having the highest potential in specified oilseeds.
- iv. Better incentives to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
- v. Intensification of research effort for production and post harvest technology of oilseeds/oil bearing materials.
- vi. Harnessing technology for maximising oil production and exploiting to the extent possible the hitherto untapped sources of oilseeds like rice bran oil, oilseeds of tree and forest origin, etc.
- vii. Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production.

STD Service from Delhi to Berhampur

3518. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Delhi as well as State Capital with district Headquarters by telecommunication if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the demand of the people of Orissa to have STD from Delhi to Berhampur (District Ganjam, Orissa) if so, when it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Introduction of STD between District Headquarters and the respective State Capitals is a plan priority. It is being provided by installation of automatic exchanges of appropriate type, installation of reliable transmission medium, installation of new trunk Automatic Exchanges, expanding the existing Trunk Automatic Exchanges and installation of connecting equipment at local telephone exchanges. Introduction of STD between

district Headquarters and Delhi is being done progressively through the Trunk Automatic Exchange network.

(b) Yes, Sir. STD facility from Delhi to Berhampur (District Ganjam, Orissa) is planned to be provided during 1988.

Coal Based Power Projects in Orissa

3519. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the grade of coal found in coal mines of Orissa, the quantity of coal available and the mines in which available;

(b) the steps taken to generate power from coal in Orissa at which places; and

(c) whether the power projects have been finalised and allocation made?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The estimated coal reserves in the working coal mines in Orissa as on 31/10/86 was 935.90 million tonnes excluding coal already extracted. These reserves are of not-cooking coal with high ash content. The concerned mines are:

-
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Deulbera Underground | 2. Handidua Underground |
| 3. Talcher Underground | 4. South Balanda Opencast |
| 5. Jagannath Opencast | 6. Nandira Underground |
| 7. Bharatpur Opencast | 8. Lajkura Opencast |
| 9. Belpahar Opencast | 10. Dundca Kudapali Underground |
| 11. Hingir - Rampur | 12. Orient 1, 2 and 4 |
| 13. Lajkura Underground Orient No.3. | |
-

(b) and (c). The Talcher TPS with a total capacity of 470 MW of Orissa State Electricity Board is at present under operation. A

proposal to set up Ib Valley Thermal Power Project (4 x 210 MW) and its inclusion in the State's Seventh Plan has been approved by

the Planning Commission in April, 1987. A lump sum provision of Rs. 25 crores is currently available in the State's Annual Plan 1987-88 for this project.

The Central Electricity Authority has also given technoeconomic approval to set up Talcher STPS (2x500 MW) in the Central Sector in Orissa. The World Bank has approved a loan assistance of US \$ 375 million (including US \$ 19.5 million for satellite based data communication network) for implementation of the project.

Vacancies of Judges In Gujarat High Court

3520. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAL MAVANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts of Judges are lying vacant in Gujarat High Court; and

(b) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. Out of the present sanctioned strength of 21 Judges / Additional Judges, 4 posts are vacant in the Gujarat High Court.

(b) All possible efforts are made for filling up the vacancies as early as possible. It is, however, not possible to indicate the

time by which the vacancies would be filled.

Opening of Branch and Sub Post Offices In Maharashtra

3521. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branch and sub-post offices proposed to be opened in the rural sector in different States during 1987-88; and

(b) the district-wise number of the rural post offices proposed to be opened during the above financial year and the number of post offices which have been opened in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) The information is furnished in the Statement below.

(b) District-wise number of rural post offices proposed to be opened during 1987-88 in Maharashtra is as follows:

Thane -	1
Raigad -	1
Bir -	2

These post offices will be opened as soon as the requisite formalities are completed.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No. Number of Postal Circle</i>		<i>Number of post offices proposed to be opened in rural sector (1987-88)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	2
2.	Kerala	31

1	2	3
3.	Madhya Pradesh	113
4.	Rajasthan	17
5.	Bihar	55
6.	Maharashtra	4
Total		222

Proposals to the extent indicated below have been received from other Circles and are under consideration in the Directorate.

1	2	3
7.	Bihar	13
8.	Karnataka	1
9.	Kerala	1
10.	West Bengal	33
11.	Tamil Nadu	20
12.	Haryana	5
13.	Orissa	1
** 14.	Uttar Pradesh	91
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	8
*** 16.	North Eastern	20
Total		193

* Southern Region only

** Excluding Lucknow Region

*** Excluding Assam, Mizoram & Nagaland

Setting up of Regional Directorate of NPC In Trivandrum

(a) the number of members in the National Productivity Council;

3522. SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI
ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state:

(b) the number of Regional Directorates together with their location;

(c) whether Government proposed to locate a Regional Directorate at Trivandrum;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) 75.

(b) There are 11 Regional Directorates and 3 Regional Offices located as follows:

Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Delhi Guwahati, Kanpur, Madras and Patna and Jaipur, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad (Regional Offices).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Kerala Productivity Council is one of the active Local Productivity Councils functioning at Trivandrum. Its efforts are further strengthened by the National Productivity Council through its Regional Directorate at Bangalore. Hence, it has not been felt necessary to locate a separate Regional Directorate at Trivandrum.

Pending Cases in Patna High Court

3523. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a large number of cases are pending in Patna High Court and some posts of judges are lying unfilled for a long time as reported in 'Times of India' of 18th May 1987; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As per information furnished by the Registry of the Patna High Court, 56904 cases were pending before the Court as on 1-1-1986.

Out of the sanctioned strength of 35 Judges in the Patna High Court as on 14-8-1987, 32 Judges are in position leaving the vacancies of the Chief Justice (which arose on 27-7-1987) and of two puisne Judges (which arose on 25-11-1986 and 11-8-1987)

(b) Steps taken by the Government/ High Court to reduce pendency of cases in the High Court have been indicated in the Statement given below.

The matter regarding filling the existing vacancies of Judges in the Patna High Court is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities.

STATEMENT

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency in High Court

1. Elimination of arrears in all the Courts has been discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August - 1st September, 1985 and the Resolutions of the Conference have been commended to the High Courts and the State Governments.

2. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second appeal (vide Section 100-A).

3. The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

4. The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 440 as on 1st February 1987.

5. Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:-

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts;

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;

(c) Dispensing with printing of records;

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

6. The recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and the High Courts, these have been sent to them along with the views of the Union Government, and they have been requested to take necessary action.

7. The Government have entrusted the Law Commission, the study of the judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are:-

(a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by:-

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;

(ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined ju-

risdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;

(iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

(b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part-XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.

(c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii).

(d) the method of appointments to subordinate courts, subordinate judiciary.

(e) the training of Judicial Officers.

(f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice.

(g) the desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such Undertakings.

- (h) the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants.
- (i) formation of an All India Judicial Service; and
- (j) such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

Increase in Price of Coal

3524. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of coal are likely to be increased shortly as reported in the 'Business Standard' on 27th May, 1987;

(b) whether this will affect adversely the industries which are using coal as a medium of energy; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to curb the cost of production in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Coal prices are constantly kept under review. The question of increase in the prices of coal will be considered and a decision taken at the appropriate time. There is no specific proposal in this behalf under consideration at present.

Distribution of LPG Cylinders in Delhi

3525. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the flaw in the distribution of cooking gas cylinders to the consumers in Delhi, as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 8 June, 1987; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to improve the distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir; distribution of cooking gas was temporarily disrupted in certain parts of Delhi during this period due to operational and product availability constraints.

(b) A close watch is kept on bottling, transportation, storage and distribution of cylinders. Complaints received from consumers are investigated promptly and suitable corrective action is taken against defaulters. The various aspects of distribution of LPG are being examined by the Government and the oil industry on a continuing basis with a view to improving the quality of customer service.

Rural Electrification Programme

3526. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Programme has not made any appreciable headway since the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the anticipated target has not been achieved so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the shortfall in the anticipated target at the end of 1987 and the names of the States which are lagging behind with reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there are any instances where the funds allocated for the Rural Elec-

trification Programme were diverted by the State Government for other programmes; if so, the details thereof and reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). On an all India basis, during the first two years of the Seventh Plan period, 41,676 villages were electrified and 9,47,978 pumpsets were energised against the target of 42,240 villages and 7,81,723 pumpsets. The shortfall in achieving the targets for village electrification has been mainly in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim and West Bengal. As regards energisation of pumpsets, the short-fall has been mainly in the States of Assam, Bihar Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The main reasons for short-fall in achieving the targets include short supply of construction materials, lack of coordination between various development agencies, inadequate sub-transmission support, difficult terrain etc.

(c) No specific instance has come to the notice of Rural Electrification Corporation where funds allocated for Rural Electrification programme were diverted by the State Governments to other programmes.

World Bank Loan to FCI

3527. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has given

a loan to the Food Corporation of India to construct godowns;

(b) if so, the amount of such loans and how much out of it has been utilised for creating additional storage capacity, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have prepared any comprehensive plan to utilise the World Bank loan to create storage facilities; and

(d) if so, the amount of loan advanced to private parties for construction of godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The World Bank had given loan to the Government of India for construction of storage capacity by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) under two separate projects. For the first project, the Bank provided a loan of US \$ million which was fully utilised. For the second project, the Bank had agreed to give a loan of US \$ 107 million of which US \$ 104.5 million was utilised. A statement showing the State-wise break-down of storage capacity completed/proposed to be completed under these two projects is given below.

(c) The loans received from the world Bank for the two projects have already been utilised for construction of storage capacity.

(d) The loans given by the World Bank for the two projects were for the construction of storage capacity by FCI and not by private parties.

STATEMENT

Statewise break down of storage capacity completed under the -

A. First storage project:

<i>State</i>	<i>Storage capacity completed (Lakh tonnes)</i>
1	2
1. Haryana	0.10
2. Punjab	0.90
3. Rajasthan	0.20
4. Uttar Pradesh	0.70
	1.90

B. Second storage project :

<i>State/UT.</i>	<i>Storage capacity completed/ Proposed to be completed (lakh tonnes)</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.70
2. Assam	0.20
3. Bihar	0.71
4. Delhi	0.25
5. Gujarat	0.95
6. Haryana	3.33
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.22
8. Karnataka	0.93
9. Kerala	1.30
10. Madhya Pradesh	4.50
11. Maharashtra	3.18

1	2
12. Manipur	0.05
13. Orissa	0.88
14. Punjab	7.95
15. Rajasthan	0.89
16. Tamil Nadu	2.23
17. Uttar Pradesh	3.22
18. West Bengal	0.85
	35.26

Note:-

Of the total capacity of 35.26 lakh tonnes under the second project, a capacity of 33.84 lakh tonnes has been completed by 30.6.1987.

Mismanagement in Postal Department in Madhya Pradesh

3528. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is gross mismanagement in the Postal Department in Madhya Pradesh with regard to distribution of Dak particularly in the remote areas where Adivasis are residing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir, There is no mismanagement in conveyance/delivery of mail in the remote or other areas of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Licences for Soda Ash Factories

3529. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soda ash factories functioning in the country at present, their location and the production of soda ash in each factory;

(b) whether it is a fact that soda ash is being imported to meet the increasing demand;

(c) if so, the quantity of soda ash being imported annually;

(d) whether Government are considering to establish more soda ash factories in the country;

(e) the number of applications Government have received for issuing licence for

establishing soda ash factories; and

(f) since when these applications are pending and the action taken by Government to clear those applications?

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. Import of Soda Ash is being allowed under open General Licence (OGL) to actual users.

(c) While in the two years period of 1984-85 & 1985-86, the total quantity im-

ported was 2.6 lakh tonnes, the imports have substantially come down in 1986-87 as could be seen from the import registration for very small quantity made with the Government during this period.

(d) to (f). In order to encourage indigenous production, Government has delicensed manufacture of soda ash (Standard Solvey Process) and therefore, no application for manufacture of soda ash based on that process is pending with the Government. However, for manufacture of Soda Ash based on modified solvey process, only one application, which was received in June, 87 is pending since the applicant company has been requested to furnish certain additional information to enable the Government to take a view on their application.

STATEMENT

(Figures in '000' tonnes)

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Production	
			1986-87	1987-88 (April to June, 1987)
1.	M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited.	Mithapur Gujarat	595.36	145.56
2.	M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals.	Porbandar, Gujarat.	241.07	62.20
3.	M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Limited.	Dhrangadhra, Gujarat.	53.55	7.98
4.	M/s. Hari Fertilizers Limited.	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.	12.65	4.89
5.	M/s. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited.	Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.	54.05	10.29
6.	M/s. Punjab National Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited.	Naya Nangal, Punjab	26.44	7.28
			983.12	238.20

**Manufacture of Telecommunication
Equipment in Private Sector**

3530. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing manufacturing capacity of telecommunications equipment in the country is not in a position to meet the increasing demand;

(b) whether a large quantity of telecommunications equipment are being imported to meet the country's demand;

(c) whether Government have allowed or are considering to allow the private sector to take up the manufacture of telecommunications equipment in private sector; if so, the details thereof and the response of the private sector; and

(d) whether Government will consider to instal such a unit in the State of Gujarat and particularly in Saurashtra Region?

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

(b) The Department of Telecommunications is limiting its imports only for the items which are not manufactured in the country or for which indigenous manufacturing capacity is inadequate.

(c) Manufacture of terminal equipment used at subscriber premises e.g. telephone instruments, teleprinters, facsimile equip-

ment, electronic PABX system and data modems has been thrown open to private sector also. 96 private Sector units have been licenced to manufacture these items. The response of the private sector is satisfactory.

(d) Four units have been licenced in Gujarat to manufacture telecom. equipment. As per the information available with the Department of Electronics, at present there are no fresh proposals for establishing any new units.

LPG Agencies in Cities

3531. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in which LPG distributing agencies were functioning at the end of 1986; State-wise;

(b) whether there are still a large number of cities which are not having this facility;

(c) if so, their number, State-wise; and

(d) whether any target has been fixed to cover new cities under the plan to provide LPG agencies during 1987, if so, the details thereof and the achievement made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL
GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) to (d).
Places having a population of 1 lakh and
above have been classified as cities according to the 1981 Census. LPG was being marketed in all the 468 cities at the end of 1986. The statewise figures are furnished in the statement below.

STATEMENT

No. of locations in cities with population of over one lakh having LPG marketing facility as on 31.12.1986.

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of cities
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	24
4.	Chandigarh	3
5.	Delhi	3
6.	Gujarat	29
7.	Haryana	24
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	6
9.	Karnataka	37
10.	Kerala	15
11.	Madhya Pradesh	30
12.	Maharashtra	60
13.	Manipur	1
14.	Meghalaya	2
15.	Orissa	13
16.	Punjab	17
17.	Pondicherry	2
18.	Rajasthan	26

1	2	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	42
20.	Uttar Pradesh	63
21.	West Bengal	17
22.	Tripura	2
		468

Sick Units

3532. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big, medium and small industrial units, separately, which have become sick and no production is being made therein for the last three years;

(b) the amount of the banks outstanding against each of these sick industries, separately, on which they are not paying any interest and also the number of such sick industries which have become bankrupt;

(c) the measures being taken by Government to realise outstanding amount from them and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. The details regarding the total number of sick industrial units and the amount outstanding against them as at the end of December 1984, December 1985 and June 1986 are given hereunder:-

As at the end of	<i>Large</i>		<i>Medium</i>		<i>SST</i>	
	No. of units	Amount outstanding (Rs. Crores)	No. of units	Amount outstanding (Rs. Crores)	No. of units	Amount outstanding (Rs. Crores)
December, 545 1984	2330.12	1287	428.58	91450	879.69	
December, 637 1985	2980.24	1186	220.02	117783	1070.67	
June, 1986	689	3238.64	1230	242.37	128687	1184.22

It would not be correct to construct that all the sick units have stopped production. The data collected by the R.B.I. do not contain information regarding the number of sick units which are lying closed. The information relating to sick units which are not paying any interest and which have become bankrupt, is also not furnished by the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Banks make all possible efforts to ensure the time recovery of dues through constant follow up, increase in the frequency of periodic inspections, frequent personal discussions with the promoters/chief executives of the defaulting concerns, etc. In deserving and viable cases, on detailed examination of the request from the assisted companies, re-scheduling of loan instalment and interest payment is permitted. In appropriate cases, banks resort to recall of advance, enforcement of securities and legal remedies. In the case of non-viable units, in addition to recall of advances either by enforcing the securities or by resorting to legal remedies, banks stop further financing of these units. In regard to sick industrial units, the banks are expected to determine the viability of the sick units and nurse the potentially viable units to health so as to eventually recover their dues.

Report of Special Committee Constituted by Karnataka on Additional Power Generating Capacity

3533. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special committee constituted by the Government of Karnataka has reported that Rs. 25,000 crores are needed to finance the additional 6500 MW of power generating capacity to meet the requirement of the State Government;

(b) if so, whether the Committee's report has been forwarded by the State Government to Union Government;

(c) if so, the main features of the report;

(d) whether Union Government have agreed to help the State Government in financing these projects; and

(e) if not, the main reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Government of

India has not received any Report of a Special Committee constituted by the Government of Karnataka regarding financing additional 6500 MW of power generating capacity to meet the requirement of the State Government.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Man-Made Fibre Industry

3534. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering a package of measures to save the man-made fibre industry;

(b) if so, what are the main features thereof; and

(c) to what extent these measures are likely to benefit the industry and by what time these packages will be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). A package of measures for exports promotion to save the man-made fibre industry suggested by the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council is under consideration by the Government.

Allotment of Funds for Biogas Units Programme in Orissa State

3536. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for more Central funding for the bio-gas plants in

States like Orissa where it has been very successfully implemented during the past few years;

(b) if so, the basis of allotment of funds by Government for this programme to different States;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent by Union Government in 1987-88 on biogas programme in various States; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A sum of only Rs. 42.00 crores has been provided as overall Budget Estimates for 1987-88 for the entire country for implementation of National Project for Biogas Development which caters to family type biogas plants and Rs. 4.5 crores for community/institutional biogas plants. Funds have not been earmarked State-wise. But they are released to state Governments and programme implementing agencies in instalments on the basis of targets fixed and the achievement made as per approved norms. Already, a total of Rs. 23.22 crores has been sanctioned to State Governments and programme implementing agencies, including Rs. 44.25 lakhs to Government of Orissa, during April-June, 1987. If more allocation of total funds is made available, more could be given to States where successful implementation takes place.

Chukha Hydel Project at Bhutan

3536. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chukha hydel project started at Bhutan with the collaboration of National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has been completed;

(b) if not, the progress made so far;

(c) the total MW of power to be allocated to the Northern States on completion of the entire Chukha transmission net work;

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(d) the States with which Chukha hydel project is going to be linked; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Chukha Hydel Project in Bhutan is owned by Royal Government of Bhutan and is being constructed by an organisation under the Royal Government of Bhutan. The National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has, however, laid the Chukha Transmission System in India for transmission of surplus power available to India from the Chukha Project. The Project has a capacity of 4 x 84 MW, out of which two units of 84 MW each have been commissioned so far.

(c) to (e). The surplus power made available by the Royal Government of Bhutan to India is to be distributed in the Eastern Region as per the following allocation:-

1. Share of D.V.C.	15.00%
	(ad-hoc)
2. Unallocated Power at the disposal of the Centre	15.00%
3. Bihar	25.75%
4. Orissa	13.50%
5. Sikkim	1.65%
6. West Bengal	29.10%

The Chukha Transmission network is linked to West Bengal and Bihar. The other States would get power by displacement

over West Bengal and Bihar Systems.

Requirement of Petroleum Products

3537. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state: 386

(a) whether the degree of self-reliance in oil has gone down from 70 percent at the beginning of the current plan to 66 percent in 1986-87;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the total additional quantity of petroleum products in tonnes required in the country every year;

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase domestic crude production to meet that demand; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Degree of self-reliance in crude oil which was about 70% during 1984-85 came down to about 65% in 1986-87 mainly, because of higher rate of growth in consumption of petroleum products.

(c) During 1987-88, the consumption of petroleum products is estimated about 46 mt. as against the crude oil production target of 30.46 mt.

(d) and (e). Steps taken include:-

(i) Intensification of exploration which may eventually lead to enhanced production.

(ii) Intensification of work-over operations

(iii) Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques.

(iv) Introduction of advanced technology.

Steps to control price by States

3538. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been asked to monitor prices of essential commodities on a day to day basis; and

(b) if so, what other steps the State Governments are expected to take to keep prices under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been urged to monitor prices and availability of various essential commodities intensively on a continuous basis.

(b) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been urged to review the prices and supply position in regard to essential commodities periodically and to hold a continuous dialogue with the representatives of trade and industry to ensure smooth working of the distribution system in general and that of the Public Distribution system in particular. They have been requested to pay special attention to districts which have been badly hit by drought. The State Governments were also requested to arrange sale of certain essential commodities like fruits and vegetables including potatoes and onions, eggs, tea, pulses and spices through retail outlets and mobile vans of Super Bazar, State Civil Supplies Corporations and consumer cooperatives. The State Governments are expected to ensure that imported edible oils allocated to them for the Public distribution System reach the consumers for whom it is meant and not diverted to unauthorised channels. The need for strict enforcement of relevant provisions under the Essential

Commodities Act and similar legislations and for taking drastic action against traders indulging in hoarding and other malpractices has been emphasized.

Postal Services in Baroda District of Gujarat

3539. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that postal services in the Adivasi areas is very poor, particularly in the district of Baroda in Gujarat;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open new post offices and telegraph offices in the Adivasi area of Baroda district in Gujarat during the current year and in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) if so, the names of towns/villages where these post offices and telegraph offices are likely to be opened during the said period; and

(d) whether Government have received many representations in this respect; if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) It is not correct to say that postal services in Adivasi areas of Gujarat are very poor. Out of 7780 post offices working in the rural areas of the State, 1428 (18.35%) are in the tribal areas.

(b) There are no proposal for new post offices in tribal areas of Baroda district during the current year. Programme for 1988-89 and 1989-90 will be taken up at the due time.

Telecom : The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table

of the House.

(c) **Post Offices:** Does not arise.

Telecom: The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) **Post Offices:** No, Sir.

Telecom: The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistance for Strengthening Power Generating System

3540. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exploring all avenues for tapping financial assistance for strengthening the power generation system;

(b) if so, whether any effort has been made to get fund for power projects through bilateral, multilateral and World Bank assistance;

(c) if so, the outcome of the efforts made in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

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

Increase in Price of Tyres

3541. **SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given written notice to the Tyre industry not to increase the prices of tyres and tubes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Tyre Manufacturers thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government had urged the tyre manufacturers through a communication addressed to the All India Tyre Manufacturers Association in June, 1987 to refrain from increasing the prices of tyres. The tyre manufacturers, however, increased the prices (Net Dealers Prices) of all varieties of tyres by 7% in July, 1987. The Automobile Tyres Manufacturers Association have justified the price increase on the ground that there has been considerable increase in the costs of inputs.

Shortfall of Power in West Bengal

3542. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the findings of the West Bengal Power Perspective Planning Committee regarding the short-fall of power at the end of the Seventh Five Year plan in West Bengal;

(b) what will be the total short-fall by them; and

(c) the steps taken therefor?

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

(b) While there will be a peaking shortage of 286 MW (14.6%) the State is expected to meet its energy requirement by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) The measures taken to improve the availability of power in West Bengal include expediting the commissioning of additional capacity, better utilisation of existing capacity, and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

Setting up of National Marketing Organisation

3543. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Marketing Organisation to market the various quality products from Small Scale Industries units; and

(b) whether Small Scale Industries unit will be exempted from the moratorium of payments given to large industries under the Relief Undertaking Act?

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

(b) Relief Undertaking Act is a state legislation and it differs from State to State.

World Bank Aid for Kerala Electricity Board

3544. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Electricity Board had made an agreement with World Bank in 1986 for getting financial aid or loan;

(b) if so, the total amount involved;

(c) whether the entire agreed amount was made use of by the Kerala Electricity Board;

(d) if not, whether the Board is liable to pay penal interest to the World Bank; and

(e) if so, what is the penal interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (e). An agreement was concluded with the World Bank in December, 1985 for a loan of US \$ 176 million for financing the Kerala Power Project. The closing date for the loan is 30th September, 1991 and it is repayable in 25 years, including 5 years grace, at variable rate of interest linked to cost of borrowing (currently 7.76% per annum). Of the total loan disbursed, seventy percent is passed on to the State Government as additional Central Plan assistance.

Wrong Telephone Calls

3545. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wrong telephone calls going for every hundred calls in cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin;

(b) whether the wrong telephone calls in India is less as compared to neighbouring countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(c) the reasons for wrong calls; and

(d) what steps are taken to reduce the number of wrong calls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The inci-

dence of wrong calls when made from a good telephone has been observed to be fairly low. The details are as under:

<i>Name of the city</i>	<i>Percentage of wrong calls</i>
Calcutta	0.82
Madras	0.65
Ernakulam (Cochin)	0.60
Delhi)) Bombay)	0.05

(b) No such information is available.

(c) A good proportion of wrong calls is due to the mistakes in dialling by the subscriber. The other causes of wrong calls are as below:

- (a) Defective dial.
- (b) Impulse distortion due to leaky lines and cables.
- (c) Faults in the exchange equipment.

(d) The following steps are taken to reduce the number of wrong calls.

- (1) Attending to the defective dials on subscriber's complaints and during periodical inspections by the telephone staff.
- (2) New type of telephones with improved dial has been inducted in the telephone network.

(3) Preventive maintenance routines of the exchange equipments are carried out regularly.

(4) Life expired equipment is scrapped and new equipment provided in its place.

(5) Stored programme controlled, electronic exchanges are being inducted in the switching network of the country.

Power Projects In Orissa

3546. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to improve the power generation capacity of some power projects in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of those power projects in which the capacity of production is proposed to be increased or is being increased; and

(c) what is the Government's policy in regard to establishing more power generation plants in Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan to increase the power production in Orissa to meet the demand of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a) and (b). In order to improve the power generation capacity of Talcher Thermal Power Station in Orissa, a Centrally sponsored Renovation and Modernisation of scheme is being implemented at an estimated cost of Rs 615.50 lakhs, with a Central Loan assistance of Rs 245.66 lakhs.

(c) Additional generation capacity to-

talling 483.5 MW is programmed to be commissioned in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period, out of which 100 MW capacity has already been commissioned. In addition, Orissa will also get its share from the Farakka STPS and Chukha H. E. Project.

Conference of Food Ministers on Consumer Protection Act

3547. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Ministers' Conference was held in July, 1987 to review the progress made by the States in the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act and establishment of statutory board under it;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the details of recommendations made therein;

(c) the steps being taken both at the Central and State levels to safeguard the consumers' interests, who are being exploited by the trade in all possible manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the progress made by the States and UTs in implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was reviewed. It was noted that States and UTs had initiated steps for establishing the statutory institutions under the Consumer Protection Act. The Conference concluded that States and UTs would take time-bound administrative measures to establish the statutory institutions.

(c) Government accords a high priority to the programme of consumer protection. Concern for consumer is included in the 20-Point Programme-86. Government is keen

to promote a strong broad-based and responsive voluntary consumer movement in the country. To provide better protection to the consumers, the Government has enacted a comprehensive consumer protection law, namely, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. In addition, the Government has taken measures such as holding of seminars, exhibitions, publication of pamphlets, brochures, programmes on TV and AIR, etc., to promote consumer awareness.

Recommendations of Consumer Education and Research Centre

3548. SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Consumer Education and Research Centre (CERC) are under consideration of Government to protect consumers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad, made some suggestions to the Government regarding constitution of the Consumer Protection Council, Consumer Protection Rules, involvement of TV/AIR in consumer protection programme, etc. These suggestions have been considered. Consumer Protection Council has been constituted giving proper representation to all concerned interests including voluntary consumer organisations. The Central Consumer Protection Rules under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, have been notified. The procedures prescribed under the Rules are speedy and inexpensive. To create consumer awareness, TV and AIR are bringing out programmes on consumer protection. In addition, the

States and UTs have been advised to give priority to consumer protection programme. The activities in States and UTs are being co-ordinated and monitored.

Setting up of High Courts In States

3549. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open High Courts in Saurashtra and South Gujarat regions of Gujarat;

(b) the details of various reports and recommendations of various committees/experts appointed for this purpose;

(c) the action taken by Government on the above proposal; and

(d) how many other High Courts or link High Courts are likely to be opened in various States during 1987, 1988 and 1989 and the names of the places and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of Gujarat had appointed the Palekar Commission to study the demands made to it for establishment of Benches of the Gujarat High Court in Saurashtra and other regions. As per information received from the State Government the Commission did not recommend the establishment of a permanent Bench of the Gujarat High Court anywhere in the State, and the Report of the Commission was accepted by the State Government.

(c) No action is taken by Central Government unless a proposal for establishment of a High Court Bench has been received

from the concerned State Government. No proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat in this regard, so far.

(d) It has been agreed, in principle, that there should be separate High Courts for each of the States in north-eastern region; for this purpose, Parliamentary legislation is required. Meanwhile, it has been decided to establish permanent Benches of the Gauhati High Court in the capitals of the States of the north-eastern region which require them, after the requisite infrastructural facilities have been provided by the State authorities.

Production of Power from Mini Hydel Projects In Orissa

3550. SHRI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to produce power from mini-hydel projects and with the help of wind;

(b) the steps taken in this regard in Orissa;

(c) how many mini-hydel projects have come up in different States and their installed capacity; and

(d) the target set by Government in this regard during Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) 95 mini, micro and small hydel schemes with an installed capacity of 176.67 MW are in operation in the country and another 92 such schemes with an installed capacity of 216.92 MW are under execution. Wind farms with an aggregate capacity of 3.63 MW are under operation in the country.

(b) While no such scheme is under operation or construction in Orissa, Potteru Small Hydel Scheme (2x3 MW) was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in 1984. In addition 7 such schemes with an aggregate capacity of 18.4 MW are under investigation in Orissa. A Wind farm of 550 KW was set up in the State in 1986.

(c) A Statewise statement indicating details of micro, mini, small hydel project under operation in the country is given be-

low.

(d) The targets in terms of the outlays providing under State Plan by Planning Commission are as under:

Mini/Micro/Small Hydel Schemes	21.32 MW
Wind Power Generation	1.4 MW

STATEMENT

Micro/Mini/Small H. E. Stations in Operation

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Station</i>	<i>Capacity (Nos. x KW)</i>	<i>Aggregate Capacity (KW)</i>
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	Nogli	2x250+4x500	2,500
2.	Rukti	4x275	1,500
3.	Chaba	3x250+2x500	1,700
4.	Chambe	2x100+1x250	450
5.	Balling	2x50+1x100	200
6.	Shansha	2x50+1x100	200
7.	Charola	1x50	50
8.	Sissu	1x100	100
9.	Bharmour	1x20	20
10.	Binwa	2x3000	6,000

1	2	3	4
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11.	Rongtong	2x500	1,000
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	<u>Sub Total</u>		<u>13,770</u>
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UTTAR PRADESH

1.	Mohamadpur	3x3100	9,300
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2.	Nirgajni	2x2500	5,000
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3.	Chittora	2x1500	3,000
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4.	Bhola	4x375+2x600	2,700
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5.	Salwa	2x1500	3,000
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6.	Palra	3x200	600
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7.	Gangori & Extension (Uttar Kashi)	3x200+1x200	800
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8.	Bhatwari	2x25	50
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9.	Koti	2x100	200
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10.	Chamoli & Extension	3x200+1x200	800
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11.	Gupta Kashi	2x100	200
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12.	Badri Nath	1x30	30
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13.	Pandukeshwar	3x250	750
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14.	Tilwara	2x100	200
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15.	Umarasu (Deo Prayag)	2x50	100
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16.	Gaintichera	2x100	200
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17.	Bhagheshwar	1x50	50
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18.	Champawat	2x100	200
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19.	Dharchula	2x100	200
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1	2	3	4
20.	Durgapur (Nainital)	2x350+3x150	1,150
21.	Galogi (Mussoorie)	2x500+2x1000	3,000
22.	Sumera	2x600	1,200
23.	Harsil	2x100	200
24.	Suringad	1x400	400
	<u>Sub Total</u>		<u>33,330</u>
	PUNJAB		
1.	Nidampur	2x500	1,000
	JAMMU & KASHMIR		
1.	Poonch	2x30+1x100	160
2.	Rajouri	2x280	560
3.	Shadarwah	2x280	560
4.	Jammu	2x500	1,000
5.	Mohera	2x4500	9,000
6.	Genderbal	2x3000+2x4500	15,000
7.	Lankorchi	1x25	25
8.	Stakna	1x2000	2,000*
	<u>Sub Total:</u>		<u>28,305</u>
	WESTERN REGION		
	MAHARASHTRA		
1.	Radhanagari	4x1200	4,800
2.	Vir	2x4500	9,000
	<u>Sub total:</u>		<u>13,800</u>

1	2	3	4
SOUTHERN REGION			
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Nizam Sagar	2x5000	10,000
2.	MHP on Kakatiya Canal at mile 10-6-550	1x220	220*
<u>Sub Total :</u>			<u>10,220</u>
EASTERN REGION			
D. V. C.			
1.	Tilaiya	2x200	4,000
WEST BENGAL			
1.	Little Ranjeet	2x1000+1x300	2,300
2.	Singtom	1x200+2x480	1,160
3.	Sidrapong	3x200+1x200	800
4.	Fazi	2x200+1x448+2x400	1,648
5.	Jaldhaka St. II	2x4000	8,000
6.	Rinchington	2x1000	2,000
7.	Massanjore	2x2000	4,000
<u>Sub Total:</u>			<u>19,908</u>
SIKKIM			
1.	Rongnichu	6x416	2,496
2.	Rimbi	2x100+2x200	600
3.	Rohtak	2x100	200
<u>Sub Total:</u>			<u>3,296</u>

1	2	3	4
NORTH EASTERN REGION			
1.	Bordhikharu	4x500	2,000
ARUNACHAL PRADESH			
1.	Kalaktang	1x10	10
2.	Rahung	3x250	750
3.	Dirang	3x500	1,500
4.	Tawang	3x500	1,500
5.	Seppa	2x100	200
6.	Itanagar	3x250	750
7.	Mai Phase I	4x500	2,000
8.	Deoporija	3x100	300
9.	Taksing	1x10	10
10.	Basar	2x50	100
11.	Along	4x100	400
12.	Yinkiong	1x50+1x100	150
13.	Pasighat	2x100	200
14.	Abapani (Roing)	1x250+1x100	350
15.	Tezu	4x100	400
16.	Khonsa	4x250	1,000
17.	Mai Phase II	2x500	1,000
18.	Anini	3x50	150
19.	Tuting	2x50	100
20.	Yambung	2x500	1,000

1	2	3	4
21.	Tafragram	1x250	250
22.	Charju	2x200	400
23.	Tissue	4x100	400
24.	Deopani	2x250	500
<u>Sub Total:</u>			<u>13,420</u>
MANIPUR			
1.	Leimakhong Stage I	2x300	600
2.	Leimakhong Stage II	3x100	300
3.	Nungsungkhong	3x500	1,500
<u>Sub Total:</u>			<u>2,400</u>
MEGHALAYA			
1.	Sonapani	3x100+1x250+ 1x320+1x640	1,510
2.	Umtru	4x2800	11,200
<u>Sub Total:</u>			<u>12,710</u>
NAGALAND			
1.	Dzuna Nalah	3x500	1,500
<u>Sub Total:</u>			<u>500</u>
TRIPURA			
1.	Gumti	3x5000	15,000
2.	Akhalia Cherra Model		10
3.	Maharani	2x500	1,000
<u>Sub Total:</u>			<u>16,010</u>

1	2	3	4
MIZORAM			
1.	Serlui 'A'	1x500+2x250	1,000
	<u>Sub Total:</u>		<u>1,000</u>
NEEPCO			
1.	Hoz Micro Hydrel (Near Ranganadi Diversion Weir)	1x6	6
TOTAL (ALL INDIA):			176,675

NOTE:

(*) Partially commissioned projects.

Indian Sugar Technology

3551. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a recently developed sugar technology which is low cost and completely manually controlled and helps in producing uniform high quality sugar crystals, as reported in the Statesman dated 15 June, 1987; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The news item published in Statesman dated the 15th June, 1987 under the heading "Indian Sugar Technologist's New System" refers to a low cost, completely manually controlled continuous Pan-Anant designed and installed by Shri Mydur Anand, in sugar factory in Tamil Nadu. Its performance on commercial level is yet to be established as it is still in the trial phase.

Import of Synthetics for Packing

3552. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import synthetics as a substitute for jute for making gunny bags;

(b) if so, the quantity of synthetics imported in 1986 and 1987 so far;

(c) whether Government are aware that this decision will have its adverse effect on the crisis-ridden jute industry; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) and Polypropylene (PP) bags are made to supplement the packaging needs of the country, the raw

material of which is presently imported due to limited indigenous availability. HDPE and PP have major end uses as monofilaments, films, extruded and moulded products in addition to use as packaging material.

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

Portable Hotel Fire Emergency Kit

3553. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a portable hotel fire emergency kit has been developed by Swedish Company in collaboration with Scandinavian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to send its experts to study the technology of this kit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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). No such development has come to notice of the Government.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise

Appointments in Public Undertakings on Compassionate Ground

3554. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a member of the family of a

Government servant dying in harness is provided with employment by Government on compassionate grounds;

(b) whether such a provision exists in the case of central public sector undertakings also;

(c) whether there are any public undertakings which do not follow the above policy; and

(d) if so, their names and the reasons for their not following the policy of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Only in those cases where the family is left in immediate need of assistance and when there is no other earning member in the family.

(b) to (d). All the major public sector undertakings are having provisions which provide employment to a member of the family of their employee who dies in harness. Information about the enterprises where such a provision exists or where such a provision does not exist and the reasons for not following these policy parameters is not available and, therefore, would have to be collected from more than 225 Central Government Public Sector Enterprises. Efforts involved in collecting information will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

Central assistance to States for Infrastructural facilities

3555. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have released central assistance to the State Governments for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details of Central assistance released for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in 'No-Industry Districts are as follows:—

State	Year (Amount rounded off to Rs in crores)	
	1985-86	1986-87
Karnataka	0.50	1.00
Orissa	2.00	—
Rajasthan	1.00	0.91
Uttar Pradesh	2.50	—
Maharashtra	—	0.26
Madhya Pradesh	—	2.75
Total	6.00	4.92

Paper Research Institute In A. P.

3556. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to establish a paper research Institute in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the place selected to establish the institute; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An Institute known as Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute has already been set up in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh. This Institute is designed to serve the needs of the whole country in Research and Development pertaining to Pump and Paper Industry.

Import Bill of Crude, and Petroleum Products

3557. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the import bill of crude and petroleum products of the country;

(b) the total export made of the finished petroleum products; and

(c) the trade deficit in import and export

of petroleum products for 1985 and 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The value of gross import of crude oil and petroleum products during 1985 and 1986 was Rs. 5250 crores and Rs. 2851 crores (Provisional) respectively.

(b) The value of exports of petroleum products during 1985 and 1986 is Rs. 389 crores (Provisional).

(c) The value of net import of petroleum products in 1985 and 1986 is Rs. 959 crores and Rs. 434 crores (Provisional) respectively.

Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

3558 DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of crude oil and petroleum products imported in 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) whether the import of crude oil and petroleum products will increase considerably in 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The details of crude oil and petroleum products imported is given below:-

Qty. Million tonnes

	1985-86 (Qty.)	1986-87* (Qty.)
Crude oil	15.2	15.5
Petroleum products	3.9	3.0

* Provisional

(b) It is estimated that the import of crude oil and petroleum products will be higher respectively by 2 million tonnes and 1.8 million tonnes than in the previous year.

Foreign Companies

3559. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY:
SHRI B. N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for classifying a company as a foreign company;

(b) how many foreign companies are

operating in the country at present; and

(c) the total investment made by these companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A company incorporated outside India is classified as a foreign company.

(b) 371 foreign companies are registered with the Registrar of Companies, as on 31 March, 1987, as having established places of business in India.

(c) Balance sheets for the period 1986-

87 are not yet due for filing by most of these companies. As per the latest available balance sheets of Indian business of 160 foreign companies filed with the Registrars of Companies, the assets, as disclosed in these balance sheets, aggregate to Rs. 4877 crores. Balance sheets of the remaining 211 branches are not available due to various reasons, i.e., the branches are not available due to various reasons, i.e., the branches were established recently and have not yet filed their first balance sheets or they are exempt from preparing balance sheets, or are closed or defunct, etc.,

12.00 Hrs.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today more than 100 Members of Parliament visited the Swedish Embassy to submit memorandum demanding that the Chief Public Prosecutor should initiate inquiry into the Bofors affair. The Government has miserably failed. Therefore, I have given an adjournment motion on the failure of the Government to endorse the appeal of more than 100 parliamentarians to initiate inquiry by the Chief Public Prosecutor of Sweden. Kindly listen to us.

MR. SPEAKER: Why all the time this craze for foreign? Professor Sahib.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): They have no faith in this Parliament and the Parliamentary Committee but they have faith in the Chief Public Prosecutor of Sweden. It is a matter of shame.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basheer, why are you unnecessarily shouting? What is the fun?

AN HON. MEMBER: They are shouting.

MR. SPEAKER: They are shouting.

MR. SPEAKER: Neither they should nor you should. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

You should be ashamed of all this.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given notice of adjournment motion. You please give your ruling.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling you. Listen, both are wrong.

[*English*]

Both sides are wrong.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I want to react to what Prof. Dandavate has said.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you want to react?

** Not recorded.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: What I want to say is that we are prepared for an immediate discussion on his motion under Rule 184 today at 4 p.m. Let it be taken up today.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Listen, the debate will be held neither at your instance nor at theirs. If at all it is held it will be held at my instance.

[*English*]

So simple it is.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not interfere. Mr. Basheer.

[*English*]

There is no fun in shouting because I have to decide.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am making a request to the Chair to allow a discussion today under Rule 184.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to decide. That is what I am doing if you let me do it. You are unnecessarily exercised. Time and again I have told that it is we who have to decide it. There is no problem. If there is anything debatable we will debate it. If anything comes under the rules we will debate it. There is no problem.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): After a long agitation we are getting the discussion on communal disturbances today. So there should not be any other discussion today. That should not be put off.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, I have not even considered this matter so far.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: They are not at all interested in this discussion on communal disturbances. You can put off the other discussion to some other day but we must have a discussion on communal disturbances today.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, do not worry. We shall discuss this problem and we shall discuss it today. There is no problem.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, communal issue can be taken up today. I am not against it.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are really exercised about anything you must be exercised about this, which is rather cancerous to our society. We must do it. We must come out with a heavy hand. We must eradicate this evil if you are to exist at all as a nation.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Are you talking of corruption or communalism?

MR. SPEAKER: I am talking about the very existence of this country. That is what I am concerned with. This is eating into the very vitals of our society, our whole structure, our whole democratic procedure. If there is going to be distinction between man and man, if there anything between man and man as man, I think that democracy will not succeed. We have to eradicate this thing. We have to do it wholeheartedly and unitedly with a conscientious mind and with a consensus. The House should not be divided at any cost on this subject at least.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: We have unanimity on that.

MR. SPEAKER: About the rest, I will consider.

[*Translation*]

Professor, you too have so much crase for the foreign. Take some care of Swadeshi.

[*English*]

Because you are a democracy, you can represent. Even 100 or even 500 can represent. Doesn't matter. It is up to the Government and to you. It is for you to represent and it is for the Government to accept. To accept this motion is my prerogative and I will decide.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, I want to request you again that so far as the Government is concerned, Government was discussion on Mr. Madhu Dandavate's motion under Rule 184 today.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Pana): Sir, you assured us that you would give a ruling on the Janata Party poster which we showed yesterday. What is your ruling, Sir? As you said, we have given Calling Attention motion on the Janata Party poster. What is your ruling?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I had told yesterday that I have sent it to the Home Ministry. After consulting them and looking into the facts, I will give my decision. I had told this yesterday. I do not have a magic wand.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to clarify the point which Mr. Banatwalla raised. My priority is for discussion on communalism. I say that you can adjust any other item for taking up my motion under Rule 184.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you worry? Please be seated. Listen to me. Why all of you are taking my duties on yourself?

[*English*]

It is my prerogative. I am not going to give it to you all. I am going to exercise it as long as I remain.

[*Translation*]

I have not yet thought over it.

[*English*]

I will consider this motion and then decide something.

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramula): I want to say a word about the University teachers.

[*English*]

Teachers are on the roadside and even the Human Resources Development Minister has taken a certain position. Sir, he should come forward for a negotiated settlement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. Nodody is allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

** Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. Nobody is allowed. All irrelevant.

*(Interruptions)***

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening to the song.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Let me also think something. I am thinking that what has happened to you?

*(Interruptions)***

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The boot is on the other leg.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it done. Do you think by doing so you will be doing something good to yourself, the House or to the people for whom you are speaking?

[*English*]

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Well, the way you are all behaving is derogatory in itself.

*(Interruptions)***

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Look, Mr. Samant. I have listened to you. Your voice is quite sharp. I have been listening to your song for quite a long time. If you stop singing this 'Rag

Malhar', then I can be of some help. I have already got it discussed once.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you submit I will get that discussed. The way you are behaving, not a single word is being recorded, nor I can hear. I do not think even your neighbour is able to listen to you. You just ask him whether he has heard anything. I was also asking the Marshall whether he has been able to hear what my colleague is saying?

[*English*]

Nothing goes on recorded.

*(Interruptions)***

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me. Once I have got this discussed as a Calling Attention. That was what I could do. It is of no use. No fun.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Just listen to me. Why are you speaking so loud? My hearing power is intact so far.

*(Interruptions)***

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will sit down for ten minutes and you can talk at the top of your voice. But nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is the use? Is there any use of your speaking like this?

*(Interruptions)****[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Let a solution be found by shouting. Let my hon. Members shout.

*(Interruptions)****[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me observe silence.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

12.12 hrs.

Notifications under companies Act, 1956 and Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and a Statement regarding review out the working of and annual report of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for 1984-85 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 Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment F. ile, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4625/87]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. 1-CA(7)/154/87 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1987 making certain amendments to Regulations 48A(4) and 5 and 136(2) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1964 under section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4626/87]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956-

- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon;

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4627/87]

- (4) A statement ((Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

Review on the working of and annual report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for 1985-86

by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th Rule August, 1987."

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 a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Punjab State Legislature (delegation of Powers) Bill 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86

12.15 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

- (2) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-4625/87]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Ninth Report presented to the House on 14th August 1987, have recommended that leave of absence be granted to five Members for the period indicated in the Report.

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

12.14 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes please.

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1987, which has been passed

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Forty-Ninth and Fiftieth Reports

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI (Chandauli): I beg to present the following

[Shrimati Chandra Tripathi]
Reports (Hindi and English versions) of
Estimates Committee:-

- (i) 49th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 37th Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) - Revision of Form and Contents of the Demands for Grants.
- (ii) 50th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 32nd Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Urban Development - Housing for Landless Rural Labour.

—————
[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vishnu Modi.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you were making some observations.....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When I was in a mood, you did not listen to me.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur):
We always look to you.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am always ready to

listen if you want to talk calmly. Shri Somnath, you can come to me and discuss and whatever you say.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somnath, I am always ready to listen to you. You come to me and tell me what is to be done. I shall do that.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You were on your legs and you were to make some observations to find out a solution to the problem. We would request you to be on your legs....We will sit and.....

MR. SPEAKER: For the time being I have reserved it. You come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly make some observations Sir. That will help us.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): If the problem can be solved that way, kindly be on your legs, Sir!

—————
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to revise orders for exemption of excise duty on LDPE coated/laminated cotton fabrics and HDPE woven fabrics.**

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer): In this

year's budget Government have imposed excise duty at the rate of 30% advalorem on LDPE/ Laminated cotton fabrics as an anti-evasion measure merely on some apprehension of misuse of the exemption. This decision of the Government is based on some alleged unsubstantiated reports without going through its impact on the small scale units. This decision of the Government has entailed lot of hardship to the small scale units who are only manufacturing LDPE coated/laminated cotton fabrics and are not, in any way, connected with the manufacture of PVC coated rexin and artificial leather cloth like fabrics. This is a grave injustice to these small scale units. Government should have rather taken certain measures to identify these products. According to ICI technology there is a very simple test to differentiate these two plastic materials i.e. LDPE and PVC which are commonly used for coating purposes on cotton fabrics.

There are many other tests of differentiating these two plastics, which can be carried out without any extra cost and even at roadside.

Sir, there are about a hundred units in the country who have LDPE flat film extrusion lamination plants used for making LDPE coated or laminated cotton fabrics. PVC coating is impossible in these plants. There is yet no flat dye in the country to extrude PVC film for coating purposes. As such there is no chance whatsoever for the exemption on LDPE coated cotton fabrics being misused in these LDPE extrusion lamination units. As a result of the imposition of 30% duty these units are suffering for no fault of theirs.

LDPE flat film extrusion lamination units use LDPE in its natural colour. The LDPE coating or lamination of LDPE coated fabrics is neither coloured nor printed nor embossed. To check misuse, if thought advisable, the exemption be restricted to LDPE

coated cotton fabrics where LDPE coating or lamination is neither coloured nor printed nor embossed. This restriction coupled with 'burning' test will surely help in rooting out misuse.

I would, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to give his considered thought to this.

(II) Need to pay remunerative price to farmers for their produce

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): The cost of electricity and other infrastructure used by the agriculturists is going high and thus the farmers are facing financial crisis.

It is high time that Government should pay immediate attention to the problems of agriculturists.

They should be given remunerative prices for their produce.

(III) Need to lay a new Broad Gauge Railway Line from Lanka to Silchar in Cachar district

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SUDARSAN DAS (Karimganj): The Hill-Section Railway track under N.F. Railway which operates between Badarpur Junction in Barak valley and Lumding Junction on Brahmaputra Valley main line is century old worn up rail-track and might collapse at any moment. This track consists of 37 tunnels and even Express trains take 12 hours for 165 kms. run in normal weather conditions but during rainy season travelling is a nightmare for the passengers and it is difficult for Goods trains that cater to Karbi Anglog, North Cachar Hill districts, Cachar,

[Sh. Sudarsan Das]

Karimganj Districts, part of Manipur State, Mizoram State and Tripura State. The Railway Board completed a survey long time back to construct a new B.G. Railway line from Lanka Station on the main line to Silchar in Cachar District but the construction work has not yet started. If that is done, obviously this would mitigate the plight and miseries of millions of people living in that area.

It is, therefore, urged upon the Government of India to commence the work of construction of this new line expeditiously.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to enquire into growing irregularities in the functioning of Cooperatives in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the cooperative movement is a strong pillar of our country's progress. With this objective in view, the Cooperative movement was started in our country so that helpless and poor farmers and labourers may be benefited. But with the passage of time, evils and corruption have crept in the Department of Cooperatives. Because of this poor farmers are facing difficulties. Many complaints have been received that the loans and fertilizers etc. given to the farmers and others for cultivation purposes by the Department of Cooperatives are shown more than actually given to them. At places, such serious complaints have also been made that fake loans are shown against the names of the farmers. Besides, cases have been reported where even after the payment of the loans by the farmers these are shown as outstanding against their names. All this leads to victimisation of the farmers and there have been cases where the farmers have even

been sentenced to improvement due to this reason.

I request the Central Government that a detailed enquiry should be held with regard to such cases, specially in Uttar Pradesh. There are farmers who have already re-paid their loans but amounts are being shown against their names or there are instances in which more balance has been shown than actually is due. Such things should be set right.

[English]

(v) Need to develop Colachel Port, Tamil Nadu

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Colachel harbour of Tamil Nadu has to be developed at the earliest in the interest of revival of economic activities in the locality. This is the only harbour for Tamil Nadu on the West Coast. This is an ancient historical harbour. This harbour had regular trade and commerce with foreign countries till recently. The importance of this port is at a vanishing stage. The harbour has been neglected for long and its export potentiality has retarded and consequently the people of this area suffer economically. Trade and commerce in the locality would be revived if the port is developed. There is scope for export of marine foodstuffs, fibre, coir and other products from this port as there is no other nearby port. So, I urge upon the Government to take early steps for the development of Colachel port.

(vi) Need to provide adequate funds for the construction of bridges over rivers Khabull and Luhit

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur): Majuli is the biggest river island in the world. It is situated only 35 km. from Lakhimpur district. Due to the absence of two bridges on

the river *Khabuli* and *Luhit* it takes about 8 to 10 hours to reach *Majuli* from *Lakhimpur* thereby causing great transportation difficulties. Due to the absence of these two bridges it has caused inconvenience to the Government in supplying relief to the flood affected people.

In order to ensure development and progress of these two areas, construction of these two bridges are very essential and urgent.

I, therefore, request the Government to give priority to this problem and allocate adequate funds for construction of these two bridges over river *Khabuli* and *Luhit*, and thereby save the people from hardships without delay.

(vii) Need to ban contract marriages in Gujarat

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Taking advantage of the lacunae in the Bombay Stamp Act, 1958, married men legalize their liaison with other women without fear of being prosecuted for bigamy. The only thing the man has to do, to acquire a mistress was to get registered a contract deed with a woman in any taluka or District Registrar's office. Such contracts are registered in book number four under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

The contract deeds include statements like "Since one of the party has wife, he cannot legally marry other party with whom he has been living together. Therefore, two parties willingly enter into contract abiding to live together and look after one another." These contracts are registered under different heads like "Friendship Contract", "Upa-Patni Contract", "Maitri Karar" etc.

Government put a ban on the registration of such contracts in 1981. Still, instead of calling these contracts as above, men and

women enter into "Service Contract" by which they agree to serve one another.

Despite the ban on "Maitri Karar", there is no provision in Government order for penal action for those who enter into such a contract.

Married men give advertisements in local papers giving their economic status and inviting applications from women willing to enter into "Maitri Karar". Girls fall an easy prey to such lucrative efforts, as it is very difficult to find suitable persons for marriage, without offering huge amounts of dowry.

The Local Registration Office keeps book number four a closely-guarded secret, and the police cannot do much, except issuing warning to some people.

I, therefore, appeal to hon. Minister to take immediate measures to ban such illegal and immoral contract marriages in Gujarat State.

(viii) Need to stop giving screening certificates to foreign films depicting sex and violence.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South): Sir, in order to earn valuable foreign exchange, one of the methods adopted by the Government of India was the introduction of a new scheme in October 1984, under which the Non-Resident Indians have been allowed to import foreign feature films. According to the scheme, a NRI can import a foreign feature film against the payment of Rs. 1.9 lakhs per film to National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), a public sector organisation. But, Sir, under this Scheme, out of over 475 such films for which permission was sought, about 250 have been cleared after certification by the Censor Board. But the most shocking and demoralising effect is that the whole edifice of India's age-old culture and heritage, of which any Indian is proud, is in

[Shrimati Vyjayanthimala Bali]

great danger because these foreign films are full of sex and violence. Cheap soft-porn films like 'The Lonely Lady', 'Daughter of the Jungle', 'Night Games', 'Loaded Guns' and so on have been running in cities' theatres with packed houses. These films not only spoil the very fabric of morality and character of people, but also poison the minds of the younger generation.

Sir, it is most unfortunate that the Censor Board certifies such films with the sole object of earning foreign exchange without realising the irreparable damage caused to the younger generation in the country. I would therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps to stop giving certificates to such films for screening in the theatres, as also withdraw from the country these indecent and sexy, porno films.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the next item.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): A reply has to be given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is there? If you want to raise you give a statement under Rule 377.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Under Rule 377 there is no reply. Therefore, I would request you to direct the Government to give a reply to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They will give it. You do not worry.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: This is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything is important to us. Not only this. Everything is equally important. Why can you not make a statement?

PFOR. P.J. KURIEN: That is according to the ballot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can try your luck once again.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): If not all films, mid-night films should be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will go to the next item.

Secretly the other will see them, that is the problem.

(Interruptions)

DISCUSSION RE INDO-SRI LANKA AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH PEACE AND NORMALCY IN SRILANKA- *CONTD.*

12.32 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now continue further discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 30th July, 1987 regarding the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement to establish peace and normalcy in Sri Lanka.

Shri Kolandaivelu to continue.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, with regard to the Accord between Sri Lanka and India, the other day, some of the speakers in this House, while participating in the debate, have said that there are some misgivings in the Accord.

The debate was initiated by hon. Mr. Unnikrishnan. He has stated that this Accord is a discord. Again, one of the leaders of the Janata Party, Shri Jaipal Reddy, was stating that the Accord was a glass, only half full. I want to bring to the notice of Mr. Jaipal Reddy that one of the leaders of the Janata Party in Tamil Nadu is running a fortnightly called *The Tughlak*. And in one issue the author of *The Tughlak*, the editor, Mr. Cho Ramaswami, has stated this: "Ulagileye Elangai Voppandampol Vonrum Vundavathillai". That means, "where in the world such an agreement has been signed so far. It is the best in the world." He has stated that. And what Mr. Jaipal Reddy is going to say with regard to this, I do not know. But anyhow, he has stated, "We are not opposing the Accord." The Accord is a glass only half full." I want to bring to the notice of Mr. Jaipal Reddy,....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): It was not I who said this. I was only quoting the distinguished members of the ruling party, who compared the Accord to a glass half full.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: He has stated these very words. The glass is half full. What does it mean?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): He says with reference to the context.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: In fact, that is what he said. With regard to the demand made by the Tamil militants, they wanted actually statehood linking the northern and eastern provinces. They wanted the Tamil language to be the official language along with Sinhala and English. They wanted citizenship. They wanted to be voters of the Northern and Eastern parts of Sri Lanka, by this Accord.

Let me go through clause by clause so

that each and everybody will come to know whether this Accord is a betrayal or actually it is giving a new life to them, each ethnic group has been recognised.

Clause 1.3 states, "recognising each ethnic group as a distinct cultural and linguistic entity which has to be carefully nurtured."

What else do we want? Actually, the militants dominated ethnic groups have to be identified and by means of this Accord they have been identified.

And secondly, with regard to the Northern and Eastern provinces where Tamils are more, they have to be recognised; both the north and east have to be recognised, as Tamil areas.

By clause 1.4 it ensures recognition of North and East provinces which are historically Sri Lanka Tamil speaking areas. What else do we want? Is it not clear that the aspirations of the Tamils have been fulfilled? This is an Accord full of hope. And each and every citizen in Sri Lanka wanted citizenship rights and they have to be protected.

By this clause 1.5, all citizens can live as equals. There was inequality among the Sinhalese and Tamils. By this the Tamil militants as a whole are ensured of equal status along with the Sinhalese.

With regard to north and eastern provinces, one administrative unit will be formed. The Tamil militants demanded that the north and the eastern provinces must be linked as one unit and it must be recognised as a State. By means of this accord, both north and eastern provinces have been linked together under a provincial council, a Chief Minister, a Governor and a Board of Ministers. What else do you want? It has been recognised fully by this accord. It is not a half accord but it is a full accord. All the demands, aspirations and hopes of the Tamil militants

[Sh. P. Kolandaivelu]
are being fulfilled by this accord.

There is a clause in this accord that before the elections, a provincial council is to be formed. And an interim Government, before the elections, has to be set up by President Jayawardene. If any help is needed from India, that help will be given by the Indian Government. That is also mentioned in the accord.

With regard to referendum, Mr. Unnikrishnan was having an apprehension. One of the clauses of the accord says that there would be a referendum before December, 1988. If the President wants to postpone the referendum to a future date, there is a discretion with him. But that discretion can be exercised by the President with the consent of the Indian Government.

At the time of elections, Indian observers will be invited to conduct the elections to the provincial council of North and East. Have the demands and aspirations of the Tamil militants not fulfilled by this accord? Is it not one of the best accords in the world? Have you seen any other accord like this? It is the best in the world.

With regard to lifting of emergency by 15 August, 1987, the latest information is that by 28th August, 1987 it will be lifted.

According to clause 2.40 of the accord India becomes the guarantor for the implementation of the accord. All along we were requesting the government to come forward as a mediator in order to solve this problem. Our Prime Minister came forward as a guarantor for the implementation of the accord and to see that Tamils live peacefully and in harmony in Sri Lanka. Is it not a big accord? Is it not an accord favourable to Tamils?

I want to bring to your notice that it is an agreement between Sri Lanka and India.

Some of the hon. Members who participated in this debated, asked to why the Tamil militants are not a party to this agreement.

I can say it boldly that when the Indian Government takes the guarantee for the lives of the Tamils in Sri Lanka, the Tamil militants can go freely to places where their signatures were needed previously. India stands guarantee for their life. Not only that, Indian peace keeping forces are stationed in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. Some of the newspapers have written that it is just like Afghanistan. It is not just like Afghanistan. The Indian peace keeping force is there in order to implement the Agreement. I request the hon. Prime Minister not to withdraw this Indian peace keeping force till the last word of the Agreement is implemented. They must be stationed in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka because we want that the Accord must be fully implemented....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
How long will it take?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: They will take their own time. Sir, when India has become the guarantor, we need not worry about the Tamils in Sri Lanka. All along, Trincomalee has been the base for U.S. Now by this Accord, Trincomalee comes under the control of both India and Sri Lanka. Not only Trincomalee, the Oil Tank Farm also becomes a joint venture of both India and Sri Lanka. This is very important because Trincomalee is a natural harbour with a vast area. It was under the control of U.S. and now it comes under the control of India and Sri Lanka.

With regard to the Educational Segregation Act, it has been stated that it will be suitably amended to give equal status. Formerly, the Tamil students had to get more marks in order to get admission in the universities, but now they are getting equal status

along with other students. Now each and every Tamil is entitled to get admission just like a Sinhali.

The other important point is with regard to the Tamil language. Tamil language has the same priority as the Sinhala and English. I to the hon. Prime Minister and the Government that it is the Tamils who live in Tamil Nadu. So, we request that Tamil must also be given equal status as Hindi.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why only Tamil?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Other languages also - those which have been recognised under the Constitution. We have been pressing for it. In a tiny island like Sri Lanka there are three languages as official languages. In a country where 750 million people are there, why not fifteen or sixteen languages be there? In Sri Lanka, the population is only sixteen million, whereas here it is 750 million. So, why not have sixteen languages as the official languages? We have to consider it and I think the Prime Minister will come to the rescue of all other States who want their language to be recognised as one of the official languages.

This Accord would ensure that no foreign power would have its military base in the Island. This is very important. Actual our Prime Minister has taken a bold step, a courageous step as far as this Accord is concerned. When air dropping of food-stuffs had taken place, even some of the Opposition parties were criticising it. They were saying why air dropping of food-stuffs, what is the use of it, it has not reached the hands of Tamils but it has reached the hands of the Sinhalese. All these things came in the papers. But after June 4 only they appreciated that the Sri Lanka Government and the President Jayewardene had realised that it was a warning given by India to Sri Lanka.

Only after the Ministerial talks which were held in July, they came to the conclusion that there should be an accord. After the air dropping on June 4, the Agreement came to be signed on July 29. Actually, it is after the SAARC meeting at New Delhi that this has happened.

Shri Unnikrishnan was saying that LTTE and their leaders Mr. Prabhakaran, Mr. Balasingham and others were against this Agreement. I want to remind S/Shri Unnikrishnan and Jaipal Reddy, they are actually not against the agreement. They have made it clear in Jaffna, in public meeting, when more than two lakh people gathered there. At that meeting Shri Prabhakaran said, "We love India. We will not fight against India. We are laying down the arms." Has he not stated so? Shri Prabhakaran says-

"We love India. We will not fight against India."

Such are the words spoken by Shri Prabhakaran. Why are S/Shri Unnikrishnan and Jaipal Reddy bothering much and why is Shri Jaipal Reddy saying - "It is only awful." The Tamilian militants fully agree. They made a clean breast before the public that - "We love India. We are not against India. We will not fight against India". Why are S/Shri Unnikrishnan and Jaipal Reddy coming forward and saying that it is awful? And there are cheering boys in this august House. That is why they are cheering the Prime Minister. Is it not a big accord?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: When we make a reference of cheering boys, we have not only Congress (I) men but AIDMK men also.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Why not? Is it the duty of the Opposition always to accuse the Government?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Is it the duty of the Opposition to support the Government?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (NALGONDA): We want to know whether AIDMK belong to the Opposition or the ruling party?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If there is no co-ordination alliance among them.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: What is the ruling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should I give a ruling for this?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: What is the position? Do AIDMK belong to the opposition or ruling party? We want clarification.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Do not divert discussion. Please carry on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Except Congress, everybody knows.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Shri Prabhakaran made another statement while protecting Tamilians he changed from LTTE

to the Government of India. He also said that Indian Government is responsible for the life of every Tamil in Sri Lanka. He has said so according to the accord India became a guarantor for the life of Tamilians in Sri Lanka. So, the interests of Tamilians have to be looked after along with Sinhals. India became a guarantor in the agreement.

So far as Indian peace keeping force is concerned, they are not only protecting Tamilians in Sri Lanka but they are protecting life of Shri Jayewardene. So, the Indian peace keeping force must be there till the last condition of the accord is implemented.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is it the Government's case?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU. I request this Government and the hon. Prime Minister that care has to be taken to deal with the trouble makers and disgruntled elements just like Dravid Munetra Kazakam in Tamilnadu and also Kamraj Congress which has been led by Shri Nedumaran and also Shri Veeramani and also DMK chief Karunanidhi.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Let me say....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not interfere. You speak when your turn comes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Thousands of people died for this accord.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: As far as the D.M.K. stand is concerned, I want to say one

thing. When Mr. K. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister, in 1971-72, there was some problem. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, when Mr. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister, he did not solve the problem, but he acted against the will and aspirations of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. With regard to Accord, he has stated that it is a political fraud. Sir, is it a political fraud? Did our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Jayawardene make a political fraud? Is it correct?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It is a fact.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Even some of the D.M. K. Members in the other House had stated that it was a betrayal of Tamils. Sir, is it a betrayal of Tamils or is it a political fraud? Actually, by this peace Accord, a new life, a new era has dawned on the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Above all, I would request the hon. Prime Minister that he himself has to lead the political mass mobilisation against de-stabilisation and draw out all partiotic progressive forces. As far as the Agreement is concerned, the aspirations and demands of the Tamil militants are fully met and fulfilled. This is one of the best Accords in the world. Thank you.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to go on record that the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement is an historically most important agreement that the world itself has ever seen. This is for the first time that an ethnic problem in a neighbouring country has been sorted out or is being attempted to be sorted out with the help of a neighbouring country. This never happens and normally such things are encouraged by neighbouring country. Here, India has gone forward and has stood by its word that we believe in the integrity of Sri

Lanka. We want the unity of Sri Lanka to continue and we are willing to use our good offices, our good intentions, and our *bona fide* has been proved by this Agreement. Sir, this House has often debated the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. We have seen many ups and downs in the last three years. Regarding this problem, we have seen ourselves acting in various capacities, initially as our good offices, then as mediators and then ultimately now as a guarantor. Sir, this conflict has seen the death of over 10,000 Tamils in Sri Lanka. Many a mother and a sister were raped, many a wife became a widow, many a youth disappeared. The ethnic problem has taken a toll and has witnessed such horror which this sub-continent has never witnessed for a long time.

Sir, what was the problem? The problem was to bring to an end the violence which was senseless from the day it started. Sir, I am sure even the Opposition would agree with me that this Agreement has brought to an end at least as at the moment the violence which was really uncalled for. I must go on record to say that the Prime Minister of India has done us good by this agreement. I do not say that this agreement by the mere act of signing, has solved the complete ethnic problem. No. Undoubtedly, there are many a factor, many a clause in the agreement which have to be handled delicately to ensure its implementation. We are aware that there have been settlements in the past. There has been a settlement in 1957. It was originally called the Bandaranaike-Chelvanayagam pact. We have seen the outcome of that settlement, a murder of a Prime Minister by a Sinhalese militant in the garb of a Buddhist monk. We have seen that in 1965, another agreement was entered into and again given up later, by that Government. We have seen that Sri Lanka in the last 4 decades changed its constitution three times. We have seen secular State has become a Buddhist State dominated by one race and one religion.

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

We see now a little light in Sri Lanka, in the sense that at last, the people in power seem to realise that in a multi-racial, multi-religious and multi-lingual nation, secularism is the only answer. But the Opposition, specially Mr. Unnikrishnan has attempted to deride the whole settlement I feel a little sorry for it because this agreement is not a matter of who has done better than whom. This agreement is one which deals with the lives of millions. If this agreement works, millions of people would be saved. If it fails, it would be the worst possible thing that the sub-continent could ever see. Therefore, instead of criticising each other, what is required in this House, if I may plead with all the Members of this august House, is to do our best and support the implementation of this agreement. I am sure the whole Opposition would agree and the whole House would agree with me that if this agreement is implemented, a problem which has been there for four decades in Sri Lanka, the ethnic problem, will come to an end. We have to work towards this implementation rather than pick holes and try to make debates on small points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are over a 1,50,000 refugees of Sri Lanka, Tamil refugees still in our country who ran away from murder, butchery and are awaiting peace which has some permanency, so as to return there. It is important that the whole House instead of trying to undermine the agreement, do their best to cooperate for its implementation. This agreement would achieve what even the Tamils of Sri Lanka did not imagine, they would achieve. We saw in the last one year, before the agreement, the worst form of State terrorism. We saw villages being bombed from the air, strafing of villages, which took place. One could never have imagined that the agreement would have come about and there would have been peace. It is undoubtedly true, the good offices of the Indian Army will go a very

long way in ensuring that there is peace in Sri Lanka.

There are also very delicate factors involved including that of the issue of how the interim Government is to be formed. Attempts are being made by vested interests to play one Tamil group against another. I would plead with the hon. Minister for External Affairs that he should use his good offices to ensure that all the groups are given representation and no attempt is made by any form of undue influence, to ensure any relevant representative group of Tamils is left out because if that is done, it would only pave the way for, such a historical agreement, coming to an end. Undoubtedly, lot of questions have been raised on the question of referendum but what many people have failed to note is that at the end of Clause 2.3, it is very categorically stated that

"The President may, at his discretion, decide to postpone such a referendum."

This obviously indicates that if a full peace does not come down on the Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka and the situation is not such that a referendum can be held. The President can postpone it. But let us look at the figures of percentages of people in the Eastern provinces. One would notice that the Tamil population is the majority population. If one takes Tamil speaking people, then they are well over 70%. If one takes the Tamil Moor Muslims out of the jurisdiction, even then it is 47% which is not a small percentage. Therefore, the fear of referendum, I feel is uncalled for. But, however, since India is a party in this agreement, I think India should ensure that this referendum takes place only when a real, free and fair referendum can take place and, not under the threat of violence. Undoubtedly, in Sri Lanka, there is a large extremist element of clergymen who claim that they are Buddhists. It is said that Buddha did not believe

in violence but, however, these Buddhists seem to believe that violence is the only way to attain salvation! They have extremist groups. These extremist groups would do their best and are now doing their best to ensure that their religious domination continues. It is necessary for all who are interested in peace in the sub-continent to ensure that these forces are not given any encouragement at all.

Mr. Jayewardene has come out and signed this agreement I would say, at the risk of his life. Our Prime Minister was attacked, with God's grace and his own agility, he escaped but Mr. Jayewardene is still very much in Colombo and the JVP and other militant forces would do their level best to attempt at least to get rid of Mr. Jayewardene. He is 81 years age. His continuance in this world is critical for the implementation of this agreement. It is a reality. Let us face it. It is no use laughing about it.

We have a very delicate situation, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We have a very delicate situation where we find that there are extremists of all types who are interested to see that the peace that has come about today in Sri Lanka comes to an early end. There are vested interests in the world who would like to see that there is no peace in Sri Lanka in order to keep their bases in Sri Lanka. This Agreement is not only one which deals with the ethnic issue of Sri Lanka, but this Agreement has gone a long way in ensuring that the Indian Ocean is a zone of peace. If this conflict had continued without any end, undoubtedly we would have seen bases belonging to Super Powers springing up on this little island to destroy the peace of the Sub-Continent. I must congratulate the Prime Minister that while he was entering into this Agreement, he saw to it that foreign powers cannot have their bases in Sri Lanka.

Sir, I would only like to end by making a little appeal to the hon. Minister for External

Affairs and to our hon. Prime Minister that on the question of devolution of power, for which I understand discussions have started, the devolution must be genuine. There should not be any attempt at allowing any form of illusory provisions to enter into the question of devolution. Sir, any attempt of the vested interests to nullify this settlement and Agreement by means of ensuring the devolution as illusory should be fought firmly. I have the total belief that the Minister of External Affairs would ensure that this is done.

There is a small problem. Quite a number of Tamil refugees who left Sri Lanka had to forge their passports to leave Sri Lanka. Unfortunately, when they landed on our shores, they have been arrested. Now, Mr. Natwar Singh, I would like to draw your attention to this. They have been arrested and put in jail for having travelled on forged passports. Yes, it is violation of the law undoubtedly. But they came as refugees, out of the fear of their life. Some of them wanted to go out on those forged passports. They also have been arrested. Some of them have been let out on bail. Large amounts - Rs. 50,000 - have been deposited by these refugees who have sold their jewellery, etc. That money is lying in the custody of the Government of India. I would appeal that considering the present situation, let all those Sri Lankan refugees, Tamil refugees, who are now in the jails in India, on various charges of this type, be released and cases filed against these Tamil refugees be withdrawn in order to pave the way for them to go back to their homeland. I would end only by requesting and pleading with the Opposition that when you speak on the question of this Agreement, please realise that every word that you say would go either towards ensuring this Agreement is a success or this Agreement is a failure. To harp criticism, you might land up in a situation where you have incited, ignited and assisted the extremists forces in Sri Lanka. Let not such a situation

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

arise. We require to have unity of Tamils in Sri Lanka and at the same time to discourage the extremists elements especially the Sinhalese extremist elements in Sri Lanka.

With this appeal, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister for this Accord.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI(Adilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to....

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, what about lunch break?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday itself we have announced that. For that whole week, we have dispensed with the Lunch break.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, this is the spillover of the debate on Sri Lanka which we started last week.

Our Party certainly welcomes any agreement or any settlement which is likely to bring peace to any part of the world. But there are certain disturbing clauses in the Agreement, certain situations, particularly the implementation part of it, which are naturally worrying us. The implementation of the Agreement, as we have been seeing for the last three weeks, is going through the rough weather. Just as we are discussing today, there is the disturbing news from Sri Lanka that a bomb was blast in Parliament there and a few Ministers Members of Parliament of Sri Lanka have been wounded. That shows the violent reaction which this Agreement is meeting with. That apart, what are the disturbing factors and what are the pit-

falls in this Agreement? Today what are our relations with Sri Lanka? Our status has undergone a big metamorphosis: from the stage of peace-makers, from the stage of negotiator for a peaceful settlement, from the stage of offering our good offices to Sri Lanka to settle its internal problem, India has become a party to the dispute and Agreement, a party to the whole thing which is happening today. Well, whether that was right or wrong, only future events will tell us.

But today what is important is the fate of this Agreement, whether it is being implemented or it is likely to be implemented at all and what is the risk that we have taken on ourselves. My friend, Mr. Kolandaivelu, was reading out the speech delivered by Mr. Prabhakaran of LTTE before two lakhs of Tamils on the 4th August. What did he say? He has said that the entire responsibility of protecting the Sri Lankan Tamils today rests on the Government of India, not on them. It means that they have agreed to surrender the arms which they had gathered to protect themselves, to protect their families at our behest; they are surrendering these arms putting their entire faith on us. Are we not taking a very big risk? Just now, my friend, Mr. Kumaramangalam, has said that if this Agreement fails, it is going to be a disaster. Certainly it is going to be a disaster if this Agreement fails, a disaster for us, because we will be in a very, very unenviable position. As per the terms of the Agreement, we have taken upon ourselves responsibilities which we may not be in a position to fulfill. How are going to protect the lives of the Sri Lankan Tamils? For how long are you going to keep our army there? Mr. Jayewardene says that between 15th and 20th August, the army has to go.....

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Emergency will be lifted.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Whether the Emergency is lifted or not, he says that the

army has to go. What is the position? Is it that the army has to come back the moment the Sri Lankan Government takes the decision that there is no need for the peace-keeping force in Sri Lanka? Who is to take the decision? The Sri Lankan Government or the Government of India or jointly? Or, is there any mechanism? Is there any clause in the Agreement which says that for such a decision to be taken, whether the army should be there or not, there is going to be a mechanism - through which the decision could be taken? Nothing is mentioned. We do not know whether there are any secret clauses in the Agreement. Whatever is there in the Agreement, whatever is there in the letters which form part of the Agreement which have been published in the papers, based on this, I am expressing my views there are a lot of misgivings.

Already they have got 14 or 15 thousand soldiers, hardware and all that on the Sri Lankan soil. How long are you going to keep them there Mr. Kollandaivelu says that they have to continue to stay there.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Till the implementation of this Accord.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: God knows, for how long it takes. What do you mean when you say 'implementation of the Accord'? After sometime again there could be a rebellion on the Sinhala. There could be that some sort of a violence erupts and the entire Sri Lankan Tamils will be in a very dangerous position. Is it our duty then to protect them?

Today Mr. Prabhakaran asked this question. This is a very valid question. We have not answered this question. He says that he has put faith on us, and he loves India. Whether he loves or hates, is not the point. But the point that he has raised is a valid one and we have not answered this.

What happens after one year if again violence erupts there? What happens if the Sri Lankan rebels again takes to arms? Then, according to the terms of the agreement, you have to send military to crush that rebellion. Are you going to do that unhappy thing of crushing your own people for whom you have gone there today? The agreement says that military assistance, whenever asked for from Sri Lanka, must be provided by the Government of India. For what purpose? Not to fight some external enemy - I can understand that - but to fight the Sri Lankan Tamils! Are you going to send your troops to Sri Lanka to crush that rebellion? What a predicament we will be in if we implement this accord!

If I am use my permitted to use my friends' Marxists-Communists jargon, we are going to become the friends of the expropriators to expropriate you own friends! That would be your position. Are you going to do that?.....(*Interruptions*)

The point is that suppose if tomorrow Sri Lankan Tamils do not agree with the terms of the agreement, what do you do? Today they have agreed and they are surrendering arms. At least a part of the arms are being surrendered. I am sure they are not surrendering the entire arms and there is going to be trouble as far as surrendering the arms is concerned. Suppose today if they don't surrender the arms, if they take to the arms again, the agreement says that you should not give shelter to these people on your soil to have shelter, to have the training camps there. You have agreed that we will not give shelter. This implies that we had given them shelter in past. Is it not a shameful thing that we are agreeing that once we have given this type of shelter? Does it not prove that we have agreed, we have accepted the position that in the past we had been giving shelter to them, in the past we had been giving arms to them? Why should that clause be included? Is it not a humiliat-

[Sh. C. Madhav Reddy]

ing clause? Why should we accept that position? All along we have accepted a position that we are not helping the Sri Lankan rebels. We are not responsible for training camps or we are not giving arms and ammunitions, etc. That was the correct position to take. That is, as a matter of fact, the actual position. Why today the Government says we will not give shelter, as if we have been giving shelter to them in the past?

I am happy that some of the Ministers and others - for example, the Prime Minister Mr. Premadasa and the most controversial Minister of Internal Security, Mr. Lalith Atulatumudali - who were against this Accord and who kept away from various important meeting when our Prime Minister went there, today come out and say that they will implement the Accord, And will see that the Tamil policemen are posted in the east and the north of Sri Lanka. It is very good if that happens. But what is this incident?

What is this bomb blast in the Parliament of Sri Lanka? Sir, everybody knows that there are camps, home-guards' camps in each and every village in the North and the East. Don't you know this? Have they been disarmed; have they been disbanded? No. Your army is there only at certain places but the camps of these home-guards, which are controlled by Sinhales soldiers, are there in each and every village. Where is the security in the northern village? And it is agreed, the Prime Minister also expressed worry that they are there and they have to be disbanded. About 200 camps are there but what has been done? Have they been removed; and if not, why?

Sir, there are several questions which arise out of the implementation of this Accord and we do not have any satisfaction. I do not want to say anything against the Accord. I only say that there are certain pitfalls. Certain responsibilities have been

taken by the Government which Government should have been avoided. But, for what reason we do not know, a responsibility has been taken and it is going to land us in a lot of difficulties. These are the pitfalls I wanted to point out. Sir, I do not want to repeat what has been said by the hon. Members and that is all that I have to say.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support whole-heartedly to Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. Sir, discussion on this started actually last week on August 11 and then there was lull for about a week. All the speakers who have spoken up to now, except the Opposition Leader, Shri Madhav Reddy, have whole heartedly supported it. The hon. Member Shri Reddy has raised several doubts and misgivings about this Accord. He feels that there is a big risk in implementing this Agreement or in entering into this Agreement. He has expressed a lot of misgivings as far as the terms of Agreement are concerned.

Now, Sir, no doubt there is a great risk, no doubt there are lot of misgivings in this Agreement, but what is the way out? There is no other solution to this problem. India is deeply interested in Sri Lanka's unity, integrity and stability and also was much disturbed about the ethnic rioting that was going on since 23rd of July, 1983. We were also concerned because several refugees were coming to this country and there were emotional disturbances in this country as far as the ethnic riots in Sri Lanka were concerned. Therefore, even though we were not directly concerned, we were always playing the role of or using our good offices as a mediator to put an end to the ethnic riots that were going on. Therefore, in this Agreement the first thing we have to appreciate is and which the hon. Member, Shri Madhav Reddy has also conceded, that we are really mediators, under-writers and guaranters as far as this problem is concerned. Of course, we have also agreed to co-operate in implementing

this Agreement.

Sir, this conflict also shattered our neighbour since July 23, 1983 and if I may give some figures: their defence spending in 1983 was 0.7 per cent of the gross revenue. It has gone upto 17 per cent today. The Defence budget for 1987 was estimated at 2.5 million U. S. dollars. Now, it has been further increased to 5.3 million U. S. dollars. A neighbour with such a huge defence budget would be dangerous for a large country. Therefore, we were deeply interested in finding out some solution to this problem. In such a situation, necessarily we have to take some risk as far as this accord is concerned.

Sir, as has been stated earlier, this accord is unique in many respects. And the first salient feature is that we are the mediators and guarantors and we have taken the responsibility of cooperation in implementing this accord.

As far as the international field is concerned, we may also appreciate the fact that two non-aligned countries have been attempting to solve a problem of one of the two non-aligned countries, with the cooperation of each other. These two countries also belong to SAARC and it is very significant that the talks have taken place directly between these two SAARC and Non-aligned countries, without any help or intervention of any super power. I may further say here that this accord is in the spirit of the Delhi Declaration, viz. 'understanding and trust must replace fear and suspicion.' Without the intervention of any super power, we have directly entered into this accord, whereby understanding and trust are replacing fear and suspicion.

Sir, it is very important to refer to Shri Jayewardene's remarks in the week-end edition of a Rome Daily, *La Repubblica*, on 11 August 1987. What he says is very significant. He says that he has lost faith in the

Great Powers and he has moved nearer India. He says, 'I believe in Rajiv Gandhi. I like Rajiv Gandhi and I consider him a friend.' He also said that India should be the guardian of this region. Further he states that the historic agreement has been made possible because for the first, time, India has offered to take direct responsibility. Lastly he says, 'I accept India as a regional great power.' Therefore, from this point of view, it is a great success. It is also a great success as far as the non-aligned countries and the SAARC countries are concerned. Through this accord, this small country recognises India as a great friend. They have realised that they should not rely on super powers because they would be able to solve some of their problems with the help of India.

I would also mention here that both the super powers have also acknowledged the greatness of this accord. Senator Mervyn M. Dymally of California has said in his resolution in the House of Representatives of the USA: "Whereas the agreement signed on July 29, 1987, by Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi represents an historic landmark in Indo-Sri Lankan relations and in efforts to find a solution to the Sri Lankan civil war;

Whereas the July 29 agreement provides a sound basis for ending the civil war, and as the agreement provides a basis for the just treatment of both minority and majority groups, it represents the best opportunity for a just and lasting solution to the ethnic conflict.

Whereas this peace agreement demonstrates once again Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's ability at conciliation and pacific settlement of seemingly intractable problems;

Whereas President Jayewardene and Prime Minister Gandhi are to be com-

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

mended for their bold initiatives, despite political risks, in reaching this agreement and in moving forward with its strict implementation."

Now some of my friends would say why rely upon USA? But the commentary in the Soviet Press is also supporting this agreement. I quote a report from the PATRIOT of the 12th August, 1987:

"The Indo-Sri Lanka accord was widely commented upon here by the Soviet media as part of India's successful efforts to "remove the dangerous seat of tension in South Asia." A "Pravda" commentary said it meets the interests of both nations and of regional and global peace."

Therefore both the super powers have also supported this agreement in no less uncertain terms. The foreign intervention is also removed and when we go through the Annexure to this agreement and also the letters exchanged between the two Prime Ministers you can see all these things. I need not repeat that the intervention of USA as far as this Island is concerned is removed. It has been removed in 2-3 ways which is mentioned in those letters.

Since the execution of this Agreement, the various ways in which the progress is being made is also not unsatisfactory. Though, just now, there is a news which has been divulged by an hon. Member Shri Madhav Reddi that there has been a bomb blast in the parliament of Sri Lanka which met today. But if we see from the newspapers, even Indian legal team has visited Sri Lanka to help them as far as the constitutional aspect is concerned. We also see progress as far as the laying down of arms is concerned.

Then comes the setting up of Interim Council for the North-Eastern parts. It was a

little in trouble because various interests have to be represented there. That is also going on well. There is no reason to believe that we will meet the disaster as far as this agreement is concerned and we will not get the proper success in the implementation of this Accord.

As this Accord meets all reasonable demands of the Tamil interests, it is certain that there will be full support from the Tamilians who are there in Sri Lanka and at the request of Mr. Jayewardene, Indian military has already entered there and upto now the laying down of arms is well proceeding. There are always risks in such cases; and we have to take a calculated risk in such matters. There is no other solution possible, as far as this is concerned.

I may also take the opportunity of referring to some of the clauses which may create some trouble, as far as this Accord is concerned. I see that clause 2.16 is so drafted that all the other things have to be done only if the militant groups operating in Sri Lanka do not accept this framework of proposals. It says:

"These proposals are also conditional to the Government of India taking the following actions if any militant groups operating in Sri Lanka do not accept this framework of proposals....."

I would humbly submit that there is some difficulty in drafting this clause 2.16, because all the things which India has to do - a, b, c and d - particularly the Government of Sri Lanka requesting the Government of India to afford military assistance to implement these proposals; and then, further on, also India and Sri Lanka cooperating in ensuring the physical security and safety of all communities inhabiting the Northern and Eastern provinces.

This very important clause appears to

be dependent upon this, viz. that they would have to be implemented if any militant group does not accept these proposals. I think there is some drafting trouble in this, because it would then mean that India could not have sent the military, and they cannot also ensure the physical security and safety of all those inhabitants, unless these militant groups do not accept these proposals. I would like the hon. Minister to throw light on this part of this agreement.

I may further add that there is a provision for Indian Government sending the Army at the request of the Sri Lankan Government. Some misgivings were expressed, viz. that after laying down the arms, if the Indian military is asked to go away and, thereafter, if the Tamilians in Sri Lanka are attacked, how are we going to protect them? That question will also arise. Perhaps we may reply upon this clause which I read out, viz. that the physical security of Tamils is ensured by India and Sri Lanka, both. Therefore, perhaps relying upon this clause, we may have to use our military. I do not know whether it would be possible; but, ultimately, Tamils in Sri Lanka will have to be given an assurance that in any case they will be protected by us in the near future, till both these provinces are finally merged, and a Government is established there i.e. an elected Government is established, which will be able to protect particularly the Tamils in that area.

Similarly, I will also take the opportunity to request the Government to assure and create confidence among the Sinhalese. It is no use merely ensuring the safety of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. From a strategic point of view, we may create confidence in the Sinhalese also, that their protection also will be ensured by the Governments of both Sri Lanka and India. If that is done by the Government in some way or the other, I think a further favourable atmosphere will be created in Sri Lanka; and it will be possible to

implement this in a better way, in an easier way, which will create confidence among Sinhalese also in Sri Lanka.

With these words, I support this Accord. Thank you.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this House has discussed several times in the past the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka and expressed its solidarity with the genuine grievances of the Tamils.

But today it is good that we are discussing an Accord between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Government of India assuring settlement of the Tamil problem and ensuring friendly relations between the two countries. And I genuinely hope that there will be no more genocide and bloodshed in Sri Lanka causing pain and concern to all those who love that great country and its people.

The continuing violence in Sri Lanka has proved beyond doubt that it is a causing political and economic burden to that country, threatening its independence and also our security.

It is everybody's knowledge that the imperialist powers and their stooges were interfering in this conflict in a big way and slowly Sri Lanka was being taken over by the military and intelligence of USA, Israel, South Africa and Pakistan, etc. So, there is hope that this drift will be blocked by this Accord and it will really a bold step on the part of the Sri Lankan political leadership to sign the Accord despite the threats from the Sri Lankans.

Our party has always taken a sustained position that only a political solution within the framework of a united Sri Lanka keeping the Tamilian people in view can solve the problem satisfactorily. This Accord recog-

[Sh. Suresh Kurup]

aises the existence of the ethnic Tamil groups in Sri Lanka, this linguistic distinguished identity accepts the merger of the northern and eastern districts in which the Tamils are a majority, which is of primary importance.

It also says that the position will be endorsed through a referendum, the Tamil militants will surrender and India will help with her forces, if there is any difficulty in the implementation of the Accord. There will be a general amnesty for all Tamil prisoners and the Sinhalese army will be withdrawn to the barracks.

The most important part of the Agreement I think, is the letter of Mr. Jayewardene in which an assurance is given that Trincomalee area in the port of Sri Lanka will not be made available for military use to any country in a manner prejudicial to India's interests.

A joint federation between India and Sri Lanka will undertake the working of the Trincomalee oil base and Sri Lanka's agreement with foreign broadcasting companies.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Voice of America.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Not only Voice of America but all foreign broadcasting companies will be required to ensure that they are not used for military or intelligence purpose.

This definitely is a good move which I think all the peace loving humanity will welcome. Making Indian Ocean a zone of peace has been a consistent demand from all the peace-loving people and I think this will give a impetus to this process. There is no doubt that if all the political parties concerned help in implementing the accord, it will lead to a peaceful solution to the ethnic conflict pre-

serving the sovereignty of Sri Lanka. Of course it does not mean that signing of the agreement will solve all the political problems. There is a sizable section of Sinhalese majority under the leadership of influential political leader of course opposing the accord. Let us hope that they all will understand that the parties who benefit from the unsettled state of affairs in Sri Lanka will be the imperialist headed by U.S.A. and their agents.

Sir, there is every possibility that the implementation of the agreement is likely to meet with serious difficulty. I also have my own apprehensions regarding the accord, which I do not want to mention in this sort of a debate. Already there is some bad news which other Members who have taken part in the discussion have mentioned. But, I think the people of both the countries will be very vigilant to uphold the spirit of the accord.

Sir, our burden has increased because we have become a party to the agreement. I think our forces in Sri Lanka to help implement the accord will be totally impartial in every respect. They should help the Sinhalese and Tamils to overcome the feeling of hatred. I do not know how they can successfully act in this aspect.

Sir, with these words and extending our warm regards to all those who have strived hard to come to an accord, I conclude.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA (Bengaluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, It is one of the very happy occasions that we are discussing today after a lapse of about a week again the Sri Lanka India agreement which was concluded by Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Jayewardene on 29th July 1987.

I have been listening to the speeches of the speakers on the first day and also today and excepting Mr. Unnikrishnan who initiated the debate, I find that most of the

speakers have supported this accord, which has also been hailed by countries all over the world. This agreement has ended the four years bloody ethnic conflict, which I understand has resulted in death of about six thousand Tamilians according to the Sri Lankan Government and about twelve thousand Tamilians according to the Tamil sources. Sir, without looking into the other aspects of this agreement, this fact alone that this agreement has ended the four years bloody conflict which resulted in the death of so many people, is a very good thing that all of us in this august House should support.

Sir, during 1985-86, many Members of this House along with myself put many questions in the House regarding the ethnic trouble in Sri Lanka and at that time, we tried to point out to the Government that the Sri Lankan Government were biding time for a military solution and in fact that happened in May 1987 — just a few months back, in which many people have lost their lives and many properties were destroyed. At the end of it, like many other situations when they come to a head the solution is found, this ethnic problem also came to a solution.

On the first day when Mr. Unnikrishnan initiated the debate he termed Mr. Jayewardene as ***. He was *** when he launched military on slaughter on the poor Tamil people. But change of heart has taken place. He has learnt through this military onslaught that a military solution to the ethnic problem is not possible and not a viable proposition for the Sri Lankan Government. This awakening came to Mr. Jayewardene through this military onslaught that he initiated in May, 1987. That is how he has become much wiser to come to a political solution. Ultimately he has signed an agreement with our Prime Minister on July 29, which ended this conflict. Therefore, we should all welcome it and we should not call

him a *** and we should shun use of such words. We should hail both our Prime Minister and the President of Sri Lanka for signing this agreement, which has ended four years of bloody ethnic conflict.

About 1.5 lakh refugees had come over to India from Sri Lanka during the last four years. Through this agreement, this 1.5 lakh population will be able to go back to their homeland and will be settled there. Is it not a good thing we have achieved through this agreement?

In clause 2.16 (d) there is a provision that the Tamil population, who are not citizens of Sri Lanka, will have to be repatriated. A lot of criticism has been made regarding that. I would like to point out that this is not the first time that this population of Tamils will be repatriated from Sri Lanka to India. It happened twice before in 1964 and 1974 when six lakhs of Tamil population had to be repatriated to India. Now, you cannot have all the time an agreement which will be one-sided. You have to give something in order to take something. Therefore, we are sending back 1.5 lakh of refugee Tamil population back to Sri Lanka and we will have to take probably some, who have not been accepted as citizens of Sri Lanka, back to India. I think, we should not criticise this agreement on that ground.

This agreement has ended the state of emergency that is existing in Sri Lanka. General amnesty to the Tamils has been announced. And a general atmosphere of peace and normalcy has returned in Sri Lanka. We have been seeing press reports for the last one week indicating that many people have expressed that this agreement has given rise to a lot of happiness and normalcy that were non-existent in Sri Lanka before. Hostilities have stopped. One of the main demands of the LTTE and others that

[Sh. Atish Chandra Sinha]

northern and eastern provinces should be made into one administrative unit has been accepted in this agreement. There will be elections there. There will be a Chief Minister and a Council of Ministers with powers to decide their own economic progress. That is a great achievement which has been possible through this agreement.

Some doubts have been expressed regarding the referendum. Some of the speakers have also referred to this fact. I would like to point out that the population percentage in the eastern province is: Tamil 43. Muslim Tamils' population is 33 per cent and the Sinhalese population is only 22 per cent. With all these 1.5 lakh refugees going back to Sri Lanka, I think even if a referendum is held before 31st of December 1988, there should not be any fear in the minds that this eastern province would ultimately decide to secede from the northern province and will be separated. So, I think this fear that has been expressed by some of the Members, is completely unfounded and should not be viewed as a bad part of this Agreement. I do not think there is any fear in that respect.

Many speakers have referred to the Trinkomali Port which will not be made available for military use by any country in a manner prejudicial to India's interests. I think this has been a great achievement. We are all aware of what is happening in Diego Garcia and we have always been wanting that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace and had Trinkomali been offered to the super powers for their military use, the difficulty that India would have faced, very near at home, would have been tremendous. So, through this Agreement we have been able to make Trinkomali a port which cannot be used militarily by other countries in a manner prejudicial to India's interests, and I think that has been a great achievement.

The work of restoring and operating the Trinkomali Oil Tank Farm will be undertaken as a joint venture between India and Sri Lanka. This also is a very good part of this Agreement I think.

Sri Lanka's agreement with foreign broadcasting organisations is also going to be reviewed so that these broadcasting facilities cannot be used for military and intelligence purposes. This also has been a great achievement so far as this Agreement is concerned.

India will also provide training facilities and military supplies for Sri Lanka's security forces. So, India has earned through this Agreement its rightful place in this sub-continent which otherwise would have been filled up by super powers and that would have vitiated our defence position and our external affairs position, and would have put India into great deal of difficulties. There was no doubt about it. This Agreement will also ensure that foreign intelligence agencies like MOSSAD, SHINBET and KINI MEENI, etc. will also go away from Sri Lanka which will mean that these agencies which could have been potential trouble makers for India, would no longer be there very near to India's shore to create trouble for India.

The sophisticated military equipment started coming to Sri Lanka after the military onslaught that was started in May, 1987, and the Sri Lanka's military budget increased from 66 million U. S. dollars in 1983 to 600 million U. S. dollars in 1987. We are all very much aware as to what is happening in Pakistan. Since Pakistan is militarily arming themselves, we have also to arm ourselves and spend a hell of a lot of money on our defence expenditure. If a similar thing had been happening south of India in Sri Lanka also, one could easily imagine what would have happened to India's defence budget. We would have had to spend much more to ensure the safety of our southern shores.

So, that difficulty is also removed through this Agreement and I think that also has been a great achievement that Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Jayawardene have achieved.

Ultimately, in order to make any agreement successful, I think a change of heart is necessary. Unless the Tamil population and the Sinhala population compromise between themselves and think of living together in peace and harmony, there cannot be any lasting peace or the possibility of this agreement coming to a very successful conclusion. Therefore, I feel that a change of heart has taken place — may not be in the whole Sinhala population but at least in a section of the Sinhala population the change of heart has taken place. Many of them have also accepted this Agreement as a good one, maybe some small portions of their population, led by some people, are against this Agreement up-till now. But I am sure that those small sections were not yet in agreement with this accord. They will realise the benefits of this agreement. They will ultimately realise that it is no good carrying on with ethnic trouble and fighting to continue between the two communities. It is much better to compromise and to live in peace and harmony.

14.00 hrs.

I would like to mention that ethnic problem was basically economic problem. After independence the Tamil population was not given the proper opportunities so far as employment was concerned, so far as education was concerned with which general population is normally concerned. If that discrimination is still there which I say will not be after this agreement. Tamil has been accepted as an official language and it has been accepted that it is multi-lingual, multi-racial country—all these good points have been incorporated in the agreement, I think there will be basic change of heart which will ultimately ensure that this agreement will be

successful. I would request that all the Members who have expressed some grievances or misgivings, whether this agreement is going to be successful or not, will realise that this agreement under the circumstances is the best that was possible to achieve and we hope and pray that this agreement will also be a very lasting success.

SHRIN. V. N. SOMU (Madras North): At the outset I want to say it is not the accord, but an imposed agreement. (*Interruptions*)

Why are you objecting? Just now I have started.

It is not an accord but an imposed agreement. Accord means there should be a mutual involvement by both the parties. But the satisfaction of the Tamils is absolutely absent in this forced agreement.

Before the agreement, India was playing a role of middleman. But all of a sudden it became a party to the agreement ignoring the feelings of the Tamils. This can very well be understood by the feelings expressed by the LTTE leader. My friend Shri Kolan-daivelu has said, he welcomes the agreement. I want to quote Shri Prabhakaran. He said:

"We have no way other than cooperation with this Indian endeavour"

It clearly shows that there was no other go for him. He further said—

"This Agreement concluded suddenly and with great haste and speed between India and Sri-Lanka without consulting out people"

I want to underline "without consulting our people". It means without consulting the Tamils. This agreement concluded sud-

[Sh. N.V.N. Somu]

denly and with great haste. Not only without consulting us and our people's representatives, it is also being implemented with expedition and urgency.

"Until I went to Delhi, I did not know anything about this agreement"
Shri Prabhakaran said.

"Saying that the Prime Minister decided to see me, they invited me and took me quickly to Delhi. This Agreement was shown to us after I went there" was the observation made by Shri Prabhakaran.

You can appreciate in which haste and manner this agreement was imposed on Tamils in Sri Lanka. "There were several complications and question marks in it and I pointed them out. Accordingly it was made emphatically dear to the Indian Government that we were unable to accept this agreement", Shri Prabhakaran said.

Shri Prabhakaran clearly says that this agreement concluded without consulting the Tamils. He says further that the agreement was shown to him only after he was in Delhi and they had no time to consider the merits and demerits, the advantages and disadvantages and the pros and cons. That is why I said it is a thrust agreement, forced agreement, coerced agreement, without taking into consideration the feeling of the Tamils who stood in the battle field for nearly four years. For this, thousands of Tamils were killed. For this, property of Tamils worth crores of rupees was destroyed. Tamil mothers and sisters were raped and their modesty was outraged. I want the hon. Members here to think of this. They withstood all the sufferings with fond hope that India would intervene effectively. There is no effectiveness at all in this agreement. The Tamils of Sri Lanka are completely at dismay. Why is the Government following a double standard, one policy for the people of Bangla-

desh and another policy for the people of Tamils in Sri Lanka? You have carved out a country for Bangladesh but for Tamils you are giving a continuous unit and that too subject to a referendum. You carve out a separate country for Bangladesh and a continuous unit for Tamils.

That too subject to a referendum for Sri Lanka Tamils. Thousands of people died, Property worth thousands of crores was destroyed. Having signed the agreement with Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri Jayawardene, the Sri Lankan President, has got the audacity of saying that integration of the Eastern Province with the Northern Province was a temporary arrangement and that he would canvas against the proposed referendum. Just now, an hon. Member from the Congress side was saying that there was a change of heart in Mr. Jayawardene. He said that it is only a temporary arrangement and that too he would canvas against the referendum. Is it a change of heart? How can the Government of India believe him? Shri Jayawardene has spent 7.5 lakhs US dollars to carry on the oppressive war not against the external forces but against the innocent Tamils. It is a unique example of a poor country which spends over 30% of its annual budget, not for defence or for External Affairs but to subjugate the poor citizens, the Tamils. The Tamil people whose origin in that Island dates back 2000 years or more are now subjected to such a humiliation by this Accord. So, this accord is an insult to the Tamil race, to the 2000 years old reputation, culture and civilization.

Mr. Balasingam says that "our problems and proper modalities should be worked out, ensuring the security of our people and our cadres." These things are not discussed, these things are not planned out. These things are not detailed out. So, just to show the world that the problem is solved for the sake of Accord, it is recorded, Sir. The Government of India is fully responsible for

the life of every Tamil, says Mr. Prabhakaran. The Tamils do not think that the Indo-Sri Lankan accord could provide a permanent solution for their problems. Sir, Shri Prabhakaran says: "the day is not far off when the Sinhala fascist monster will swallow the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord. Only an independent Tamil Eelam would solve the Problem". It is their feeling. I would like to remind Mr. Kolandaivelu. It is stated in 'The Hindu' newspaper. He can go through. If he wants, I can give him the Xerox copy of the particular article.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Has Mr. Prabhakaran said so? Does he say so? I think he did not utter a word about this.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: Yes, it is there. You please go through 'The Hindu' newspaper. Only independent Tamil Eelam would solve the problem. It is mentioned there. Sir, I do not want to go into the Accord in detail which has already been dealt with by my colleagues here. But before I conclude, I want to say that till the separate Eelam is carved out as it was carved out in the case of Bangladesh, the accord will be only for the purpose of record and not for reality which will wipe out the tears of the millions of Tamils. Thank you.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I was listening to the speeches, the other day, of my good friends Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Reddi and also the running commentary from that side, when our people spoke, I was wondering whether they were really serious about this debate at all. Today, there is some atmosphere of seriousness. But Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Jaipal Reddy did not appear to be serious at all on the subject matter of the debate.

14.11 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER *in the Chair*]

They raised the debate for the sake of raising it and they also opposed the agreement for the sake of opposition. Sir, I listened to Mr. Madhav Reddi also. The whole speech of Mr. Madhav Reddi is full of "ifs" and "buts" and nothing more. The Government cannot proceed to deal with a matter like this and sign an agreement on the basis of doubts and suspicions. We have to take a step, a bold step forward. I do agree, there are risks. What is that agreement where there is no risk. What is the step that you take where there is no risk. Even if you walk out from this Parliament House, there is a risk of being knocked down. Risks are always there. We have to face and take that risk.

The question is, whether there is a solution or not. So far as my friend from DMK is concerned, I do not want to refer to his speech. It is because, if AIADMK is on the right side, DMK must be on the left side. If AIADMK is on the left side, DMK is on the right side.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Why do you not bring an accord between DMK and AIADMK?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: As far as AIADMK is concerned, we are always on the right side.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: The main question is, whether you want a political solution to this problem or a military solution? That is the main question. If you want a political solution, this accord is the answer. I want to know from the hon. Members opposite whether they can produce another document better than this agreement to solve this problem. If they could come with it, of course, this can be examined. If they cannot, this agreement is a political answer to the politi-

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]

cal problem in Sri Lanka. Anybody opposing this agreement will only encourage JVP and other Sinhalese extremists.

On the one hand, the process of surrender of arms has started and on the other, the process of withdrawal of Sri Lankan forces has also started. General amnesty has been declared for all Tamil militants. Are they not positive developments in the present situation? Do they not mean that steps are being taken to implement this agreement? Are we not on the right road? Now, Mr. Madhav Reddi has referred to the bomb explosion. Well, bombs are exploded and are being exploded every where. Is there no bomb explosion in India? Bomb explosion is done by extremists and there are extremists in Sri Lanka. It does certainly concern me. I condemn it. But that is not the reason for condemning this agreement. This is the point, I wanted to make. My friend, Mr. Madhav Reddi raised this point. So, I say that some steps have been taken, positive steps have been taken in the implementation of this agreement. This is the very happy augury.

This agreement is a frame-work of durable solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. This meets the basic aspirations of the Tamils. What are those aspirations?

They desire to be recognised as a distinct ethnic entity. Political autonomy for managing their political future, devolution of political power to meet this objective, recognition of Northern and Eastern Provinces as areas of historical habitation of the Tamils and acknowledgment and designation of Tamil as one of the official languages.

These are the basic aspirations of Tamil population of Sri Lanka. Have these not been met by this agreement? If the agreement satisfies that these aspirations are being met, then no use raising doubts and suspicions about the final success of this

agreement. I want to ask the critics of this agreement whether what I am saying is correct or not. This agreement lays down the process by which these aspirations of the Tamil population can be fulfilled. This is my contention.

A question has been raised "Does the agreement go astray from December 19 proposal?" Mr. K.P. Unnikrishnan raised it. Mr. Unnikrishnan does not know that in December 19 proposal, Northern and Eastern provinces were considered as two separate units. This agreement made Northern and Eastern provinces one single unit. Is it not an improvement? Have we gone astray? It is very much an improvement that President Jayewardene agreed to treat Northern and Eastern Provinces as one single unit.

A question has also been raised about referendum. Referendum is a democratic process. In such a matter where there are disputes in a particular area, referendum has to be taken. What is wrong in it?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Referendum has to be taken in Kashmir.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Just wait. It is a principle. Now Mr. Unnikrishnan compared this referendum with the demand for plebiscite in Kashmir. Fantastic. I never thought Mr. Unnikrishnan would make such an irresponsible statement at this time. Are the questions same? Referendum within the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka is one thing and demand for plebiscite in Kashmir to disintegrate India is a different thing. The two things are entirely different. Can there be any comparison? I am surprised that Mr. Unnikrishnan raised this question.

This referendum will be held under the supervision of the Election Commission of India. Is that not enough guarantee that there will be free and fair conduct of the

referendum? I must thank that Mr. Jayewardene agreed to utilise the services of Election Commission of India to supervise this referendum and, this is not a very small thing.

Now some friends said that this referendum may be postponed by Mr. Jayewardene. Yes. If the situation is not quite congenial for holding a referendum, if President Jayewardene postponed it, what do you lose? The United Eastern and Northern provinces will continue to be a single administrative unit. If the referendum is postponed, the united unit of Eastern and Southern and Northern provinces will continue. What is wrong? What do the Tamils lose? They will not lose anything and the referendum, as I said, will be held under the supervision of the Indian Election Commission.

I am sorry that Mr. Unnikrishnan quoted Mrs. Bandaranaike as saying that Indian peace keeping force was an occupation force. Mr. Unnikrishnan should know that in 1971, it is Mrs. Bandaranaike herself at whose request Indian Peace force went to Sri Lanka to put down the insurgency of the JVP.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Our forces did not go. We sent arms.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: We sent arms. All right. Mrs. Bandaranaike at that time wanted our help. She wanted our help in order to fight the terrorists there. Today, she might have something else in her mind. Perhaps, she is simply imitating the practice of some of our Opposition Leaders who would say one thing while in power and would say something else while in the Opposition.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Not all...

(Interruptions)

SHRIBIPIN PAL DAS: It is like my friend Mr. Madhu Dandavate. I think I am right.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Sir, since Shri Indrajit Gupta has raised a point, the Prime Minister's statement on 31st July reads: "hon. Members will recall that the same organisation i.e. the JVP., engineered a large-scale insurrection in Sri Lanka in 1971, the then Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike had asked for assistance to put down this insurgency and we had given prompt and full assistance." That is the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: That is what has been said. Now, let it be clearly understood that the Indian peace-keeping force is there in Sri Lanka at the invitation of President Jayewardene. That was very clearly understood. The moment he feels that it is not necessary, certainly our troops will come back. I must take this opportunity to congratulate our Prime Minister and President Jayewardene for their courage, Wisdom and statemanship in signing this historic Agreement which is unprecedented in the annals of international relations. They have done great service not only to the people of Sri Lanka but also to the cause of peace in the world. They did sign this at the risk of lives. As a matter of fact, our Prime Minister actually faced that risk and President Jayewardene is still perhaps facing it.

Some people while discussing this Agreement tend to miss the wood by counting the trees. I am not going into the details of all the clauses. There is no point in it. What is the overall impact and the consequence of this Agreement. What is the vital and important point? The doubting Thomases will continue to doubt anything and everything on earth and they only get lost in an atmos-

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]
phere of confusion or sometimes in a psychic ailment.

What is the overall significance of this Agreement? Firstly, this is a bold attempt to solve the ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka. The ball has been set into motion and I hope that the people of Sri Lanka - Tamils, Sinhalese and others-will rise to the occasion and allow their wisdom and discretion to prevail and to play the desired role in implementing this Accord.

Secondly, this Agreement ensures unity, integrity and stability of Sri Lanka. This is important not only for Sri Lanka but also for us. We cannot afford to look on while our neighbour's house is on fire. It is in our interest, therefore, that the unity, integrity and stability of Sri Lanka is ensured and guaranteed.

Thirdly, this Agreement has further strengthened the bond of friendship between India and Sri Lanka. This in itself is a great achievement of our Prime Minister. Abiding friendship with neighbours is not only a basic requirement for us but also one of the major objectives of our foreign policy. We have set an example for the whole world that problems among neighbours can be resolved bilaterally if there is a will and honest intention to do so.

Fourthly, The Agreement has strengthened the SAARC and I need not dilate upon the importance of SAARC in this House. Everybody knows it. Our success in reaching this Agreement with Sri Lanka has opened the doors for similar approaches to resolve problems with other members in our neighbourhood. That is very important.

Fifthly it is in the geo-strategic interest of India that Sri Lanka does not stray into the bye-lanes of international manoeuvres. Sri Lanka has conceded four major points which

had been causing us worries for quite some time. Now, Sri Lanka has agreed that she will not allow Trincomalee to become an American naval base. The tank farm contract with a Singapore-based firm which is a proxy of the U.S. interests is to be scrapped and the project, henceforward, will be a joint Indo-Sri Lanka project. The Agreement for the Voice of America transmitters in Sri Lanka will be reviewed. Fourthly, the role of outside agencies and mercenaries is also to be reviewed to conform to Indian interests. These are very significant steps in our favour. In short, Sri Lanka has become a part of India's strategic orbit, denying any other power.....

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Is it a part of the Accord?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: It is my interpretation. I am giving my interpretation.

In short, Sri Lanka has become a part of India's strategic orbit, denying any other power, regional or extra-regional, any role in the island without India's consent. This is a very vital points which we must take note of.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I hope the hon. Minister will disagree with your interpretation.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: He might disagree. But it is my interpretation.

From all these considerations, this Agreement will help to further strengthen the non-aligned movement and to ensure the health and development of the South Asian region free from the interference of outside powers.

I conclude by saying that the most important and significant thing that has happened is that two non-aligned countries have come to an agreement to resolve a very difficult problem without the intervention of a

third power. This is a great victory for the principle of bilateralism which we enunciated at the time of signing the Simla Agreement. This is also a great victory for the non-aligned movement.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we welcome this Accord which has now come, but not with euphoria; nor do we denounce this Accord. What has it achieved? We hope that it will end violence, we hope that the extremists and other forces will lay down their arms, that the northern and the eastern Tamil areas will be coming under one administration, that attempts to make the Sri Lankan Port Trincomalee a base of American forces will not succeed and that the anti-India propaganda from the Voice of America Radio Station would end. These are good things.

The economy of Sri Lanka was cracking, was being shattered day by day, 25 per cent of their budget was being spent to curb this so-called terrorism or extremism as Sri Lanka may call it. But it is one thing to have an Accord and another thing to have the Accord implemented. Actually we have seen the Punjab Accord and how its implementation has taken place. There are other Accords also. Accords meant to add a feather to the cap of the Prime Minister are one thing and implementation of the Accords is another thing. We only hope that the Accord will be implemented....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): I did not want to interrupt the hon. Member but I just want to make it clear that this is an Agreement, not an Accord, not a Treaty, not a Pact, not anything else. It is an Agreement. Therefore, please refer to it as an Agreement.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: We hope it is so. This Agreement, as today's bomb blast has proved, is not liked by large num-

ber of Sinhalese. The Prime Minister of Ceylon was absent when this Agreement was signed and we know, our Tamil brothers had to take up arms under compulsion to face Sinhalese violence and chauvanism from which this Ceylon people are suffering. It still persists. We cannot forget this thing.

So, Sir, there are many genuine apprehensions. First of all, we wish it a success. But that does not mean that if anybody has shown some apprehension, some fears, you will say, that he is anti-Agreement. This is not correct. Even it has been referred in the 'Indian Post' dated 12.8.87 that our present President has expressed his apprehension on this Agreement. He has himself expressed apprehension. I hope, that our Minister will give reply to that.

Regarding the role of the Indian Army, who controls this army? How long will it stay? Shri Jayewardene.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: He read 'Indian Post'. What is the date?

SHRINARAYAN CHOUBEY: It is dated 12.8.87. It has reported that our President has not liked this Agreement. *(Interruptions)*

The Indian Army is under Jayewardene. How long Indian Army is required to stay there? When will it come back? What happens when it departs? What will happen to Tamilians who are genuinely afraid? We know Sinhalese chauvanism. They don't like the present Indian army. Even as a peace-keeping force, nobody likes foreign army to stay there for long. That is very objectionable. What will be done if after the departure of Indian Army, Tamilians are attacked? How do you save them? This is the question. Tamilians are giving up their arms. After the laying down of arms to the Indian Army,

[Sh. Narayan Choubey]

Tamilians will not be able to put an end to the chauvanistic ideas of the people of Cylone if they are attacked. Is it a fact that Indian Army is going to stay there, if not as a peace-keeping force as an occupational force? This is a very difficult thing.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa): It is an occupational hazard.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It is difficult to believe Mr. Jayewardene also. Jayewardene is a very old politician who has made, many twists and turns in his career. There are many times in the past when he had agreed to the Indian points. Again on the next day he went back. Recently he said that he has been compelled to take aid from India because he did not get aid from USA. USA has declined to give aid. Now, Sir, what is the role of USA? USA has welcomed the accord. In Bengal, we have a proverb, "Do not believe, do not like snakes who laughs."

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Can it laugh?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It laughs sometimes before it bites. USA's imperialism is known to world peace. Mr. Reagan supported the accord. This accord does not allow US forces to come to Trincomalee. This accord does not like VOA to occupy Sri Lanka. Even then American imperialism supports this accord.

Is it not a fact that the Indian army will be only taking arms from the Tamil militants and then a situation will be so created that India cannot come out of this situation and is compelled to stay there and the American imperialism will have the last laugh? This is the danger which I point out.

Four or five days back the US imperialism has strengthened its bases in Deigo Garcia. It is because of the American imperialism that now the entire middle-east is burning and the gulf is burning. When such an imperialist America is supporting this agreement apprehensions arise. Why is it so?

There are many groups among the Tamil militants. There are LTTE, EROS, TULF, TELO, PLOTE etc. Of course, the most influential among them is the one of which Mr. Prabhakaran is the leader. The fact is that even now what we are noting with concern are the bomb blasts. Today also there was a bomb blast in the Parliament there. We are noting in the Press that Mr. Prabhakaran and his friends are not very serious about laying down the arms. They are saying, it has come in the Indian Press also, that a section of them are working so that this Accord does not succeed. I don't know why. They are making a propaganda against the Indian army. They say that it is an agreement between India and Sri Lanka, and the Tamil people of Sri Lanka have nothing to do with this. Is it the way a responsible leader has to speak on the agreement? These pitfalls are very much there for which an answer must be given by the Government of India.

You are dealing only with the group of Mr. Prabhakaran. The Government of India should deal with other groups also, if you do so you are so good. It has not been mentioned in the agreement. Of course, you should be very serious of Mr. Prabhakaran and his group because they are the strongest ones. But there are other groups also and you have to see that they don't fight among themselves. We sometimes see that the Tamils fight among themselves, killing each other and annihilating each other. They are on an annihilating campaign!

If these things are sorted out, only then this agreement is going to be successful. Otherwise the doubts and apprehensions which have been expressed by many will nullify and we shall be in an endless dispute and we won't be able to come out or live in. That will be the position.

[*Translation*]

It will be just like the case of a snake and musk-rat. If a snake has a musk-rat in his mouth neither he can swallow it nor throw it out.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): As you C.P.M. people have in Bengal.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: She has nothing except C.P.M. in her mind. It will be all right if she is asked to keep a photograph of C.P.M. and worship it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Neither we shall allow you to swallow nor throw it out.

[*English*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Again we wish this agreement all success. I want to end by saying that we want this agreement to be a success, let peace prevail in Sri Lanka, let the Tamil brothers enjoy full autonomy, let the eastern and the northern parts unite and get full autonomy. But what will happen to my questions? We want them to be answered. We are whole-heartedly supporting the agreement. But supporting does not mean that we cannot put questions. We hope that he will give the answer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, through you may I request the hon. Minister to inform the House of whatever news they have officially received about this very disturbing incident, that is, the attempt on President

Jayewardene's life a few hours ago? We are getting all sorts of news but we do not know whether they are reliable or not. He must have got some official version. He might tell us what has happened.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Sir, we have been in touch with Colombo since this morning. The earlier report was that there had been an explosion in Parliament. That is not the case. The explosion took place inside the Committee Room of Parliament when the President was about to address the parliamentary group of the ruling party. This is the information we have got from our High Commissioner on the telephone. The incident took place between 8.50 and 9.00 AM. According to the latest information the President himself spoke to the High Commissioner after the attack. The President has mercifully escaped unhurt. But according to the report at 10 AM several Ministers and Members of Parliament had been injured. Some of them badly.

Then there was a second telephone conversation in which it was said that the Minister for Internal Security, Mr. Lalit Athulathmudali had been fairly seriously injured and two other Ministers, Mr. Vincent Pereira and Monique Jayavikrama and also Mr. Percy Samaravira, Chief Whip and Minister of State.

Sir, these reports are all received on the telephone. I am not sure whether they are 100 per cent correct because there seems to be some confusion and conflicting messages.

Another report said that four Ministers and 20 MPs had been injured. Two or three grenades had been thrown into the meeting and the people who threw them are reported to have escaped. The message that we got

[Sh. K. Natwar Singh]

at 1350 hrs was that one Member of Parliament has unfortunately died and that one of the Ministers has been seriously injured in the abdomen and neck and has been operated upon. As soon as I have any more information I will let you know. The President and the Prime Minister have sent messages to the President of Sri Lanka.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India was all along saying that the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka should be solved politically and not by force. The democratic method is the only method of getting long-term solution.

This ethnic problem in Sri Lanka has been discussed in the House more than once. I only want some of the Opposition Members to recollect that it had been stated during the debate by some Members of this House that India should take extreme steps to put an end to the mass-killings in Sri Lanka and the reply given by the Minister had not satisfied them. They were also demanding that extreme steps should be taken by the Government. It had been said during the debate that Pakistan has also supplied arms to Sri Lanka and the foreign forces were very much on the soil of Sri Lanka—those forces who are against the interests of India. Under these circumstances, is this agreement not unique and historic agreement? It is the first agreement of its kind in the whole world accepting peaceful coexistence and values of non-alignment. Rightly our beloved Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has stated that the agreement proved that the non-aligned countries can solve their problems without interference of big powers.

There are about 1 1/2 lakh Tamil refugees in our country. At whose cost? What are their miseries? To solve their problem, this agreement is the only solution. It has been commented that why should the Indian

Government enter into agreement with Sri Lanka and why not with the Tamil militants. Can there be restoration of confidence between Sri Lanka Tamils and Sinhalese unless there is some protection? Because of the agreement between President Jayewardene and the Prime Minister of India, the Tamils in Sri Lanka now feel that they have a protection. Our forces there to maintain peace have boosted their confidence.

* Sir, the foreign forces, who are against Indian interests, were showing their presence in Sri Lanka. There was a grave threat to our region. There was a concentration of naval forces in the Indian Ocean. Some foreign powers were very active to utilise the ports of Sri Lanka for their own interest. It was a threat to peace. This agreement is not only a solution to peaceful coexistence and sending the Tamil refugees to Sri Lanka and maintain peace in Sri Lanka, but also has got another significance. That significance is that we are to guard the strategic points of our country from south. There was invasion to this country from north. If the situation that was existing in Sri Lanka would have been allowed to continue, who knows some other power, hostile to us, would have utilized Sri Lanka as base and it would have been a grave threat to our independence.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Who is that power?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: My friend knows that power very well because he doesn't support that power..... (*Interruptions*).....

Sir, even the Nobel Prize for peace has been suggested for our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Jayewardene. The news that we have received that there was an explosion in the Parliament, necessarily provokes a fact or else raises a sufficient suspicion that some forces are out to sabotage the agreement. There are some forces

that are out to destabilise the non-aligned countries. It has come out in the newspapers; at least, one newspaper in Bombay has mentioned, how the CIA is acting.

In this House we have expressed our sentiments that the Indian Government should play some important role and the Government policy was that this problem has to be politically solved. There was no other alternative than this agreement. We should be optimistic and should not be pessimistic. At this juncture it is our duty to support this agreement, strengthen the hands of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, so that India can proceed further and see that the agreement is implemented. We should now give suggestions how best the agreement can be implemented.

This is a national issue; it is not a party issue. We should not oppose it for the sake of opposing it. It was stated by some Members, at least by one Member, that our forces which are there for peace, may be the force for occupation. Certainly not. The forces that were trying to go to Sri Lanka for occupation have been averted by this agreement and the Tamilians there will now enjoy all political and civil rights and live there as honourable citizens having same and equal footing with others. This agreement has given much more than the basic demands of the Sri Lankan Tamilians. They have now no grievances.

It was stated that the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka did not attend the function, but it has been reported later that he welcomed this agreement.....(*Interruptions*). Let us not import our own ideas into these things and say whatever we like.

Our Prime Minister purchased peace at the risk of his life. Now the life of the President of Sri Lanka is at stake. Under these circumstances, we should not say that this agreement is not in favour of the people of Sri

Lanka or India, but we should extend our sincere support to this agreement and see how best it can be implemented.

After this agreement, India and Bangladesh are going to reach an agreement for the repatriation of about fifty thousand tribals, mostly chakmas, to go from India to Bangladesh. Sir, for the removal of apartheid and racists' operations in South Africa, India has taken a lead. India is the Chairman of the 'Africa Fund'. South Africa is the biggest prison in the whole world. Under all these circumstances, the action taken by our Prime Minister is really praise-worthy.

Once again I request all the Members of this House, especially our friends in Opposition, for the sake of national interest, let us all join hands together to see how best these issues can be solved and our national interest is safeguarded.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, what happened in Sri Lanka today, should be condemned by the House.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Sir, what happened to her proposal? I think the Chair should agree to condemn the incident that took place today in Sri Lanka.

MR CHAIRMAN: Yes, it will be done.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Sir, while discussing the Agreement my learned friends from both sides have expressed their views, by and large, appreciating this Accord. My party Shiromani Akali Dal, under the leadership of late Sant Longowal and the present leader Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala, has always welcomed the peaceful solution of the problems through negotiations. Sir, in this House we have discussed many times the problem of Sri Lanka, but today we are discussing the Sri Lanka Accord. Sir, this Agreement will certainly strengthen the hands of nationalist

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

forces who want the unity, integrity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka to be honoured by all. The continuous disturbances in Sri Lanka could result in the accumulation of weapons by the Imperialist forces. So, with this Agreement, we are now in a position to safe-guard this interest also. The terrorism from both the sides was the cause of escalation of this conflict and by this Accord the terrorism which was created by certain terrorists' group has come to an end.

So, Sir, while appreciating the step taken by our Hon. Prime Minister to bring peace in our neighbouring tiny island and also at the same time expressing good wishes for the success of this Agreement, I would like to refer to the Punjab Accord which our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi signed with Sant Longowal. The success and failure of the Agreement and Accord depends upon its honest implementation. I would urge upon the Government and especially the Prime Minister that the way he has taken daring step to solve the problem of Sri Lanka, he should also take effective steps to implement the Punjab Accord.

15.00 hrs.

As far as this Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement is concerned, you have talked to people on all sides. You have also guaranteed general amnesty to many. But when it comes to Punjab, why are you not prepared to release the Jodhpur detenus? Only 157 persons are to be released. There are only 157 army deserters. If they are released, there will be harmony and mutual trust and this will prepare the ground to fight terrorism. If Punjab Accord is to be honestly implemented, if you want a joint effort to fight terrorism, you should carry all sections of our society-people who are nationalists and who want the unity of country-with you. With these words, I conclude.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Choubey calls it an Accord and our hon. Minister an agreement which has been signed in Sri Lanka. It is in itself an historical Accord. In future, whenever the history of South Asia will be written, I have no doubt that this agreement and the manner in which our leader got it signed will find very important place in it. It will be mentioned in golden letters that such an agreement was signed at the initiative of our leader. For the last three years this entire South Asian region was engulfed in incidents of violence in Sri Lanka. During the last 2 1/2 years we have been discussing Sri Lanka problem in this House from time to time and expressing disappointment. We had never thought that this problem will be solved, but a light in the tunnel and brightness in darkness appeared and there has been a nearabout solution to the Sri Lanka problem. The accord has since been signed. We have not paid our attention towards a very interesting thing that has taken place after signing this agreement. Most of the western press have expressed doubt about the implementation of the agreement. It was their view that it is all right that the accord has some how been, signed, but will it be implemented or not? They have given a number of reasons. The reasons are very unimaginative. It proves that our so-called friends in the Western world are not happy because the agreement was signed without seeking their help. Perhaps it is the first occasion that two non-aligned countries could arrive at an agreement on a very complicated issue without involving any super power. It is said that press is very very impartial in western world. But it is unfortunate that on this issue they sided with their leaders and not with the truth. I would like to say this much that our Government should put its heart and soul together to implement

the accord in letter and spirit. It is not easy to implement it. Many apprehensions have been expressed in this regard. But we may not discuss these apprehensions in this House because it may shake the self-confidence of our peace keeping force and our Tamil brethren. It will also strengthen the hand of those external powers which are bent upon weakening India as well as Sri Lanka.

For example, when Bangladesh became independent, there were great jubiliations in this region. But the external powers destroyed the democracy in Bangladesh and set their leadership against India. The above bitterness has receded to some extent after the SAARC, but it is still there in the hearts. Therefore, I would like to submit to my colleagues and brethren that it is a very crucial hour, a very delicate time. In this delicate hour, we should not express any apprehension. We may show to the entire world that we are fully capable and vigilant and this agreement must be implemented.

There is shocking news being displayed outside the Library, a despatch of the P.T.I. Some thing wrong has happened in the Sri Lanka Parliament or committee. A very bad news is coming. Therefore, we have to admit that President Jayewardene is passing through a lot of strain. He has mustered great courage to arrive at this agreement and we must congratulate him. Our entire country is with him and the entire country will stand by him, because it is a close relationship between two brothers. We will not allow this relationship to end. At the same time, we condemn any such attack inside the Parliament or outside it. A resolution to this effect should be passed by the House.

Finally, I would like to tell one thing that all aspects have been included in the process of implementation. I thank Shri Rajiv Ji that he has provided light to South Asia in its real sense and at the right time and South

Asia will remain grateful to him for ever.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, for the last about three years both the Tamils and the Sinhalese had been fighting a bloody battle by killing each other. So far about 14,000 people have been killed. Few crores worth property have been lost. Ladies were raped. What is happening there is I think beyond imagination. It is a very typical situation. With one-third population on one side and the other two-third population on the other side in the small State who are economically backward and in such a situation, ultimately the Government of the country has to take a decision whether it would be appropriate to take military action or not. I think, as far as my knowledge goes, I have never come across such a situation. I have never heard such thing where both the sides have lost so much. I have seen that in the labour movement. After long struggle, both of them will not be prepared to talk to each other. They want only a solution. In that situation, I think it is a good thing that our Prime Minister and the President of Sri Lanka have done to bring both the sides on a negotiating table to solve this ethnic problem.

Otherwise, until and unless one community is completely vanished, there will not be any peace in that country. And the big powers are interested to take charge of that situation. It is all right. Lot of things have been said, e.g. that in the north, some bases are there, affecting the security of our country. Tamils in India have links with the Indian Tamils there. There is some opening for the settlement of these people.

Sri Lanka is economically backward. This is the time when that State should develop. Pakistan, U.S. and Israel are trying to take advantage of the situation there, and have their roots in Sri Lanka.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

While arriving at this agreement, not Accord, both the sides were not consulted. Tamils were not consulted. Sinhalese were not consulted. Unfortunately, among the Tamils there are 4 or 5 groups. Some of them are out to take the blood of the others. I will give you credit for the agreement, only when the agreement is implemented, and peace is brought to this island. Then I think 100% credit can be given. Efforts are being made, but both the sides are not prepared. The fear in the minds of Mr. Prabhakaran and the other people are genuine. They are fighting for five years. Suddenly you tell them: 'Surrender your arms'. Ultimately, they may be killed by the Sinhalese, and the Tamils will become helpless. Anyhow, the Government has forced them, and has told them that their security will be taken care of. Gradually they are agreeing. Gradually Jayewardene is releasing the prisoners. In that sense, both the sides appear to be making honest efforts.

Mr. Jayewardene has to be believed. He is a senior politician. I think that in 1957 he was against the Sinhalese. At that time, his stand was different different from the one he is taking now. He was criticizing the Bandaranaike's Government then. Subsequently he says he has changed, and has changed his stand. These senior veteran politicians are changing their behaviour suddenly. So, our Prime Minister has to be very watchful.

A lot of things are happening in our own country. There is a lot of criticism against the Government here. Perhaps in order to create a better image for it within the country and to show how active our Government is, this has been done. During the discussion on the Bofors issue, our Defence Minister said: 'We have done such a good thing. But we are discussing the Bofors here.' Perhaps you might have decided to create an image immediately. That may be one of the rea-

sons for our Prime Minister to take immediate steps, giving publicity and what not.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Not, fair. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I am not denying the work done. But it is the duty of this Government to see that the agreement is implemented properly, and you have to bring both the parties - parties which are fighting.

There are some more points: in the Provincial Council, there are ten members. They have to be nominated. I think that there are a good number of Muslims in the North and in the East. I think you have to give them two seats. In the eastern province, there are a good number of Sinhalese in one corner. They are asking for some seats. Our Mr. Prabhakaran is not happy regarding that. It is not a small thing. It is more than a detailed, major operation. It is a big surgery. Nobody is having faith in the other. Out of these ten seats, I think some three seats will definitely have to be given. About the remaining seven, I think quarrels have already started. Our Mr. Prabhakaran says he wants a majority of seats. EROS says it wants two seats. Even Mr. Amrithalingam says he wants a minimum of one seat. So, you should be cautious in this regard. You must consult Mr. Jayewardene and see how this is going to be done ultimately. This is a question of administration. People are not going to have faith. I think our people will have to show a high degree of skill in arranging these things.

The battle there is going on for the last five years. Initially, there were two nations there; one was the Tamil, and the other Sinhalese. The Britishers brought them together and made them into one Ceylonese nation. In such a type of situation, we have killed 14,000 people. India's planes have gone there, dropping food....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: We have not killed. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I meant those sides. (*Interruptions*) I mentioned in the beginning that both the sides were engaged in the battle. Even monks were killed. They are also fighting. Whatever is happening, Sinhalese do not have belief. They are deadly against the President there. You have to develop faith in the minds of such people. Nobody likes a foreign army; India will not like anybody's Army coming and staying here. In such a situation, how are you going to work further and arrange things? Today, there is dissatisfaction all round. There are some other points also.

The American transmitter is still there. They have assured you that within 24 hours they will remove it, but they have not done it. It is for you to judge how Reagan and other people are honest. I do not know because so far as my knowledge goes they have not removed it from there. They may be playing some mischief with the Indian people; that is how it is to be judged. I do not understand how these things are going to happen and how they are going to work there. Tomorrow, if a referendum takes place, again the Muslims and the Sinhalese will participate in it. This is not going to satisfy you. According to this Accord, you are going to from north-east and Tamil zones and are going to give them the status. I have read about it in the Accord. What are the powers for them? Who will control the law and order situation, Will it controlled from the Centre or the State, It is not like Indian Constitution. What is their Constitution? The States which are formed, north and east and our zone, according to this Accord, what are the constitutional rights for them? It is not mentioned in the Accord. Who is going implement the law and order problem is going to be an issue?

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU: It will become one administrative unit.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Who is going to control the law and order situation? What are the powers for them? Tomorrow if Jayewardene says that he is going to control the law and order situation, then everything will be spoiled. You are passing through a very serious situation. After today's decision everybody will become cautious. Mr. Prabhakaran says that they are laying down the arms because the Indian Government has taken charge of their protection. But after today's decision - some of the things have already happened - again they are going to retaliate. This is more than a communal riot in India. A lot of things have been said from both the sides. It is going to be a massacre. Forget about the agreement or the accord, it is going to boomerang on you. Of course, it should not be there. I am not criticising; I am just giving a warning. It is the duty of the Indian Government to take the maximum interest in it and try to implement these Accord fully.

At any cost Mr. Jayewardene must be there. Now, Smt. Bandaranaike is criticising it; her aim is to criticise it. If at all Mr. Jayewardene is thrown away, then whatever government is going to come, it will be more harsh and there will be a masacre in Ceylon. Therefore, it is nor just a publicity Mr. Hon. Minister; not it is the duty of the Prime Minister and the Indian Government, at any cost, to see that the terms of the settlement of the agreement must be implemented to the last stage. We are passing through a big crisis and I hope you will be able to do that. Remaining compliments I will pay you after that.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): I rise to support this agreement. On all accounts, this agreement is historic one. I think that every Indian can be proud of this Accord.

the other day I listened to the speech of Mr. Unnikrishnan, the mover of this resolution. In spite of being a mover he is not

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

present here. I am sorry to say that he was so obsessed with the kind of political jaundice that he could not see the brighter side of the Accord at all. Listening to his speech, I was reminded of a Malayalam couplet.

*Sheeramulla Akidin Chuvattilvm
Chora Thanne Kothukinu Kauthukam*

its meaning is that even in the udder of a cow full of milk, the mosquito is interested in blood only.

I think this explains Mr. Unnikrishnan's attitude. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You compared Mr Unnikrishnan to a mosquito! (*Interruptions*) The whole couplet is gone.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: In this context you can compare Mr. Unnikrishnan to so many things. Sir, He vehemently criticised the Accord. He has a right to do so. I have no complaint. But he seems to have forgotten that this is an Agreement and not an award. In an Agreement, always two parties meet half way. None of the parties can claim that all their points have been met. This is an agreement between our country and Sri Lanka. Therefore, we should not claim, and we do not claim, that everything that we wanted was achieved. But instead, we should look at it from a different angle. Can there be a better agreement than this? Is an agreement better than this possible, keeping the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka in view? Because that was the consistent stand we were taking. Within the territorial integrity and unity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka I do not think that a better agreement that this is possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: What is this? How

many minutes are given?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You wasted time on a useless couplet.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have spoken only for two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to reply.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have spoken only for two minutes. I do not want to speak then. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: You carry on. Do not be silly.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have spoken for only two minutes. All the others have spoken for thirty minutes.

On all accounts it is the best.

Accord that is possible. Looking at the Accord, I have to say two or three points.

First, the most important point is, was the Accord necessary at all? In this very House We discussed a number of times about the Sri Lanka problem. All of us were clamouring for a political solution of the problem. Such were the killings going on in Sri Lanka. Such was the genocide being perpetuated on the Tamil minorities and when a political solution has come now, what are some of us doing? We are conducting microscopic research to find out loopholes if any in the Accord. Instead of seeing the Accord in its totality and welcoming it, we are asking what will happen if the Accord fails as if in any Accord, it would be written as to what happens if the Accord fails! Shri Madhav Reddi was asking, "What will happen if the Accord fails?" It is not the angle by which we should look at it. No, Sir, whether the Accord has served a purpose? It is fulfilling the objectives. The killing has been

stopped. The surrender of arms continues. Sri Lankan army is back to the barracks. Our peace keeping force is there monitoring the process. Is it not a success of the Accord? To say that the Accord is temporary or again to say that Mr. Jayawardene is not sincere, I should say, in the least, is uncharitable or cruel.

The most important thing to be looked at is, whether in this our interests have been protected or not.

Anybody who has gone through the Accord or has at least listened to the Prime Minister's speech know that we have regained the lost initiative in that region, in that political context, (*Interruptions*) is it a small thing?

Again, we could ensure that, or President Jayewardene has assured us, that no more foreign elements will be entertained there, those foreign elements which are a threat to our security.

We could ensure that Trincomalee will no more be used as a military base by foreign countries. Is it not something to be proud of? Is it a small thing?

Sir, above all, we find that our Prime Minister is being trusted by President Jayewardene and the Sri Lankan Government to solve an internal problem of theirs. Is it not something to be proud of to an Indian? I know that some people like Mr. Unnikrishnan and Company may not like it. But any Indian citizen will feel proud of it.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I require only two more minutes time.

Mr. Unnikrishnan has said that this agreement is a sell out of Tamil interests. But, you must have read in the newspapers that the Buddhists monks say that this accord is a sell out to India. It is very clear that these

are the two extreme positions. These extreme positions show that the accord is certainly sound.

Sir, hon. Member Mr. Somu was speaking sometime back in this House that the accord is something that has been thrust upon the Tamil people. Sir, I would like to quote the Times of India: dated 6th August from an eye witness.

"The massive turnout of some 200,000 people at the Sudumalai Amman temple on the outskirts of the city to hear the LTTE supreme commander, Mr. V. Prabhakaran, yesterday was indicative of the new mood of hope of the terrorised Tamils in the Jaffna Peninsula".

Sir, this is reported by an eye-witness.

Again I quote:

"Tuesday's meeting seemed to be an occasion for them to celebrate the event and people in hundreds turned up from all over the Peninsula. In contrast, in the pre-agreement situation, even holding a street-corner meet would have been difficult.

This is how the Tamils in Jaffna have welcomed this accord. They poured out into the street in south end to welcome the accord. On the day the accord was signed, there was a lot of jubilation among the Tamils in Jaffna. This is the fact.

Mr. Unnikrishnan himself has quoted, Mr. Prabhakaran was saying that by this agreement, India's influence on Sri Lanka has increased. He has criticised it. Even if that is true, why does not he like it? I would only like to say that instead of reading too much in the accord, they should try to see what is written in the accord. This accord is a historic one. This accord has brought

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home to our neighbours that we are interested in keeping their territorial integrity and we are interested in keeping them in tact. This message has gone to all our neighbours. Sir, This accord is also a victory to the non-alignment movement. Therefore, Sir, this House should whole-heartedly support this accord. This accord also speaks of the sagacity and statesmanship of our Prime Minister. Those who cannot see it are only just like blind men who say that it is dark at noon.

SHRI M.S. GILL (Ludhiana): Ever since the leader of the House, our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, made a statement on the floor of the House on the 30th of July in connection with the agreement between India and Sri Lanka, we have been hearing multitudes of comments both from internal media and international press. Some of them have gone to the extent of calling it a "historic agreement of the century". And some of the supporters of the Prime Minister have recommended both Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and President Jayewardene for a Nobel Prize. And some of them have called this agreement as a "monumental victory of Indian diplomacy". They have also called it "another feather in the hat of Indian foreign affairs". But on the other hand, some of them have called this agreement as going back to "square minus one of the Tamils". So many commentaries are coming from different aspects and different quarters.

As for me, I neither call it as a historic agreement or a historic document nor I call it as a document of square one. I look at it from a different angle altogether. If nothing else has been achieved, at least it is a step towards the stoppage of the flowing and spilling of Sri Lankan blood, whether it is Tamil's or Sinhalese, on the face of Sri Lanka. It is a document which is a real translation of the silent prayers of thousands of those sisters and mothers who would go to

the temples and pray for the safety of their brothers, husbands and children. Again, this is a silent echo of the moans of those orphans who are lying in the hospitals half-dead. Therefore, in view of this, in my opinion, Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi and President Jayewardene deserve our congratulations-not only our congratulations but the congratulations of all the peace loving people of this world. Let these people know that in the wars of today, struggles of today, nobody can claim total victory on the other party: no section can ever claim total victory on the other section. It will be the victory of peace and forces of tranquillity only. Ultimately, these forces can claim the victory and nobody else in the wars of today. It is in this perspective that we have to look into this document which has been brought about by a tremendous effort of both the parties.

The agreement has been brought about to meet, as the language of the agreement tells us, the aspirations of the Tamilians who were struggling for obtaining certain objects. Out of those, five objects have been detailed in the agreement. Those are: recognition of Tamil as a separate ethnic entity, their right to govern themselves as a unit, recognition of their language, recognition of the northern and eastern provinces as one unit, political autonomy with apportionment of powers and devolution of authority on them. In order to achieve this objective, this agreement which has been reduced into certain sentences, has brought eastern and northern units as one administrative unit although it is subject to referendum ultimately. Although there may be something which critics call that Jayewardene may allow certain Sinhalese to enter the eastern province and defeat the object of referendum at a particular stage later on, the object for the time being is achieved i.e. the unity of these two provinces. Then, there is the autonomy which is recognised in the Agreement itself. All these things have been achieved for the time being.

Now there are reactions. As we have seen in the news and read in the papers, there was a reaction from both the sides—the Tamilians and also the Sinhalese. The reaction is in the form of blasts, in the form of certain firings, and also in the form of certain statements condemning certain aspects of the Agreement. It is not unusual. Whenever there is an Agreement, there is always a criticism from one side or the other regarding the lacunae because it is never cent per cent fulfilment of the desires of the parties. The Agreement is always between the two and this will continue. But there are certain lessons to be noted from this Agreement. These lessons are very important for political thinkers and political pandits of India. The first lesson is that the Prime Minister has recognised one thing that those persons who demand a separate State in a country and those who speak with the barrel of the gun, have to be talked to, as they were talked to there. Although the object was complete separation, yet it was the negotiating table where this matter was sort out and not in the field. This lesson has gone through home that these things have to be tackled on the negotiating table peacefully. The second lesson that is to be learnt from this Agreement is that the linguistic minorities, the ethnic minorities, or even the religious minorities, whosoever they are, whenever they come forward with certain demands, whenever they come forward with their aspirations, they are entitled to self-determination and they are entitled to have their own say or express themselves before the majority or before the country. They may be accepted or may not be accepted, but the reasonable thing is that they have a right to be heard. This is the second lesson which has gone home by this Agreement. The third lesson is that in spite of all this which has happened and in spite of all the corpses and the deaths which have taken place, it is only the talk on the table, it is only the mutual understanding which can bring peace and make the people live within one country, and the unity of the

country, the integrity of the country is far more superior than the minor aspirations of those people. This is the third lesson. Therefore, these lessons should be taken to heart.

I congratulate our Prime Minister and our Foreign Affairs Minister for having entered into this Agreement boldly. Let us hope that with the strength and spirit which has been brought about, we execute this Agreement there with all the force at our command, and let the world know that whatever has been said is to be executed. With these words, I again congratulate them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Sir, before I reply to the various points raised in the debate which began on the 11th of this month and has continued today, I will just like to say that the Prime Minister has spoken to President Jayewardene. President Jayewardene has addressed the Nation on the Sri Lanka National Television and condemned terrorism. I am sure, the House will join me in condemning this act and also to send our sympathy to the bereaved family, and to wish speedy recovery to all those who have been injured in the incident this morning in Colombo.

I want sincerely thank the 19 hon. Members who have participated in this very important debate. Except for two voices there was over-whelming support for the agreement that has been signed and before I go into details of what was said by the hon. Members, I would like to make a few preliminary remarks.

When we deal with matters of this importance, we have to have clear vision and a firm grasp of reality. Statecraft and diplomacy are concerned with action within the limits of human possibility. To advocate ideal measures suitable for angels is to say the least extremely un-realistic. The agreement reached in Colombo on the 29th, I think

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combines vision with realism. A very exhaustive exercise was undertaken in the Ministry of External Affairs under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister for working out the details this agreement. The agreement was signed on the 29th. It is three weeks. The Prime Minister spoke to the House on his return from Sri Lanka and gave the broad outlines. Then, we laid the agreement on the table of the Houses. I spoke myself in the House on 7th to inform the House about the implementation and progress that had been made. Diplomacy is not a hundred yards race. It is a never ending marathon. Each decision carries with it complex implications, risks, where steadfastness of purpose and flexibility of approach are essential.

I would, however, say that it is a matter of thanks-giving that in the last three weeks there has been no major upsetting of the agreement either in the North or in the East. The members of the Indian Defence personnel who lost their lives, did so while performing their duty when they were defusing the mines that had been laid. That in itself is a very considerable achievement.

Now the points raised by Shri Unnikrishnan I have great respect for him. He is a parliamentarian of long standing, and I had, therefore, hoped that he would offer us some fresh and creative insight into the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement. The debate offered him a very good opportunity to do so. But regretfully, he did not offer us any creative suggestions or insight. What we got from him were his scattered reflections, verbal overkill and indignation, all poor substitutes for policy.

I will answer the points that he raised. One was inclusion of Amparai Now having been associated with the proposals of December 19, 1986. I am some kind of a mini-authority on the subject.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are very modest.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I am not often accused of that. Now, he is not obviously aware that the militants, specially LTTE, have objected to the December 19th proposals on the ground that Amparai which forms, part of the traditional home of the Tamils should not be excluded from the Eastern Province. They wanted the Eastern Province, as it is, and this has been provided in the agreement. Secondly, regarding consultations with the LTTE. Mr. Unnikrishnan said that when Mr. Prabhakaran was here, he was kept in cognito and that LTTE was not taken into confidence. Now, Sir, whatever one may say, the Ministry of External Affairs has 40 years of experience in dealing with this kind of situation and we would be guilty of extreme amateurism if we were not to deal with this matter with seriousness and concern that it deserves. We in Government had been in touch with Mr. Prabhakaran and his colleagues in Jaffna and we sent our official to Jaffna to meet him. We had discussions with him and his colleagues in Madras, so also did the distinguished hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. We had discussions with him in Delhi and we had discussions with all the Tamil Groups and we were in touch with them over the last so many months. So, to say that we did not take into confidence of Mr. Prabhakaran and his colleagues is not factually correct. As a matter of fact, Mr. Prabhakaran met the hon. Prime Minister apart from other officials and members of the Government. Now, the other thing that was flung at us on this side was that the agreement did not somehow take care of the security environment and that it only somehow took care of Indian interests. Now, Sir, the agreement between Sri Lanka and India makes it a common cause for all of us, diplomatic, domestic, international, political, economic, military. What would have happened in the last 20 days if this agreement had not been signed on 29th July ? I

would respectfully request the hon. Members to reflect on the situation that would have been today in Sri Lanka, in Tamil Nadu and in our region and the agony, apprehension, anxiety and destruction would have been great and the ethnic discard would have all but split this beautiful neighbour of ours into two. This accord has prevented this. Now, I think, all of us, whatever political affiliations we have, should recognise this fact and even if you sit on the other side at least have the wisdom to say 'Yes, this is a good thing'

Mr. Reddy and Mr. Unnikrishnan raised doubts. These doubts also assailed us. The agreement is being monitored Prime Minister himself. A group of concerned people meets me everyday. We are in constant touch with our High Commissioner with our personnel in Jaffna, in the East because we want this to succeed. Now, in any given undertaking of this nature these are imponderables. The unexpected can always happen and we have planned for contingencies. God forbid if anything was to go wrong, but then we will not be found wanting or totally unprepared. This is the business of any respectful foreign office to have papers ready for contingencies for various scenarios. If 'A' goes wrong then what you do with 'B' and if 'B' goes wrong then do 'C'. If we did not do that, we will be failing in our duty.

We ourselves raise question every day. Now, if the agreement is fully implemented, because there are uncertain areas—now the election is to take place, at the end of the year. An Interim administration has to be established. This is a delicate exercise creating a viable, acceptable, political instrumentality for the interim period. A team has left this morning of concerned officials of the Government of India to have discussions with their counterparts, Sri Lankan Government and with the Tamil groups.

Mr. Prabhakaran's speech has been

quoted in the House. I read it very carefully. I would like to say here that his whole approach has been helpful and constructive. He has certain fears. He wants to know who will look after his security. There are serious differences between the Tamil groups themselves. And the serious differences had some time led to violence and death. So, his group's security and that of other groups' has to be ensured and this is what we are trying to do. There has been no incident between Indian Army and Sri Lankan Army or our forces there and any of the militant groups. There have been some friction and violence between the groups themselves. But the atmosphere in the North and in the East has improved, since the accord has been signed, the temperature, has come down very considerably. People wherever they are, are not fearing for their lives and limbs, for their near and dear ones, and are getting on with the business life every day. This has not been happening for the last 4 years. I think, this is a very big achievement and we should all work for it to succeed; we should all pray and hope that this remarkable agreement succeeds and should be a model in a similar situation— I hope a similar situation would not arise. Now, we are not euphoric about it. We are very cautious. But at the same time, I do not want to minimise the achievements or the importance or the significance of this agreement. If we have been able to ensure that outside hostile elements will not remain in Sri Lanka, as a consequence of this Agreement, I think, this is an achievement for us. If powers which were interfering in Sri Lanka, will no longer be there to pollute the political, military atmosphere there, it is a good thing. And all the requirements of Sri Lanka — whether they are Defence, Civilian—we will meet those requirements. This is an agreement which has been signed by two Non-Aligned countries, who are neighbours. Sri Lanka has been the Chairman, Non-aligned Movement; India has been the Chairman, Non-aligned Movement.

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Look at the atmosphere just two or three months ago. I have been living with this problem for nearly a year and I know the difficulties, intricacies, the pain, the anguish, the uncertainty and the annoyance. We had our differences with the Government of Sri Lanka. But I think, full marks and great tribute should be given to President Jayewardene, who has taken the position that he has, in the face of difficult odds. He decided that there was no other way out. If this accord was not signed, then the situation in Sri Lanka would be horrendous.

If you read the agreement carefully, I think your fears would be allayed. It has been asked, what has been the status of the letters. The letters have the same status as that of the body of the agreement. The letters were exchanged not by private individuals, not by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in his personal capacity and Mr. Jayewardene in his personal capacity. They were signed by them as the heads of two Governments and the two Governments are committed to it. It is an open-minded agreement; it does not end. We would like our troops to come back as soon as possible. We want to get on with the job. For doing the job, we need your support; we need your understanding, the understanding of the whole House. I am very glad to say that out of 19 Members who spoke, we got full support from 17 Members. There are 1,35,000 refugees in Madras. We want to send them back. There has been some delay. Members have asked about the handing over of arms, the time table mentioned in the agreement had not been adhered to.

I agree. It has not been adhered to. But as I said yesterday in the Committee, we have to have a certain amount of flexibility. Acceptable flexibility has occurred, because we had to explain, certain details to various groups. We could not contact some groups in time in the North and East. Yes, There has been some delay. But we are assured that

the arms are being given up. I think the LTTE is doing it today. If I am not mistaken, there is a desire on all sides to put an end to the ethnic conflict, to see that this agreement works.

Now there are some difficulties within Sri Lanka. It is not for me to comment on the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. But I do know that President Jayewardene is doing his best to sort out things and the opposition that has been mentioned from certain responsible sources in Sri Lanka, I think, is eroded considerably during the last 5 to 7 days. But we have no doubt that all responsible, peace-loving elements within Sri Lanka will welcome this.

Then there was the mention about Trincomalee tank farm. As far as we know, in April, 1984, Sri Lanka authorities had signed a contract with a consortium, Orleans in Singapore, and other firms Switzerland and West Germany. According to our information, this contract lapsed in October, 1985 as the consortium failed to fulfil their part of the contract. Shri Unnikrishnan, therefore, need not be concerned that we have been taken for a ride on this issue.

If Tank Farm comes to us as a joint venture, what is the harm? If the broadcasting facilities are going to be used for no purpose which is hostile to India, what is the harm in it? If the Keene Meene services of U.K are withdrawn, if the MOSSAD is withdrawn, if Pakistani advisers are withdrawn, if they are replaced by our people, what is the harm in it? We have told Sri Lanka that we will train their people. We have also assured them that if any hostile activities are taking place in India, we will stop it. If you read the agreement and the letter, this is spelt out in detail.

I would like very sincerely to comment on some of the statements that have been made in the House particularly one made

this afternoon by Mr. Bipin Pal Das. I think he has in his intervention highlighted the basic and fundamental issues that are worrying some of our Members. I do not want to go into the details of what he has said. But I will briefly, if I may say, that Mr. Dinesh Singh, in his intervention, welcomed the accord and he also commended both us and the Government of Sri Lanka and the President on the agreement that has been reached and said that this should be a matter of pride for all of us. I could not agree with him more. He has, of course, with his experience has cautioned us that there is no question of our being complacent about anything. It is a very delicate, sensitive exercise. It has taken into account what has happened in the last 4 to 5 years, the emotion, the passion, that has been aroused in this case. I think it is a near miracle that all these have subsided in the manner they have after the agreement was signed in Colombo on the 29th.

Similarly, I would like to thank Mr. Swell for his intervention. He said that if your neighbour's house is on fire, then better look after your own house. I think this is very wise. If things are going wrong in Sri Lanka, it is bound to impinge on India, as it were, on Tamilnadu, as our friends from Tamil Nadu say. Shri P. Kolandaivelu's intervention did say so.

16.00 hrs.

Shri Jaipal Reddy, although he had some misgivings-I am glad and I am grateful to him-he did say that the Agreement had brought peace and that he welcomed it (*Interruptions*).

Shri B.R. Bhagat pointed out that all of us had been, for a very long time, asking for a political settlement. Now this is what this Agreement has assured. A number of times, the debate on Sri Lanka had taken place in this House and the Government has been

pilloried on such occasions and it has been said: "You have no policy on Sri Lanka; you have a weak policy on Sri Lanka; why are you not going ahead and why can't you do something for Sri Lankan Tamils"? We always said that the only answer to this problem is a political solution. We said that we are trying for it for the last four years and something has been done on December 19. Then the Prime Minister come out with this idea and I might say that he is the Author, the Director, the Producer and Conductor of this Agreement.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Actor and Hero also!

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Please be serious. This is an important issue. And so is the President of Sri Lanka.

Shri Bhagat said that this is to be achieved by political settlement. I think he is very right. It did require a lot of imagination, a lot of courage a lot of boldness to take this decision Just as in human affairs, in the affairs of nations too, there is a tide which when taken leads and success. On this particular moment everything jelled and all the elements and pieces were put together. We were able to produce this document. Shri Bhagat said that our vital security interests had been safeguarded. That is entirely true. I do not want to elaborate upon them. It has been said that a particular power has welcomed it and if that particular power has welcomed it, well, it is good for that power. It is good that there is some enlightenment in that quarter also.....(*Interruptions*). This has been welcomed from Moscow to Washington. Can you deny it ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Why Washington?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: It has been welcomed from Peking to Peru and Washington to Moscow.....(*Interruptions*). This is a great achievement. If I may say so, it has been welcomed from Moscow to Washington via Calcutta.(*Interruptions*)

Shri Kolandaivelu in his very detailed statement referred to the various sections of the Agreement. He said that after the signing of the Indo-Soviet Treaty, it was perhaps the most significant event as far as our foreign policy is concerned. I would also like to add to it the Delhi Declaration which was signed between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, last year. That will satisfy Mr. Choubey..... (*Interruptions*). The most important thing that our distinguished hon. Member from Tamil Nadu said was that the Tamil demands have been fulfilled. I am not saying this. A distinguished son of Tamil Nadu is saying this. There is no doubt that many Tamils have lost their lives. For them, peace has come after many years. That is why it has been welcomed in Tamil Nadu. They welcomed the agreement they attributed it to you, to your colleague and to your Leader the C.M. of Tamil Nadu for the great efforts that he has made in putting this exercise together.

Shri Kumaramangalam also welcome the Agreement. He wanted to see that the prisoners to be released. I am sure, they would be. As far as the prisoners in Sri Lanka are concerned, the President of Sri Lanka has announced an amnesty. Some prisoners have been released. As the implementation continues and arms are given up, the release will take place. I have already referred to the statement of Shri Madhav Reddi which I listened to with great respect.

Sir, when you spoke, you were sitting there. I listened to your intervention with great care. You said that the Agreement was a victory for the non-aligned and for the SAARC and in the spirit of the Delhi Decla-

ration. You also referred to para 2.16 of the Agreement about the use of the military. I could go into the details, but I am sure you would not like me to take the time of the House on this. I would clarify the doubt that you have. We have really no serious problem about paragraph 2.16. Sir, you made a memorable observation that the Agreement should be followed by our creating confidence among the Sinhales. That will be the endeavour. It will be the endeavour of the Sri Lankan Government and also the endeavour of all concerned because the majority of the people are the Sinhales. Their goodwill and understanding and help would be necessary and this is what President Jayewardene is trying to do.

I would like to thank Mr. Kurup also for the comments he made on the bold step taken by the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka. He referred to the Trincomalee Port. We also think that it is an extremely important achievement to have got Trincomalee out of the clutches of the outside powers.

Shri Atish Chandra Sinha also welcomed the Agreement and I thank him for that.

The observations of Mr. Bipin Pal Das, as I said, were extremely important. What he said about the referendum, I think, needs to be repeated here. If the referendum takes place, well and good. If it does not take place, even then well and good. because the North and the East remain together. It is 18 months away, and we are going to be associated with it. The ethnic composition being what it is, the demographic changes that have taken place would be reversed in 18 months. There should be no difficulty about the referendum either.

He mentioned about the JVP extremists. I am sure the Sri Lankan Government is aware of it and will do what they can.

Shri Narayan Choubey also welcomed the Agreement and I am thankful for what he has said. He wanted to know about the Indian army, under whom it was functioning. It is under the command of the President of Sri Lanka who is the supreme commander of the Sri Lankan forces. It is there on invitation, on agreement and will carry out the orders; it is working jointly with the Sri Lankan forces and we have had no problems at all.

The differences within the Tamil groups were also referred to. We are aware of those and I think efforts are being made to minimise those differences, to reconcile the various groups, and make it possible for them to participate in the interim administration which, we hope, will start functioning very soon.

I would also like to thank Mr. Somnath Rath and Mr. Ramoowalia for their interventions. I also thank Dr. Rajhans and Dr. Datta Samant. He wanted to know how we are going to implement this. A team, as I said, has gone this morning with experts from the various Ministries; they will sit down in Colombo in the next week or so to work out the various details.

Finally, a word about Prof Kurien.....
(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, it is leaking here.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We welcome showers, but we do not welcome them inside the Chamber.

SHRI. K. NATWAR SINGH: Sir, I would like to conclude my intervention by saying that I thank Mr. Gill and Prof. Kurien for their support and the observations that they made. I think, we in Government on this side are very appreciative of almost all Members of the House about what they said about Agreement. We are grateful for their under-

standing for their support for the interest that they have taken in the subject because this is not a party matter, this is a national matter in which we have taken a risk. I am not unaware of the imponderable risk involved. Nothing venture nothing have. If this problem had to be resolved, if an end had to be put to the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, if the security environment had to be prevented from getting worse, if the refugees had to go back, if the prisoners were to be released, and if the events that had darkened the life, and menaced the future had to be terminated, then something like this Agreement had to be produced. I want to here pay tribute to the two principal authors of this Agreement - the President of Sri Lanka and the Prime Minister of India - for having come out with a document which meets all the fundamental, basic demands of the Sri Lankan problem and the fact that the Agreement has held for the last three weeks is a great tribute to all those who are involved in having it implemented. Here is an Agreement in which there are no vanquished only victors. Thank you.

16.13hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY:

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up item No.8; Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia to initiate the discussion under Rule 193.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, To-day, we are initiating a discussion on communal

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]
tension.

[MR. VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in
the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am of the view that communalism cannot be fought at the political level. It requires political will and sincerity. When the time for fighting communalism comes, we talk of fighting it bravely, but our mind changes at that time when we give more weight to the political gains. It am of the view that as a result of communal violence, the poor, the downtrodden people and the common man suffer. The rich and the big political personalities do not suffer. May it be ourselves or anybody else, do not suffer. Therefore a very serious problem is being discussed in the House to-day. Now-a-days everywhere people talk of guns, rifles, stenguns, pistols, knives, iron rods, acid etc. It may be that there are some gentlemen in this House whose friends might have used them. But it is dangerous for the country. I want to say that communalism is a national problem, it is not a minority issue. Therefore, even after 40 years of independence, if we go through the balance sheet, we get distressed that in Gujarat, the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi, communalism has taken deep roots. To-day after 40 years of independence this thing is being discussed among people. I would not like to talk about any politician. The leaders, whether in opposition or in power, talk of theory, they talk of principles, but they never put them in practice. Therefore, an atmosphere of doubts, distance and hatred exists. This atmosphere should not be allowed to continue and internal communal ties, association, and friendship should be strengthened so that this country may become strong and the unity, integrity and sovereignty of the country, is strengthened. Now the situation has come to such a stage and it is a matter

of concern that it has been reported in a newspaper.

[*English*]

"More important than a crusade against communalism is the need for a fresh attempt at understanding its complex nature and friendly dialogue between communities and view points".

[*Translation*]

The situation goes on aggravating. It is being said that some parties are based on religion. In fact, religion is being used for wining an election and achieving political power. The conflict or the confrontation which takes place at the time of election gives birth to certain things and in order to take political advantage out of them, we people suggest some inflamatory, slogans which create an environment of unrest in the country. Political partonage is not the only thing. Apart from it politics, police and goondaism, sometime, not always, get together in connivance with each other and disturb peace and create problems. We should find out the cause of this malady. We have constitutional power which ought to have been used against communalism but the same is not being used with that much force. If it is used, its results would come before the public and it will restore confidence among the people. It is often alleged that the police has colluded with rioters and the police did not take any action. It is not a wrong charge. It is confirmed when the police finds that there is some influential personality behind the people participating in agitation. The police official thinks that when this rioter can please a political leader, why should I not establish direct contact with him. This aggravates the problem. Therefore, we will have to think about this aspect also. There is another serious thing. Some people think that patriotism is

the monopoly of only one religion, I would like to say in unequivocal terms that our countrymen desire that this country should not be a theocratic state but it should remain a secular country. Everybody, whether he is a Hindu, a Muslim, a Sikh, a Christian, a Jain, a Buddhist, a Parsi, has patriotic feeling in this country. The country does not belong to any individual nor it is the monopoly of any body. Therefore, steps should be taken to ensure that people to live in harmony, co-operation and goodwill. We talk to secularism, but it disturbs our mind when....

[English]

"The decline of secular spirit in India is not unrelated to the decline of its institutions. Judicial delays, denial of justice, incompetent and glaringly partial law and order agencies, demoralised democracy, ill-informed media, inequitable economy and near paralysis of political parties have robbed the system of its credibility leading to a parallel politics in which people do not depend on the State for justice, security and punishment but to their respective community."

[Translation]

All of us should look into this aspect. I am not opposing it. It is a malady which should be cured. When decisions are taken in Minority Commission, National Integration Council, discussions take place, as being held to-day in the Parliament also, we take concrete action and when we fail in taking effective action, outside people lose faith. As a result of this such problems are created and it provides opportunity to incite the feelings of somebody.

[English]

"National harmony will depend to a large extent on the ability of the system to

ensure an equitable sharing of power by components of the nation either as individuals or as members of diverse identities."

[Translation]

With these sentiments India has marched ahead. It is said that religion is the root cause of all evils, I would like to say that if religion is practised properly, there is nothing wrong in it. As has been said by Mahatma Gandhi, "I take inspiration from religion". Maulana Azad said :

[English]

"His whole politics was based on the teachings of Islam. He led the revolt against the Muslim communalism after going through the teachings of Islam."

[Translation]

Sheikh Abdullah fought a battle for the unity of the country from the mosques of Kashmir. The Akali movement had base in Gurudwaras. Mahatma Gandhi described it as a right step and blessed it. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself joined the Akali morcha and was put behind the bars. Therefore, I feel that while defining something if we try to mix up things it will not be correct. It is a question of selfishness. If selfishness prevails, religion will be misused. The capitalists create such a situation in which rights of the farmers, labourers and the poor people are suppressed. It gives rise to communalism and it is dangerous for the country.

I would like to say that whenever a small incident takes place everybody is held responsible. When something wrong takes place anywhere, all are condemned. I have got a paper which I went through very attentively. Perhaps anyone of my learned friends may help me in understanding the correct position, but it is a fact that a

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia] question was asked in the Rajya Sabha as to how many incidents of communal riots took place in the whole of India during 1987. It gives me pleasure in saying that in reply to the above question, the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram, furnished a list which included information from Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Maharashtra. But according to him, no communal riot took place in Punjab. There are 12,800 villages in Punjab but "there has been no communal riot anywhere. I am telling on the basis of the report furnished by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. As against this there are organised terrorists, fundamentalists, foreign hand behind them and they disappear after committing reprehensible, inhuman, heinous, whatever words you may use for it, crimes within 15 minutes in a very systematic way and go scot free. In retaliation, shops, houses and schools of innocent Sikhs are set ablaze in Shimla, Kullu, Delhi, Rishikesh or Haryana. They are murdered, insinuations are made and schools are burnt. Is this type of mob terrorism less severe than that of the organised terrorism having foreign hands? It is my submission that the country and the Government should be prepared to deal with both the types of terrorism.

A little while ago a lot of things came up in the National Integration Council meeting in which.

[*English*]

Our Prime Minister admitted deterioration in the communal situation.

[*Translation*]

I cannot squarely blame the Government for this. But hon. Prime Minister has also to admit that a situation is being created in the country which is giving rise to the

communal tension. Therefore, I would like to say that it is necessary to convince the people to have confidence in the law and order enforcing agencies. A newspaper 'The Hindu' published from Madras has published that.

[*English*]

".....The Provincial Armed Constabulary put into action to quell the riots has itself, according to first hand reports, become the aggressor and its personnel allegedly opened fire and set ablaze several houses....."

[*Translation*]

If such things about our law and order enforcing agencies will come to light, people will lose faith in them. Now the question comes how to deal with such a situation. First of all, I would like to suggest that the provisions of punishment laid down for miscreants in the Cr.P.C and I.P.C etc. should be enforced strictly and honestly. It is possible only when our political leadership, whether belonging to this side or that side, behaves as a true model and proves that it has no desire to suppress one side and instigate the other. What happens is that some innocent people are caught hold of. In a similar case when some people were caught in Delhi, their deputation met the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Dandavate, and the same deputation met me later. They said that they are the people who are fighting the miscreants, but it is they who are being caught. 'I would like to say that:

[*English*]

".....Ruthless action against the genuinely frightened persons rather than the really aggressive constituents, as often happens, leads to total frustration with the agents of law with the result that, as the Commission was constrained to observe,

those who should normally be counter rioters are pushed by in-judicious action into the very vortex of the riot. The planning for the quelling of a massive disorder should be done with great deliberation and the police must be taught to deal with delicate and intricate situations".

[*Translation*]

It was agreed. Therefore, it was also recommended in the meeting of the National Integration Council that the minorities should get more representation in the Police Force. Three language formula was favoured and it was also stated that

[*English*]

Police Force should be trained and minorities should be given more representation in the Police Force.

[*Translation*]

Secondly, political leadership should set a true model. Government should take note of mob violence. In Punjab, 2 Lakh and 40 thousand people were put behind bars on Sant Longowal's testimony but no notice was taken thereof. Only when Bhindrawale started using the gun, it was taken note of. This is wrong approach. Therefore, I want that mob violence should be taken due note of wherever it may take place in the country. If the terrorists indulge in violence, then after appealing to them once, twice or thrice, they should be dealt with sternly. The nationalist forces should be encouraged.

The Barnala Government in Punjab was dealing with the problems so efficiently. The Hon'ble President himself praised the Barnala Government in the Central Hall but it was dismissed. What for? Perhaps it was done to win the elections. But this action proved to be a failure on both

ends. Barnala Government was dismissed and elections were also lost. Soon after the dismissal of the Punjab Government, one of the Ministers in it, Shri Chandumajra was arrested on charges of corruption. I do not defend him but at least, he should have been arrested through the legal process and prosecuted. But he was tortured for 28 days with third degree methods. A person who was a Minister till the 11th of May was treated as a criminal from the 12th of May. According to Medical reports, he was brutally beaten up, his legs were torn apart and he was hung up with a rope. This is on record. All this is very bad. It is heart breaking.

AN HON. MEMBER: He had links with the extremists.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: He should have been prosecuted. But no legal action has been taken until now.

At present Shri Badal and Shri Tohra are in jail and they have not been given any special facilities. I mean to say that there can be divergent political views and nationalist forces should not be discouraged. The persons indulging in riots are moving about freely and no one arrests them. If we are honest enough, then those persons who are indulging in riots, inciting riots or protecting the rioters should be sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment after summary trial. The Government should make such a provision in the law. The rioters should be isolated. The local officers should be held responsible for riots in their locality. Whenever such riots take place, 90 percent of the S.H.Os are involved in them. The Integration Council has also recommended the same. The Minorities Commission does not wield any power. It has not been able to satisfy any minority community so far. It should be provided with statutory power. The credibility of the National Integration

[Sh. Bahwant Singh Ramoowalia]
Council should be built up. Stringent measures should be taken against Bajrang Brigade, Shiv Sena, Akal Sena, Adam Sena and other such senas operating in the country. I want to suggest that these people have a hand in the riots. Their membership in political parties should be put to an end. You should pay attention to the media also. They indulge in giving publicity to wrong things. Recently, a Hindu doctor in Delhi had protected a Gurudwara and the entire community gave him 'Saropa' but it was not even mentioned in the media, appreciated. Shri Barnala, participated in the joint 'Bhog' ceremony of Ramayana and Guru Granth Sahib, our holy scriptures, in the memory of 40 Hindus and the Sikhs killed in Lalru incident but it was not mentioned on the AIR or T.V. Are the Doordarshan and A.I.R. only interested in giving news about killings? Therefore I suggest that services of theatre people, the artists and the writers, who are committed to national integration, should be utilised. Only pro-Government people should not be given time on T.V. and radio but others who speak of national good should also be encouraged. I mean that the politics, police, goonda syndrome should be put an end to.

Our intelligence agencies have totally failed as they could not apprehend a good number of people who came from Pakistan to Gurudwara Darbar Saheb. They took arms outside and still they could not be nabbed. The intelligence agencies are not able to detect mischief anywhere. They should be manned by specially trained, active and efficient people. The police should be trained properly. I am saying this thing in the context of the whole country.

So far as the para-military forces are concerned, recently Shri Siddharth Shankar Roy in one of his speeches had stated that the para-military forces including the B.S.F., the C.R.P.F. etc, should be

polite and reasonable in their behaviour with people whether in Punjab, U.P., Delhi or anywhere else. What happens is that the mischief makers run-away and the innocent onlooker is taken to task.

In the peace-committees also, those very people are appointed as President, Vice President and General Secretaries who had incited riots. Therefore, Government should intervene to ensure that persons of good standing came in such bodies.

Similarly, when riots occurred in the Kulu valley and some Sikhs went to the Deputy Commissioner and asked him that should they leave? The reply came in the affirmative with the comments who has stopped you, you can go, no action is called for. Again, the peculiarities of the adjoining states should be recognised while tackling the problem of one State. In Haryana, the first language is Hindi and the second language is perhaps some southern language and not Punjabi which is spoken by 25 lakh people of that State. Therefore I want to suggest that the conflicts between the Centre and the States should be resolved, it is not enough to manage them. Mere managing is not enough.

In the end, I want to submit that anti-social elements may exist in every community whether Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Christians, or any other community but the entire community cannot be blamed for it. If the whole group is condemned, it is bound to invite adverse reactions from the entire community

Finally, I want to submit one more point before concluding. In this connection I will quote Shri Siddharth Shankar Roy,

[English]

He Said:

"Hindu terrorists, Sikh terrorists should not be used. Terrorists are terrorists. They have no religion."

[*Translation*]

I mean that our two colleagues in the Parliament namely Sardar Tarlochan Singh Turr and Shri Charanjit Singh Ludhiana were searched in Punjab. They showed their identity cards, still they were not spared. Finally, when they demanded that this sort of action must be put in writing, the investigating officials did not object. How long can a community tolerate such harrassment? During the ASIAD all Sikhs were searched. Therefore, I want that(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : This is false... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Shri Harbhajan Singh was searched during ASIAD (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Sikhs are not singled out for search anywhere. Everyone is searched.

....(*Interruptions*)....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is wrong.

[*English*]

At the time of Asiad, every car carrying Sikhs was stopped. Even Shri Harbhajan Singh of Janata Party was searched. Afterwards he was tendered an apology(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : You yourself want to create divisions among the

people.....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Shri Agarwal ji, do trust me. I have no such feeling which may incite communalism. Kindly listen to me, I am not of that type to create disputes. What I have said is a fact and the hon. Minister has also agreed that it was wrong. Hence, I want to request you to constitute a secret committee consisting of 10 members (but it should not be like the Bofors Committee) and to send it to Punjab. This committee should visit Punjab to make an assessment of the actual situation and it will find that the Sikhs are in great trouble. On the one hand, they are in despair because the Centre is not finding a solution to the Punjab problem and on the other, they are unhappy because the terrorists had killed 500 bus passengers which included many Sikhs also. So the Sikhs are unhappy both ways today. Therefore, Hon. Shri Rajivji, people may come and go but I want to appeal to our people, to the Members of Parliament, to the senior Members of the ruling party and to all the respectable citizens that Punjab problem is a national problem and it should be resolved by putting in joint efforts. Sikhs are unhappy because the terrorists have attacked the poor people, the helpless women, the priests and religious places and that is why 99 per cent of the Sikh community is against terrorism. I want to inform you that the income of Golden Temple which used to be Rs.2 lakhs earlier has come down to Rs.3,000 now. No one visits the Golden Temple these days, even the Sikhs do not go there any more. In this situation, we should have open mind in finding a solution to the Punjab problem and the problem of the unity and integrity of the country. The Akali party will cooperate fully in your efforts to bring about unity, integrity and communal harmony of the various communities of Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and Christians.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA (Ma-
chhlisahr) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Discussion
on the subject of communal harmony has
taken place several times in this House and
perhaps it has been discussed in the State
Legislatures as well but the situation re-
mains the same. In fact, it seems that this
problem is assuming alarming proportions
in our country. In this connection, I would
like to go into the historical background.
During our first war of Independence in
1857, the entire country had stood up under
the leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar with-
out any ill-will, caste considerations, sec-
tarianism or communalism and the Hindus
Sikhs, Muslims, and Christians had fought
unitedly to oust the British. At that time the
Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians had
no problem in this country and in this way
the freedom struggle continued till the end.
After the formation of Congress in 1885 and
even after that also this problem did not
exist. I would like to bring about those points
as to when the problem was visualised and
when did it take a serious turn and why did
it take a serious turn. Mahatma Gandhi
joined this struggle for freedom. He felt that
if the army fights all the battles or a few
people participate in it, it is not the battle of
general public. When it is not a battle of the
general public, it does not become effec-
tive. The battle which is not effective, it does
not influence others. Therefore, he gave a
call to the general public and associated
them in it. In 1920-21 the imperialistic
forces visualised that the general public of
this country has joined the struggle for
independence. At that time they became
were very much concerned for the reason
that it was possible for them to crush the
power of the army, but how to face the
public. They thought of finding some other
way out for this. At this stage you will find
that these issues come up for the first time.
A slogan of separate electorate was given
at that time that Hindus will elect Hindus,
Muslims will elect Muslims. The matter was
stretched so much that idea of a separate

electorate for the Harijans was also
mooted. Gandhiji refused to attend the
round table conference on the very ground
that he does not want to take part in it as a
representative of the Hindus or any particu-
lar caste, because it was the beginning of
the practice of divide and rule. When the
public force emerged in India, this practice
was started. Consequently Gandhiji
agreed to represent the country only when
Sardar Baldev Singh and Dr. Ambedkar
themselves said that Gandhiji will repre-
sent them and there is no need for them to
go separately. Other people went in the
conference as the representatives of the
Muslims, but the invitation was not ad-
dressed to the representatives of any par-
ticular religion. Rather it was extended to all
as representatives of India and then only all
the people participated in the conference.
Thereafter, much emphasis was laid on it
which resulted in separate electorate in the
country and it was the result of separate
electorate that partition took place. Two
nation theory emerged and under the two
nation-theory the country was divided. Af-
ter the partition a situation emerged in
which some people began to feel that there
will be Hindu raj in India and the Muslim raj
on the other side. In this way some people
had to leave their hearths and homes on
both sides. But the people of this country,
the leaders of this country never accepted
it to be a Hindu raj nor they accepted the
other part as Muslim raj. Rather they ac-
cepted it to keep it as a secular state. As a
result of this, after the independence in
1947 and upto 1967 nothing untoward has
taken place in this country. There were no
communal riots from 1947 to 1967. But later
people of majority community began to feel
that now this country belongs to them only
and they started committing some ex-
cesses. It is my country and why others
should have any influence over it. They
initiated some discussions. Others thought
that when they can divide India by fighting
against one another, why can't they fight

here for their rights. The struggle started afresh. Even then nothing significant happened between 1967 and 1980. In the mean time riots took place several times, but they were never so violent as they are now.

These riots would not have taken place in this proportion. One of the reasons for this is that India's position has become stronger in the world. Had this thing not been there, had the non-aligned movement not taken roots and had the foreign powers not realised that India can emerge as a developed country in the world again, the riots would not have taken place in this proportion. However they might have occurred as minor incidents. The foreign powers found that India want to become a developed country which they do not like. Apart from this when we gave the slogan of entering the 21st century, some people ridiculed Shri Rajivji with the remark that it is certain that 21st century would come, whether Rajiv Gandhi will bring it? By entering 21st century we never meant that 2001 will come just after the year 1987. It meant that we will enter the 21st century on sound footing with significant technological advancement or at par with the big countries. Due to our efforts in this direction, a conspiracy was hatched all around and as a result thereof these riots took place in such serious proportion. In order to check the aggravation of these riots. I would like to tell all my colleagues that we should imagine that our country stands as a sub-continent from cape comorin to Kashmir and from Gauhati to Kutch.

Our Hindu brethren, who read big epics like the Ramayana, the Geeta and other bibliographies may, on the basis of those books, find some way out so that these riots do not take place over petty matters. I would like to state further and this point may please be taken note of that our country was never so big. We read the stories of

hundred such empires in our history out which several such empires would not have developed more than Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh. We have been reading their legends. Now the biggest responsibility lies on the shoulders of those who consider themselves to be custodian of this vast country. It is they who should take the initiative to observe tolerance and solve the controversial issues. It is they who should prove that though in majority, they will themselves live in peace and make efforts to provide protection to others.

Besides, I would like to point out that when small communal organisations come into being, we do not take any note of them. When they gain so much strength that they can cause harm to others, we try to control them. There are several organisations which have already been set up and registered. These organisations are not so dangerous, so harmful. But there are organisations which are running at places without registration. They are more harmful. Diagnosis of the disease should be made at the initial stage. Only when the disease is diagnosed, the medicines will be effective. If you do not know the disease the medicines will not be effective.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that a serious controversy has arisen in Uttar Pradesh. This confrontation is about Babri Masjid and Ram Janmbhoomi in which both sides are indulging in propaganda tactics. If any Hindu or Muslim sincerely tells then it will be revealed that there had been no confrontation before 1952. Prior to 1952 neither any Hindu visited that place as Ram Janambhoomi nor any Muslim to offer Namaz. No incident took place there upto 1952. There might be any temple or mosque. But neither anybody went there to offer namaz nor for worship. But the issue that came up in 1952, by instigating individual sentiments and with the help of vested interests, has become such a painful issue for India in 1987 that on heads hang in shame for the same. Now the

[Sh. Shripati Mishra]

situation has reached such a stage that every respectable citizen, he may belong to any caste or creed, should take a balanced view of things.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Whenever the riots take place, whether it is in Bombay or in Ahmadabad, a balanced view has never been taken. No clear action has ever been taken against those persons found responsible for instigating riots. Every time efforts were made to say and advise that nobody should indulge in rioting. After ascertaining as to who was responsible for riots, after knowing the background of riots very well, no action is taken against the hooligans with the fear that the hooligan is a Hindu and Hindus will be annoyed if action is taken against him and that the hooligan is a muslim and the muslims will be annoyed if action is taken against him. He also knows that no action is taken against the hooligans or the rioters. Simply and advice is tendered. This has become a common feature and he always considers himself safe. He does not bother or fear. Therefore, it is essential to take action courageously after identifying him without hesitation that somebody will be annoyed or somebody will be pleased. This should be done very meticulously.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the general public has no interest in committing such acts. Three types of people take interest in committing such things. One of them who take interest in such things are those people who want to become a leader from political point of view. You think of bringing everybody in the main stream. But there are some people who think that if people from unimportant places join the main stream what will happen to them. Therefore, let them rot in darkness. Then only they will get the opportunity of becoming their leader.

They will become leader at their cast. Let them rot wherever they are. If these people will come in the main stream, what will happen to their leadership. There are some people who believe in individual leadership in the name of caste, creed and poverty and who treat it as a profession and make it a point to march a head. Such persons should be identified. There are some businessmen and traders who silently extend a helping hand to such persons with a view to enhance their own area of influence. As stated by Shri Ramoowalia, these people distribute weapons and sit in the National Council. Such persons should be indentified. It is necessary to identify these anti-social elements and those who take advantage of such situations and take action against them. If no action is taken against them then they will take advantage of this situation and will not allow it to come to an end because they have vested interest. Often we say that religion should be separated from politics. Our colleagues from the opposition and this side talk of separating politics from religion. If it is so, I shall also join them. But when the question of putting up cadidates in elections come, why the question of religion or cast to which one belongs is asked for? Then the likely candidate is asked to tell the number of those people belonging to his community who will support him in the election. If our position is judged from our places in religion and society and only after extending support to their fundamentalism, orthodoxy our position can be maintained and if such position or status is not there, then you will not allow us to win. Then what will happen? If you do not allow to win, then the opportunity of delivering speeches here while enjoying facilities of air-conditioning will be stopped. The media will not publish our views. It should be decided once and for all that no ticket will be given on the basis of religion, caste or sub-caste. Tickets should be distributed in a manner that two candidated belonging to the same caste are selected to contest from the same place and the voters are not able to

find a candidate belonging to their own caste. This kind of a political view should be adopted. Let the electorate use their option to cast their vote or not.

It has been stated that Government officials also play a negative role in such situations. There cannot be any doubt in this regard. If they get a chance they also play a negative role. If recruitment in Government service is made on caste consideration on preportionate basis will then there be PAC comprising Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis? If this is done then the feeling which is now apparent in people will creep into the armed forces and then the riots will be among the armed forces and not in cities. Therefore, a separate riot police should be created who should be given special training, special emoluments and secular education so that they are able to rise above such feelings and sentiments. If this is not done then riots will spread from the cities to the armed forces wherever they are stationed.

In the end, I want to submit 2 or 3 points more. Two peculiarities can be noticed in all the communal riots which have occurred so far. Firstly, that each community is afraid of cultural invasion by another or atleast some religious and cultural influence and secondly, the majority community is apprehensive of losing its majority status. The Government should themselves initiate action to eliminate such fear. One step in this direction would be to set up a Tribunal in which matters relating to communal riots and disputes should be decided. Such matters should be decided after thorough study and examination in detail. Regular courts cannot devote that much time. Therefore special courts should be set up for this purpose and their Award should be binding. After the Award we, the House or any other individual or body need not interfere in the same. I want to submit in the end as to why are we not paying attention to all this in order to protect our national unity and integrity? Are you pre-

pared to take action against those who speak against national interest and insult national symbols and festivals like 26th January, 15th August, national anthem etc. which are recognised by our constitution? Not a single notice has been served to any individual on delivering inflammatory speech and calling the people to break the legs of the Ministers, set their bungalows on fire, drag them out of their bungalows and loot their houses. The notices were not issued because of the apprehension of further deterioration of the situation, but I would like to say that if notices are not issued, the situation will further deteriorate. Such atmosphere should be created in the country in which there will be no Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian but all should live as Indian. If any one does anything contrary to it, he will have no right to live in this country. No one is above the nation. One who insults them should be awarded exemplary punishment. One who speak against our national interest and insult our national symbols should be told in clear terms that he has no right to live in this country and he should go to some other country.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): First of all, I thank the Speaker for permitting discussion under Rule 193 on this important issue which is causing great concern to all right thinking people in the country.

I need not emphasise the devastating results of communal riots that have taken place in several parts of the country. However much the Government may try to take the rehabilitation work and measures, we cannot bridge the real loss that had been sustained by the people who were affected during those riots.

The recent communal riots in Meerut will remain as deep scar on the much

[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

boasted secularism said to be practised by the Government in our country. It has surpassed all previous records of communal riots that have taken place in the country.

The non. Home Minister, the other day, has told that 105 people died and a few hundreds of people injured in the Meerut incidents. The recurrence of Meerut riot in May 1987 is partly due to the failure of the State Government as well as the district administration to take necessary, firm and appropriate steps at the right time.

You are aware that on May 16, an incident had taken place which is said to be a dispute between a landlord and a tenant as a result of which one Hindu was shot dead. It was just a month earlier. There was tension in the city. Government knew that Meerut was a very sensitive area in respect of communal violence. Earlier during 1967 and 1973 major riots had taken place. Even after 1982 this is the fourth such incident. In 1982 32 lives were lost whereas in 1986 12 lives were lost due to the violence that had erupted over a certain place of worship which was said to be the effect of tension that had arisen due to Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid issue. The intelligence reports had predicted that something might go wrong on Ramjan or Id day. But in spite of that, the local administration as well as the State Government had withdrawn nearly 35 companies of PAC for reasons only known to the Government. They may say that they have done that with good intentions. But the mere fact that nearly 35 coys of PAC were called back immediately, cannot justify the action of the State Government as well as the district administration. The small number of personnel of police and para military forces could not contain the communal violence that had freshly erupted on 18, 19 May. In fact, the anti-social elements and the rioters had got an impression that the small force would not be able to contain them. As

a result of which they had gone all out in their effort to settle scores. Unfortunately, during the communal riots of May, armed mobs swarmed the streets with molotov cocktails, sticks, choppers and butcher knives. Use of pistols and guns was extensive. From mid night till day break violence continued unabated.

As a result of this, the Government now says that 105 persons were killed. The toll must have been much more. I very much doubt this figure because in Maliana alone people say that more than 100 people have died. Even a senior police officer who visited on 25th May said that the toll may be around 80. You can imagine the brutality, the barbarity, the savagery with which the PAC people have behaved in Maliana. It is most unfortunate that even some senior officers of PAC are a party to this heinous crime. The behaviour of the PAC at Maliana has brought a disrepute to the entire PAC in Uttar Pradesh. Today, the fact is that the minority community has lost faith in the impartiality of the PAC of Uttar Pradesh. It is a clear failure of Vir Bahadur Singh Government as well as the district authorities. We are not able to understand why the MPs belonging to our Telugu Desam, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Janata Party, Forward Bloc, Communist Party of India and Lok Dal, who had gone from New Delhi to visit Meerut, were not permitted to meet the affected people in the disturbed areas, why they were not permitted to go to Maliana or to the affected areas in Meerut, in spite of the fact that their programme was intimated to the Home Minister in New Delhi. It only proves the shameless efforts of the U.P. Government to cover up its failures in Meerut as well as the unbelievable, brutal, savage behaviour of the PAC in Maliana. It is shameful in not allowing the M.Ps to go to the troubled areas to ascertain the facts, console the affected people and appeal for communal harmony. This incident shows how far the country has travelled since the days of

Mahatma Gandhi. While the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who had given a new twist and turn to the freedom struggle and who was more instrumental than anybody else in this country in achieving the freedom, was trying to put down the flames of communal violence at Noakhali at the time of Independence, unfortunately, the present Prime Minister did not find time to go to Meerut immediately when these incidents had taken place. He should have gone there immediately and if he had taken necessary steps to assuage the feelings of the affected people and to tone up the administration, and if he had tried to infuse confidence among the people about the para-military forces and the police personnel, things would have been much different. The loss would not have been so much. The trouble would not have continued for so many days. I may be clarified, I have read in a newspaper that Shri P. Chidambaram, the Minister of State for Home Affairs who is sitting before me, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, Union Minister and the Member of Parliament representing Meerut, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, and the Home Minister, who visited Meerut on 19th or 20th of May, did not make an attempt to meet the residents to restore their confidence in the administration, but simply met the officials and industrialists in a guest house at Partapur.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): It is totally wrong.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: O.K. That is what I am asking. I am asking for a clarification from you. So, Sir, is this the way in which the Union Minister as well as the State Ministers should act in such a grave situation?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: When I say it is totally wrong.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: O.K. I accept. Is this that our great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel have taught us? Those great leaders went unarmed in the midst of the people who were fighting each other during the days of partition as well as other incidents of communal violence not at all caring their personal safety. For them people are more important, communal harmony is more important. It is shame that with much escort and security, the Ministers could not dare to go to the people in distress.

Recently, the communal violence that erupted in Delhi is causing great concern to the whole nation. It is quite distressing to find that these riots should follow an eve-teasing incident. Not only about six persons died, the disturbing factor is several parts of the city were tension ridden for a long time. At several places from house tops, police parties were fired indicating as to how far this danger has spread. These incidents have clearly brought out the fact that the rioters are more organised, possessing deadly weapons and arms. This is the state of affairs in the capital city of nation.

The fact that two Pakistani Nationals viz., Mohammad Yunus and and Mohammad Yamin of Karachi were caught and arrested in the incidents of arson, looting, and rioting at Meerut gives indication of involvement of Pakistan behind the communal violence in our country. Of course, Pakistan wish disorder, anarchy in our country. It will be carrying on lot of mischievous, distorting news through its media to mislead Indian Muslims and try to encourage dissatisfaction, insecurity among the Muslim minority in our country. But what is our Government doing? Why is our Government allowing so many Muslims who have come from Pakistan to stay back in our country and operate

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in this way to disturb communal harmony in our country?

We have to take stern action on the elements which are trying to spoil this harmony. Let the Government come out about the number of Pakistani nationals that are in our country. Is the Government tracking their activities? What are these Pakistani nationals doing in our country? Why are they not sent back? Is it not failure on the part of Government to curb the anti-Indian, underhand activities of these Pakistani nationals and Bangladeshi nationals in our country?

Let the Government also come out with the information regarding the inflow of money from Gulf like Saudi Arabia and other countries into our country for repair/reconstruction of Mosques and for running madrasas. Let the Home Minister inform this House-how this huge money sent to Muslim revivalists is being utilised, the activities of the persons/organisations receiving this money, its effect on the society?

Is the Government keeping track of the money said to have been received by Roman Catholic Diocese, Kottayam? It is learnt that during the period 1981-84, from institutions in Europe and U.S it has received nearly Rs. 97 lakhs. For what purpose and how this huge money is spent? Is it being tracked down?

The recurrence of communal riots in Meerut just after a month after violence in April 87 clearly shows the serious deficiencies in our system.

Though the Union Government has been sending the guidelines to tackle the communal riots and maintain communal harmony, it is more on paper rather than implemented. The Centre cannot satisfy by merely issuing the guidelines to States and thinking its responsibility is over. The Union

Government should closely monitor the implementation of these guidelines. It must hold periodical meetings with the States representatives regarding the steps taken to contain and prevent recurrence of communal violence in particular in the 88 districts identified as hyper sensitive and the 98 districts identified as sensitive districts from the angle of communal violence. Media can be made use in building harmony effectively between different communities.

The communal organisations should be put down firmly to which-ever religion they may belong. Those organisations which are trying to create differences between different sections of society, creating misunderstanding, for meeting communal violence should be dealt with mercilessly. The reports that an organisation Bhajarang Dal has recruited more than three lakh volunteers in U.P. alone is causing great concern. Let the Government clarify the position.

Already country, in particular Punjab is experiencing endless sufferings at the hands of Sikh militants. Similarly, the militant organisation having connection with Muslim Fundamentalists also should be firmly dealt with.

Sir, has the Government made efforts to appoint a high level committee of experts to analyse the reports of Commissions of Enquiry appointed at the time of communal riots, which will be of great help. The Justice Jagan Mohar Reddy Report on Communal riots in Ahmedabad in 1969, Dayal Report on Ranchi riots in 1967, the Madan Report of the Bhiwandi riot in 1970 and several other reports subsequently have made available a lot of information about the causes that lead to the incidents the role played by individuals, people, organisations, political parties, political leaders, press media, district official machinery and local police set up in regard to those disturbances. If the Government has not made such an effort earlier, I suggest

that it should immediately take it up now. It is very necessary for prevention of the riots recurring in the future. An elaborate and exhaustive enquiry almost on the pattern of the Presidential Commission of America which went into ethnic riots in the United States in 1967 to cover the entire gamut of problems in the cities and towns which have become prone to communal violence in the recent years. I should examine, analyse the earlier reports and the reports on socio economic and political condition in sensitive areas and suggest measures, short range as well as long range to be taken in different hyper sensitive and sensitive identified areas to bring communal harmony.

I wonder whether the Government has taken action on the religious people who have incited violence through the worship places. It is not sufficient to take action on the anti-social elements, rioters or the political elements who are behind the riots. Also the religious persons who preach hatred and incite communal violence should also be taken to task. Under Section 153-A of the IPC, a person who promotes feelings of enmity, hatred, ill-will, commits any act which is prejudicial to maintenance of communal harmony between different religious or regional groups or caste or communities shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or both. Let the Government clarify, come forward to say how far this provision is being used effectively to contain violence. This Section also deals with the misuse of places of worship. It is clearly mentioned in the Section 153. A (2) - whoever commits an offence specified in Sub-Section (1) in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremony, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

I want to know how far this present provision in IPC is effectively used to punish

the religious heads or leaders who are violating the accepted limits and going to very far extent. Is it fair to a big person like Shahi Imam of Delhi Masjid, to make such a provocative speech on March 30 rally at Boat Club just a few yards away from this place, on the Babri Masjid - Ramjanam Bhoomi issue? Has he not incited his community to burn houses of Muslim Ministers' Policemen? I would appeal to them not to repeat such type of speeches and give a call to boycott the Independence Day and such other days of national importance because that will vitiate and spoil the atmosphere of communal harmony.

Sir, I feel that Babri-Masjid - Ramjanam Bhoomi issue is one irritant spoiling the atmosphere. The Government should find an amiable solution to this problem because in this the sentiments of crores of Hindus who regard Rama as God and that his birth place is involved in the issue. It also concerns to Muslims who want that it should be continued as Masjid.

It is most unfortunate that the Government has not derived any lessons from the communal riots which took place in Malad in Maharashtra on the 8th May, 1970. An innocent proposal with a desire to acquire a property without paying compensation to the concerned community evolved into a public controversy that the present building under the control of Muslims was felt by Hindus as a result of desecration of a temple. It is only an example to illustrate that the social-psychological mechanism by which a town ordinarily free from communal tension can be stirred into aggression, hatred and blood shed. So, it must be constantly kept in mind that decisions or proposals which lead to stir the communal passions should be taken only after careful consideration and discussions at the highest level.

Several reports have suggested that as soon as intelligence reports are in about the

[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao] possibility of damage to communal harmony, the police or para military forces should be asked to control the situation immediately without letting it go out of hand, when the repercussions will be very serious and damaging. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: In the case of Meerut riots, it is a clear lapse in not posting adequate force in spite of the reports. The Home Minister told that the Government proposed to bring forward a legislation in consultation with all parties to separate religion and politics and to prevent misuse of places of worship by terrorists or riteers or anti-social elements. It is strange that the Minister of State for Home Affairs had stated sometime back in Parliament that there was no proposal to curb the use of religious places for political or other activities. Is the Government fearing that it may lose votes? Is not the nation's interest more important than the party interests? Let the Government clarify its latest stand on this issue.

Sir, the silver lining in the dark sky is, South is relatively free from communal tension. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have not witnessed such ugly incidents in the last two years.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SAHABUDDINOWAISI (Hyderabad): Communal riots have taken place in Andhra Pradesh many times.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: It was because of you in collusion with Nadendla Bhaskar Rao. (*Interruptions.*)

Our State Government in Andhra Pradesh has taken very strong measures to prevent the build-up of communal tension. It takes into custody all known and suspected anti-social elements, people with bad past history and having connection with clashes earlier. The Government does not spare even the leaders of the political parties who are involved, to prevent this communal tension. We are very happy to say that there are no communal incidents or clashes in the last three years in our State.

It is most unfortunate to observe that the communal riots are on increase in the Congress-I ruled States. This is not to criticise any party but I am only stating the fact so that it can be taken note of in all seriousness and a deeper study can be made into this aspect.

The Government should see that the causes for communal clashes are thoroughly analysed. They may vary from place to place. But it will be highly useful to make such a study so that corrective and preventive steps can be taken, so that these unfortunate incidents which cause untold sufferings to the people, some families losing everything they had and which only strengthen further divide of the society on communal lines do not repeat in future.

17.35 hrs.

MOTION RE. EXPRESSION OF TRUST IN THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE EXPEDITIOUSLY INTO PAYMENTS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT OF SWEDISH NATIONAL AUDIT BUREAU

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA A7AD (Bhagalpur): May I request you to take this

motion of mine, namely:

"That this House, while welcoming the efforts made by the Government of India, in cooperation with the Swedish Government.....

(Interruptions.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): How can he move on the spur of the moment? *(Interruptions.)*

Sir, yesterday, they said.....*(Interruptions.)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. First take your seat.

(Interruptions.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whenever it is convenient, they seek out cooperation but now they do it clandestinely.....*(Interruptions.)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request all of you to take your seats.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have no objection. We have been discussing the communal situation already. It is for the House to decide.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker has allowed the discussion on

communal situation.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Rule 388 may be suspended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already this motion is admitted.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal Reddy, take your seat. Already this motion is in the List.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Rule 388 may be suspended.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rising on a point of order. In the morning when actually I was trying to move an adjournment motion, Mr. Speaker said that adjournment motion cannot be allowed. Then the Parliamentary Affairs Minister got up and said "We are prepared to take up Prof. Madhu Dandavate's resolution which was given yesterday under rule 184." Then Mr. Speaker said "You might agree, but I have to decide."

At that time, Mr. Banatwalla got up and he said that when a motion on a subject like communalism is going to be discussed in this House, I should not intercept that discussion by any other motion. I got up and I said "I am equally concerned about the sensitive issue of communalism and I am prepared to move the motion at any other suitable time." At that time, Mr. Speaker got up and said "Communalism is a cancer in our body politic. It gets the priority." I said "What about corruption?" Mr. Speaker said "Everything comes second. Communalism comes first. It is a cancer in our body politic. I accept it." My point is that when Mr. Speaker has given priority to communalism for discussion, it should not be intercepted by any other mo-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

tion at the tag end of the day. That is my point of order.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Please see rule 61.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please go to your seat and speak. Not like this. I have not yet given my ruling on Prof. Madhu Dandavate's point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): I will read the Rule. Rule 61 says: "The motion that the House do now adjourn shall be taken up at 16.00 hours or at an earlier hour if the Speaker, after considering the state of business in the House, so directs....."

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. This is not applicable.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, I am on a Point of Order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): When the discussion on Communal situation is going on, there should not be any other discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please!

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to the Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I am citing the ruling of the Speaker

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Today, the Speaker has given the ruling. He was in the House. You can just invite the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was also there at that time.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I listen to you. You also please listen to me, whether you agree or not. In the morning, the matter did come up. I did say that we want to take up the matter immediately today at 4, O' Clock. Prof. Madhu Dandavate raised this point about the discussion under Rule 184. But, at that time, the Speaker said that he had not yet considered the motion by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and he had not yet admitted. Now, his motion has been admitted; Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's motion has been admitted. But I am surprised, Sir, that they are opposing, Prof. Madhu Dandavate is opposing consideration of his own motion, which he considered most important *(Interruptions)* You can go on making noise. The whole world knows it. *(Interruptions)*

I would say that the discussion on communal disturbances will not be over today. It will continue. We will continue it tomorrow also. The House is supreme. It is

the master. It can decide, under the rules. Under rule 388, he has already moved a motion....(Interruptions)... The whole world knows it. Why are you afraid of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Listen to the Minister.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: You are making noise everyday.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are blaming the Opposition. You are blaming the Opposition that the Opposition is deliberately smuggling it out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: They are not prepared to face it. I know it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Why they are in such hurry?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I want to dispose of the Point of Order raised by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I will come to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: You should challenge the Government when we are taking up your motion....(Interruptions). Don't run away from it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You please check up from the records whether Mr. Banatwalla has raised a point and whether the Speaker has already given the ruling. I will quote the version of the Speaker when Shri Banatwalla raised his point. He said: "Communalism is the cancer in our body-politic."

That is what he said.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, I will finish it. I will allow you to raise on the same point of order that has been raised by Prof. Dandavate. I will not allow any new Point of Order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, I cite the report of the Business Advisory Committee which says: "The discussion on communal disturbances in various parts of the country be taken up on Tuesday, the 18th August 1987 and concluded on the same day." When it is so, at 5.45 p.m. how can be change the procedure.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister wants to say something. Listen to him.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, even originally the programme.....

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Even originally the programme was that, after the debate on Sri

[Sh. S. Buta Singh]

Lanka, we would take up the communal situation; we would continue the discussion and finish it tomorrow; I would reply to the debate tomorrow. In the meantime, this has come. Sir, you can postpone..... (*Interruptions*) We discuss it now and I will reply to the debate on communal situation tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Why do you want to postpone the discussion on communal situation?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam):
Why are you not controlling the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If so many Members speak simultaneously, how can I control the House?

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Any Member can get up and speak? What is going on in the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you getting agitated?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Prof. Dandavate tabled a Motion under rule 184.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Mr. Jaipal Reddy, are you ready to listen to us? All of us have listened to Prof. Dandavate and after that all of you have stood up. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am not to be permitted by the hon. Member. I have already been permitted by the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMEWSHWAR NEEKHRA: We have listened to you very quietly. Now it should be decided whether they will listen to us or not. Why all of you one standing?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am allowing Mr. Jaipal Reddy. The hon. Member will sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am not being allowed. I seek your protection. Prof. Madhu Dandavate tabled a Motion yesterday. At that time the Government opposed the Motion. But this morning the Government said that the Motion of..... (*Interruptions*).....

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Prof. Dandavate, we all give you due respect but why do you not listen to us? You always shout. First of all it should be decided (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am not being allowed to formulate my point of order..... (*Interruptions*).....

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: The

House is not supposed to follow their dictates. When Shri Bhagat will speak, will you listen to him or not? First of all it should be decided.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI (Budaun): Equal opportunity should be given to everyone.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I have no objection to that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to run the House, Order, please.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Prof. Madhu Dandavate tabled a Motion yesterday under rule 184. At that time the Government did not agree. Today in the morning he tabled only an Adjournment Motion. At that time Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat said that Government would be ready to take up the Motion of Prof. Dandavate at 4 O' Clock. *(Interruptions)* Prof. Dandavate has narrated what happened afterwards. The point here is: Mr. Bhagat said that the Motion of Prof. Dandavate would be taken up at 4 O' Clock.

At that time the motion of Mr. Azad was not there.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: We want Mr. Madhu Dandavate's motion to be taken up first.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: At that time, the motion was not admitted. Now it is admitted.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to dispose of Mr. Madhu Dandavate's point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You listen to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Let him begin. If Professor Madhu Dandavate wants to speak, let him begin.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to tell the House that in the morning, the Speaker listened to Mr. Madhu Dandavate's point and Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat also said regarding this matter.....*(Interruptions)* Listen to me. I was also there in the House at that time. He never gave a ruling at that time. He told we can take up the motion on communal disturbances*(Interruptions)* In the meanwhile, the Speaker admitted two motions - one is Shri Madhu Dandavate's motion and the other is Mr. Azad's motion. They are already admitted. Now when the list is there, any member can move for suspension of the rule. If the House feels it can be suspended, it is suspended.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give Mr. Madhu Dandavate the first opportunity.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Can I seek a clarification? I am not challenging, I am only seeking a clarification.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: What Mr. Madhu Dandavate and Jaipal Reddy have said, I don't disagree with that. I agree. The

[Sh. Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Speaker allowed it and, therefore, the motion on communal disturbance was taken up. But it does not mean that during the course of the debate in a day no other motion can be taken up, provided the House agrees. This is not the first time.....

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Why should the House say anything? You are playing.**

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House is supreme. It can decide anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This is very unparliamentary on the part of this gentleman to say "I am playing**." I know that he knows only this language. I am not doing anything against parliamentary practice. I am only saying.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any aspersion will not go on record.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Under the parliamentary rule, any time, during the day, a Member can raise.....*(Interruptions)* If you are new to the House, try to understand this. Don't use such language for your colleague. Kindly don't do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): My throat does not permit me to shout. May I know what is the difficulty in taking up Mr. Madhu Dandavate's motion or Mr. Azad's motion after completing the debate on com-

munal disturbances? What is the hurry?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I yielded the floor to my friend Mr. Azad and I listened to his observations. In the light of that and in the light of what observations you have made, I want to make one point. As far as my Motion was concerned, today I actually moved an Adjournment Motion. It was not allowed. That makes it very clear that if it was admitted, I was prepared then and there, there is no question about it. But the question arose afterwards when the Hon. Parliamentary Minister got up, and I will correct it because there was a slight mistake in what my colleague has said, he did not say 4 O' clock, he said, 'I am prepared for a discussion under Rule 184 here and now.' I am correcting it. He rightly said that 'As far as I am concerned, we are prepared for a discussion on Mr. Madhu Dandavate's Motion under Rule 184 here and now'.....*(Interruptions)*..... I am confirming what he has said, why are you angry about it?

But after that please remember-I will give you the sequence, - Banatwallaji got up and said that when a discussion on a sensitive subject is going on, will you obstruct this discussion? I got up and said 'Mr. Speaker, though I have pressed for my Motion, I have no objection in allowing my Motion to be taken up afterwards'. The Speaker said that priority will be given to this because communalism.....*(Interruptions)*.....Check up that Sir.....*(Interruptions)*..... I entirely agree with Mr. Azad.....*(Interruptions)*.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Speaker has only expressed his concern, he has never said priority.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They

** Expunged order by the Chair.

bring the rule and say, let us suspend the agenda and take up discussion on another matter. Rule may permit that, but will the convention allow a new Motion to be taken up at 6 O' clock? I want to ask you. There are certain conventions of the House that at the fag end of the day we don't suspend the agenda which is going on and try to smuggle in certain Motion. That is never done. Please respect the conventions of this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: In the meanwhile I move that the time of the House be extended till the discussion is over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Upto 7 O' clock we are sitting, no problem.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I think there is unnecessarily a confusion. Fraying up of temper is not necessary.....*(Interruptions)*.... We all agree that there is tremendous importance to the discussion on the communal situation and therefore when that Motion moved by Shri Ramoowalia was taken up, we have been discussing it. We are eager that we should not end it today, we should continue with it tomorrow, so that during the whole day we can have full discussion on the communal situation.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Throughout the day we were not told that this was coming up.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, it is already 6 O' clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Upto 7 O' clock in this week the House is sitting.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now what is happening? This Motion is equally important and at least Prof. Madhu Dandavate cannot withdraw from that position. He was willing even to move an Adjournment Motion to discuss that.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: In the morning you were taken by surprise when I said that we are prepared to discuss it today itself.....*(Interruptions)*.... Why are you afraid of it now? You make all the noise about this.....*(Interruptions)*....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I yielded to the sentiments of my colleague Shri Banatwalla.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you are so eager, then our agreeing to discuss this subject under Rule 184 should be welcomed by you. We are willing to sit late. We are sitting now late because of the importance of the matter.....*(Interruptions)*....

18.00 hrs.

There is no question of majority and minority. It is the importance of the matter as emphasised by Prof. Dandavate and as supported by all the Opposition. If you support his move then you should welcome a discussion now. That is why the rule is suspended. We are willing to sit late until the entire matter relating to this Bofors affair is discussed thread-bare today.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The rules permit. They can even bring it at 10 O' clock at night. It is permissible but is it advisable?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Tomorrow we will discuss the communal situation for the

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

whole day.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, look at the publicity they are getting. They want the whole Parliament-Prof. Dandavate and the company - to fly overnight to Stockholm and they are not prepared to sit for two hours.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the ruling party and the Opposition cooperate to fix time. That is the convention of the House. Do not break the convention?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rule is there. When the Member wants to move I cannot stop him. Mr. Dandavate if you want to move you can move your motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, hundreds of telegrams are being sent to the Public Prosecutor of Sweden and they are not willing for a discussion. When the motion has been given by them let them discuss it now. Let them show courage for discussion.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, do not create a bad precedent. It is never decided by vote. The convention is that it is done by understanding between the Opposition and the ruling party. Whenever they wanted to discuss Vice-Presidential election they wanted our cooperation. They will not discuss the time for the agenda but they want to use the brute majority for that. What is this?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad): Shri Indrajit Gupta raised a very valid point. We have not got the reaction from the Minis-

ter. You let us know what is the hurry? Why they want this motion to be discussed now itself? Let the Minister give the reason.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He feels there is hurry. Prof. Dandavate are you moving your motion?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I once again appeal to you as a mover of the motion....

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, no appeal. Let the motion be put to the House. *(Interruptions)* They are doing it for publicity.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I cannot be dictated by the Minister. Only you can give me the ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Who are you to dictate to us?

S. BUTA SINGH: It is a publicity stunt and nothing else.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I appeal to you. I do not need the permission of the Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want all of you to take your seats.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he has to make some submission. Let him first make it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I have called you. I will be calling you, Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, why don't you listen to us. After a long time-after several attempts-we got this opportunity to discuss the communal situation today. Now when we are in the midst of discussion, it is being scuttled over there. You must listen to me and continue this discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why do you want to scuttle this discussion on communalism?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under Rule 25, I am telling.....

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What happened to the discussion on communal situation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can discuss it tomorrow. There are so many instances like that. We allow so many discussions which are stopped and then continue them afterwards. So many discussions; not this motion alone. There are so many motions which we have suspended and afterwards we have taken up the next day. We are going to take it up tomorrow this also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even the Minister is going to reply tomorrow only, not today.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. The Home Minister has already informed that he will reply only tomorrow and

not today. The debate is not concluding today. So, tomorrow when he replies, you can have further discussion. What is there?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have to make one appeal to you. I want to appeal to your fairness and simply ask a question that when you are asking us to start the discussion at 6 O' clock, when 15-20 minutes before that if you circulate to us the agenda.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHÉ: You can start it here and now.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, do I need the permission of the Minister to speak or your permission?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is a bad precedent.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I just want to make one appeal to you. Sir, there have been certain conventions of this House. You point out to me in the history of the Parliament any important item taken up at the fag-end of the day at 6 O' clock with the notice circulated 15 minutes before that. Show me a single instance. There are certain conventions of this House.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: These are all excuses.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You say that I can move the motion. But 15 minutes prior to that you give the cyclostyled

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

agenda that the motion should be moved!

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to ask a question. I want to appeal to you fairness: Is it in accordance with the conventions of this House?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dandavate's and Mr. Azad's motions are admitted by the Speaker. If you feel it is a very important one, you can move it. If Mr. Azad feels it is an important one, he can move it. It is left to them.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow, tomorrow.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Not today.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You have told us what transpired between the hon. Member and the hon. Speaker. But can I seek a clarification as to what is the hurry to move it now? Why not tomorrow?

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: He himself wanted it immediately.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would first take up Prof. Madhu Dandavate's motion and then ask Shri Azad to move his motion. If the House feels, we can sit the whole night. There are so many instances where the House sat till three O' clock early morning.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will you permit Prof. Madhu Dandavate, if he wants - I do not know - to move his motion now and the discussion to be taken up tomorrow?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When it is convenient, you seek our cooperation and whenever it is inconvenient, you do not. Only yesterday, you wanted our cooperation for Vice-President's election and today you are not prepared to cooperate in the matter of this discussion. It is most disgusting. You want cooperation only for Vice-President's elections and not for agenda.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: You are writing to the foreign nationals and foreign Government directly and you say, there is no hurry. What do you mean?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If this is the way, let them not seek the Opposition cooperation. Only yesterday, they were seeking our cooperation. Today they want to hurry it up.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I ask Prof. Madhu Dandavate to move his motion if he wants to move.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have made an appeal to the treasury benches as well as to you. Whenever they want they seek our cooperation and just on the adjustment of agenda they want confrontation. Is that their attitude?

S. BUTA SINGH: Let us proceed now

and give importance to this issue. We can have discussion on communal disturbances tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I would like to know whether the time of the House is extended?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday I announced in the House that for the whole week the House will sit up to 7 O' clock.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): Sir, I have been listening very quietly to the comments of my hon. friends. But they must realise one thing that this is not something which we have started from this side of the House. 100 M. Ps. have written letters to the Swedish Government which we read about in the newspapers. The Government is always accused of not coming before the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, why did the wisdom dawn at 5.45 p.m.?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: It is right that the Government should be asked to come before Parliament when Parliament is in Session. Now 110 Members of Parliament, the Press also say that they went before the Swedish Embassy. I am not going into the rights and wrongs of this matter, but if you think it is important enough to tell the whole world, to demonstrate, but not important enough to discuss in the House.....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Who said this?

SHRI K.C. PANT: If you consider that this is urgent enough...

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: We do not want an eye-wash. We want to discuss it with all seriousness.

SHRI K.C. PANT: It is you who have underlined the urgency of the matter, not us by sending the letter and by going to the Swedish Government. You consider it as an urgent matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: If it is urgent from your point of view, is it not urgent from the country's point of view? Should they not give their point of view? Should our point of view be not considered? Is it right to go for discussion on such a subject, that is my appeal?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I want to know from Mr. K.C. Pant - I listened to him very carefully - through you I would like to ask him, whether in the life of our Parliament important matters were taken at the fag end of the day? You give me a single instance. I will accept it.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, the House will recall that when Prof. Dandavate raised the matter in the day, i.e. soon after the Question Hour, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs immediately responded and then the Speaker said, that first he has to admit it. The moment the Speaker admitted it we have come before the House. We did not lose a single minute and we immediately came before the House. Prof. Dandavate and his associates want the whole Parliament to be flown to Stockholm overnight but they are not prepared to spare a few hours and have the matter discussed in the highest forum of

[Sh. S. Buta Singh]
this country. They want to make a mockery
of this Parliament.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I want to
know whether any time was fixed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The
Speaker did not fix the time. He is misleading
the House.....*(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: My appeal to them is
this. If they are serious, let us have the
discussion. Let us sit overnight and discuss
the matter. Let the country know that we are
serious about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Many
members of Parliament want to participate in
this debate. If only they know that the issue
is going to be taken up at 6 O' clock, they
would have attended the discussion. It is
very necessary that they must have previous
notice. Just 15 minutes' notice for such a
discussion. Does it appeal to your sense of
fairness?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very
clear. Once it is admitted, you can take it up
any time. That is all I can say. Every member
has a right to move for the suspension of a
debate and for taking any other issue. The
House has to decide it and that is all I have
to say. Once again, I want to say so. Whether
it is the fag end or not, is not my concern. If
you feel that it is urgent, you can move it. I
allow you. That is all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Was
there any occasion, when an important
matter was put up for discussion at such an
hour? You please tell us.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-
ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-
RAM): Give them a final chance to move
their motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-
ALIA: Sir, my point is that I initiated the
debate on communal situation. I am really
pained to see the miserable situation of my
motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not
worry! We can take it up tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You
please see for yourself. Do not utilise the
majority in the House to drown the
Opposition's voice. Shri Somnath Chatter-
jee wanted to participate; Shri Unnikrishnan
wanted participate; many members wanted
to participate. They have no notice that this
is coming up. I appeal to your sense of
fairness. Please do not destroy the conven-
tions and traditions of this House.

S. BUTA SINGH: In view of the sense of
importance and urgency of this issue, I
appeal to the Opposition leaders to sit with
us and discuss this most important issue.
And let this House take a decision about it.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: If you want
a meaningful discussion, it should not be
taken up today. If they seriously want to have
a discussion and not an eye-wash, time
should be fixed first and discussion should
take place later, and not
now....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want
to waste time unnecessarily. I tell you, I have

heard enough.....(*Interruptions*)

Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I am giving you permission. If you want to move your motion, you can do so.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, are you moving your motion?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I can move it tomorrow. Why can't we have this discussion tomorrow?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are you doing?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Azad, you may move your motion.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is most deplorable! It never happened in the history of our Parliament! (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if you continue to sit there, the House will go on. Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, are you moving the motion Sir?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I beg to move:

"That this House, while welcoming the efforts made by the Government of India, in Cooperation with the Swedish Government, to ascertain the facts relating to the payments mentioned in the report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau, trusts that the Joint

Parliamentary Committee will go into the matter expeditiously."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I would like to say that this is the most undemocratic Opposition, I have ever seen in the Parliament. (*Interruptions*) At the outset, I want to say that we from this side want to know the whole truth as to who has taken the money.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have come and sat in the well. I am very sorry for that. Even if they continue to sit here, the House will go on. We will carry on the business.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Don't lose your temper, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: This is the most undemocratic way of functioning.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House, while welcoming the efforts made by the Government of India, in cooperation with the Swedish Government, to ascertain the facts relating to the payments mentioned in the report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau, trusts that the Joint Parliamentary Committee will go into the matter expeditiously."

The motion was adopted.

DISCUSSION RE: COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are resuming the discussion on the Communal Situation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already that motion has been adopted. We have taken up the discussion on the Communal situation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shyam Lal Yadav.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on this issue. *(Interruptions)*

I am distressed to say that *(Interruptions)* the communal situation in the country is causing great concern. I think, the views expressed by the hon. Members on this issue are positive. *(Interruptions)*

In this regard I would like to say that

(Interruptions) there is religious freedom in our country and all can propagate and practise their ideologies. But it is shocking to note that even after 40 years of independence, communal hatred is still spreading in our country. The leaders of all political parties should think over it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already called Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav to speak on communal disturbances. *(Interruptions)* If you still want to obstruct that, I do not know what to do.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already allowed Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav to speak on communal disturbances. If you are going to obstruct it*(Interruptions)*

The House now stands adjourned to tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 19, 1987/Sravana 28, 1909 (Saka).