
(ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE
TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

STATEMENT

Tuesday, April 25, 1989/Vaisakha 5, 1911
(Saka)

(a) The Deptt. of Official Language have issued guidelines to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and, through them, to their attached/subordinate offices and undertakings, banks, corporations, etc. under their administrative control, regarding observance of Hindi day or Hindi week once a year. No instructions have, however, been issued on the observance of Hindi Fortnight.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Apart from the measures taken by public enterprises on ongoing basis for progressive use of Hindi in day-to-day administration, they have been observing Hindi Day/Hindi week to propagate and popularise the official language. Some of the programmes organised in connection with observance of Hindi Day/ Hindi Week include:-

"Rajbhasha Pakhavara" Programmes

*717 SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the details of the programmes organised during 'Rajbhasha Pakhavara' each year for the propagation and popularisation of Hindi by the Public sector undertakings, and

(b) the amount spent on these programmes every year?

[English]

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

- (i) Organisation of Hindi workshops to familiarise officers and staff with the official language policy of the Government, provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 and the rules framed thereunder with a view to creating consciousness and accelerating the use of Hindi as official language.
- (ii) Organising Hindi noting and drafting competitions.
- (iii) Organising Hindi typewriting/ stenography competitions.
- (iv) Organising essay competitions.
- (v) Organising elocution contests for

- Hindi as well as non-Hindi speaking staff.
- (vi) Organising cultural programmes in Hindi including kavisammelan, drama and song competitions, poetry recitation competitions, etc.
- (vii) Exhibition and distribution of propagation material such as glossaries, magazines, etc
- (viii) Organisation technical official language seminar.
- (ix) Distribution of prizes, certificates, etc. for meritorious work done in Hindi.

(b) In several undertakings no separate financial provision is made on account of the expenditure incurred on observance of Hindi Day/Hindi Week, and the expenditure made on propagation and popularisation of the official language is debited to general administrative expenditure account. Hence, several public sector undertakings have expressed their inability to specifically indicate expenditure on this account. However, some public sector undertakings have been maintaining separate accounts of expenditure incurred on observance of Hindi Day/Hindi week. The information in respect of these undertakings, to the extent it is available, is indicated in the Annexure below:-

ANNEXURE

Amount spent by Public Sector Undertakings on organising Hindi Day/Week during last three years i.e. 1986-87, 1987-88 & 1988-89.

Sl.No.	Name of Undertaking	(Amount in Rs.)		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corp. of India	1,500	1,500	2,000
2.	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	9,130	NA	11,394
3.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	750	1,000	1,500
4.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	22,000	22,000	23,000
5.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	NA	1,10,000	2,00,000
6.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	7,000	7,000	8,5000
7.	British India Corpn. Ltd.	5,210	6,338	NA
8.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	2,050	3,450	3,340
9.	Central Inland Water Transport Corp.	3,786	2,602	4,867
10.	Central Warehousing Corp.	1,000	18,876	19,470
11.	Coal India Ltd.	NA	NA	10,000
12.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	2,895	6,080	5,976
13.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	2,100	3,000	3,000

5	Oral Answers	VAISAKHA 5, 1911 (SAKA)	Oral Answers	6
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Cotton Corp. of India Ltd.	NA	NA	30,000
15.	Dredging Corp. of India Ltd.	5,000	5,000	5,000
16.	Electronics Corp. of India Ltd.	NA	NA	8,000
17.	Electronics Trade & Tech. Dev. Corp.	NA	NA	550
18.	Engineers India Ltd.	NA	NA	25,000
19.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd	NA	3,000	3,000
20.	Export Credit Guarantee Corp. of India	3,4000	7,050	8,000
21.	Fertilizer Corp. of India	9,000	9,000	9,000
22.	Fertilisers & Chemicals (Trav.) Ltd.	3,500	4,525	4,994
23.	Food Corporation of India Ltd.	NA	NA	2,100
24.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	7,400	7,100	NA
25.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	NA	NA	12,000
26.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	60,000	60,000	60,000
27.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1,200	1,750	3,800
28.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	NA	NA	8,000
29.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	NA	NA	2,000
30.	Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	NA	NA	43,171
31.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3,193	3,147	6,900
32.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	650	1,100	NA
33.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	NA	NA	568
34.	Hindustan Steel Works constn. Ltd.	12,000	18,000	35,000
35.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	777	1,884	4,000
36.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corp.	NA	NA	1,220
37.	Hindustan zinc Ltd.	1,40,000	1,50,000	1,57,000
38.	Housing & Urban Dev. Corp. Ltd.	NA	NA	1,475

7	Oral Answers	APRIL 25, 1989	Oral Answers	8
1	2	3	4	5
39.	Indian Tourism Dev. Corp. Ltd.	3,750	4,400	4,300
40.	Indian Airlines	NA	NA	31,054
41.	Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.	NA	44,229	45,240
42.	Indian Railway Constrn. Co. Ltd	NA	NA	10,500
43.	Indian Road Constn Corp. Ltd.	425	425	350
44.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	18,000	18,000	18,000
45.	Instrumentation Ltd.	NA	9,164	12,873
46.	International Airport Authority of India Ltd.	NA	NA	2,361
47.	Jute corp. of India	NA	NA	800
48.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	2,800	3,300	3,010
49.	Lubrizol India Ltd.	NA	NA	3,018
50.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	NA	NA	26,450
51.	Maganese Ore (India) Ltd.	770	17,950	27,304
52.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	NA	24,000	35,000
53.	Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	15,225	12,467	15,196
54.	Metal Scrap Trade Corp. Ltd.	6,000	8,500	11,000
55.	Mineral Exploration Corp. Ltd.	2,075	3,200	4,000
56.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corp. Ltd.	8,000	8,000	8,000
57.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	NA	NA	500
58.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd	200	450	900
59.	National Bycycle Corp. of India Ltd.	NA	2,303	NA
60.	National Building Constrn. Corp. Ltd	NA	NA	235
61.	National film Dev. Corp. Ltd.	14,500	14,500	14,500
62.	National handloom Dev Corp. Ltd.	NA	NA	3,500
63.	National Industrial Dev. Corp. Ltd.	500	500	1,800

9	Oral Answers	VAISAKHA 5, 1911 (SAKA)	Oral Answers	10
1	2	3	4	5
64.	National Instruments Ltd.	NA	NA	500
65.	National Jute Mfg. Corp. Ltd.	25,000	25,000	25,000
66.	National Mineral Dev. Corp. Ltd.	73,429	75,828	71,214
67.	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	NA	NA	8,000
68.	National Research Dev. Corp. Ltd.	NA	NA	2,564
69.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	NA	NA	19,350
70.	National Small Industries Corp. Ltd.	259	675	325
71.	North Eastern Electric Power Corp. Ltd.	NA	NA	8,500
72.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	95,000	95,000	2,25,000
73.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	NA	NA	1,4000
74.	Projects & Dev. India Ltd.	NA	3,800	4,080
75.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	NA	NA	1,615
76.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (Visakhapatnam Steel Project Ltd.)	2,053	2,505	4,611
77.	Semi-Conductor complex Ltd.	NA	NA	750
78.	Shipping Corp. of India Ltd.	NA	NA	15,000
79.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	900	2,300	3,200
80.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1,37,573	1,02,708	1,57,798
81.	Tannery & Footwear corp. of India Ltd.	500	500	940
82.	Telecommunication Consultant India Ltd.	10,000	10,000	10,000
83.	Water Power Consultancy Services (I) Ltd.	NA	NA	225
84.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	150	150	150
85.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	NA	NA	5,000
86.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	NA	NA	1,470
87.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	NA	NA	500

11	Oral Answers	APRIL 25, 1989	Oral Answers	12
1	2	3	4	5
88.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	NA	NA	50,000
89.	Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd.	NA	NA	3,200
90.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	NA	NA	30,000
91.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	NA	NA	12,400
92.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	20,000	20,000	20,000
93.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	NA	NA	6,000
94.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	4,171	8,60.5	7,154
95.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	NA	NA	151
96.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	NA	NA	12,000
97.	Mica Trading Corp. Ltd.	NA	3,300	3,670
98.	N.T.C. (Delhi Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.	12,279	11,298	17,279
99.	N.T.C. (Gujarat) Ltd.	NA	NA	2,500
100.	N.T.C. (M.P.) Ltd.	NA	NA	10,480
101.	N.T.C. (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd.	NA	29,179	29,955
102.	N.T. C. (U.P) Ltd.	5,000	5,000	6,000
103.	Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corp. of India Ltd.	NA	NA	14,200
104.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	NA	NA	4,735
105.	N.T.C. (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.	NA	NA	2,150

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply to the question has furnished a statement giving details of the programmes being organised by the public undertakings with regard to official language. I would like to know whether for the propagation and progressive use of Hindi in official work, observing "Hindi Week"

and Hindi Day it is the only activity or something concrete is being planned to propagate and make progressive use of the language, I feel that by expressing a few good wishes while observing these days, simply pay homage on these occasions. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether there is any concrete scheme through which there will be progressive use of Hindi in Official work, Hindi will be propagated and departments

affiliated to public undertakings will make maximum use of Hindi in their official work.

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the Government is very much interested to encourage this. The hon. Member, Mr. Tulsiram is the Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Hindi Samiti, coming from the Parliament House, Sir, You ask him how our Department is working in this respect, he will tell you.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You have quoted Shri Tulsiram . There can be no other better witness than him.

SHRINIRMALAKHATTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that a question put in connection with official language is not being replied in Hindi but in English. Secondly, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that he has taken oath of the constitution and Hindi has been given the Status of official language in the same constitution. In view of this, will he make some efforts to learn Hindi, whether by participating in Hindi Days' or Fortnightly programmes being organised by his Ministry or otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER: He know Hindi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If not Hindi, please give the reply in Telugu. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI J. VENAL RAO: Sir, South Indians are more interested than the North Indians in respect of Hindi.

Sir, every year on the 14th December, I participate in the celebration day and speak in Hindi by transliterating it in English.

[Translation] .

SHRI BALKAVI BAI RAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it may be verified from Shri Tulsiram that

the committee to which the hon'ble Minister has referred at one time or the other, he was also a member of the sub-committee. There has been maximum violation of the Official Language Act by the public undertakings under his Ministry. Advertisements are being given to Hindi newspapers in English. I have produced myself clippings of hundreds of such advertisements. You have noting to do with the annual programmes being organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs. I want to know whether you will give an assurance that you will instruct the undertakings under your Ministry that they should fully implement the Official Language Act and at least carry out the programmes that have been given to them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At least say 'yes' in Hindi (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, we are giving instructions to all the public undertakings to use Hindi more and more. But our Department is not the Department of monitoring Hindi. The Monitoring Department is the Official Language Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Pricing Structure of Automotive Tyres

*718. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA†
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has stressed the need for Government intervention to regulate the pricing structure of automotive tyres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

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

(b). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has, in its Report on Automotive Tyre Industry (Phase- II Study), recommended the facility of import of tyres and tubes on O.G.L. at a total duty of 100% . This recommendation has been accepted by Government and the import of specified categories of truck and bus tyres has already been put on O.G.L. at a reduced rate of duty for specified categories of consumers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, may I ask in Hindi.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): You know Bengali also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I can ask in Bengali also. There is no difficulty.

[*Translation*]

Sir, some time back I forget whether it was in the last session or earlier to that...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Are you really asking in Hindi...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A question came up in this House on this issue and the hon. Minister had admitted that certain big companies manufacturing tyres have mutuality formed a group and have always been increasing the prices of tyres taking advantage of the same. At that time I had also asked as to whether the Bureau of Industrial costs and prices have investigated the matter or not or they have been asked to investigate or not. When I asked whether the Bureau will fix the prices of different varieties of tyres, the hon. Minister had replied that the Government has not asked the Bureau of Industrial costs and prices to fix the prices of tyres. They are in no way concerned with it. In this connection I would like to say that the Bureau of Industrial Costs Prices have informed that under the present system the tyre manufacturing companies can increase

the prices arbitrarily. No check has been imposed on it. Consequently the consumers especially the lorry truck owners are experiencing a lot of hardship. Have they recommended imposition of statutory control and fix the prices of tyres and tubes so that the people may be benefited . Otherwise, there could be no solution to it. I want to know whether the Bureau has recommended for statutory price control or not. If so why has not the Government accepted the recommendations so far?

[*English*]

SHRI V. VENGAL RAO: The BICP has not recommended any statutory provision. The recommendations are only to import on OGL to control this cartel because, as I said many times, it is in the hands of four or five big business house. To reduce their influence, now we are giving liberalised letters of intent to new tyre factories and they are coming up. Within one or two years, we can control those people also. The truck and bus production has gone up in the country from 40 lakhs to 49 lakhs. Our actual demand is only 40 lakhs. Because of this cartel, the prices are not coming down. Now we are allowing the imports on OGL. Already, the RTC Association placed order for 30,000 tyres on Malaysian Dunlop company. We will carefully examine the position. I will inform the House again.

[*Translation*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Did the Government conduct any enquiry to find out the differences between the cost of production and the rates at which the tyres are sold in the market and whether this difference goes on increasing? I would like to know whether the Bureau of Industrial costs and prices have complained to Government that on one side they are talking about cartel and on the other side issuing letters of intent to other companies? Is it not a fact ? For example, licences have been issued to Kesho Ram Industry of the Birla Group to manufacture tyres which were not manufacturing tyres earlier. It means that the number of members in the cartel will further increase

and the number of companies will rise from 5-7 to 10-12 and they will form a big cartel. I fail to understand how will it solve the problem. It is also being said that imports will be made from the Dunlop Company of Malaysia. Dunlop exercises international monopoly. It is a multi-national corporation which is also a part of the cartel. They also know how to manipulate prices. In view of this it will not be possible to sell the tyres at cheaper rates by importing them from that country. You should think of measures that can help in breaking the cartel.

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I agree with the hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta. We are trying to break this group, but it will take some time. Immediately, within 24 hours we cannot break the group.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You take 24 years.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Because he is the labour leader for the labour in Bombay.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Maximum production is 4,000 tyres per day with 100% capacity. In spite of this, the prices have gone up.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Now the prices are nearly Rs. 400 more than the actual cost of production. The grievance of the tyre manufacturers is that the cost of the rubber gone up.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Have you studied it?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Yes.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What is your opinion?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The cost of rubber is going up. Now the Finance Department is levying more excise duty on imported rubber also. Our India rubber cost has gone up. The tyre prices have gone up. The carbon black prices have gone up. There are

some reasons for increase in tyre price in domestic market.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the prices of tyres go on increasing every year. The only reason that has been told to us is that it is due to the cartel and some other people have formed an organisation and that is why the prices are rising. But I would like to know whether on the basis of the memorandum submitted by the Tyre Users Association to the hon. Minister and some other people, he feels that apart from the import there is need to take some other steps to break the cartel which is increasing the price so that the cost of production of tyres may go down more profit may accrue.

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the tyre users' associations have represented to the Government about the increase in prices of tyres. That is why we have allowed them to import on OGL. We gave permission to the tyre users' associations. We gave it for two associations. We allow all the Road Transport Corporations to import tyres on OGL from other countries. Now they are doing it.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Is it a fact that a few tyre companies both national and international are controlling the tyre industry of our country? Are they dictating terms to the consumers? The other fact is that the hon. Minister is saying that the price of natural rubber has gone up. But I would like to say that rubber is the only agricultural commodity maintaining a steady price for the last six years. The rubber growers are at the mercy of the tyre manufacturers because they are dictating terms to the rubber growers. Is it a fact that they are taking advantage of the multinational companies?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: These are only our big business houses. They are the MRTTP companies? They are increasing the price.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about the rubber price.

SHRI. J. VENGAL RAO: The rubber price is increasing in Kerala also.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : For the last six years, rubber is the only agricultural commodity which is maintaining a steady price.

Development of Ship Container Industry

*719 SHRI SOMNATH RATH†:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Singapore has offered technology and equity for the development of ship container industry; and

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

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.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to the notice of the Government through Press reports that Singapore has offered technology and equity for the development of ship container industry I would also like to know as to what steps the Government has taken for the development of ship container industry.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, there are already seven existing units manufacturing these containers. Two applications are pending with us. I think this is sufficient for the domestic and export markets.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: I will put my second supplementary. The answer is not

clear . I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we are self-sufficient as far as this ship container industry is concerned. If not, what is the demand and how the demand is going to be met by the Government and the Industry -whether it is through the Public Sector or the Private Sector?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: No demand has been assessed by our Ministry , But we are exporting to the main countries like the USSR, the UK, the USA , Hong Kong, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, China etc. Therefore, our domestic requirement is also met by our manufacturers.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether this ship container industry in this country needs certain improvements regarding technology as well as equity. and if so, whether the Government have any proposal to develop the ship container industry and what is the amount allotted during the year 1988-89 to improve the industry?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: All the ship container industries are having collaborations. Their collaboration is also over . They have developed that.

Capacity and requirement of Fabricated Railway Points and Crossings

*722. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH†:
SHRI MADAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity for manufacture of fabricated railway points and crossings in public sector units and large, medium and SSI units in private sector;

(b) the average annual requirement of the fabricated railway points and crossings by the Indian Railways;

(c) the number of applications pending grant of letters of intent/industrial licences for this industry; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

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) The licensed/registered capacity of the existing suppliers of Points & Crossings is as under:-

	No. of Units	Licensed/ Registered Capacity
(1) Public Sector	2	15,000 sets per annum
(2) Private Sector	2 (both MRTP companies)	12,556 sets per annum.
(3) Small scale units	1	3,600 sets per annum.

In addition, two small scale units with a registered capacity of 1440 sets p.a have been given developmental orders.

(b) The requirement of fabricated points and crossings is estimated to be of the order of 15,000 to 18,000 sets per annum in the next few years.

(c) and (d). The facility of delicensing announced by this Department's Notification of 30.6.88 is available to the manufacturers of Railway Points and Crossings also. Prospective manufacturers need to apply for A letter of Intent only if the exemption parameters of this Notification are not fulfilled. Representations by three units against rejection of their applications for grant of Letter of Units are pending consideration.

[Translation]

SHRIRAJ KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the capacity of licences/registration issued after the announcement of delicensing on June 30, 1988?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO): It is a delicensed item. Except the MRTP Company and the FERA Company, any company can start this without any licence.

[Translation]

SHRIRAJ KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I want to ask my second supplementary question. The hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply that the total requirement of Railways is 15-18 thousand sets per annum. In that case, efforts should have been made to increase the production capacity but instead of that it appears that Government intends to allow monopoly houses to enter this field. If not, what is the need of extending licences?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: In this field, two monopoly houses are already there. They are supplying more than the public sector and the private sector companies. Two MRTP sister companies are owned by one family and they are supplying more than 56 per cent. On the request of the Railway Minister Shri Madhavrao Scindia, we delicensed these goods like railway crossings, points and wagons. They were dictating the prices to

the railways. That is why this decision.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been mentioned in the reply, the total production capacity in public sector is 15,000 sets per annum; in private sector, it is 12556 sets per annum which includes MRTTP houses too and the capacity of small scale units is 3,600 sets per annum. In spite of the fact that the actual requirement is only 15-18 thousand sets, it has been delicensed. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government had consulted the Department of Public Enterprises before altering the licensing policy and whether that department gave their consent to allow MRTTP and other companies to enter this field? I would also like to know whether the increase in licensing capacity either by way of delicensing or by issuing licenses, would not prove harmful for the existing suppliers which include two units of public sector too?

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: This is not a separate industry. Even in the steel industry, they can fabricate this. There are two companies in the public sector working and their total supply is only 36 per cent. And the two MRTTP companies which are there are supplying 58 per cent. One private sector company is supplying only 5.12 per cent. To reduce the monopoly of these MRTTP companies, we delicensed this and we are allowing small people to enter in this field.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I am concerned with the public sector company—the Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay. It was a sick company which was taken over by the Government and 2000 workers were working in it. The total requirement is 15,000 sets. They were satisfying the requirements of the railways. After delicensing, some new Birla company has come up. What will happen is, railways are going to give this work to them. Railway workers have approached me in this regard. The result is that the work in the Richardson and Cruddas has been reduced in the last three, four months. I have already

written to the Railway Minister mentioning about all these things like the total requirement which is manufactured in the public sector unit. Otherwise, the Minister always says; your people are not doing any work. We are doing work with full production capacity. But the Railway Department is going to give it to the Birla company this year. And they are encouraging this. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether they are going to discuss with the railway authorities and whether steps would be taken to see that the public sector demands will be fulfilled first.

MR. SPEAKER: Whichever is cheaper, is it not the policy?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: These are the old sick units of Mundras, which are taken over by the Government. The workers are not at fault and even the competition is not there. There are two units one is in U.P. and one is in Bombay.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I will read out a sentence from Shri Madhavrao Scindia's letter:

"This feeling is also strengthened by the fact that the only two major fabricators in the private sector, namely M/s. Hindustan Development Corporation and M/s. General Engineering Works are sister concerns and they do not meet with any serious competition from the other two major fabricators, who are public sector undertakings"

That is why, they Railway Minister requested us to delicense this item.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the objective of delicensing is to break the monopoly of big houses and to encourage new entrepreneurs to set up industries. I have just listened to the discussion about the rubber and tyre industry. What happened in the case of tyres? My submission is that Birlas should be banned under MRTTP whereas the Government have again issued license to Birlas. It is not the

true concept of delicensing. The actual concept of delicensing is to encourage small and new entrepreneurs in the field and break up the monopoly of big industrialists. Why do the Government encourage them? Why do you give them clearance? New entrepreneurs deserve to get this clearance.

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I think the hon. Member is mentioning about the tyre industry.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: No, Shri Datta Samant has already told about that.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: In this industry, Birlas are not there.

[Translation]

Introduction of S.T.D. Facility

*723. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new places in the country in respect of which it has been decided to provide STD facility and the date by which it will be introduced; and

(b) the names of other places which are under consideration for providing STD facility in near future?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

(a) The names of stations in the country which are likely to be provided with STD facility during 1989-90 are given in the Annexure 'A' below:-

(b) The names of the other places which

are under consideration for providing STD facility in future are given in Annexure 'B' below:-

ANNEXURE - A

A.	Along, Anini, Amalapuram, Akiveedu, Attili, Aurangabad (Bihar), Arsekere, Amabalathera, Alibag, Azamgar, Ambajipeta.
B.	Bomdilla, Barpeta Town, Bhuj, Botad, Bharuch, Bilaspur (H.P) Badgaum, Betul, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bheed, Buldana, Bassin, Bishenpore, Bhawanipatna, Bolangir, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Ballia, Bhairach, Baranbaki, Balurghat, Bankura, Berhampur (W.B).
C.	Chandrapur, Chapi, Chikhli, Chamba, Chelari, Changala, Chindwara, Chhattarpur Chandel, Churachadpur, Churu, Chittorgarh, Cuddalore, Chamoli, Car Nicobar.
D.	Daporijo, Dharmavaram, Diphu, Dumka, Dungri, Dabwali, Doda, Damoh, Dungarpur, Deoria, Diu.
E.	Elathur.
F.	Farukhabad.
G.	Golpara, Golaghat Guttery, Gadwal, Gopal Gunj, Godda, Gumla, Gangavathi, Guna, Gondia, Gad-Chiroli, Gurdaspur, Goraya, Geyzing.
H.	Himmat Nagar, Hardoi, Hardwar, Hodal, Hoskote, Haripad.
J.	Jahanabad, Jadcherla, Jind, Jhabua, Jalore, Jaiselmer, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jhansi, Jalpaiguri, Jajpur Road.
K.	Khonsa, Kodad, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Khagaria, Kodinar, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Kumta, Kampli, Kalpa, Keylong, Kulu,

- Kathua, Kargil, Kupwara, Kasargod, Kanjirapally, Kunnamangalam, Kurunagapally, Kondotti, Kondassan, Kadavu, Koothattukulam, Khargaon, Katni, Kailashahar, Kannauj, Kothapeta, Khurda.
- L. Lakhimpur, Lohardaga, Leh.
- M. Mancherial, Madnapuram, Mangaldoi, Madhopura, Mehhdabad, Modsa, Mandi, Mandya, Mavelikara, Manjeswar, Munderoor Mulkunathukavu, Mandala Mapuca, Mon, Mokochung, Mongan, Manapparari, Memary,
- N. Nalbari, Nowgong, Narasapur, Nandesari, Narnaul, Narwana, Narsingpur, Nongston, Naya Bazar, Narindernagar.
- P. Passighat, Puttur, Pithapuram, Padra, Palwal, Pulwama, Parapangadi, Pampady, Ponkunnam, Panna, Parbhani, Phek, Poonch, Patalganga, Ponda.
- Q. Quilandy
- R. Rajouri, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Raj Nand Gaon, Ratnagiri, Ropar, Radhakishapur, Rudrapur,
- S. Sahrsa, Sitamarai, Sahebganj, Samalka, Saklespur, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sidih, Shivpuri, Senapati, Sikar Sawai Madhopur, Solan, Sirpur Kagaz Nagar, Shad Nagar.
- T. Tezu, Twang, Twzpur, Tiptur, Trikarapur, Tikamgarh, Tamenlong, Thoubal, Tuensang, Tonk, Tumsar.
- U. Una, Ukhral, Uttarkashi, Uruti-kanchan.
- V. Vasad, Vedakkoncherry, Valappad, Vridhachalam.
- W. Williamnagar, Wokha.

Y. Yerranuntla.

Z. Ziro, Zunheboto.

ANNEXURE 'B'

A. Ankaleshwar, Anjar, Amethi, Arankadanallur.

B. Bhongiri, Baula

C. Cherla, Chennimalai, Cortalam, Contai

D. Damanjodi.

G. Godavarikhani, Gondal, Gamdevi, Gonda

I. Ichalkaranji.

J. Jatni, Jamkhandi.

K. Kothakota, Katras Garh, Konaje, Khamgaon, Khopoi, Kayalpattinam, Krisangiri, Kallahurichi.

L. Loyabad.

M. Manavdar, Mandideep, Melur, Metturdam, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Malegaon.

N. Nandapetta.

P. Ponner, Parwanoo, Pilani, Paltan.

R. Rabkavi.

S. Seppa, Siddipet, Satara Saiha, Sankar Nagar.

T. Tirapore, Tiruchendur, Tuckalay.

V. Vikramasingapuram.

Y. Yercaud.

[Translation]

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bhandara district, to which I

belong is a backward district. Though cables were laid in Bhandara, Tumsar and Gondia a year back yet the facility of STD has not so far been provided in these areas. The statement contains the names of those places in the country where this facility is likely to be provided by the year 1989-90. I do not understand the meaning of 'likely'. I would urge the hon. Minister to provide this facility at least in the backward areas by the year 1989-90 positively. This will be in tune with Government's policy to set up industries in backward areas. But industrial units cannot be set up there until facilities of communication are provided. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how long it would take to provide the facility of STD in Bhandara, Tumsar and Gondia.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): Sir, all the State capitals were linked with STD on priority basis. Now the Government is making efforts to link 447 district headquarters with state headquarters during the current year 309 districts have already been linked and the remaining are likely to be linked during this year itself. Efforts are being made to provide this facility to the areas named by the hon. member wherever it is possible. Once the district headquarters are linked with the State headquarters, we shall take up other places for providing this facility. But our first priority is to link the district headquarters.

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the name of Bhandara, Gondia and Tumsar have been mentioned in Annexure (A). All these three districts are backward. Cables were laid there one and a half year back. Not only this, even microwave line passes through that area and the pillars for micro-wave have been raised but STD facility has not yet been provided to these backward district so far. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister to take measures in this regard. I have already raised this issue many times through question and under Rule 377 and I was assured that the demand would be fulfilled very soon, but nine years have been since passed. How long would it

take for the execution of this work?

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to part (a) of the question, I have said that the work would be accomplished during the current year.

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: This year may mean even March 1990.

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: In 1989-90.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, this matter is regarding STD facility. I am coming from a district called Golaghat of Assam. It is not that there are no telephones there. There are telephones but they are always found dead. In the last two occasions, two incidents took place in Assam-Nagaland border. Because of the Communication lapse and the bad system, the authorities in Delhi and Dispur could not be contacted in proper time about the incidents. Many people had lost their lives along with their property. Recently, 30 people lost their lives. Because of the lapse of the communication system, they could not be protected. At Sarupathar in Dhansari sub-division, telephones right from their inception remain dead. The people, that is the business community surrendered their telephones to the authorities in a funeral procession. In spite of that no action has been taken as yet. What to speak of STD facility from the State Headquarters to the District Headquarters when even the local telephones are not functioning? In spite of the assurance given to us, we do not think that they are going to do it. The entire communication system is worse in Assam. We have been raising this matter time and again. We have been assured by the Minister but no action has been taken. Are there any authorities to look after these problems?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. I would stop questions. This is not the way to do?

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Sir, this is preamble before putting the question. Many I know from the hon. Minister as to what action is proposed to be taken to improve the communication system in Golaghat as well as in Assam? Sir, this is a border district.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You have repeated the same thing five times. This makes your question ineffective. It is a matter of STD. You should provide your assistance.

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, it is true that our old telephone exchanges and strozer technology are outdated and they are being replaced. We are replacing the old technology with the new one. But it is a time consuming process and there are some difficulties in it. I myself feel that the old exchanges are not functioning well. We are making efforts of improve the system by introducing electronic equipment so that we may not have to face the difficulties. So far as the matter of Golaghat is concerned, I would take measures to improve facilities. So, far Assam is concerned (*Interruptions*) We have done one thing. We have given priority to not only Assam but whole of the North-East. We are going to make efforts to improve the telephone system.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission nothing is going on record. You are not authorised to speak without my permission. You must be very patient. Not like this .

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Sir, it is true STD facilities are available now. But there are districts in West Bengal only within 15 kms. from Calcutta—the district headquarters of Barasat and Barrackpore where not to speak of STD facility, even regular service is not available. No one can contact over telephone from Calcutta within 15 kms. radius particularly from Barasat and Barrackpore. There are so many similar difficulties. May I

know from the Hon. Minister, apart from STD facility—of course we are happy about STD—what the Minister is proposing to do to improve the regular facilities within 15 kms. radius of the big cities like Calcutta and Madras ? What steps is he proposing to take in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same question which Mr. Tanti had already put. It is obsolete equipment that has to be replaced. He has already replied.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: STD facilities may be given or not, but my question is whether the regular service can be improved.

[Translation]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, whether it is a fact that many hon. Members of this House have complained to you that when they go back to their constituencies after the end of session their telephone connections are misused in Delhi by some people who get their S.T.Ds connected to their telephones. The M.Ps come to know of it when they return from their constituencies.

I know that a number of businessmen of Delhi get their telephones connected with the telephones of Members and the latter come to know about it from the telephone bills, when they come back. For months when we are away in our constituencies and no one lives in our flats at least in some cases—even then the telephone bills are heavy. I had made this complaint earlier also and Prof. Ranga had supported it and asked the Government to enquire about it. I would like to know whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard ? If so, what steps have been taken to check it?

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: Enquiry is conducted on every complaint and reply is also given . We have adopted a new system. In all electronic exchanges we shall provide codes to the people. This will enable them to switch on and switch off the STD facility, when ever required. There will be no possibility of complaints after that. Besides, we

are making efforts to check such complaints in future.

MR. SPEAKER: We can also show the numbers.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: One minutes . I am speaking. Why can't you do it properly ? In that billing the number should be shown as is done in other countries also. Whatever you may connect it is numbered on the bill. Here it is only a local call and you are not able to pinpoint.

[Translation]

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: It is done in the telephones under electronic exchanges and not in others.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: The hon. Minister has said that this facility is being provided in district headquarters on the priority basis. I would like to know whether S.T.D. facility will be provided in big industrial cities, such as Korba, which lies in my constituency. It is surprising that even though a public sector company has paid huge sum of money to the telecommunications department, it has not been connected with S.T.D. facility, though that place has vast resources of coal and produces maximum electricity. Whether any efforts are being made in this regard, because the officials have to travel to Delhi by air for negotiations, due to the non-availability of S.T.D. facility. They are under acute pressure on account of it. Whether any arrangement is being made in this regard?
(Interruptions)

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: This is true. I will look into your complaint.

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The priority in the 7th Plan is to connect district headquarters with State capitals. As regards STD we have given so far more than 700

places Korba, being an important place in Madhya Pradesh needs STD facility, but on the basis of the priority accorded during 7th Plan, and the equipment availability as well as the technical feasibility, we are providing STD facilities. The industrial towns and other important places have priority, but as the equipment is not available to connect all the district headquarters, we are only connecting district headquarters on the route from one main point to another where it is technically feasible.

Setting up Tidal Power Generation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

*725. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any places along the East Coast of Andhra Pradesh have been found suitable for setting up power projects to generate power from tidal waves;

(b) if so, the names of these places; and

(c) the steps proposed to generate power from tidal waves at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The possibilities of harnessing tidal energy for power generation in the country have so far been identified only in Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Cambay on the West Coast in Gujarat and the Delta of Ganga in Sunderbans in West Bengal.

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

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, in the East Coast along Andhra Pradesh, several times cyclone and tidal waves are occurring. In fact, when we examine the incidence of cyclone and tidal waves over a long period of time, it is found that several times it has occurred in the East Coast near Machhalipatnam and Delta of Krishna river. I would like to know whether the Government will make an in-depth study of the possibilities of generating energy from

the tidal waves present in the East Coast along Andhra Pradesh near Machhalipatnam and Krishna Delta.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: The tidal variations of Andhra Pradesh coast are reported to be small and cannot be economically harnessed with the present day technology. The Government is for the present concentrating only on the Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Cambay, but here that is not economically feasible. A survey has been made and CEA has also examined it, but they found it economically not viable and, therefore, that is not being considered.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: On account of the depletion of coal reserves and resistance to the atomic power plants from the people in spite of their being sanctioned by the Central Government, we must seriously think of tidal energy, which does not cost much. The Minister has said that it is not economically viable in this area. Will the Government take necessary steps to set up a power plant on a small scale to utilize the tidal energy in this area?

SHRI KALPANATH RAI: The Government will look into it and again order a survey whether it is feasible or not.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: My Hon. Friend has posed a very important question; whether the Minister has fixed the criterion on his own or he has taken the help of the National Remote Sensing Research Laboratory of Hyderabad, because Dr. Chokkalingam, the then Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has also prepared a project report based on the East-coast and Tamil Nadu. So, I would like to know what information he has gathered and from which Ministry. I would like to know the detailed project report. In the low temperature carbonisation plant which is using the chemical solvents as media for the production of tidal wave, the cost of production of 1 K.W. of electricity by this process is more than that involved in the thermal plant and the atomic power plant. So, will the Minister take the help of the geologists to delineate the zone of formation

in offshore and intercontinental shelf and then come to the conclusion that Dr. Chokkalingam's project report is obsolete and that he has incorporated new design and parameters. I would like to know what is the project report of Dr. Chokkalingam and whether he will delineate the zone of formation in off-shore.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Sir, a potential of the order of 8000 to 9000 M. W. has been identified by the UNDP experts in 1975 at three locations in the country. Of this about 7000 M.W. was in the gulf of Cambay in Gujarat and 1000 M.W. in the Kutch. The additional potential for very small scheme was identified in Sunderban. I have already told you that again the survey can be done and the experts can be sent.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Why don't you take cognizance of Dr. Chokkalingam's project Report who was the pioneer not only in our country but throughout the globe? I would like to know whether our scientists can be involved and whether the NRSRL can be involved to delineate the zone of formation.

SHRI KALPANATH RAI: I have told you that a survey will be ordered again and the expert opinion will be taken. If it is found economically viable then we will take into consideration your suggestion.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, in the recent past, I read an article in the newspaper that a foreign company has come forward and approached the Ministry of Energy with a proposal that they are prepared to generate tidal energy with no investment from Government of India. i.e. with their own investment and supply the power at the rate at which now the Government is supplying to various consumers. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether they have considered this proposal or if not what are the defects in the proposal.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Sir, such a proposal has not come to us and the moment it will be available we will examine it.

Additional Power Generation Capacity in Kerala

***726. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for addition to installed capacity and electricity generation by power plants in Kerala for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the extent to which the targets have been achieved during the last three years; and

(c) the additional power generation capacity installed in the State during this

period in terms of units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

(a) The Seventh Plan envisaged addition of 530 Mw of hydro generating capacity in Kerala State. According to the mid term appraisal carried out in April, 1988, this target was revised to 480 MW.

(b) A capacity of 465 MW has been added so far during the Seventh Plan as given below:-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Installed capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Year of commissioning</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Iddukki HEP(Stage-II)	3 x 130 = 390	1985-87
2.	Idamalayar HEP	2 x 7.5 = 75	1985-86

(c) The additional generation capacity in terms of units of energy from the additional installed capacity of 465 MW will depend on the number of hours these units are actually run.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Sir, the total requirement of electricity in Kerala for a year comes to about 6500 Million units. Out of which we are producing only 4200 million units in Kerala. Thus there is a deficit of about 2300 million units. The Central Government has allotted about 1400 million units from the Central source. We have to take it from the Andhra Pradesh but practically we are not getting the electricity. There are allegations about the diversion of this electricity but I don't want to enter into those controversial things. My question is, will the Government take stringent steps to see that the allotted quantity of electricity reaches there.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Sir, the power

allowed to Kerala comes from Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh and also from Madras. This year more power has been given from the Central Stations to Kerala.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: But we are not getting it. That is the problem. There is an allegation that the power allotted by the Central Government is not reaching Kerala due to diversion by the State Government.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Allegations can be made by anybody against the Central Government.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: But the allegation is against the State Government that they are diverting the power. Do you know anything about it?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: There is a shortage of power in Kerala. To meet that shortage, the Central Government has already

sanctioned a super thermal power station, at Kayamkulam. With a capacity of 2400 MW, this is the biggest station in India. The Central Government has taken the initiative in order to meet the requirement of power. There is a bilateral agreement and a tie-up has already taken place between India and the USSR. In the near future, the Government of India will be in a position to meet the requirement of Kerala.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:

Thank you very much for allotting this thermal power station to Kerala taking into consideration the fact that we are facing an acute shortage of power. But it will take so many years to commission a thermal power plant. So, there is a proposal from the Kerala Government for starting a gas based thermal plant, which I understand, can be commissioned in two years. Will the Government consider this request from the State Government and sanctioned it as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): There was a proposal for starting a GB Plant with LSHS. But unfortunately, they have not yet confirmed the linkage of getting the LSHS from the Cochin Refinery. As far as the CEA is concerned, we have, in principal, cleared the project. But unless they get the LSHS, they will not be able to establish the plant.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, the hon. Member has asked one question and the Minister of State for Energy has answered to another question.

MR. SPEAKER: Can't you keep that as a bonus?

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Now Kerala is passing through a severe power crisis.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is like dialling 197 and getting 199.

MR. SPEAKER: It has happened with me also.

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: In fact, the Government of Kerala has demanded that apart from the power allocated to Kerala from the Central power stations, taking into consideration the severe power crisis in the State, the Centre should allot more power from the Reserve Pool. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take this into consideration and allot more power to Kerala from the Reserve Pool.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even the 15 per cent power that is reserved with the Centre is allocated among the various regions in the States consultation with the Regional Board. Allocation of reserve power is not arbitrary. We have already directed the Regional Board that they should ensure that at least the share of power that is allocated to different States reaches those States. We are also helping them to lay down a new transmission system by NTPC which will enable States like Kerala to receive their share of power expeditiously and in an assured manner. We will try to see that power which is due to the States is made available. In fact, as far as Kerala is concerned, I myself have taken the initiative to see that surplus power from Maharashtra is allocated and made available to Kerala. We will do our best to see that the deficit States in the Southern Region are given adequate power from wherever it is possible.

[*Translation*]

DR. C.S. VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is power crisis in the country today. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why does not the Government consider to set up solar power station and tap other sources of non conventional energy, when it takes too much time to set up hydel power station and thermal power station? Whether there is a proposal to provide 10 per cent of the total allocation to the non-conventional energy sources so that the problem of power can be solved.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is true that we can solve the problem of energy only by

using non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy etc. A 30 megawatt solar power station is being set up in Rajasthan and another one is under consideration for Gujarat. A conference of State Electricity Boards was held to discuss the setting up of such power stations. It was recommended there that at least 10 per cent allocation should be made for natural sources of energy. This matter is under-consideration with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. If this allocation is made, it will accelerate the pace of harnessing natural sources of energy.

DR. C.S. VERMA: Whether the Government intends to set up a solar energy project in Bihar also?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, it is under consideration.

Financial Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for setting up Industries in Tribal and Backward Districts

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

(a) the details of amount given by Union Government to Andhra Pradesh Government as investment subsidy and in the shape of concessions for setting up industries in the tribal and backward districts during the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to give such financial assistance to the State during the next two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, an amount of Rs. 20.35 crores has been reimbursed to Andhra Pradesh for the last 2 financial years for setting up industrial in the industrially backward districts (includ-

ing tribal areas in these districts) identified by the Central Government.

The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme was extended only upto 30th September, 1988.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Your name was the centre of discussion in the very first question of the day.

SHRI V. K. TULSIRAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that Rs. 20.35 crores have been given. I would like to know which districts and which industries have been reimbursed this amount? Which of the tribal areas have benefitted through this scheme? If the hon. Minister has this information would he be kind enough to share it with us.

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the money which is being spent by the State Government is being reimbursed by the Government of India. The list may be with the State Government and they have to ask the State Government regarding the list.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme was in vogue upto 30th September 1988. I would like to know whether money would be reimbursed to an industry even if the work of the Industry was not completed by that time? Besides, had they been given any notice that they will not be reimbursed the amount if the work is not completed within the scheduled time. I would also like to know whether the scheme will be extended further, because it will not only help in setting up small industries but also providing employment to educated unemployed. Whether you will do something in this regard, particularly in my constituency, where the scheme was implemented.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Working of Coal India Limited

*716. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay provided for the Coal India Limited for the Seventh Plan;

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far;

(c) whether there has been any shortfall in the actual expenditure and if so, how much and the anticipated shortfall during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan;

(d) whether the shortfall in expenditure has had any implications on the production plans; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there are any proposals to grant more powers to the Coal India Limited in day-to-day functioning to increase its autonomy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Against an outlay of Rs. 6000.58 crores provided for CIL for the Seventh Plan period, in the Seventh Plan document, total expenditure incurred during the first four years upto 31.3.89, is Rs. 4131.74 crores.

(c) and (d). During the first four years of Seventh Plan total expenditure was about 99.2 percent of the total yearwise approved

outlay for these four years. For the fifth year, that is 1989-90, the plan outlay of Rs. 1800 crores is likely to be fully utilised. Production plans of CIL have not at all been affected. CIL has fully met the production targets during the first four years of Seventh Plan.

(e) Adequate autonomy is already available to CIL for carrying out its day to day operations.

Industrial Collaborations with Federal Republic of Germany

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

(a) whether industrial collaborations between India and the Federal Republic of Germany are increasing;

(b) if so, the industrial tie-ups with the Federal Republic of Germany;

(c) whether any further proposals are being considered for industrial tie-ups with the Federal Republic of Germany; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). The total number of foreign collaborations approved and those approved with Federal Republic of Germany during the last five years and during January to March, 1989 are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No. of FC approvals during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of Proposals approved during the year with West German tie-up</i>
1	2	3
1984	752	135
1985	1024	180

1	2	3
1986	957	183
1987	853	149
1988	926	178
1989	160	33

(Jan. to March)

Details of all approved industrial tie-ups showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture, and nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library. Some more proposals for industrial tie-ups with the Federal Republic of Germany are at various stages of processing. Details of pending applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon.

Import of Drugs and Intermediates by I.D.P.L. and H.A.L.

*724. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of drugs and intermediates imported by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. during the last three years for stock and sale;

(b) the landed cost of import of each

drug and intermediate, the quantity imported during the said period and their sale price;

(c) whether any guidelines were laid down for I.D.P.L. and H.A.L. to fix sale price of these imported drugs and intermediates or they were allowed to fix their own prices;

(d) whether the I.D.P.L. earned unintended benefit on this account during 1987-88; and

(e) if so, the amount of such unintended benefit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). No intermediate or bulk drugs were imported by HAL during the last three years for stock and sale. As regards IDPL, the requisite details are given in the statement below.

(c) No specific guidelines were issued.

(d) No undue profit has been made during 1987-88.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Product	Quantity imported by IDPL (in kgs.)			Landed cost per kg.	Sale price per kg.
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Tetracycline HCL	—	—	20,000	Rs. 843/-	Rs. 971/-
2.	Vitamin B1 HC L	—	—	15,000	Ranging from Rs. 960/- Rs 1035/-	Rs. 1176/-
3.	Vitamin B1 Mono	—	—	5,000	Rs 966/-	Rs. 1228/-
4.	Vitamin B2	5,000* 10,000* 15,000*	—	***5,000	Rs. 944/* Rs. 964/*-** Rs. 1463/*-***	Pooled Price (1985-86) Ranging from Rs. 1490/- to Rs. 1820/- (1986-87) Rs. 2384/- (1987-88)
5.	Hydroxylamine Sulphate	—	41,400	—	Rs. 40/-	Rs. 51/-

Hydel Projects in Kerala

*727. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hydel projects in Kerala which are pending approval with Union Government;

(b) the total amount asked by Kerala Government for these projects; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The following hydro electric projects in Kerala are in the process of techno-economic appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority:—

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Adirapally HEP	2 x 80 MW	92.14	The Revised report received in January, 1989. Comments on transmission aspects sent to Project Authorities, whose reply is awaited.
2. Anakayam HEP	2 x 4 MW	15.58	Further comments on the Planning aspects sent to the State Government in January, 1989. Modified report received in February, 1989 and under examination.
3. Poringalkuthu Left Bank Extension	1 x 16 MW	9.02	Techno-economically cleared by CEA. Awaiting investment decision by Planning Commission. Clearance from environmental angle still awaited.

Expansion of Postal Network In Orissa

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

(a) whether Government are considering to expand the postal network in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places about which demand has

been received for opening of new post offices;

(d) the number of post offices opened at different places in Orissa since the ban has been relaxed; and

(e) the schemes and programmes drawn up for the improvement of postal and telecommunication network in Orissa during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 169 branch post offices in rural areas and 2 departmental sub post offices have been sanctioned for Orissa in March 1989. The list is furnished in the statement below. Barring 6 offices, viz., Jamadeipur in Puri District and Kusumita, Basira, Talapada, Balapokhari and Taranipokhari in

Keonjhar District, all other post offices have already started functioning. The remaining 6 post offices are also expected to be opened shortly. During 1989-90, depending upon the norms to be adopted, 150 to 200 more post offices are expected to be opened.

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

(d) 16 post offices were opened in 1987-88 and 165 during the period 1.4.1988 to 20.4.1989.

(e) In the Telecom Sector, the Eighth Plan Schemes are under formulation.

In the Postal Sector, the general approach likely to be adopted is that availability of basic postal service should be ensured in all parts of the country including tribal, remote and hilly areas. The specific programmes State-wise are in the process of formulation.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Post Office</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Whether normal Hilly/Rural</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharajapalli	Koraput	Tribal
2.	Andrapalli	—do—	—do—
3.	Kumargandhana	—do—	—do—
4.	Ghodadhanua	—do—	—do—
5.	Guntawada	—do—	—do—
6.	Badapadar	—do—	—do—
7.	Jadamba	—do—	—do—
8.	Dodaguda	—do—	—do—

1	2	3	4
9.	Biriguda	—do—	—do—
10.	Baigam	—do—	—do—
11.	Chikima	—do—	—do—
12.	Semala	—do—	—do—
13.	Phupugam	—do—	—do—
14.	Deobharandi	—do—	—do—
15.	Paraja Deopali	—do—	—do—
16.	Khjatigadar	—do—	—do—
17.	Kerimiti	—do—	—do—
18.	Badakumari	—do—	—do—
19.	Charmula	—do—	—do—
20.	Gumunda	—do—	—do—
21.	Haripur	Mayurbhanj	—do—
22.	Patbil	—do—	—do—
23.	Kuradhika	—do—	—do—
24.	Jirel	—do—	—do—
25.	Dharamdihi	—do—	—do—
26.	Nuagaon	—do—	—do—
27.	Pantho	—do—	—do—
28.	Nafree	—do—	—do—
29.	Shypur Sundar	—do—	—do—
30.	Sarisapal	—do—	—do—
31.	Jamadeipur	Puri	Normal

1	2	3	4
32.	Dhanachangada	—do—	—do—
33.	Baunsagada	—do—	—do—
34.	Mithapali	Sambalpur	—do—
35.	Kainsir	—do—	—do—
36.	Silat	—do—	—do—
37.	Jamumal	—do—	Tribal
38.	Ramtilaimal	—do—	—do—
39.	Ardabahal	—do—	—do—
40.	Kharsanmal	—do—	—do—
41.	Laidaguma	—do—	—do—
42.	Kusumita	Keonjhar	—do—
43.	Basira	—do—	—do—
44.	Silida	—do—	—do—
45.	Kanta	—do—	—do—
46.	Talapada	—do—	—do—
47.	Balipokhari	—do—	—do—
48.	Toranipokhari	—do—	—do—
49.	Narasinghpur	Cuttack	Normal
50.	Gobardhanpur	—do—	—do—
51.	Rangagundi	—do—	—do—
52.	Dhanipur	—do—	—do—
53.	Kiajhar	—do—	—do—
54.	Balabhadrapur	—do—	—do—

57	Written Answers	VAISAKHA 5, 1911 (SAKA)	Written Answers	58
1	2	3	4	
55.	Sanamanga	—do—	—do—	
56.	Madhupur	—do—	—do—	
57.	Mangarajpur	—do—	—do—	
58.	Ollalo	—do—	—do—	
59.	Erabank	—do—	—do—	
60.	Palliraghunathpur	—do—	—do—	
61.	Ampolaba	—do—	—do—	
62.	Kharinasi	—do—	—do—	
63.	Manikpatna	—do—	—do—	
64.	Atal	—do—	—do—	
65.	Chhandesh	—do—	—do—	
66.	Koillpur	—do—	Normal	
67.	Badihi	—do—	—do—	
68.	Jadakudar	Sundargarh	Tribal	
69.	Kantabhal	—do—	—do—	
70.	Siadimal	Balasore	—do—	
71.	Chancher	Kalahandi	Normal	
72.	Bhimkela	—do—	—do—	
73.	Golapada	Ganjam	—do—	
74.	Matiapali	Balangir	—do—	
75.	Chinajuri	—do—	—do—	
76.	Samalaichuan	—do—	—do—	
77.	Bankipali	—do—	—do—	

1	2	3	4
78.	Sargul	—do—	—do—
79.	Babupali	—do—	—do—
80.	Udar	—do—	—do—
81.	Taliudar	—do—	—do—
82.	Mirdhapali	—do—	—do—
83.	Sikachhida	—do—	—do—
84.	Jullunda	—do—	—do—
85.	Bettal	Cuttack	—do—
86.	Barasahi	Dhenkanal	—do—
87.	Akhuapal	—do—	—do—
88.	Saradhapur	—do—	—do—
89.	Bam	—do—	—do—
90.	Patakumunda	—do—	—do—
91.	Padmabatipur	—do—	—do—
92.	Kantapal	—do—	—do—
93.	Bangurusinga	—do—	—do—
94.	Oskapalli	—do—	—do—
95.	Pedipather	—do—	—do—
96.	Mahadevdihi	Mayurbhanj	Tribal
97.	Birabalabhadrapur	Puri	Normal
98.	Ununpur	Kalahandi	—do—
99.	Kerbandi	—do—	—do—
100.	Laba	Koraput	Tribal

61	Written Answers	VAISAKHA 5, 1911 (SAKA)	Written Answers	62
1	2	3	4	
101.	Sorguli	—do—	—do—	
102.	Telengapadar	—do—	—do—	
103.	Khambariguda	—do—	—do—	
104.	Badagatiguda	—do—	—do—	
105.	Agula	—do—	—do—	
106.	Mantriguda	—do—	—do—	
107.	Hatikhamba	—do—	—do—	
108.	Panichatra	—do—	—do—	
109.	Burbuda	Sambalpur	Tribal	
110.	Chhatabar	—do—	—do—	
111.	Similipal	—do—	Backward	
112.	Bhimzore	Sambalpur	Normal	
113.	Dulampur	—do—	—do—	
114.	Dhanger	—do—	—do—	
115.	Janjed	—do—	—do—	
116.	Kuarbaga	Sundargarh	Tribal	
117.	Kripsira	—do—	—do—	
118.	Dandpani	—do—	—do—	
119.	Gumudia	Phulbani	—do—	
120.	Bapalmendi	—do—	—do—	
121.	Jamkhiri	—do—	—do—	
122.	Tentuligada	—do—	—do—	
123.	Bunungijodi	—do—	—do—	

1	2	3	4
124.	Balakati	Cuttack	Normal
125.	Guapal	Balasore	Backward
126.	Nahanga	—do—	—do—
127.	Kasida	—do—	—do—
128.	Adanga Pantai	—do—	—do—
129.	Alsuan	—do—	—do—
130.	Padhani	—do—	—do—
131.	Bahabalpur	—do—	—do—
132.	Sarkoha	—do—	—do—
133.	Balanga	—do—	—do—
134.	Chalunigaon	—do—	—do—
135.	Bhandar	Balangir	—do—
136.	Temamura	—do—	—do—
137.	Padhel	—do—	—do—
138.	Phatamunda	—do—	—do—
139.	Sialati	Kalahandi	—do—
140.	Kurewwar	—do—	—do—
141.	Basudevpur	Keonjhar	Tribal
142.	Chakundapal	—do—	—do—
143.	Dhobakuchuda	—do—	—do—
144.	Nandigam	Koraput	—do—
145.	Betal	—do—	—do—
146.	Ramjipur	—do—	Tribal

65	Written Answers	VAISAKHA 5, 1911 (SAKA)	Written Answers	66
1	2	3	4	
147.	Kongrukonda	—do—	—do—	
148.	Telrai	—do—	—do—	
149.	Bharanpur	—do—	—do—	
150.	Kinalodi	—do—	—do—	
151.	Kampor	—do—	—do—	
152.	Chandagiri	—do—	—do—	
153.	Brahman Halva	—do—	—do—	
154.	Siripal	—do—	—do—	
155.	Paikpada	—do—	—do—	
156.	Bijabandili	—do—	—do—	
157.	Tureighati	—do—	—do—	
158.	Sulava	—do—	—do—	
159.	Renga	—do—	—do—	
160.	Nakamamudi	—do—	—do—	
161.	Patagadia	Mayurbhanj	—do—	
162.	Dadapada	Phulbani	—do—	
163.	Sikorida	Puri	Normal	
164.	Godrapara	Sambalpur	Tribal	
165.	Dangjore	—do—	—do—	
166.	Tainsar	—do—	—do—	
167.	Rabga	—do—	—do—	
168.	Kochhopani	—do—	—do—	
169.	Barsuan	Sundargarh	—do—	

Departmental Sub Offices

1.	College of Agriculture Chipilima at Garmunda	Sambalpur	Rural/ Normal
2.	Bhsndhabahal (SECL Colony)	—do—	—do—

Training Programme by Hindustan Insecticides Limited

*729. DR. G. VJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Insecticides Limited has been organising training programmes in the country in collaboration with UNIDO, FAO, UNDP and the World Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including aims and objects and the results so far and the countries participating in the programmes?

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

(b) M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL), a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Chemicals and Petro Chemicals, has so far conducted two training programmes on quality control of pesticides formulation in October/November, 1987 and November/December, 1988 jointly with UNIDO/FAO/UNDP/World Bank under the Regional Network on Pesticides for Asia and Pacific (RENAP) Programme. In addition, HIL has also conducted three International Workshops on pesticide formulation technology jointly with UNIDO/UNDP in February, 1984, March, 1987 and March/April, 1989.

The aims and objectives of these training programmes are to familiarise the participants with latest techniques in pesticides

formulations, analytical and laboratory procedures, usage of diversified and local raw materials, etc. Participants are from research laboratories, regulatory agencies and manufacturing companies from the 10 member countries of RENPAP, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Peoples Republic of China, Indonesia, India, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Srilanka and Thailand.

The training programmes have been quite successful and have been well received in the participating countries.

Shortage of Raw Materials for Dye Stuffs Manufacturing Units

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

(a) whether because of non-availability of adequate quantities of raw materials, especially with the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. and the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., the dyestuffs manufacturing units are not able to honour their export commitments;

(b) whether the association of dyestuffs manufacturing units has represented to Government to issue necessary instructions to raw material manufacturers to supply these basic chemicals directly to dyestuff manufacturing units at international prices and to discourage the export of these basic chemicals; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure supply of adequate quantities of basic chemicals at

reasonable prices to the dyestuff manufacturing units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) There has been some shortage of chemical intermediates produced by Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd. on account of limited installed capacity of these products and a spurt in the demand both for domestic consumption and exports.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. None of the basic chemicals intermediates in short supply are being exported by HOCL or IPCL and they are being supplied to the chemical manufacturers including dyestuff units. Government have also taken several steps to improve supply of inputs to dyestuffs and other exporters. All public sector undertakings and major private sector units manufacturing chemical intermediates have been asked to reserve 15% of their production for exports. They are also being supplied naphtha at near international prices and prices of all naphtha derived intermediates have been reduced for export production to make them more competitive in the international market. Maximum production in all such units is also being encouraged and new capacities have been licensed to improve the overall availability.

Modernisation of Ancillary Industries

*732. **SHRI H.A. DORA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a package of measures to promote technological upgradation and modernisation of ancillary industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Technological upgra-

dation and modernisation is a continuing process.

(b) The investments limit for an ancillary undertaking in the small scale sector is higher than what is prescribed for other small scale units. In order to encourage ancillarisation, Government have recently redefined "ancillary" status to enable an industrial undertaking supplying or rendering or proposing to supply 30% of its production or total services, to other units for production of other articles instead of the 50% prescribed earlier. Government have also established 16 Sub-contracting Exchanges in the various SISIs in the country to promote and develop ancillarisation.

A number of programmes to encourage buyer-seller relationships and vendor development have been undertaken. The progress of ancillary development is also reviewed from time to time.

Replacement of Burnt Meters by DESU

*733. **SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for providing new meters to the consumers in case domestic electric meters are burnt;

(b) how much time is generally taken to replace such meters;

(c) whether the cases of burnt meters are on the high rate, particularly in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi;

(d) if so, the number of cases of burnt meters reported during 1988;

(e) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(f) if so, the findings thereof and measures taken to avoid such cases of future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, on receipt of a complaint from a consumer regarding a burnt meter, an undertaking is obtained from him that he will pay DESU the cost of the meter in case it is proved that the meter was burnt due to some defect in the consumer's installation. Thereafter, the meter is replaced generally within 48 hours.

(c) and (d). The estimated number of burnt and defective meters in respect of the Trans-Yamuna area during 1988 is approximately 13,800, out of approximately 3 lakhs connections in that area. This is comparable with the overall number of defective meters (60,000 out of 15.18 lakhs connections approximately) for the overall DESU system.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

TV Transmitters in Parliamentary Constituencies

***734. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Parliamentary constituencies in the country which have been provided with low or high power TV transmitters and how many are left out;

(b) the reasons for not providing any low or high power TV transmitters in these constituencies so far; and

(c) when the remaining constituencies will be provided with transmitters?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). 504 Parliamentary constituencies out of a total of 543 are at present covered by TV service, either wholly or partially. Whereas TV transmitters are functioning in 253 of these constituencies, 251 constituencies receive TV service from transmitters functioning in the adjoining areas. On completion of the various Seventh Plan schemes, all the Parliamentary constituencies in the country except five would be covered by TV service, either wholly or partially. It has been decided to extend TV service to the remaining five Parliamentary constituencies also during early Eighth Plan period, subject to availability of funds.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Earth Satellite Stations in Border Hill Areas

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up earth satellite stations in the border hill areas of the country to improve the telephone services;

(b) if so, the number of such earth satellite stations proposed to be set up during 1989-90, 1990-1991 and 1991-1992;

(c) whether such stations will be set up in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh also; and

(d) if so, the number and locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the earth stations

proposed to be set up during 1989-90 are as per Statement—I and those identified for the year 1990-1991 and 1991-92 are as per statement—II given below.

(c) and (d). Satellite earth stations are already existing at Uttarkashi and Srinagar in Garhwal hills of U.P. A transportable communication terminal has also been deployed at Joshimath pending the installation of a fixed earth station there.

STATEMENT—I

Programme for Commissioning of Earth Stations during the year 1989-90

1. Joshimath (U.P.)
2. Tamenglong (Manipur)
3. Moreh (Manipur)
4. Mahindarganj (Meghalaya)
5. Bagmarah (Meghalaya)
6. Shella (Meghalaya)
7. Cherrapunji (Meghalaya)
8. Hailkandi (Assam)
9. Dinjan (Assam)
10. Diphu (Assam)
11. Saiha (Mizoram)
12. Kamalpur (Tripura)
13. Sabram (Tripura)
14. Khowai (Tripura)
15. Androth (Lakshadweep)
16. Agati (Lakshadweep)

17. Kiltan (Lakshadweep)
18. Kalpeni (Lakshadweep)
19. Rangat (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)
20. Hutbay (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)
21. Kamorta (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)
22. Katchal (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)

STATEMENT—II

Earth Stations identified for Commissioning during 1990-91 & 1991-92

1. Champai (Mizoram)
2. Manakchar (Assam)
3. Silchar (Assam)
4. Guwahati (Assam)
5. Majuli (Assam)
6. Kiphre (Nagaland)
7. Mon (Nagaland)
8. Bhawani Patna (Orissa)
9. Dawki (Meghalaya)
10. Ziribam (Manipur)
11. Kolasib (Mizoram)
12. Chawngte (Mizoram)
13. Tlabgong (Mizoram)
14. Changlang (Arunachal Pradesh)
15. Pahalgam (J & K)

T. V. Transmitter in Pali City of Rajasthan

*736. SHRI SHANKARLAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Rajasthan where T.V. transmitters have been set up, since when these are functioning and their capacity;

(b) the names of villages and towns benefited by these transmitters and the coverage of each of them;

(c) whether Government propose to install a high power T.V. transmitter in Pali city of Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The names of the places where TV transmitters are functioning at present in Rajasthan along with their power rating, coverage data and date of commissioning are given in the Annexure. No survey has been made to determine the extent of coverage by these transmitters in different towns/villages separately. However, the estimated over-all urban and rural population covered by each transmitter in Rajasthan has been indicated in the statement below.

(c) There is, at present, no approved scheme to set up a high power TV transmitter at Pali, in replacement of the existing low power (100 W) transmitter.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Place	Date of commissioning of the transmitter	Power of the transmitter	Service Range (Kms.)	Population covered (lakhs)		
				Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jaipur	1.3.77	10 KW	130	19.36	59.36	78.59
2. Suraitgarh	19.11.82	100 W	25	0.29	1.60	1.89
3. Ganganagar	1.7.84	100 W	25	1.21	1.12	2.33
4. Jodhpur	2.7.84	100 W	25	4.93	0.97	5.90
5. Udaipur	8.7.84	100 W	25	2.30	2.20	4.50
6. Kota	9.7.84	100 W	25	3.47	1.72	5.19
7. Alwar	16.7.84	100 W	25	1.40	3.76	5.16
8. Khetri	10.7.84	100 W	25	0.12	3.41	3.53
9. Bikaner	10.8.84	100 W	25	2.92	0.35	3.27
10. Bhilwara	19.8.84	100 W	25	1.22	2.11	3.33

Place	Date of commissioning of the transmitter	Power of the transmitter	Service Range (Kms.)	Population covered (lakhs)		
				Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Ajmer	22.8.84	100 W	25	3.83	1.83	5.66
12. Jaisalmer	14.9.84	100 W	25	0.20	0.10	0.30
13. Barmer	11.10.84	100 W	25	0.53	0.71	1.24
14. Rawatbhatta	4.1.87	2x10 W	8	0.17	—	0.17
15. Pilani	30.3.87	100 W	25	0.67	2.07	2.74
16. Pali	10.3.88	100 W	15	0.90	1.66	2.56
17. Nagaur	20.3.88	100 W	15	0.58	0.54	1.12
18. Dungarpur	27.3.88	100 W	15	0.27	1.07	1.34
19. Chittaurgarh	29.3.88	100 W	15	0.44	0.68	1.12
20. Banswara	29.3.88	100 W	15	0.48	1.16	1.64
21. Sirohi	21.11.88	100 W	15	0.23	0.61	0.84

Place	Date of commissioning of the transmitter	Power of the transmitter	Service Range (Kms.)	Population covered (lakhs)		
				Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. Jhunjhunu	9.2.89	100 W	15	0.72	0.93	1.65
23. Churu	14.3.89	100 W	15	0.62	0.52	1.14
24. Sikar	19.3.89	100 W	15	1.02	1.00	2.02
25. Jhalawar	27.3.89	100 W	15	0.45	0.74	1.19

[English]

Manufacture of Drugs

6788. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of drugs which are neither essential nor life saving are manufactured in the country and also imported;

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

(c) the difficulties faced by Government in naming all the generic drugs available in the country; and

(d) the names of life saving drugs and the companies manufacturing them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Manufacture and use of drugs in the country is regulated as per the provisions of drugs and cosmetics Act. Import of drugs is allowed in consideration of several factors such as availability of technology, demand *vis-a-vis* indigenous production etc.

(c) All single ingredient formulations marketed in the country require the generic name of the drug to be displayed prominently on the pack/bottle at twice the size of the brand name. The policy of Government is to encourage more and more the use of generic names.

(d) A large number of drugs covering a wide range, including antibiotics, Vitamins, hormones, Sulpha drugs and a host of other synthetic and biological products are manufactured in the country by about 250 units in the organised sector and several hundreds in the small scale sector.

Subsidy for Non-manufacturing units

6789. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have withdrawn the subsidy for non-manufacturing units;

(b) if so, the reasons for the withdrawal of this facility;

(c) whether Government have received any representations to reintroduce the subsidy for these units; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The Government have discontinued the subsidy for non-manufacturing units. There is no proposal to reintroduce the Central Investment Subsidy for non-manufacturing units.

Decontrol of Cement

6790. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement factories are hesitating to honour the pre-Budget levy obligations; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to meet this situation and enforce the supply of pre-Budget levy obligations on the cement factories who have

made short supplies against their levy obligation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b). In the Press Note dated 1st March, 1989, notifying removal of price and distribution controls on cement industry, w.e.f. 1.3.89 it was laid down that cement factories, who have made short supplies against their levy obligation upto 28.2.89, would be required to fulfil their levy obligation by making supplies against their pending orders and/or instructions issued by the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry. The supply of such levy deficit is enforceable under the provisions of Cement Control Order 1967, even after the decontrol of cement.

Periodicals Projecting Ancient Sages

6791. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some periodicals projecting the vision of ancient sages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to identify the periodicals which are engaged in projecting the vision of our ancient sages blended with science?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). No such information is maintained by the Government.

Global Tender for Dadri, Farakka and Rihand Super Thermal Power Projects

6792. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has invited global tenders for the National Capital Power Project Stage-I (4 x 210 MW) to be established at Dadri, Uttar Pradesh and also for 400 KV Auto Transformer Package for Farakka and Rihand Super Thermal Power Projects;

(b) if so, the details of bids received from various firms/companies from abroad and their Indian collaborators, if any;

(c) whether prior to receiving bids in response to its global tenders, the NTPC had started negotiating for the project with M/s Siemens;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of other projects coming up and/or to be handled by NTPC or pending execution with foreign tie-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) had invited global tenders for the main plant of the National Capital Thermal Power Project Stage-I (4 x 210 MW) and for the 400 KV Auto Transformer package for the Farakka and Rihand Super Thermal Power Projects. The award has been placed on M/s BHEL for the main plant of the National Capital Thermal Power Project. In respect of the 400 KV Auto Transformer Package for the Farakka and Rihand Super Thermal Power Projects, the bids are yet to be received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The project proposals of the NTPC, which are presently being processed for implementation with multilateral/bilateral assistance, include the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project Stage-III (500 MW), the Dadri gas-based project Stage-I (817 MW), the Yamunanagar Thermal Power Project (840 MW), the Rihand Super Thermal Power Project State-II (1000 MW), the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Stage-II (1000 MW), the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project (420 MW) and the Mangalore Thermal Power Project (420 MW).

[Translation]

LPG Cylinder Thefts in Delhi

6793. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been spurt in the cases of LPG cylinder thefts in different areas of Delhi since January, 1989;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered in this regard, action taken thereon and the cases still pending with reasons for delay; and

(c) whether any gas agencies have been found involved in cylinder thefts and if so, the number of agencies against whom action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b) Thirty-nine cases regarding theft of LPG cylinders during the period January 1, 1989 to February 20, 1989 have been registered with the police in Delhi. Of these 37 cases are pending investigation and 2 untraced.

(c) LPG distributors' involvement in these theft cases has not been established.

Crisis in Steel Tube Industry

6794. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price hike of HR Coils by the Steel Authority of India Limited last year, has seriously affected the operations of nearly 100 units in the Steel Tube industry;

(b) whether the demand for pipes and tubes has considerably fallen due to the price hike of HR Coils; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government have no knowledge of such a development.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Improvement in Telecommunication System in Rural Areas

6795. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the improvements proposed in the rural communication system in the country during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the achievements so far made;

(c) whether the telecommunication system in the rural areas is still far behind the expectation; and

(d) if so, the special efforts being made to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) For improving the telecom. service in the rural areas it is proposed to open about 10,000 LDPTs and 4,000 Exchanges in the Seventh Plan. To improve the quality of service some of the LDPTs in remote and difficult areas are being opened on Radio Media and electronic exchanges are being inducted in the network.

(b) 7717 LDPTs and 2843 Exchanges have been opened as on 31.3.89. 408 LDPTs have been opened on MARR and 103 electronic exchanges have been opened in the rural areas of the country.

(c) and (d). Telecommunication system in the rural areas is not behind the expectation with reference to Seventh Plan targets. A target of 3,000 LDPTs and 1157 Exchanges have been fixed for the year 1989-90 to ensure achievement of Seventh Plan target.

Purchase made by Telecom. Stores, Calcutta

6796. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of public sector undertakings/companies have been seeking patronage of the authorities of Telecom. Stores, Calcutta for supplying various store items and are not getting proper encouragement;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of purchases made during the last two years by the Telecom. Stores, Calcutta from the public sector companies; and

(d) the details of guidelines proposed to be issued for encouraging the procurement of stores by Telecom. Stores from public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The General Manager, Telecom Stores, Calcutta is responsible for procurement of a large variety of Telecom Stores and equipments from various sources which include, inter alia, the Departmental Telecom Factories, the Public Sector/Joint Sector Companies and other indigenous manufacturers. The Departmental Telecom Factories are captive units of the Department of Telecom for in-house manufacture and supply of a large variety of Telecom Stores and equipments. Regarding the other sources of supply, the procurement is done by way of open competitive tenders which are given wide publicity and the prescribed procedures are followed for these procurements. The procedures laid down have provisions for giving preference to public sector corporations. However, in the case of some public sector undertakings like M/s Hindustan Cables Ltd./M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. etc., there has been a practice to enter into pricing agreements for their supplies.

(b) Does not arise.

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

(d) The guidelines for giving preference to Public Sector Undertakings already exist.

Foreign Companies engaged In Execution of Hydel Projects

6797. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign firms/companies with or without Indian tie-ups, engaged

by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited for executing various hydel projects during the past three years; and

(b) the present position of each such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) No foreign firm/Company has been engaged by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation for executing any of its hydel projects on turn-key basis during the last three years. However, under the financial assistance provided by the Canadian Government for Chamara Hydroelectric Project Stage-I (540 MW) in Himachal Pradesh, Canadian goods and services are being availed for the project, for which purpose NHPC has entered into a commercial contract with three Canadian Companies—M/s SNC/ACRES, Marine Industries Ltd., and Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.

(b) The various components of Chamara Hydroelectric Project (Stage-I) are in progress and the project is scheduled to be completed by May, 1991.

Organisation of Model Parliaments for Students in Delhi

6798. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether model Parliaments are being conducted for students at Delhi at the instance of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other places where such model parliaments are conducted for students.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY

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

(b) The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs organises Youth Parliament Competitions among the schools under Delhi Administration. The Directorate of Education sponsors one school from each of their Educational Zones. Their performance is evaluated by a team of judges comprising of an MP/Ex-MP, and officer of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and one officer of the Directorate of Education. The winner schools are given trophies, shields etc. and the students are awarded prizes and certificates.

(c) This Ministry also organises Youth Parliament Competitions among the Kendriya Vidyalayas situated in every corner of the country. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs has also approved a scheme of financial assistance/guidance for the schools of States/Union Territories. Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 5000/- per annum is given to the States/Union Territories implementing the Youth Parliament Scheme, for prizes/certificates awarded to the institutions/students.

Efforts are being made to persuade the States/Union Territories to take advantage of this scheme and hold such competitions regularly.

Telephone Connections in Delhi

6799. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections sanctioned and released in Delhi in 1988-89 exchange-wise and category-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken up to release more telephone connections and

how long will it take to cover the applications registered in 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The informa-

tion is given in the statement below.

(b) It is expected that the applicants registered upto 1986 would be provided telephone connections by 1991 by installation/expansion of capacities of various telephone exchanges.

STATEMENT

<i>N ame of Xge</i>	OYT-G	OYI-S	N-OYT-SS	N-OYT-SPL	Genl	Tatkal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JP	144	88	16	46	252	3
JB	25	35	36	39	198	8
KBN	40	98	6	25	136	8
RP	10	271	50	17	81	15
PRX	1	48	—	1	16	—
SBN	4	47	21	1	38	—
<i>North</i>						
ALP	17	6	—	11	438	—
BDL	40	6	—	14	50	—
TH	580	128	7	146	924	—
NRL	1	1	—	—	4	—

<i>Name of Xge</i>	<i>OYT-G</i>	<i>OYI-S</i>	<i>N-OYT-SS</i>	<i>N-OYT-SPL</i>	<i>Genl</i>	<i>Tatkal</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SK	565	147	58	340	954	3
RHN	503	36	12	145	797	—
East						
DG	110	38	1	113	238	3
ID	305	51	4	196	558	1
LXR	966	66	57	351	458	2
SHR	111	31	8	71	373	5
West						
Canth	4	10	7	5	35	—
JKP	11	9	22	9	171	10
KB	767	94	58	270	916	6
NJF	59	8	23	—	26	—

Production of Push Button Telephone

6800. DR. PRABHATKUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the present demand of rotary dial and push button type telephones;

(b) the estimated demand of these two types of telephones in next four or five years;

(c) the installed capacity each of the above in public sector and private sector, separately; and

(d) the policy of Government in regard to encouraging the production of push button type and rotary dial telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The present estimated annual demand of telephone instruments is about 10 lakh.

(b) The tentatively assessed demand during the Eighth Five year Plan for the telephone instruments is 88.25 lakh.

(c) The total existing licensed capacity is 91.55 lakh nos. per annum, out of which licensed capacity for public sector is 20.5 lakh, joint sector 30 lakh and private sector is 41.05 lakh nos.

(d) The manufacture of telephone instruments has been permitted in the private sector after liberalisation of Industrial Policy Resolution, 1954. Manufacture of rotary dial telephones is being phased out.

Emoluments of Extra Departmental Employees

6801. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CDA pensions, Government of India had issued a circular on 31 July, 1987 that the pensions of ex-Defence employees who are re-employed after retirement shall not be subjected to any deduction in calculating their subsequent emoluments;

(b) if so, whether the Department of Posts is honouring this Circular and the emoluments of ED staff in the case of ex-service men are not subjected to any such deduction;

(c) if so, the date from which the circular has been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which instructions contained in the circular would be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Initial fixation of pay and other benefits on re-employment of ex-servicemen pensioners as also civil pensioners are governed by the Central Civil Services (Fixation of pay of Re-employed Pensioners) Orders-1986 issued by the Department of Personnel and Training vide their office memorandum No. 3/1/85-Estt. that in the case of ex-servicemen who held posts below commissioned Officer rank in the Defence Forces and in the case of Civilians who held posts below Group 'A' at the time of their retirement, the entire pension and pension equivalent of retirement benefits shall be ignored and their pay fixed at the minimum of the scale of the re-employed post.

(b) The extra departmental employees are part time employees and do not come within the purview of this office memorandum.

(c) and (d). The Department of Personnel and Training Office Memorandum No. 3/1/85-Estt (E.II) dated 31.7.1986 is effective

from 1.7.1986 in respect of categories of employees covered thereunder.

vertisements separately during the last three years, year-wise; and

[*Translation*]

(b) their policy in regard to giving advertisements?

Expenditure on advertisement by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries

6802. SHRI S.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Coal India Limited and its various subsidiaries on ad-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) The amount spent by the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries on advertisements during the last three years is given, companywise, as below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Company</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Bharat Coking Coal Limited.	20.72	19.87	44.50
Central Coalfields Limited.	14.69	12.03	19.51
Western Coalfields Limited.	11.57	12.02	20.37
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited.	6.40	6.94	4.50
Eastern Coalfields Limited.	44.73	47.25	55.00
South Eastern Coalfields Limited.	8.41	13.28	16.60
Northern Coalfields Limited.	11.63	16.34	16.45
Coal India Limited (Hqrs.)	58.33	44.11	32.00

(b) The CIL and its subsidiaries float advertisements in accordance with their requirement of publicity for various works, such as, publication of notices for inviting tenders, image building, dissemination of information/appeals etc. to meet situations caused by industrial unrest and on such other items as are considered necessary by them to carry on and promote their genuine commercial activities and business interests. While releasing advertisements, the

territory of circulation, coverage and readership, as also the appeal, accessibility and image etc., of the concerned news media are kept in view.

[*English*]

Misuse of Newsprint Quota

6803. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some leading newspaper companies are violating the newsprint rules and regulations primarily to inflate circulation figures for getting advertisements;

(b) whether his Ministry has investigated the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). Instances of exaggerated circulation claims for advertisement have been noticed and in such cases use of the publication for advertisement is discontinued for varying periods depending on the magnitude of the exaggeration, besides demanding refund of excess amount paid. During 1988-89 action was taken against 44 publications for such exaggeration.

Cess and Duties collected by Central Coalfields Limited on Sale of Slurry

6804. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Ltd. is charging royalty, cess S.E. duty and CMLW cess in slurry converted into briquettes;

(b) if so, the details of the percentage of

respective cess and duties charged under the above heads on the sale of slurry converted into briquettes;

(c) the total amount thus collected during the last three years, year-wise and the head under which it is deposited;

(d) whether the Central Coalfields Limited had taken a decision on 23 November, 1986 that royalty, cess, S.E. duty and CMLW are not chargeable on slurry;

(e) if so, the reasons why the decision has not been implemented so far; and

(f) the time by which the decision will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Central Coalfields Ltd. is charging royalty, cess, stowing excise duty on the price of slurry converted into briquettes. Only CMLW cess has been discontinued w.e.f. 1.10.1986.

(b) The rate of cess charged is 40% of the price of Grade 'D' slack which is equivalent to slurry in UHV. Royalty and S.E. Duty are charged @ Rs. 4.30 per tonne and Rs. 3.50 per tonne respectively.

(c) The amounts collected as royalty, S.E. Duty, CMLW cess & Bihar Government Cess on slurry in the last three years are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Royalty	S.E. Duty	CMLW Cess	Bihar Cess
1	2	3	4	5
1986-87	4.50	3.75	0.37	61.52
1987-88	4.46	3.71	—	70.93

1	2	3	4	5
1988-89 (Provisional)	2.99	2.51	—	58.39

This amount is set off against the royalty, S.E. Duty and cess paid on raw coal despatched to washeries which are deposited under the heads of royalty and cess etc.

(d) Central Coalfields Ltd. has not taken decision to discontinue charging of royalty, cess and S.E. Duty on slurry.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Petrochemical Complex at Paradeep

6805. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Petro-Chemical Complex at Paradeep; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the estimated cost thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Issue of letters of Intent for forest based Industries in Madhya Pradesh

6806. SHRI MANKURAM.SODI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of letters of intent received during 1987-88 and 1988-89 for setting up industries based on mines forest produce in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Bastar district; and

(b) the number of letters of intent issued

during the aforesaid period with details of industries proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). During the period 1.1.1987 to 31.3.1989, a total number of four applications for grant of letters of intent for setting up forest raw material based industries in Madhya Pradesh have been received. Out of these, two letters of intent have been issued, whereas the remaining two applications are at various stages of processing. However, no application has been received for setting up forest based industry in Bastar district during the above period.

[*English*]

Foreign Firms/Companies Working for N.T.P.C.

6807. SHRIV. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign firms/companies are working either with the National Thermal Power Corporation or other concerned authorities for building different power plants for the last three years;

(b) whether some foreign firms are also working as sub-contractors of the NTPC;

(c) whether some of them have tie-up with the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited also; and

(d) if so, the names of foreign firms/ companies with the countries of origin, value of contracts in each case, locations of power plants being undertaken with such tie-ups, projects completed or still in the process of completion as on 31 March, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The requisite details in respect of the main plant orders placed by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) on M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), for execution in collaboration with their foreign collaborators, are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Power Station (State)	Package	Name of the Contractor/Collaborator and the country of origin	Contract value
1	2	3	4
1. Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) Stage- II (Uttar-Pradesh)	Turbine Generator	M/s BHEL with M/s KWC (SIEMENS A.G.), West Germany as collaborator.	Rs. 613.68 million + DM 78.24 million
2. Singrauli STPP Stage- II (Uttar Pradesh)	Steam Generator	M/s BHEL with Cumubstion Engineering, USA as collaborator	Rs. 1125.79 million
3. Korba STPP Stage- II (Madhya Pradesh)	Turbine Generator	M/s BHEL with M/s KWU (SIEMENS A.G.), West Germany as collaborator	Rs. 1106.87 million + DM 72.58 million
4. Korba STPP Stage- II (Madhya Pradesh)	Steam Generator	M/s BHEL with M/s Combustion Engineering, USA as collaborator	Rs. 2012.04 million
5. Ramagundam STPP Stage- II (Andhra Pradesh)	Turbine Generator	M/s BHEL with M/s KWU (SIEMENS A.G.), West Germany as collaborator	Rs. 1232.19 million + DM 53.99 million
6. Ramagundam STPP Stage- II (andhra Pradesh)	Steam Generator	M/s BHEL with M/s Combustion Engineering, USA as collaborator	Rs. 2227.15 million
7. Farakka STPP Stage- II (West Bengal)	Turbine Generator	M/s BHEL with M/s KWU (SIEMENS, A.G.), West Germany as collaborator.	Rs. 553.77 million

Opening of Extra Departmental Post Offices

6808. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Extra Departmental Post Offices opened during each of the last three years and so far;

(b) the number of Extra Departmental employees recruited during the same period, category-wise;

(c) whether pensioners/school teachers are still being appointed as Extra Departmental employees, if so, the number of such employees as on 31 December, 1988;

(d) whether there will be any increase in the emoluments of existing Extra Departmental employees after the introduction of Panchayat Dak Sewak Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of extra-departmental post offices opened during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 3 and 857 respectively. During 1988-89, 2476 extra-departmental post offices were sanctioned. Information as to how many of them were opened during 1988-89 and in April 1989 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

(c) Pensioners/school teachers can also be appointed as extra-departmental employees. Information as to how many pensioners/teachers were working as ED

employees is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). Increase in emoluments as a result of increase in dearness allowance continues to be available to ED employees. Nor is the Panchayat dak sewak scheme expected to have any significant bearing on periodical revision of emoluments in individual cases based on workpoints/work load.

Staff Recruitment and Strength in ONGC

6809. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the executive and technical cadres in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as on 1 January, 1989.

(b) the number of officers directly recruited to each of these cadres during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the scheme of recruitment including marks attached to the written test, to the interview and/or to the personality test; and

(d) the total number of eligible candidates for each cadre at the last annual recruitment, the number who passed the written test and were called for the next stage of selection and the number who were finally selected cadre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The total strength of executives in Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) as on 1st January, 1989 was 17482 consisting of 13924 Technical officers and 3558 non technical officers.

(b) Details are as under:

	<i>Technical</i>	<i>Non-Technical</i>
1986	188	17
1987	409	16
1988	433	49

(c) Recruitment to the executive level in ONGC is made as per the procedure prescribed in ONGC (Recruitment and promotion) Regulations 1980.

Marks allotted for qualifications, written

test and interview vary according to the position for which selection is being made.

(d) Detailed are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

SL. No.	Discipline	Number of Eligible (Candidates who appeared in test	Number who passed written test & called for interview	Empanelled in Selectlist for appointment
1	2	3	4	5
01.	Mechanical Engg.	4749	369	99
02.	Electrical Engg.	2679	142	59
03.	Electronics & Telecommunication Engg.	1388	72	24
04.	Personnel & Admn.	1316	276	47
05.	Civil Engg.	5439 —	333	42
06.	Architect Engg.	0104	005	02
07.	Geophysics	0255	048	29
08.	Chemistry	2422	111	59
09.	Instrument Engg.	0261	063	20
10.	Chemical Engg.	1368	095	32

SL. No.	Discipline	Number of Eligible (Candidates who appeared in test	Number who passed written test & called for interview	Empanelled in Selectlist for appointment
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Petroleum Engg.	0043	016	04
12.	Computer Science & Programming	0977	313	91
13.	Finance & Accounts	0788	101	29
14.	Geology	2209	474	88
Total		23998	2418	625

Production in Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited

6810. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the growth in production and profits of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether the production level and the

profit during 1988-89 have gone down tremendously, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The total value of production, profit and production of wagons during the financial years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total value of production (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Production of Wagons (four wheeler Units)</i>	<i>Profit (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1985-86	1873	1017.5	14.09
1986-87	3367	1885.0	231.45
1987-88	2961	1603.5	59.39

(b) and (c). The production level and the profit during 1988-89 have not gone down. On the contrary, the total value of production at Rs. 40.81 crores (provisional) which includes physical production of 2210 F.W.U.s. during 1988-89 is the best ever performance achieved during any previous financial year. During 1988-89, (the Company has achieved a profit of Rs. 130 Lakhs (provisional).

Supply of Spreaders for second mine expansion project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

6811. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 November, 1988 to Starred Question No. 174 regarding Spreader Project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. and state:

(a) whether the time-schedule of deliv-

ery of 2 numbers of 20,000 tonne/hour capacity Spreaders have been extended;

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

(c) whether the suppliers of these spreaders are now requesting for price escalation due to the delay;

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

(e) the details of amount spent by NLC in paying both the foreign and domestic contractors till 31 March, 1989; and

(f) what further action is being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The first 20,000

tonne/hour Spreader of the Second Mine Expansion project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. was scheduled to be commissioned by 10-4-1989 and the second by 10-8-1989. The suppliers of these spreaders had requested NLC for extension of time for commissioning by 6 to 8 months on account of various difficulties experienced by them. The request was considered and extension of time has been granted. This extension will not effect the commissioning of the linked power station.

(c) and (d). As per the contract no escalation is payable for the extended period.

(e) The details of amount spent by NLC till 31.3.89 in paying both the foreign and domestic contractors are as under:

Foreign contractor — DM 43.48 Million

Domestic contractor — Rs. 21.91 crores

(f) Project is being closely monitored.

[*Translation*]

Energy Management Centres

6812. SHRI KAMLAPRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open Energy Management Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the places where such centres will be opened;

(c) whether there is a proposal to open this centre in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Government has set up an Energy Management Centre at Nagpur which will have a branch office in Delhi.

(c) to (e). The Energy Management Centre set up at Nagpur is envisaged as a national institution for coordinating energy management and energy conservation programmes throughout the country. The Centre has just been inaugurated. After running the Centre for some time, if the need is felt to establish more branches of it at other parts of the country for facilitating its functioning, the matter would be considered at the appropriate time in the future.

[*English*]

Financial Performance of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. And Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited

6813. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial performance of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) the step being taken to further improve their financial performance ?

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

Conversion of Ettumanur Telephone Exchange Into Automatic Exchange, Kerala

6814. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convert the existing telephone exchange at Ettumanur in Kerala into an automatic telephone exchange; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be converted and connected with STD network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is likely to be automatised during 1990-91 subject to availability of equipment. STD facility will be considered after automatisa-tion of the exchange which is pre-requisite for provision of STD.

Welfare Activities in Telecom Department After Decentralisation

6815. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of decentralisation of Telecom. Circles/Districts in the States into the offices of Area Manager/District Manager/Director Revenue District-wise, Government's welfare network has also been equally decentralised; and

(b) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government to provide at least one Welfare Inspector in each Revenue District or Area Manager's office etc. so as to implement the welfare programmes of the Department more effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) (i) Provision of one Welfare Inspector in each Revenue District is not justified as the total staff posted is small and can be looked

after by Telecom. District. Engineer or Telecom. District Manager satisfactorily.

(ii) The Area Managers are supervising the work of Telecom. District Engineers and form part of telecom. circle offices where welfare staff is available.

New Post Office Building at Kunavaram Andhra Pradesh

6816. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Post Office in Kunavaram, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh is in a dilapidated condition; and

(b) if so, the steps are being taken to construct a new post office building in Kunavaram which is a tribal area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Post Office is located in a rented building which is not in a dilapidated condition.

(b) The proposal regarding construction of departmental building for Kunavaram Post Office is not being implemented because the site on which the post office building is proposed to be constructed is likely to be submerged under the Polavaram Reservoir Scheme.

Relief to Public Sector Enterprises

6817. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some relief has been given to public sector enterprises under his Ministry in terms of interest holiday, concessional

loans, conversion of loan into equity; interest subsidy etc; and

(b) if so, the names of those enterprises and the nature of relief given, quantum, etc. during the last three years, year-wise?

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

Salal Project (Phase-II)

6818. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on phase-II of the Salal project (Jammu and Kashmir) has started;

(b) if not, the steps taken so far or proposed to start the work early;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the work ; and

(d) the agency selected to carry out the task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The work on Salal HE Project, Stage-II would be started in full swing only after the investment decision is taken by the Government. The project has already been cleared by Public Investment Board recently. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 279.97 crores excluding interest during construction of Rs. 23.81 crores. The project is proposed to be executed in the Central Sector through National Hydro-electric Power Corporation. Pending the investment decision, the Corporation have taken up certain preliminary works of the project.

World Bank Assistance for Rural Electrification Programme

6819. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the World Bank for rural electrification programme during 1988-89; and

(b) the details of the allocations made to Andhra Pradesh from the World Bank assistance since 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) During 1988-89, World Bank provided \$ 23.731 million to Government of India for Rural Electrification Programme.

(b) Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board procured materials under this credit for their Rural Electrification works. During 1988-89, Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board procured \$ 10.526 million worth of materials under World Bank credit.

Funds for development of Khadi and village industries in Andhra Pradesh

6820. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the development of Khadi and village industries in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the funds during 1989-90;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

position of funds disbursed by Khadi & Village Industries Commission in Andhra Pradesh from 1985-86 to 1987-88 is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Khadi		Village Industries	
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1985-86	116.33	144.87	31.51	248.75
1986-87	83.37	174.90	32.90	350.51
1987-88	137.46	130.74	32.43	449.31

(b) to (d). The proposal for anticipated requirement of funds for 1989-90 would come from the programme implementing agencies and the same would be examined during the ensuing budget discussions with Andhra Pradesh State Khadi & Village Industries Board and implementing agencies in Andhra Pradesh and the exact quantum of Funds for allocation would be known thereafter.

Clearance of Industrial projects

6821. SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of industrial projects are held up due to disputes, delays in environmental clearance, delayed equipment and also lack of co-ordination among various departments;

(b) if so, the total number of projects so held up and the type of industries these are related to; and

(c) the action Government propose to take for their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). All application for grant of industrial licences under the provision of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 are considered on merits and all efforts are made to dispose them off within a specified period. A single window clearance system for applications involving Composite approvals i.e. application requiring approval for industrial licence, import of Capital Goods and for Foreign Collaboration has also been introduced.

Monitoring of the progress of implementation of letters of intent/industrial licences etc. is done by the concerned State Government and administrative Ministry/Department concerned. Information regarding delay in the implementation of private sectors project or the reasons thereof is not centrally maintained by the Ministry of Industry.

Ministry of Programme Implementing monitors public sector projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above and the details in respect of each of the projects are given *inter alia* in the Annual Report of that Ministry circulated to Members every year.

Government constantly endeavours to improve the system of project implementation and have taken various measures which include:-

- Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan.
- Setting up of Task Force/Empowered Committee for problem solving and speedy implementation of projects.
- Issue of detailed guidelines to facilitate environmental clearance.
- Close follow up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Government equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.
- Issue of directions for ensuring continuity of tenure of project head until the completion of project and 2 - 3 years beyond to ensure accountability for project implementation.

Share of Indian Industry In World Bank Projects

6822. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar was organised recently in Delhi on "Business opportunities in World Bank Projects" by the Confederation of Engineering Industry;

(b) the suggestions and/or recommendations made in the seminar;

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the share of Indian industry in World Bank projects in the year 1988 and its future prospects?

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

(b) The seminar did not make any specific recommendations to the Govt. However, some of the important points on business opportunities for contractors generated by the World Bank aided projects were discussed in the seminar. They were:

- (i) Indian industry should be aware of the legal/political framework of the country, knowledge of tax laws/customs rules, exchange provisions etc. before going in for contract in a foreign country.
- (ii) Once a contract was signed the contractor was more or less on his own with the client and world Bank had little role to play.
- (iii) In case of cancellation of disbursement by World Bank to a project/country the contractor was protected only to the extent of the work already done.
- (iv) World Bank may assist the contractor if any clarifications of tender documents are required from the borrower.
- (v) The contractor is exposed to a greater risk compared to that of suppliers & consultants. World Bank should help to minimize the risk.
- (vi) Seminars/workshops should be conducted under the aegis of

World Bank in order to bring together contractors and borrower.

(c) Government have noted the proceedings of the Seminar.

(d) Indian industries' share in World Bank Project totalled US \$ 1.24 billion in fiscal year, 1988

Foreign Visits by Officers of Ministry of Industry with Officers of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited

6823. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of his Ministry accompanied the officers of the Indian Drugs & Pharma-ceuticals Limited during foreign visits;

(b) if so, the role and purpose of these officers during these visits; and

(c) the achievements of these officers during these visits in terms of targets, objectives etc?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The Officers of the Ministry do not accompany the officers of IDPL during all foreign visits. Only when their participation in the negotiations with foreign collaborators/Government agencies is considered essential from the point of view of Government, they go abroad with the approval of competent authority.

Influence of multinationals on drug production

6824. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to curb the influence of the multinationals on production of drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Under the Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India, FERA companies continue to be regulated by Government to ensure that their operations are in consonance with the national objectives and priorities.

Copies of Kelkar Committee Report to MPs

6825. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members of Parliament who have requested for a copy of the Kelkar Committee Report;

(b) whether copies of the Report have been supplied to them; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Names of the Hon'ble Member of the Parliament who have been supplied with a copy of Supplementary Report submitted by the Kalkar Committee (Copies of which are also available in the Parliament Library) are given below:

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1.	Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi M.P.	(Lok Sabha)
2.	Shri Raj Kumar Rai M.P.	(Lok Sabha)
3.	Shri Sarfaraz Ahmed M.P.	(Lok Sabha)
-

4.	Shri Tariqu Anwar M.P.	(Lok Sabha)
5.	Shri M.V. Chandrasekhara Murthy M.P.	(Lok Sabha)
6.	Dr. (Smt) Sarojini Mahishi M.P	(Rajya Sabha)
7.	Shri Rajni Ranjan Sahu M.P.	(Rajya Sabha)
8.	Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta M.P	(Rajya Sabha)
9.	Shri Bhagat Ram Manhar M.P	(Rajya Sabha)
10.	Shri Ashok Nath Verma M.P.	(Rajya Sabha)

Measures to Improve Performance of Public Sector

6826. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether investment in the public sector will be increased substantially due to a number of measures which are being considered to improve the public sector performance;

(b) whether any concrete proposals have been prepared in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Increase in investment in the Central Public Sector is a continuous process and is steadily increasing over the years. Enterprise specific steps are taken to improve performance of the public sector enterprises so that they can mobilize more resources for further investment.

Pilot Programme for Use of Plastics in Agriculture

6827. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to launch a pilot programme to promote the use of plastics in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the expenditure in this regard will be subsidised by the Centre or mobilised from financial institutions and the beneficiaries; and

(d) whether the Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh is one of the districts identified for the pilot programme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have decided to launch a pilot programme to promote the use of plastics in agriculture in 15 districts for intensive demonstration.

(c) Government is working out the modalities of funding the project.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Indo-Australian Collaboration in Coal Projects

6828. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has offered to

collaborate with India in coal mining projects;

(b) if so, whether delegations of both the countries visited each other for further negotiations;

(c) whether any agreement has been arrived at in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Australia has expressed interest in bilateral cooperation in the development of coal sector in India. Following the exploratory visit by an India technical team to Australia, an opencast coal mining project was agreed to be identified for cooperation with Australia. The Piparwar opencast project of Central Coalfields Limited was mutually identified for such cooperation.

(c) and (d). The Piparwar project is proposed to be developed on a turnkey basis by M/s. White Industries Limited (WIL) of Australia, who have prepared a project report for this purpose. WIL has also agreed to implement this project with performance guarantees. The Government of Australia has also offered soft credit to finance import costs of the project.

Sewage-based Power Generation Plants

6829. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sewage is being used to generate electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether there is any proposal to set such a plant in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Sewage cannot directly be used to generate electricity. However, the sludge separated after treatment of sewage water can be anaerobically digested to kill pathogenic bacteria, and produce biogas as a by product. The biogas can be used as a cooking fuel or in dual fuel diesel engines or specially designed biogas engines for power generation. Such sewage treatment plants have already been set up at Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Bhopal etc. where gas is mainly used for cooking or for power generation.

(c) and (d). Though no specific proposal has yet been formulated by the State Government of Kerala for sewage treatment and biogas generation, the State Government has been advised to take up such schemes in larger cities during the VIIIth Plan.

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchanges into Electronic Exchanges

6830. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert all the manually operated telephone exchanges into electronic exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering to have a tie-up agreement with Japan to remodel all the exchanges into electronic exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) and (b). It is the endeavour of the Government to convert manual exchanges into electronic ex-

changes, progressively on availability of funds and equipments.

(c) No, Sir.

Losses of State Electricity Boards

6831. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated losses of the State Electricity Boards during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 and also the cumulative loss of each Board; and

(c) the impact of these losses on the Indian economy as also on the energy - generating sector itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) The details of net commercial loss suffered and profit made by the State Electricity Board, during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the cumulative losses of 17 Boards at the end of March, 1989 are given in the Statement below:—

(b) As a result of losses being suffered, several Boards are facing acute ways and means problems. In a number of Boards, the proceeds of sales revenue are inadequate to meet the obligatory expenses on operation which, in turn lead to more loans being resorted to in order to meet obligations of a revenue nature or diversion of capital funds intended for capital projects.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Statement showing yearly Profit (loss) of the SEBs after taking into account R.E. Subsidy as provided in the Accounts					Cumulative Surplus/ Deficit as on 31.3.89.
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.4	37.9	39.8	209.20	
2.	Bihar	4.2	(120.5)	(48.4)	(405.00)	
3.	Gujarat	15.4	34.9	(171.5)	(117.10)	
4.	Haryana	(70.2)	(163.6)	(25.1)	632.90)	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	(11.3)	(16.6)	(14.9)	(144.20)	
6.	Karnataka	(60.0)	(86.1)	37.1	47.20	
7.	Kerala	7.6	6.8	(37.1)	(10.30)	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	126.8	64.4	80.0	241.50	
9.	Maharashtra	64.5	73.1	54.2	103.10	
10.	Orissa	2.5	(31.6)	(3.0)	(105.80)	

Sl. No.	Statement showing yearly Profit (loss) of the SEBs after taking into account R.E. Subsidy as provided in the Accounts				Cumulative Surplus/ Deficit as on 31.3.89.
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Punjab	(19.8)	(1.3)	(38.9)		(162.50)
12. Rajasthan	(13.7)	(77.7)	(29.5)		(330.40)
13. Tamil Nadu	96.8	33.1	136.7		384.90
14. Uttar Pradesh	109.7	(129.7)	(231.8)		(749.60)
15. West Bengal	(18.3)	6.6	(25.5)		(296.40)
16. Assam	(51.3)	(17.2)	(119.9)		(459.80)
17. Meghalaya	(0.5)	2.4	1.5		(25.10)
Losses	245.1	504.5	745.5		3438.10
Surplus	466.3	388.9	349.3		986.00
Net	221.2	(115.6)	(396.2)		2452.10

TV programme on Kathakali'

6832. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has entrusted the project to prepare a programme in Kathakali to any agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cost of the project; and

(c) the names of other agencies who had applied for the project and the criteria adopted for selection of the agency?

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

(b) The Government have already approved the proposal of M/s. Pothujanam Television Programme Centre, Trivandrum for production of a 13-part serial on 'Kathakali Appreciation Programmes' at the cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per episode. The serial has since been completed.

(c) No other agency had applied for production of such programme on "Kathakali". All proposals for production of programmes by outside producers/agencies for telecast over Doordarshan are first considered by the screening committee of the concerned Kendra. Only those proposals which are recommended by the Kendra are considered by the Central Costing Committee at the Doordarshan Headquarters for final decision.

Industries Denotified in West Bengal

6833. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries denotified in West Bengal during the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken before denotifying these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The following three Industrial Undertakings have been denotified in West Bengal during the last three years:-

1. M/s. Sri Durga Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd. (1986)
2. M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd (1987)
3. M/s. Mohini Mills Ltd (1988)

As regards M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd, on a petition filed by workers and others of M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd, the Calcutta High Court has stayed the implementation of the Central Government's decision and maintained the status-quo vide its Order dated 30.10.1987. Since then, the case is sub-judice.

(b) and (c). The industrial undertakings were denotified only after the Central Government, having considered all options for revival, had come to the conclusion that it was not possible to make them economically viable.

Upgradation of Post Offices in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra

6834. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the

upgradation of the post offices in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the category of upgradation of such post offices in the district; and

(c) the area to be covered under such upgraded post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). On account of the continuing ban on creation of posts, post offices are not being upgraded unless there are matching savings or non-returnable contribution (NRC) is forthcoming. While this is the general position, specific information regarding Ahmednagar district is being ascertained and will be laid on this Table of the House.

Shifting of Mysore T.V. Transmitter to Chamundi Hills

6835. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the low power T.V transmitter at Mysore is serving a radial distance of twenty kilometers only;

(b) whether it is possible to extend the coverage to forty five kilometers after the present T.V. transmitter at Mysore is shifted a top of Chamundi Hills;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to shift the T.V transmitter to the top of Chamundi Hills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Low Power (100W) TV transmitter at Mysore provides service within its expected coverage range of about 25 Kms. This area includes fringe areas also where satisfactory service can be received only by use of elevated antennae, boosters etc.

(b) No, Sir. The location of the transmitter atop the Chamundi Hills is expected to increase its coverage only marginally.

(c) and (d). The low power transmitter at Mysore was installed at its present location only after all efforts to acquire a site on Chamundi Hills had failed. There is no proposal in the VII Plan to shift the transmitter from its present location. Extension of TV service to uncovered parts of the country including Mysore district would depend upon future availability of resources.

Opening of Long Distance Public Telephones in Palghat District, Kerala

6836. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open more long distance public telephones this year; and

(b) if so, how many of these are going to be set up in Palghat district of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Policy of the Department is to provide telecom. facility on fully subsidised basis within about 5 Kms of every inhabited place. For this purpose country has been divided into hexagons of 5 Kms. sides each and a Principal village preferably a Panchayat Headquarter in it is earmarked for providing

telecom. facility. All the hexagons of Palghat District have since been provided with telecom. facility as such there is no proposal to open LDPTs in the district at present.

Legislation for Mandatory Checking of LPG Cylinders .

6837. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

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

(a) whether there is a persistent demand to bring forward a legislation for mandatory checking of the LPG cylinders and regulators before installing at the premises of consumers;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate any measures in this regard;

(c) the number of LPG cylinder blast cases reported in the country during 1988-89, State -wise; and

(d) what further steps have been taken by Government to provide safe cylinders and regulators to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The number of LPG cylinder blast cases reported in the country during 1988-89 (Upto February 28, 1989) is as under:-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of LPG cylinder blast cases</i>
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	1
2.	Kerala	1
1		
3.	Maharashtra	1
4.	Punjab	1
5.	Rajasthan	2
6.	Tamil Nadu	1
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1
8.	West Bengal	1
9.	Delhi (UT)	1
Total		10

(d) All LPG filled cylinders are checked for leakage at the bottling plants before

despatch to the distributors. LPG distributors are also under strict instructions to check

every cylinder and regulator for leakages before making delivery to the customers.

Appointment of Chairman of Telecommunication Commission

6838. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the newly created Telecommunication Commission has been appointed;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the normal rules were strictly followed in the appointment of the Chairman of this Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

Price of Natural Gas in Gujarat

6839: SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of gas for industrial use in Gujarat has been increased exorbitantly by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) since 1985,

(b) what was the price of gas per thousand cubic metre charged by the ONGC for industrial use in Gujarat as on 31 December, 1988 and as on 31 December 1985;

(c) whether the increase in the price of gas has made the industries non-viable;

(d) if so, whether Government have considered the issue of pricing of natural gas for various uses; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The price of gas charged by ONGC as on 31.12.1988 for industrial purposes in Gujarat was Rs. 1,400/1000 M³ plus taxes. For industrial purposes the price charged as on 31.12.1985 on furnace oil replacement basis for non-fertilizer use was Rs. 2878.87/100M³

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Effective from 30.1.1987, Government fixed the price of natural gas as follows:—

(i) Offshore gas at landfall point and onshore gas Rs. 1400/1000M³.

(ii) For gas through the HBJ Pipeline—Rs. 2250/1000 M³.

(iii) For gas in the North-Eastern Region — Rs 1000/1000 M³ with a provision of discount upto Rs. 500/1000 M³

In addition, there is a provision for concession of 15% for fall-back consumers of gas. Concessional price is also allowed for the gas supplied from fields under development. The above prices are exclusive of royalty, local taxes etc. These prices are in force now.

Film and Television Institute of India

6840. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is unrest among the students of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether there is any proposal to take the students' representative on the Governing Body of the institute; and

(e) whether any decision has been taken and implemented; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). There was some unrest among a section of student community of the Film & Television Institute of India, Pune, during January, 1989. At present, the Institute is working peacefully. Their major demand was for the appointment of a film-maker as the Director of the Institute. The Students met the Minister for Information and Broadcasting and the former Secretary during the 12th International Film Festival of India and were given a very patient hearing. Later, the former Secretary, Ministry of I&B, along with the Chairman of the Governing Council-cum-President of the FTII Society, Shri Adoor Gopalakrishnan, visited the Institute in February 1989 and after having a meeting with the faculty and the students, they had suggested the formation of a consultative mechanism in which there would be representation of the students, the faculty and the management. While the faculty members agreed to this mechanism, the

students have not agreed to participate in it. It was also decided to have a prominent film maker in residence for one month in every semester with a view to improving the academic quality and content of teaching as well as establishing interaction with the students to assess their needs. As a result, Shri Mani Kaul had been appointed as the film-maker in residence, and has been therefor for one month from 6th March to 5th April 1989. Regarding the other points raised by the students like revision of norms for shooting, etc. the students have been advised to put up a detailed proposal for consideration by the Academic Council.

(d) and (e). There is a no proposal to take the students' representative on the Governing Body of the Institute. Four ex-students of the Institute are Members of the FTII Society out of which, two are members of the Governing Council. Also, there is already students representation in the Academic Council; the President and Secretary of the Students' association are its members.

Shortage of Cameramen In Door-darshan Kendras

6841. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Cameramen Grade II in all the Centres of Door-darshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Out of 493 posts of Cameraman Grade II sanctioned at various

Doordarshan Kendras, 158 posts are vacant.

(c) The UPSC recommended 47 candidates, for appointment as Cameraman II, in March, 1989. The Commission have called for a fresh requisition to fill up the remaining vacancies.

Tender for Mejia Thermal Power Station

6842. PROF. M.R. HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lack of coal loading and handling plant at Mejia Thermal Power Station, the Damodar Valley Corporation (D.V.C.) is unable to accelerate power generation;

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

(c) whether tender notice has been issued to complete the project by June, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATHRAI): The Mejia Thermal Power Station (3x210MW) of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is presently under construction and its first unit is due to be commissioned in October, 1991. The DVC have received tenders for the Coal Handling Plant at the Project, which are being processed.

[Translation]

Opening of Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Bihar

6843. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of the places in the rural areas of Bihar where branch post offices and sub-post offices have been opened and are proposed to be opened during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) The information is furnished in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Names of Post offices (Extra-departmental branch offices) opened in the rural areas of Bihar during April, 1989.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
1.	Itarhia	Bhojpur
2.	Birpur	—do—
3.	Sheopur	—do—
4.	Laharabad	—do—
5.	Jigna	—do—
6.	Bhatagaon	Nalanda
7.	Hulasitola	Patna

Names of Post offices proposed to be opened:

Extra-departmental branch offices:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Pilchi	Aurangabad
2.	Ankuri	—do—
3.	Kandi	—do—
4.	Kharia Majhauili	—do—
5.	Bijauli	—do—
6.	Dhangain	—do—
7.	Barbasini	Bhagalpur
8.	Kajhia	—do—
9.	Dhanhi Belari	—do—
10.	Muskipur	—do—
11.	Majhali Mathihani	—do—
12.	Lakhnouri	—do—
13.	Kadma Diara	—do—
14.	Laxmipur Girdhar	—do—
15.	Pachari	—do—
16.	Narayanpur	—do—
17.	Keshka	—do—
18.	Madanpur	—do—
19.	Kurmaha	Aurangabad
20.	Chaurahiya	Sitamarhi

1	2	3
21.	Mohani Sakrauli	—do—
22.	Rajwara Bhanpur	—do—
23.	Bhanaspatti	—do—
24.	Dangole	Katihar
25.	Narainpur	—do—
26.	Jhagruchak	—do—
27.	Kirora	—do—
28.	Ishrauli	Saran
29.	Gumro	Dumka (Godda)
30.	Manihari	—do—
31.	Barams Oli	Sahibganj
32.	Kishnapur	—do—
33.	Kolha	—do—
34.	Karwai	Palamau
35.	Lotwa	Ranchi (Lohardaga)
36.	Dharbauli	—do—
37.	Laheer	Rohtas
38.	Salthua	—do—
39.	Bhithri Bandh	Rohtas
40.	Rudrawarkala	—do—
41.	Sikaini	Hazaribagh
42.	Koto	—do—
43.	Kander	—do—

1	2	3
44.	Halka	Aurangabad
45.	Chirudih	Giridih
46.	Hussaina	Monghyr
47.	Teghra	—do—
48.	Khuranda	—do—
49.	Chhatiana	Purnea
50.	Chaiipur	—do—
51.	Karrsal	Deoghar
52.	Kanki	—do—
53.	Barwan	—do—
54.	Kajladaha	Dumka
55.	Nischintpur	—do—
56.	Kutra	—do—
57.	Rangalia	—do—
58.	Mohini	Godda
59.	Taranga	Giridih
60.	Tongtona	—do—
61.	Hazari	—do—
62.	Parasbani	—do—
63.	Arjuwa	—do—
64.	Ponda	—do—
65.	Phuljhari	—do—
66.	Parwatpur	—do—

1	2	3
67.	Charokharigarh	Gaya
68.	Hemara	—do—
69.	Aira	—do—
70.	Majhiawan	—do—
71.	Silaunja	—do—
72.	Muther	Jahanabad
73.	Berka	—do—
74.	Narga	—do—
75.	Jagdari	—do—
76.	Amethi	—do—
77.	Dohara	—do—
78.	Mahanandpur	—do—
79.	Yadavnagar	Hazaribagh
80.	Gobindpur Kalan	—do—
81.	Kuram	—do—
82.	Banji	—do—
83.	Pali	—do—
84.	Hariharpur	—do—
85.	Gegda	—do—
86.	Pihuli	Siwan
87.	Tethali	—do—
88.	Chainpur	—do—
89.	Khalgaon	Gopalganj

1	2	3
90.	Bhadheya	Gopalganj
91.	Jigna Dubey	—do—
92.	Baraipati	—do—
93.	Ninga	Begusarai
94.	Babhangama	—do—
95.	Kusmhaut	—do—
96.	Sakrauli	—do—
97.	Jhanjhra	Khagaria
98.	Amousi	—do—
99.	Sansarpur	—do—
100.	Malia	—do—
101.	Telhan	Darbhanga
102.	Barhi	—do—
103.	Ladho	—do—
104.	Seekhpur Dongwara	—do—
105.	Kawaria Khutwara	—do—
106.	Bathia	—do—
107.	Itar	Samastipur
108.	Chandauli	—do—
109.	Bhindua	—do—
110.	Khairi	—do—
111.	Shishabari	—do—
112.	Sadipur Bhutaha	—do—

1	2	3
113.	Lalganj	—do—
114.	Barmasia Simalbani	—do—
115.	Majhua	—do—
116.	Ajhraail	Katinhar
117.	Mangolpur	Saran
118.	Nazirganj	—do—
119.	Nautan	—do—
120.	Jagarnathpur	—do—
121.	Lohna	Madhubani
122.	Basania	—do—
123.	Pastan	—do—
124.	Genaur	Madhubani
125.	Tilhat	—do—
126.	Madhopur	—do—
127.	Malipokhar Bhinda	Sitamarhi
128.	Silo	Muzzaffarpur
129.	Kishanpur Mohan	—do—
130.	Kishanpur Tellore	—do—
131.	Darkha	Monghyr
132.	Pradhanchak	—do—
133.	Sarai Imamnagar	—do—
134.	Amari	—do—
135.	Bichkorwa	—do—

1	2	3
136.	Bansbutti	—do—
137.	Maniada	—do—
138.	Khagoni	East Champaran
139.	Jagiraha	—do—
140.	Charrahiya	—do—
141.	Barharwa	—do—
142.	Barwa	—do—
143.	Chilwania	West Champaran
144.	Rampurwa	—do—
145.	Rampur	—do—
146.	Lachhnauta	—do—
147.	Madhaul	Vaishali
148.	Marui	—do—
149.	Chakmajahid	—do—
150.	Mathi Dharamchand	—do—
151.	Kalapahar	—do—
152.	Phular	—do—
153.	Dharli	Sitamarhi
154.	Rampur Maheshpur	Samastipur
155.	Bombay Harlal	—do—
156.	Madanpur	Saran
157.	Barhad	Mazaffarpur
158.	Baraitha	—do—

1	2	3
159.	Sitalpatti	—do—
160.	Itarhia	Bhojpur
161.	Marara	Nawada
162.	Reladih	Singhbhum
163.	Heselkuti	—do—
164.	Unchibita	—do—
165.	Kairam	—do—
166.	Champikala	Palamau
167.	Serandag	—do—
168.	Chatakpur	—do—
169.	Birbal	—do—
170.	Dol	—do—
171.	Mayapur	—do—
172.	Aan	—do—
173.	Kamta	—do—
174.	Mahespur	Ranchi
175.	Jargo	—do—
176.	Ulihatu	—do—
177.	Mahil	—do—
178.	Janawal	Gumla
179.	Kadopani	—do—
180.	Harra	—do—
181.	Malsara	—do—

1	2	3
182.	Jokarigutva	Dohardaga
183.	Daru	—do—
184.	Suuyatpur	—do—
185.	Kanchanpur	—do—
186.	Sikraur	—do—
187.	Ughani	—do—
188.	Manaur	Saharsa
189.	Sakra Pahapur	—do—
190.	Khajuri Matihani	—do—
191.	Telhar	—do—
192.	Muraut	Madhopura
193.	Bishanpur Arar	—do—
194.	Hanumannagar	—do—
195.	Mohammadpur	Siwan
196.	Safiabad	—do—

Departmental sub Office

<i>Place</i>	<i>District.</i>
Teguhat Thermal Giridih Power Station, Lalpahia.	Giridih

**Different Rates of Diesel and Petrol in
Faizabad and Barabanki**

6844. SHRINIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of deisel and petrol

are uniform in Faizabad and Barabanki districts of Uttar Pradesh which are adjoining to each other; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No
Sir.

(b) The ex-storage point prices of Die-
sel and Petrol are uniform throughout the
country. However, the retail prices vary from
place to place depending on freight, state

imposts and other local levies etc.

[English]

**Coal Based Power Plant at Ujani,
Maharashtra**

6845. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had forwarded to Union Government a proposal of Ujani Coal based power-generation plant in 1978;

(b) whether the Central Electricity Authority had informed Maharashtra Government in 1989 that this project could only be considered for coal linkage from Singareni Collieries after 1990-91;

(c) whether the Standing Linkage Committee has given its clearance of firm commitment for linkage coal from 1990-91; and

(d) if not, the stage at which this proposal is awaiting clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The scheme has been returned by the Central Electricity Authority to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, as the availability of coal could not be tied up.

**Investment on Power Transmission and
Distribution**

6846. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made on transmission and distribution of power out of the total investment in the power sector; and

(b) whether any recommendations have been made to Government for equal investment on transmission and distribution and on power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) The approved outlay for transmission and distribution schemes in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 9,198 crores out of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 34,273.46 crores for the power programme.

(b) The need to allocate adequate funds for transmission and distribution networks in order to fully utilise the planned generation capacity is kept in view during Annual Plan discussions in the Planning Commission while finalising outlays for various power schemes.

TV Centre at Dhubri, Assam

6847. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a TV relay centre at Dhubri (Assam) during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Low Power (100W) TV Transmitter is envisaged to be set up at Dhubri in Assam under the Seventh Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

AIR/TV Coverage of IRDP and NREP Programmes

6848. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to cover the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme in the regional coverage by AIR and Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to cover more rural oriented programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) are already being extensively covered by all AIR Stations and Doordarshan Kendras. During the preceding 12 months 12491 programmes were broadcast from different AIR Stations all over India. The various Doordarshan Kendras telecast 191 programmes during the last 6 months.

[*Translation*]

Installation of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Sanchi (M.P.)

6849. SHRI PRATAP BHANUSHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to install a new electronic telephone exchange at Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh) and to provide S.T.D. facility there to bring it in the national network;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these facilities will be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). One 128 Port Electronic exchange has been commissioned at Sanchi on 16-3-1989. There are no plans to provide STD facility during the Seventh Plan.

(c) It is proposed to provide STD facility during the eight Plan.

[*English*]

Sick Industries in Rajasthan and Gujarat

6850. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large and small scale industrial units in Rajasthan and Gujarat as on 31 January, 1989;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the number of sick industrial units in Rajasthan and Gujarat and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the total Government and bank money involved in these units; and

(d) the total number of workers in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per information given by the respective State Govts, there are 1,42,000 SSI units as at the end of February 1989 and 417 large and medium sector units according to a census

done in 1988 in Rajasthan, and 98380 SSI units and 1177 large and medium scale units as on 31st January'89 in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Data on Sick Industrial Units is collected by Reserve Bank of India and

latest available data from them is upto June, 1987. The comparative figures for the last three years for Rajasthan and Gujarat alongwith amount outstanding against them are given below:-

	<i>No. of Sick SSI Units</i>	<i>Amount Outstanding (Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>No. of Sick Large Scale Units</i>	<i>Amount out-standing (Rs. crores)</i>
RAJASTHAN				
Dec.1985	5,964	29.22	13	40.14
Dec 1986	6,222	32.57	11	40.33
June, 1987	8,657	39.61	30 (Non SSI)*	70.99
GUJARAT				
Dec. 1985	4,045	75.03	62	301.51
Dec. 1986	4,523	97.14	68	323.21
June, 1987	5,211	114.99	115 (Non SSI)*	318.28

* It includes number of sick, large as well as medium scale industries

A number of causes, both external and internal, are responsible for industrial sickness in the country. Among the major causes are faulty project planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, change in market demand, cost and scarcity of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(d) This data is not being centrally maintained.

Expansion/New A.I.R. Stations in Kerala

6851. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD-

CASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Radio Stations have been set up and existing stations reopened in Kerala during the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up any new Radio Stations and expand the existing ones during 1989-90; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The approved 7th Plan of All India Radio includes the following schemes in the State of Kerala;

A. *New Radio Stations at:*

1. Cannanore with 2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter, Multi-purpose Studios.
2. Cochin (Local) with 2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter Multi-purpose Studios.
3. Idukki with 2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter, Multi-purpose Studios.

B. *Additional facilities*

1. Setting up of a 50 KW SW Transmitter at Trivandrum for support service.
 2. Permanent Type IV Studios at Trivandrum.
 3. Upgradation of 20 KW MW Transmitter at Trichur to 100 KW MW.
 4. Replacement of old KW MW Transmitter at Calicut with a new transmitter.
-

Lowering of Age In Employment In Doordarshan

6852. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age limit for new entrants for employment in Doordarshan has been lowered from 30 years to 25 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this decision will result in restricting further employment openings?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The classification of some posts in Doordarshan which were earlier categorised as Staff Artists' have been changed to 'civil posts'. The maximum age limit for direct recruitment to civil posts in governed by the guidelines issued by the

Government.

Setting up of Automobile Tyre and Tube Manufacturing Units In Orissa

6853. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any applications for grant of letters of intent/ industrial licences for setting up automobile tyre and tube manufacturing units in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Central Government have issued an industrial licence in favour of M/s. Birla Tyres

(Prop. Kesoram Industries Ltd.) on 13.5.1988 for the manufacture of 15 lakh automobile tyres and tubes each at Balasore District in the state of Orissa.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Exchanges In Faizabad District

6854. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges of different capacity working in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh and their locations;

(b) the details of telephone exchanges

having low capacity and the number of applications pending for new connections with them; and

(c) the details of exchanges in the district proposed to be converted into Electronic exchanges and the time by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The information is given in the Statement below.

(c) Faizabad and Ayodhya exchanges are proposed to be converted into electronic exchange in 1991-92 and 1989-90 respectively. Some more exchanges will be identified later.

STATEMENT

Telephone Exchanges in Faizabad District of U.P. as on 31.3.89

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchanges</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Waiting List</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Akbarpur	200	25
2.	Ayodhya	100	7
3.	Bhadarasa	25	—
4.	Baskhari	50	—
5.	Bhiti	25	—
6.	Bikapur	25	—
7.	Chaure Bazzar	25	—
8.	Darsan Nagar	25	—
9.	Faizabad	1600	—
10.	Gosainganj	50	—
11.	Harritonganj	25	—

185	Written Answers	VAISAKHA 5, 1911 (SAKA)	Written Answers	186
1	2	3	4	
12.	Haswal	25	—	
13.	Ilfatganj	25	—	
14.	Jahangirganj	25	—	
15.	Jalalpur	100	—	
16.	Katehari	25	—	
17.	Khajurahat	25	—	
18.	Kumarganj	100	—	
19.	Kuchera	25	—	
20.	Malipur	25	—	
21.	Maya	25	—	
22.	Motinagar	50	—	
23.	Pura	25	—	
24.	Rafiganj	25	—	
25.	Ramnagar	25	—	
26.	Suhawal	50	—	
27.	Surapur	25	—	
28.	Tanda	200	—	
29.	Pariyawan	25	—	

[English]

Speed Post Service

6855. SHRI NARSING SURYAWAN-SHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how much time is taken for the mail

received in Speed Post to reach its destination;

(b) whether any complaints have been received that the Speed Post is not adhering to the prescribed time limit in respect of delivery of letters, parcels etc; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Speed Post articles are delivered within 24 to 72 hours depending upon the outlet & location of the place of destination.

(b) Few complaints of non-delivery of Speed Post articles within prescribed time limit have been received which is most of the cases due to late arrival/departure of IAC flights/Trains.

(c) Necessary action is taken to remove the bottlenecks in transmission of speed Post Articles by keeping close liaison with IAC and Railways. Refunds of the special speed post charges are also orders in such cases.

[*Translation*]

Setting up Cement Factory In Bihar by CCI

6856. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cement Corporation of India has a proposal for setting up a production unit/factory in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Survey for Installing Petrol Pumps In Orissa

6857. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had been conducted in Orissa to install petrol pumps; and

(b) if so, the details of locations where petrol pumps to be opened during 1989-90?

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

(b) In addition to the existing facilities, the oil industry has proposed to set up, under its Annual Marketing Plans upto 1987-88, 38 Retail Outlet dealerships in the State of Orissa. Details are furnished in the Statement below. As various steps precede the actual commissioning of Retail Outlets, it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which these will be commissioned.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Rourkela	Sundergarh
2.	Khandagiri	Puri
3.	Phulankara	Cuttack

1	2	3
4.	Baliguda	Phulbani
5.	Panposh	Sundergarh
6.	Kaummunda	Sundergarh
7.	Patangi	Koraput
8.	Attabira	Sambalpur
9.	Similiguda	Koraput
10.	Barpali	Sambalpur
11.	Gandhi Chak	Sambalpur
12.	Paradip	Cuttack
13.	Cuttack	Cuttack
14.	Kendrapara	Cuttack
15.	Paradip Phosphates	Cuttack
16.	Keonjar	Keonjar
17.	Bhubaneswar	Puri
18.	Boriguma	Koraput
19.	Chandragiri	Ganjam
20.	Damanjodi	Koraput
21.	Simliguda	Koraput
22.	Koraput	Koraput
23.	Nilgiri	Balasore
24.	Buguda	Ganjam
25.	Digapahandi	Ganjam
26.	Paradip II	Cuttack

1	2	3
27.	Chandaneshwar	Balasore
28.	Dhamnagar	Balsore
29.	Khukhia	Cuttack
30.	Bargarh	Sambalpur
31.	Keshpur	Ganjam
32.	Saintala	Bolangir
33.	Kakriguma	Koraput
34.	Dharamagarh	Kalahandi
35.	Talcher	Dhenkanal
36.	Chandikhole	Cuttack
37.	Balangir	Bolangir
38.	Birmaharajpur	Bolangir

Delivery of Non-Registered Parcels

6858. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to check theft, pilferage and mishandling of books and magazines by the Postal employees;

(b) whether a significant proportion of un-registered parcels from overseas is not delivered at all;

(c) whether any postal employees have been apprehended for such acts in 1988-89;

(d) the details of measures, both preventive and punitive taken in this regard; and

(e) whether it is proposed to increase

the supervision of delivery of non-registered parcels by the Postal Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The following steps are taken to prevent pilferage theft and mis-handling of books/magazines;

(i) The supervision is tightened at all points;

(ii) Books/magazines received are noted in a register before delivery;

(iii) Cross/test check is made with the addressees by the Postmaster and the Public Relations Inspectors;

- (iv) Regular visits/checks are made by the inspecting staff;
- (v) Direct bags are closed for offices receiving large number of particular magazine;
- (vi) Periodical drives are launched and results reviewed.

(b) No, Sir. Only a negligible number of complaints have come to notice.

(c) One official has been apprehended for the above acts;

(d) Surprise checks are made by the Inspecting Officers. Such articles are enclosed in the bags in the presence of the supervisors. Incase any thing adverse is noticed, strict action is taken against the officials concerned. Such officials are also withdrawn from the delivery work.

(e) The existing instructions are considered adequate.

Maintenance of Electricity Poles and Persons Electrocuted in Delhi

6859. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons have been electrocuted in the recent gale that hit Delhi by snapping wires from street poles;

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

(c) the steps taken to replace all the damaged electricity poles and wirings;

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the next of kins of the persons electrocuted and if so, at what rate; and

(e) the number of persons died of

electrocution during the last three years in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). According to DESU, three persons were electrocuted by coming in contact with a live conductor of street lighting and general supply mains of DESU which had snapped as a result of heavy storm on 27.3.89 in Chirag Delhi.

(c) All the poles and wires etc. which were damaged as a result of the above storm, were repaired/replaced immediately.

(d) According to DESU, an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 10,000/- plus Rs. 1,000/- each as funeral expenses in respect of the two public persons so electrocuted on 27.3.1989 in Chirag Delhi has been made to the next of the kin of the deceased. The particulars of the 3rd Public person or his legal heir could not be ascertained to DESU for ex-gratia payment, etc.

(e) According to DESU, the number of persons died of electrocution during the last three years on DESU system is 33 (12 DESU employees and 21 outsiders). One child aged 13 years died due to electrocution near water cooler at Keeling Lane School, New Delhi on 20.6.1988 under the NDMC area.

IB Valley Power Station, Orissa

6860. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of first and second units of the IB Valley power station in Orissa is in progress;

(b) if so, the expected time of their commissioning;

(c) the time by which power is expected to be generated from these units; and

(d) the steps taken so far to commission third and fourth units of the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per present assessment, the first and second units of the project are expected to be commissioned during 1992-93.

(d) The Orissa authorities are exploring the possibilities of raising finances for the procurement of main plant/equipment for the third and fourth units.

Cities Connected with ISD and STD in Maharashtra

6861. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of INSAT-1B to connect the ISD and STD lines in near future;

(b) the number of cities in Maharashtra proposed to be connected with ISD and STD during 1989-90; and

(c) the criteria adopted in the selection of towns for providing ISD and STD facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Satellite INSAT-1B is already fully loaded and no additional circuits are planned through it for connecting to ISD and STD Network in the near future.

(b) 21 stations in Maharashtra are

proposed to be connected with STD/ISD during 1989-90.

(c) In view of the very large number of stations demanding STD facilities against the limited resources available, the following priorities are in vogue for providing STD:

- (i) connection of State Capitals to Delhi.
- (ii) connection of District Headquarters to the respective State Capitals.
- (iii) Connection of District Headquarters within 300 kms. of Delhi and 200 kms of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to the respective metropolitan centre.
- (iv) Telephone exchanges with a capacity of 1000 lines and above as on 31.3.1985.
- (v) Other routes justified by traffic.

Saving and Expenditure in Information and Broadcasting Ministry

6862. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on domestic and foreign official tours (separately), overtime, petrol and other non-planned items of expenditure during 1987-88 and 1988-89 in his Ministry;

(b) the details of savings effected under these heads during 1987-88 and 1988-89 as a result of the instructions issued regarding austerity measures in expenditure;

(c) whether the targets fixed for savings have been achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

curred within the ceilings fixed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Details of expenditure in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting proper in the year 1987-88 & 1988-89 are given in the Statement below.

(b) Savings of Rs. 0.64 lakh* during the year 1987-88 and Rs. 2.77 lakhs during 1988-89 were effected under domestic and foreign tours.

(c) Yes, Sir. The expenditure was in-

(d) Question does not arise.

* It may be clarified that in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1014 asked by Shri Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq on 29.2.1988 in the Lok Sabha, a saving of Rs. 0.90 lakh during 1st ten months of the financial year 1987-88 was indicated. However, by the end of the financial year 1987-88, the saving got reduced to Rs. 0.64 lakh as certain debits pertaining to the previous year were adjusted during the last two months i.e. February-March, 1988. Hence, the net saving of Rs. 0.64 lakhs for the financial year 1987-88 has been shown.

STATEMENT

Details of expenditure incurred by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting proper on domestic and foreign official tours, overtime, petrol & other non-plan items of expenditure during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

(Rupees in thousands)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items of expenditure</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Domestic Tours ..	5,26	5,52
2.	Foreign Tours ..	3,10	3,71
3.	Overtime ..	3,29	3,78
4.	Petrol ..	1,57	1,90
5.	Other Non-Planned items		
	a) Staff Car ..	1,09	4,20
	b) Telephones ..	17,31	31,45
	c) Stationery ..	1,32	5,69
	d) Hot & Cold Charges ..	1,03	3,26
	e) Posts & Telegrams ..	0,97	1,52

1	2	3	4	
	f) Maintenance Scooter/cycles	..	0,32	0,19
	g) Typewriters	..	2,21	4,42
	h) Cartage & Mazdoor charges	..	0,80	1,81
	i) Duplicating Machines	..	0,13	0,04
	j) Furniture	..	1,49	5,61
	k) Sundries	..	6,00	2,77
	l) Micro-processor	..	6,16	5,15
	m) News papers & Periodicals	..	2,32	1,68
	n) Conveyance hire charges	..	1,25	2,30
	o) Liveries	..	0,30	0,42
	p) Misc. expenditure	..	0,82	3,21
	Sub-Total of item No. 5	..	43,52	73,72
6.	Publications	..	0,34	0,61
7.	Hospitality Expenditure	..	3,34	5,63
8.	Grants-in-aid	..	2,60	3,49

Energy Programme at Village Level

6863. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any energy programme at village level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing an urjagram pro-

gramme aimed at providing energy for villages from local sources and in an integrated manner. These projects are primarily based on a combination of non-conventional energy sources such as biogas, improved chulhas, biomass, solar energy systems and wind energy systems. Nearly 1000 village level energy surveys have been completed in 17 States/ UTs, and 585 energy surveys are under implementation in 15 States/UTs. Urjagram projects have been established in 85 villages and 181 are under implementation. In addition individual systems of non-conventional energy sources such as biogas, smokeless chulhas, solar lighting, solar

powered TV etc. are being installed at village level in different districts all over the country.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Post Offices in Buland-shehar District (U.P.)

6864. SHRIMATI SHANTI DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices opened in district Bulandshehar, Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period so far; and

(b) the names of places the district where new post offices are proposed to be opened during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) During the period 1.4.1985 to 31.3.1989, 12 new post offices have been opened in Buland-shehar district.

(b) For the remaining period of the Seventh Plan, there are proposals for post offices in the following villages.

-
1. Basendku
 2. Verrkhera
 3. Paharpur Haveli
 4. Fatehpur
 5. Salamatpur
 6. Lodhai
 7. Torai Bacchi Khera
 8. Darveshpur

9. Chushrana Gail

10. Gazipur Ginaura Nagali

11. Khusalpur

12. Girdharpur and

13. Bhaiyapur

[*English*]

Telephone Service in Bodella, Vikaspuri, New Delhi

6865. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allottees of flats in a large number of Cooperative Group Housing Complexes in Bodella, Vikaspuri, New Delhi are facing great difficulty due to non-existent of telephone services in the area;

(b) the steps being taken for laying of telephone lines, etc. to provided facility of prompt shifting of their telephones to the residents of these housing complexes;

(c) whether Government have laid down any time limit for inter and intra-exchange shifting of telephones to avoid hardships to subscribers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. About 3000 telephones are already working for various societies in these areas.

(b) It is expected that a 20,000 lines digital electronic Exchange at Janakpuri would be installed and the capacity of Rajouri Garden Exchange would be expanded by

4,000 lines during the current financial year.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The telephones which are eligible for shift are normally required to be shifted within a period of 15 days of the receipt of application subject to technical feasibility.

Allotment of LPG Cylinders to Gas Agencies in Nagpur

6866. SHRI G.S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of L.P.G. cylinders allotted to various agencies in Nagpur and other cities coming under the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation's regional office at Bhopal as on 31 March, 1989; and

(b) the dates from which these LPG agencies started distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the dealer with location</i>	<i>Date of commencement</i>	<i>Customer holding as on 31.3.1989</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Book N Cook, Bhopal.	Feb' 83	7435
2.	B.S. & Ser Pvt. Ltd, Bhopal.	Upgraded Dec' 81	6828
3.	Divya Flames, Bhopal.	Nov' 85	5864
4.	Mansaram Kotumal, Bhopal.	Upgraded Dec' 81	6075
5.	Phoenix District, Bhopal.	Upgraded Dec' 81	4738
6.	Rupa Gas, Bhopal.	Mar' 85	8293
7.	Sunil Gen Stores, Bhopal.	Upgraded Dec' 81	5269
8.	Sarah Agencies, Bhopal.	Apr' 88	925
9.	Burhanpur Gas Supp. Co., Burhanpur.	Upgraded Dec' 81	7421
10.	Prabhat Gas Agency, Burhanpur.	Mar' 88	1181
11.	Ratanshri Enterprise, Dewas.	Dec' 84	3134
12.	Toprani Gas Agency, Dewas.	Upgraded Dec' 81	4966

1	2	3	4
13.	Ashanvit Enterprise, Indore.	Nov' 84	8644
14.	Indore Household, Indore.	Upgraded Dec' 81	8833
15.	Super Ga, Indore.	Upgraded Dec' 81	8259
16.	Ruby Gas, Indore.	Oct' 84	6231
17.	Ratnesh Gas Agencies, Indore.	Aug' 87	3935
18.	Mahesh Enterprise, Indore.	Nov' 84	7689
19.	Manglia Kitchen Ser, Manglia.	Mar' 85	3045
20.	Jabalpur Gas Co., Jabalpur.	Upgraded Dec' 81	7965
21.	A.K. Gas, Jabalpur.	Sep' 86	1950
22.	Johar Enterprise, Jabalpur	Upgraded Jun' 84	6157
23.	Mahakoshal Gasolene Ent. Jabalpur.	Upgraded 1979	7703
24.	Madan Mahal, Jabalpur.	Upgraded Nov' 84	5748
25.	Udyan Gas Agencies, Jabalpur.	June' 1984	5166
26.	Vishal Gas, Jhabua, Jhabua.	June' 84	4222
27.	Bharat Gas, Mhow.	Upgraded Dec' 81	6308
28.	Nepanagar Co. Paper Mill, Nepanagar.	June' 85	3239
29.	Venus Enterprise, Rajgarh.	Mar' 85	2899
30.	Kartik Gas, Ratlam.	Jun' 84	3890
31.	Ratlam Gas Agencies, Ratlam.	Upgraded Jun' 81	6917
32.	Vidish Gas Services, Vidisha.	Mar' 85	2858
33.	Atul Udyog Bhawan, Vidisha.	Upgraded May' 81	7353
34.	Jai Gas Agencies, Ujjain.	Upgraded Aug' 84	5341
35.	Ujjain Gas Agencies, Ujjain.	Oct' 85	4777

1	2	3	4
36.	M. Hussain, Sehore.	Upgraded Dec' 81	6335
37.	Suvidha Flames, Itarsi.	Jul' 87	2036
38.	Rai Gas Agencies, Bina.	Apr' 87	1607
39.	Dhar Gas Co., Dhar.	Upgraded Dec' 81	5899
40.	Balaji Gas, Harda.	Dec' 87	1194
41.	Sunil Gas Agencies, Sagar.	Jul' 84	5114
42.	Super Gas, Khandwa.	Mar' 86 (Adhoc)	6640
43.	Nanda Gas, Khandwa.	Dec' 88	600
44.	Prabha Gas, Kachrod.	Nov' 88	265
45.	Alok Allied, Seoni.	Upgraded Dec' 81	3831
46.	Nahar Allied, Chhindwara.	Upgraded Dec' 81	4524
47.	M.P. Rajya Approty Nigam, Betul.	Mar' 88	3838
48.	Mandal Gas Co., Mandla.	Dec' 83	3805
49.	Narmada Gas Shahdol, Shahdol.	Jan' 84	3942
50.	Gupta Bros, Katni.	Jun' 83	5562
51.	Superior Sales & Ser. Balaghat.	Mar' 85	3391
52.	Kabra Gas, Pachmarhi.	Apr' 87	915
53.	M.C.P. Emp. Co. Soc., Malanjhand	Apr' 84	2100
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
54.	Anand Gas & Dom. App. Nagpur.	Apr' 80	6407
55.	Kale Gas Co., Nagpur	Apr' 80	5384
56.	Gandhi Gas Agencies, Nagpur.	Apr' 79	5949
57.	Surendra Gas Agencies, Nagpur.	Apr' 79	7583

1	2	3	4
58.	Kitchen Queen Gas Trad., Nagpur	Upgraded Oct' 81	3978
59.	Blue Flame Traders, Nagpur.	Upgraded Dec' 81	4385
60.	Allied Gas Traders, Nagpur.	Upgraded Dec' 81	5735
61.	Dom. Gas & Appl., Nagpur.	Upgraded Dec' 81	5111
62.	Jyotika Gas & Dom. Appl., Nagpur.	Mar' 84	3466
63.	NGDA, Nagpur.	Upgraded Aug' 84	17019
64.	Dharampeth Gas Ser., Nagpur.	Upgraded Aug' 84	9224
65.	Sitabaldi Gas Ser., Nagpur.	Upgraded Aug' 84	9341
66.	Central Avenue, Nagpur.	Upgraded Aug' 84	11696
67.	Pryagraj Gas & Dom. Appl., Nagpur.	Oct' 87	1095
68.	Easy Home Appl., Nagpur	Jul' 88	835
69.	Agarwal Ge. Stores, Ambajahari.	Upgraded Aug' 84	4821
70.	Emp. Co. Soc., Koradi.	Sep' 83	3650
71.	Krishak Agri. Agen., Kotal.	Upgraded Aug' 84	2429
72.	C. Tiwari & Co., Kamptee.	Upgraded Aug' 84	4338
73.	Kothari Bros, Kamptee.	Upgraded Aug' 84	3319
74.	Amravati Gas Co., Amravati.	Dec' 81	6002
75.	Vidarbha Gas & Dom. App., Amravati.	Aug' 84	7899
76.	Rekha Gas & Dom. App., Amravati.	Jan' 87	1200
77.	Patel Gas Agency, Akola.	Dec' 81	6970
78.	Akola Gas Ser. Akola.	Aug' 84	9987
79.	Samarth Gas Agen., Akola.	Oct' 86	1928
80.	Shriram Gas Agen., Achalpur.	Oct' 83	3354

1	2	3	4
81.	Chandra Agencies, Achalpur.	Aug' 84	3092
82.	Bhuibhar Gas Co., Akot.	Mar' 83	2127
83.	Bhandara Gas Ser., Bhandara.	Aug' 84	3260
84.	Emp. Co. Soc. Jawaharnagar.	Aug' 84	2656
85.	Lathiwala Gas Ser., Arvi.	Aug' 84	2291
86.	Buldhana Gas Ser., Buldhana.	Aug' 82	2200
87.	Gondia Gas Agen., Gondia.	Dec' 81	4830
88.	Kothari Stores, Gondia.	Aug' 84	4602
89.	Bajaj Gas Agen., Pusad.	Aug' 84	2440
90.	Factor. Co. Soc., Tumsar.	Dec' 81	3280
91.	Ibrahimji Adam Ji, Wardha.	Aug' 84	5750
92.	Lakhotia & Rathi, Wardha.	Feb' 87	738
93.	C.B. More, Yeotmal.	Aug' 84	3532
94.	Yeotmal Gas Co., Yeotmal.	Dec' 81	4531
95.	Dhamangaon Gas & Dom. App., Dhamangaon.	Sep' 87	733
96.	Venkatesh Gas Age. Ballarpur.	Mar' 83	3484
97.	Consumer Co. Stores Ord. Factory, Bhandak.	Mar' 83	2804
98.	Khandre Trading Corp., Chandrapur.	Aug' 84	4369
99.	Swastik sales Agen., Chandrapur.	Dec' 81	5020
100.	Supreme Gas & Dom. Appl., Chandrapur.	Feb' 87	1324
101.	Grahlakshmi, Hinganghat.	Aug' 84	3123

1	2	3	4
102.	Satyashri Gas Co., Hinganghat.	March' 87	2026
103.	Ravi Sales Agen, Wani.	Mar' 83	3365
104.	Minakshi Age., Warora.	Upgraded Aug' 84	1953
105.	Khamgaon Gas & Dom. Appl, Khamgaon.	Upgraded Dec' 81	6497
106.	Shyog Gas Agen., Parol	Upgraded Aug' 84	2858
107.	Dilip Gas Agen., Chalisgaon.	May' 82	8382
108.	S.C. Parekh, Amalner.	Aug. 81	4777
109.	Jalgaon Gas Agen., Jalgaon.	May' 83	4680
110.	Shirish & Co., Jalgaon.	Upgraded Sep' 84	7891
111.	Jagdish Gas Co., Chopda.	Mar' 83	2047
112.	Bhusawal Gas Agency, Bhusawal.	Sep' 81	7874

Research Centre for Motor Diesel Engines and Spare Parts

6867. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a research centre for Motor Diesel Engines and spare parts; 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). A proposal to set up a Process-cum-Product Development Centre for Pumps, Motors and Diesel Engines at Coimbatore with the assistance of UNDP has been for-

mulated. This to be further scrutinised before it is considered for submission to the UNDP.

Amendments to MRTP Act

6868. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several consumer organisations have represented that the procedure of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC) is cumbersome;

(b) whether the big industrial Houses get away from the provisions of the MRTP Act by taking legal recourse;

(c) if so, whether Government propose

to amend the MRTTP Act to safeguard the interest of the consumer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). In order to streamline and simplify the procedure, the MRTP Commission has taken up revision of Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Regulations, 1974. While doing so, the Commission has taken into account suggestions made by some consumer organisations in this behalf. For this purpose, no amendment of the MRTTP Act 1969 is called for.

Waiting List for LPG Connections in Sikkim

6869. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Sikkim as on 31 March, 1989, district-wise;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) As on the 1st April, 1989 there were approximately 875 persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in East Sikkim. While a part of the South Sikkim district is also provided with LPG through an extension point by the State Trading Corporation from its main distributorship at Gangtok, the remaining districts are not covered by LPG facility at present;

(b) Release of new LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including in Sikkim, in a phased manner

under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG.

Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth

6870. DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the beneficiaries who received loans under the self-employed scheme for educated un-employed youth in Broach and Jamnagar districts of Gujarat and Mehboob Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh were already employed elsewhere;

(b) whether a study was conducted by the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad to find out the impact of the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken/ proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Evaluation of the self employment scheme for educated unemployed youth was conducted by Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, in two districts of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The report does point out that some of the beneficiaries under the scheme were already employed.

(c) The report points out certain irregularities in the implementation of the scheme like untraceability of the beneficiaries, benefits of the scheme flowing to employed persons and to middle class and better off persons and difficulties being faced by the beneficiaries in getting loans under the scheme. Copies of the report have been sent to the concerned State Govts. and they have

been advised to take corrective steps to ensure proper implementation of the scheme.

Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Stations from Singareni Collieries Limited

6871. SHRI T. BALA GOUD:
SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal being supplied by the Singareni Collieries Limited to the National Thermal Power Corporation at Ramagundam;

(b) the source from which coal supplies have been arranged for the proposed thermal power projects at Muddanpur and Visakhapatnam; and

(c) the reasons for not arranging the supply of coal produced at Singareni to the thermal power projects at Muddanpur and Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The National Thermal Power Corporation at Ramagundam is presently linked to SCCL for supply of 375000 MT of coal per month. The requirement of this power station for the year 1989-90 has been estimated at 5.02 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). In the last year of the VIIIth Five Year Plan period, there is expected to be a shortfall of about 1.68 million tonnes of coal between the demand and availability from SCCL. The deficit will be even higher in the earlier years of the VIII Plan. In view of this deficit in production, it has not been possible to accord any new linkage for the proposed Vishakhapatnam TPS of Andhra

Pradesh State Electricity Board during the VIIIth Plan period. Muddanur TPS (2x210 MW) of APSEB has, however, been sanctioned linkage (long-term) from SCCL during the VIIIth Plan period.

Telex Facilities in Andhra Pradesh

6872. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide telex services in the major towns of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of the towns where such facilities are proposed to be provided in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of big towns including district headquarters and other important towns have already got telex services. It is proposed to extend the telex facilities to the following two district headquarters in the near future:

-
1. Nalgonda; and
 2. Chittore
-

Rebate in Postal and Telecommunications Rates to Newspapers

6873. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Small and Medium newspapers has applied to Government to allow rebate in the postal and telecommunication rates to small newspapers; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Representations have been made to Government by some organisations of small and medium newspaper (including Indian Federation of Small and Medium Newspapers) regarding certain problems faced by them and seeking various facilities including decrease in postal and telecommunication rates for such newspapers.

(b) An Expert Committee, which inter-alia includes the representatives of the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications has been constituted by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to go into the various issues and make recommendations in respect of the problems faced by small and medium newspapers.

Power Generation at Panki and Obra Thermal Power Stations

6874. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3652 regarding power generation at Panki and Obra Thermal Power Stations and state:

(a) whether the employees/technicians of the power plants had resorted to agitation and sit-down strike at the power stations to ventilate their various grievances during March, 1989;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made to ensure smooth functioning of the power stations and to maintain cordial labour-management relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Purchase of Heavy Machinery by Coal India Limited

6875. SHRI S.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when and from where the Coal India Limited purchased heavy machinery for its projects and the names of the projects for which it was purchased;

(b) the estimated cost and target fixed for the completion of these projects; and

(c) the details of heavy machinery so purchased which has since been installed and the time by which the remaining machinery is likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Coal India's requirement of plant and machinery are mostly met by indigenous manufacturers, particularly, by public sector enterprises like Heavy Engineering Corporation, Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, Jessop & Company and Bharat Earth Movers Limited. In cases where projects are covered by bilateral assistance or are being funded by the World Bank, such machinery is procured from abroad.

The details of ongoing projects with cost estimates of more than Rs. 100 crores involving heavy machinery are given below:

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capital cost (Rs. in crs)</i>	<i>Anticipated date of completion</i>
1	2	3
Jhanjra UG	184.55	3/94
Sonepur Bazari OC	192.96	3/94
Rajmahal OC	562.70	3/95
Pootkee Balihari	199.87	12/95
Moonidih UG	132.07	3/89
Jharia Block II OC	112.05	3/90
Amlohri OC	323.32	3/92
Jayant OC	313.61	3/90
Dudhichua OC	289.68	3/93
Khadia OC	400.00	3/94
Nigahi OC	462.39	11/94
Gevra OC	224.39	3/92

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

[English]

Joint Ventures with Britain

6876. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has proposed new joint ventures with India in the power, food processing, oil and gas, civil aviation; electronics and telecommunication;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) by what time the negotiations will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). During the last meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee held on 20th and 21st February, 1989 in New Delhi, both Britain and India evinced interest in further development of industrial and economic cooperation including setting up of joint ventures between the two countries. The areas identified for possible cooperation between the two countries include power, food processing industries, petro-chemicals and fertilizers, petroleum and natural gas, civil aviation, electronics, tele-communication, machine tools and automotive components etc.

Negotiations for setting up joint ven-

tures or projects are carried on by the concerned enterprises of the two countries.

Opening of Post Offices

6877. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made for postal and telecommunication services during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of demand and response in regard to opening of new post offices in the country during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Plan outlay for Posts and Telecommunications during the last three years has been indicated below:

	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Telecommunications</i>
1986-87	Rs. 40 crores	Rs. 837.01 crores
1987-88	Rs. 40 crores	Rs. 1117.24 crores
1988-89	Rs. 50 crores	Rs. 1800.00 crores

(b) A target of 6,000 new post offices has been provided for in the Seventh Plan (1985-90). By and large, requests for opening of post offices which after examination have been found to satisfy the prescribed norms have been accommodated within this target. During 1986-87 and 1987-88 12 and 873 new post offices respectively were opened, during 1988-89, 2548 new post offices have been sanctioned.

Survey for coal in Orissa

6878. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Geology and Mining has surveyed more area in Orissa to locate coal deposits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to extract coal from these areas; and

(d) the measures being taken to increase the coal production from the existing

coalfields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Geological Survey of India and the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Orissa has conducted explorations to locate coal deposits in Orissa. These surveys have indicated coal bearing blocks in Talabira, Gopalprasad, Neelachal, Lingaraj, Bharatpur South, Gopalpur blocks etc.

The total coal reserves in Orissa State as on 1-1-89 are estimated at 41556.64 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). Coal production from coalfields in Orissa was 10.93 million tonnes in 1988-89. This is expected to go upto 25.26 million tonnes by 1994-95 of which production from existing mines and sanctioned projects will be 12.86 million tonnes and production from new projects will be 12.40 million tonnes.

**Communication Services in Remote
and Tribal Areas in Orissa**

6879. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide better communication services in the remote, interior and tribal areas of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any survey to provide communication facilities to these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in those areas and when these are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 171 new post offices have been sanctioned for Orissa. This list is furnished in the statement below. During 1989-90, about 150 to 200 new post offices may be considered.

Telecom facility is provided on fully subsidised basis within about 5 kms, of every inhabited place in the country. For this purpose, the whole country has been mapped into hexagons of 5 kms side and a principal village, preferably a panchayat headquarter, is earmarked as the nodal point. There are 932 such hexagons in the tribal areas of Orissa, out of which 393 have been provided with telecom facility. The remaining hexagons will be provided with telecom facility progressively during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan and during Eighth Plan. Telephone Exchanges are opened, based on demand. For a minimum registered demand of 5, 10, 23 and 46; an exchange with a capacity of 9, 25, 50 and 100 lines respectively can be opened subject to availability equipment.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Post Office</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Whether normal Hilly/ Rural</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharajapally	Koraput	Tribal
2.	Andrapalli	- do -	- do -
3.	Kumargandhana	- do -	- do -
4.	Ghodadhanua	- do -	- do -
5.	Guntawada	- do -	- do -
6.	Badapadar	- do -	- do -
7.	Jadamba	- do -	- do -

1	2	3	4
8.	Dodaguda	- do -	- do -
9.	Biriguda	- do -	- do -
10.	Bhigam	- do -	- do -
11.	Chikima	- do -	- do -
12.	Semala	- do -	- do -
13.	Phupugam	- do -	- do -
14.	Deobharandi	- do -	- do -
15.	Paraja Deopali	- do -	- do -
16.	Khjatigudar	- do -	- do -
17.	Kerimiti	- do -	- do -
18.	Badakumari	- do -	- do -
19.	Charmula	- do -	- do -
20.	Gumunda	- do -	- do -
21.	Haripur	Mayurbhanj	Tribal
22.	Patbil	- do -	- do -
23.	Kuradhika	- do -	- do -
24.	Jirel	- do -	- do -
25.	Dharamdihi	- do -	- do -
26.	Nuagaon	- do -	- do -
27.	Pantho	- do -	- do -
28.	Nafree	- do -	- do -
29.	Shypursundar	- do -	- do -
30.	Sarisapal	- do -	- do -

1	2	3	4
31.	Jamadeipur	Puri	Normal
32.	Dhanachangada	- do -	- do -
33.	Baunsagada	- do -	- do -
34.	Mithapali	Sambalpur	- do -
35.	Kainsir	- do -	- do -
36.	Silat	- do -	- do -
37.	Jamumal	- do -	Tribal
38.	Ramtilaimal	- do -	- do -
39.	Ardabahal	- do -	- do -
40.	Kharsanmal	- do -	- do -
41.	Laidaguma	- do -	- do -
42.	Kusumita	Keonjhar	- do -
43.	Basira	- do -	- do -
44.	Silida	- do -	- do -
45.	Kainta	Keonjhar	Tribal
46.	Talapada	- do -	- do -
47.	Balipokhari	- do -	- do -
48.	Toranipokhari	- do -	- do -
49.	Narasinghpur	Cuttack	Normal
50.	Gobardharpur	- do -	- do -
51.	Rangagundi	- do -	- do -
52.	Dhanipur	- do -	- do -
53.	Kiajhar	- do -	- do -

1	2	3	4
54.	Balabhadrapur	- do -	- do -
55.	Sanamanga	- do -	- do -
56.	Madhupur	- do -	- do -
57.	Mangarajpur	- do -	- do -
58.	Ollalo	- do -	- do -
59.	Irabank	- do -	- do -
60.	Palliraghunathpur	- do -	- do -
61.	Ampolaba	- do -	- do -
62.	Kharinasi	- do -	- do -
63.	Manikpatna	- do -	- do -
64.	Atal	- do -	- do -
65.	Chhandesh	- do -	- do -
66.	Koilipur	- do -	- do -
67.	Badihi	- do -	- do -
68.	Jadakudar	Sundargarh	Tribal
69.	Kantabahal	- do -	- do -
70.	Sadimal	Balasore	- do -
71.	Chancher	Kalahandi	Normal
72.	Bhimkela	- do -	- do -
73.	Golapada,	Ganjam	- do -
74.	Matiapali	Balangir	- do -
75.	Chinajure	- do -	- do -
76.	Samalaichuan	- do -	- do -

1	2	3	4
77.	Bankipali	- do -	- do -
78.	Bargul	- do -	- do -
79.	Babupali	- do -	- do -
80.	Udar	- do -	- do -
81.	Taliudar	- do -	- do -
82.	Mirdhapali	- do -	- do -
83.	Sikachhida	- do -	- do -
84.	Jullunda	- do -	- do -
85.	Bettal	Cuttack	- do -
86.	Barasehi	Dhenkanal	- do -
87.	Akhuapal	- do -	- do -
88.	Saradhapur	- do -	- do -
89.	Bam	- do -	- do -
90.	Patakumunda	- do -	- do -
91.	Padmabatipur	Dhenkanal	Normal
92.	Kantapal	- do -	- do -
93.	Bangurusinga	- do -	- do -
94.	Oskapally	- do -	- do -
95.	Pedipather	- do -	- do -
96.	Mahadevdihi	Mayurbhanj	Tribal
97.	Birabalabhadrapur	Puri	Normal
98.	Ununpur	Kalahandi	Normal
99.	Kerbandi	- do -	- do -

1	2	3	4
100.	Laba	Korapur	Tribal
101.	Sorguli	- do -	- do -
102.	Telengupadar	- do -	- do -
103.	Khambariguda	- do -	- do -
104.	Badagatiguda	- do -	- do -
105.	Agula	- do -	- do -
106.	Maniriguda	- do -	- do -
107.	Hatikhamba	- do -	- do -
108.	Panichatra	- do -	- do -
109.	Burbuda	Sambalpur	Tribal
110.	Chhatabar	- do -	- do -
111.	Sunlipal	- do -	Backward
112.	Bhimzore	Sandalpur	Normal
113.	Dulanpur	- do -	- do -
114.	Dhanger	- do -	- do -
115.	Janjed	- do -	- do -
116.	Kuarbaga	Sundargarh	Tribal
117.	Kripsira	- do -	- do -
118.	Dandani	- do -	- do -
119.	Gumudia	Phulbani	- do -
120.	Bapalmendi	- do -	- do -
121.	Jamjhiri	- do -	- do -
122.	Tentuligada	- do -	- do -

1	2	3	4
123.	Bunangijodi	- do -	- do -
124.	Balakati	Cuttack	Normal

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Post Office</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Whether normal hilly/ Backward</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Guepal	Balasore	Backward
2.	Nahanga	- do -	- do -
3.	Kasida	- do -	- do -
4.	Adanga Pantai	- do -	- do -
5.	Alsuon	- do -	- do -
6.	Padhani	- do -	- do -
7.	Bahabalpur	- do -	- do -
8.	Sarkaha	- do -	- do -
9.	Balanga	- do -	- do -
10.	Chalunigaon	- do -	- do -
11.	Bhandar	Balangir	- do -
12.	Tamamura	- do -	- do -
13.	Padhal	- do -	- do -
14.	Phatamunda	- do -	- do -
15.	Sialati	Kalahandi	- do -
16.	Kurewwar	- do -	- do -
17.	Basudevpur	Keonjhar	Tribal
18.	Chakundapal	- do -	- do -

1	2	3	4
19.	Dhobakuchuda	- do -	- do -
20.	Nandigam	Koraput	- do -
21.	Betal	- do -	- do -
22.	Ramjipur	Koraput	Tribal
23.	Kongrukonda	- do -	- do -
24.	Telrei	- do -	- do -
25.	Bharanpur	- do -	- do -
26.	Kinalodi	- do -	- do -
27.	Kamper	- do -	- do -
28.	Chandagiri	- do -	- do -
29.	Brahman Halva	- do -	- do -
30.	Siripal	- do -	- do -
31.	Paikpada	- do -	- do -
32.	Bijabandili	- do -	- do -
33.	Tureighati	- do -	- do -
34.	Sulava	- do -	- do -
35.	Henga	- do -	- do -
36.	Nakamanudi	- do -	- do -
37.	Patagadi	Mayurbhanj	- do -
38.	Dadapada	Phulbani	- do -
39.	Sikorida	Puri	Normal
40.	Godrapara	Sambalpur	Tribal
41.	Dangjore	- do -	- do -

1	2	3	4
42.	Tainsar	Sambalpur	Tribal
43.	Rabga	- do -	- do -
44.	Kochhopani	- do -	- do -
45.	Barsuan	Sundargarh	- do -
<i>Departmental sub Offices</i>			
1.	College of Agriculture Chipilima at Garmunda	Sambalpur	Rural/Normal
2.	Bhsndhabahal (SBOL Colony)	- do - - do -	- do - - do -

Competition faced by BHEL with foreign firms

6880. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "BHEL fears foreign companies clout" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of 3 April, 1989;

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

(c) the names of the foreign firms with which BHEL is facing stiff competition; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to countenance the situation and protect the interests of the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The news item relates to the Press Conference held by the Chairman and Managing Director, BHEL, on 1.4.1989 highlighting the performance of BHEL during 1988-89, such as, turnover, profit, etc. CMD, BHEL had stated that the

Company continues to be competitive in international bids and had Won most of the tenders for projects financed by the World Bank. In the case of projects being set up with bilateral aid from foreign countries, there are no open tenders and therefore, BHEL will not be able to compete and secure orders.

(d) The capacity utilisation of BHEL for the 8th Plan projects is under constant review by Government in order to ensure that the manufacturing facilities available with the Company are adequately utilised.

Expansion of Communication Network in U.P.

6881. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been prepared for the development and expansion of postal services, expansion of telecommunication network, telegraph system, local telephone system, long-distance switching and transmission systems including remote area telecommunication services through satel-

lite in U.P., particularly in the backward eastern region during 1989-90; and

(b) if so, its broad features and the places proposed to be covered by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is furnished in the statement below.

STATEMENT

1. *New Post Offices:*

364 branch post offices and 5 sub post offices have been sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh. The list of post offices will be laid on the Table of the House.

2. *Telecommunications:*

(a) Switching (Local)- A total number of 19,994 lines are proposed to be added in U.P. during 1989-90. Out of Which about 7140 lines are to be added in Eastern U.P. areas.

(b) *Telegraph System:*

(i) One DTO is proposed to be opened in U.P.

(ii) Out of total 30 telecom. bureau proposed in U.P., 3 are to be opened in Eastern U.P.

(iii) Only one SF MF- 128 lines in proposed in U.P. and out of 95 SFT ports, 4 are proposed in Eastern U.P.

(iv) Out of 35 places proposed for bureau FAX service in U.P.,

12 places fall in Eastern U.P.

(c) Long Distance System Augmentation of Lucknow TAX is proposed from 1000 to 2000 lines.

(d) Transmission System- And addition of 573 route KM each in UHF & M/W systems, 302 RKM in coaxial and 387 KM of optic fibre is proposed in U.P. Out of which 288 RKM in UHF and 478 RKM in M/W is to be added to Eastern U.P.

(e) Long Distance Public Telephones- 200 LDPs are proposed to be added in U.P. on Open Wire and 330 LDPTs on MARR System. Out of which 104 LDPTs on Open Wire and all the 330 LDPTs on MARR System are proposed in Eastern U.P.

2. *Satellite Schemes:*

(a) One Earth Station at Joshi Math in U.P. has been planned for installation during 1989-90.

(b) The Earth Station at Joshi Math will replace the existing Mobile Earth Station deployed there in the stop gap arrangement for providing TAX circuit to Lucknow and another CB both way circuit to Dehra Dun.

Coal reserves in Bengal-Bihar coal-fields

6882. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated coal reserves in the

Bengal-Bihar coalfields and how long these are likely to last;

(b) whether any plan has been prepared for the exploration of coal with a view to meeting the increase in the demand for coal in the years to come, particularly beyond 2000 A.D.;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The total coal reserves (as on 1.1.89) in Bengal-Bihar Coalfields have been estimated by the Geological Survey of India at 88,698 million tonnes, out of which the recoverable reserves have been estimated at 24,048 million tonnes. At the expected demand level of about 137.00 million tonnes per year in 1994-95 in respect of Bengal-Bihar Coalfields, the mineable reserves would last for about 170 years.

(b) to (d). Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi has already explored all the blocks for production of coal upto 2000 A.D. For meeting the demand for coal beyond 2000 A.D. a programme has been drawn up for drilling 5,42,500 metres in Bengal-Bihar Coalfields during VIII and IX Plan periods.

Import of Crude Oil

6883. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the OPEC Secretariat's report presents at the last OPEC Monitoring Committee meet held during the last month at Vienna, the demand for oil from the OPEC and company stop will fall by three

million tonnes between the first and second quarters of the year;

(b) if so, whether Government have closely studies the potential for price decline in oil prices after the rapid rise during the past few months and whether Government propose to make purchases of their requirement of oil in the falling market;

(c) if so, the quantity of oil Government propose to purchase; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). A quantity of 17.80 million tonnes of crude oil proposed to be imported during the year 1989-90. In order to take advantage of the prices in the international market, crude oil is proposed to be imported both on term and spot basis at market related prices.

Renewal of technical collaboration by Tyre Corporation of India Limited

6884. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tyre Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta has renewed its technical collaboration with some foreign countries;

(b) whether there was some other technical tie-up earlier also;

(c) whether the production and productivity have not increased and selling targets are not being achieved;

(d) if so, the facts and figures of the

above for the last three years; and

(e) the efforts proposed to be made to improve the working of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited and to popularise the automotive tyres manufactured by it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (TCIL) was incorporated on 24.2.84. The Company entered into a foreign technical collaboration with M/s. Techno Export Foreign Trade Company,

Praha, Czechoslovakia which was approved by Government in May 1988. The technical collaboration agreement is in respect of the Kankinara Modernisation/Expansion Project for the manufacture of 5 lakh pieces each per annum of automobile tyres and tubes. TCIL has not entered into any other foreign technical collaboration agreement.

(c) and (d). Production and sales of TCIL have shown a steady progress during the last three years as indicated in the table given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Production	1208.84	2819.50	3602.70
Sales	1724.29	3805.16	4784.09

(e) TCIL have taken various steps to improve its working viz. implementation of a modernisation/expansion project for manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes at Kankinara in technical collaboration with M/s. Techno Export of Czechoslovakia, product diversification, replacement and modernisation of old and dilapidated equipments, improvement in productivity etc. While production has increased from a level of Rs. 1208.84 lakhs in 1986-87 to Rs. 3602.70 lakhs in 1988-89 (Provisional), sales have gone up from Rs. 1724.29 lakhs to Rs. 4784.09 lakhs during the same period.

Fall in Crude Oil Prices

6885. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reduction in the prices of crude oil in the world market during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the percentage of reduction in the share of imported crude oil due to increased domestic production during 1986, 1987 and 1988 and reduction in Oil import bill as a consequence thereof; and

(c) whether with the increase in domestic production and the declining cost of the imported crude oil, Government propose to reduce the prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene oil, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The prices of crude oil in the international market were very volatile during the last three years. Moreover, there are various grades of crude having different prices. However, yearly average of spot prices of some of the actively traded crude oils and percentage increase/decrease during the last three years is indicated below:

(Figures in \$bbl)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Dubai</i>	<i>% increase/ decrease</i>	<i>Oman</i>	<i>% increase/ decrease</i>	<i>Suez Blend</i>	<i>% increase/ decrease</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1986	12.97		13.35		12.73	
1987	16.92	(+) 30%	17.25	(+) 29%	16.79	(+) 32%
1988	113.22	(-) 22%	13.57	(-) 21%	12.95	(-) 23%

(b) The import of crude oil is made to meet the gap between indigenous production and demand. The domestic production

of crude oil, the quantity imported and the value thereof during the last three calendar years are given below:

Quantity : Million Tonnes
Value : Rs./Crores

<i>Year</i>	<i>Domestic Production of of crude oil</i>	<i>Import of crude oil</i>	
		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1986	31.16	14.48	2070
1987	30.14	17.98	3105
1988 (Provisional)	31.58	17.71	2811

(c) The prices of petroleum products are not generally revised with changes in the prices of crude oil in the international market. The prices are developed with reference to a system of retention prices of the different refineries.

There is no proposal to reduce the prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene oil.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections In State Capitals

6886. SHRI T. BALA GOUD:
SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LA-
KSHMI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections on the waiting lists in each of the metropolitan cities and State capitals as on 1st January, 1989 in each category alongwith the dates of registration and the dates upto which subscribers on the waiting lists have been provided with telephones; and

(b) the time by which the entire waiting lists in each of these cities would be wiped out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) The objectives of the department for

the 7th Plan (85-90) is to provide telephone connections by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan (by 31.3.1990) to those applicants who have been registered on an average upto:

- (i) 30.9.86 in all metropolitan towns and all major telephone districts.
- (ii) 1.4.1987 in all minor telephone districts and in all large size exchanges of capacity more than 2000 lines and
- (iii) 1.4.1988 in all exchanges of capacity 200 lines and 2000 lines.

The remaining applicants shall be provided with telephone connections progressively during the Eighth Plan period.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Metropolitan city/State Capital	OYT		SPL		General	
		Waiting List	Date of Registration/Clearance	Waiting List	Date of Registration/Clearance	Waiting List	Date of Registration/Clearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hyderabad (AP)	2026	4.2.86	2766	13.7.84	34781	27.2.82
2.	Dispur (Assam)	377	2.4.81	216	26.8.80	756	11.1.79
3.	Patna (Bihar) *	Information being collected					
4.	Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat)	12	11.11.88	16	22.12.88	467	28.9.86
5.	Shimla (HP)	187	8.2.88	55	27.2.88	1405	5.1.88
6.	Srinagar (J & K)	551	30.7.87	739	18.5.86	6951	17.2.81
7.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	2962		1419		37935	24.3.82
8.	Trivandrum (Kerala)	339	13.1.86	1143	22.12.84	7380	29.12.81
9.	Bhopal (MP)	1073	1.1.85	1009	27.10.83	6506	26.1.82

Sl. No.	Name of Metropolitan city/State Capital	OYT		SPL		General	
		Waiting List	Date of Registration/Clearance	Waiting List	Date of Registration/Clearance	Waiting List	Date of Registration/Clearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Panaji (Goa)	445	4.4.86	216	23.4.86	1429	6.9.83
11.	Azwal (Mizoram)	181	6.12.88	102	6.12.88	269	16.8.88
12.	Agarthala (Tripura)	108	8.2.87	87	31.1.87	457	26.5.85
13.	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	18	15.12.88	2	15.12.88	43	20.12.88
14.	Imphal (Manipur)	117	3.12.87	147	13.11.87	658	6.9.86
15.	Kohima (Nagaland)	73	5.3.84	17	21.4.84	119	5.4.81
16.	Shillong (Meghalaya)	115	30.9.88	20	30.9.88	702	6.2.85
17.	Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)*	Information being collected					
18.	Chandigarh (PB & Haryana)	2726	23.11.83	1424	16.3.84	13194	30.4.80

Sl. No.	Name of Metropolitan city/State Capital	OYT		SPL		General	
		Waiting List	Date of Registration/Clearance	Waiting List	Date of Registration/Clearance	Waiting List	Date of Registration/Clearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	1830	28.1.85	3176	11.4.84	24115	3.7.81
20.	Madras (TN)	2762	22.5.86	2474	28.10.83	42966	18.1.82
21.	Lucknow (UP) *	Information being collected					
22.	Gangtok (Sikkim)	36	17.9.87	17	28.11.87	138	29.5.85
23.	Calcutta (WB)	2113	31.5.83	1183	22.1.81	29191	20.6.66
24.	Bombay (Maharashtra)	18288	14.7.78	1171	30.8.86	190410	22.11.78
25.	New Delhi (UT)	20537	17.5.82	5681	30.10.80	198572	5.5.79

* Information not readily available

Unregistered Chemical Units

6887. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government of the unregistered chemical units in the country and the estimated annual fatality rate in these units during the last three years;

(b) whether any study has been made to identify the factors behind the growth of unregistered chemical units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The Government are not aware of any unregistered chemical units in the country. No study has been made by the Government to identify the factors responsible for the growth of such units.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Managing Directors and Chairman of Power Corporations

6888. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the appointment of Managing Directors and Chairmen of the various Power Corporations under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the Corporations which are at present headed by non-technical personnel and the reasons for preferring

non-technical persons to technical ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wind Energy Stations Near Sunderbans in West Bengal

6889. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up wind energy stations near Sunderbans in West Bengal for remote area power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Four numbers 300 W wind battery chargers have been installed in the 24 Parganas (South) District. The installation of one 5 KW and two 10 KW wind electric systems has also been taken up in the district.

(c) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 11 lakhs towards these projects, while approximately Rs. 16 lakhs will be met by the State Government.

Inspection of Companies under Section 209A of Companies Act

6890. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2838 regarding inspection of companies under Section 209A of the Companies Act and state:

(a) the names of the companies registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and belonging to large industrial houses each with their assets of Rs. 100 crores or over which were inspected under Section 209A of the Companies Act during 1988 and some malpractices found as a result thereof and the action taken in each case; and

(b) the cases in which the prosecution has been or is proposed to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Manufacture of fire doors

6891. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies engaged in the manufacturing of fire resistant doors as on 31 March, 1989 and their installed capacity;

(b) whether any applications for grant of industrial licences for the above industry are pending with Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these proposals are with foreign collaborations; if so, the terms conditions set out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) M/s. Mather & Platt (India) Ltd. is the only manufacturer in the organised sector manufactur-

ing fire proof doors in the country. Their installed capacity for fire proof doors is 700 Nos. per annum on maximum utilisation of plant and machinery.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Coal India Limited projects lagging behind schedule

6892. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects of the Coal India Limited which are lagging behind schedule and their percentage to the total projects as on 31st March, 1988;

(b) the total number of projects lagging behind due to land disputes and their percentage to the total delayed projects as on 31st March, 1988;

(b) the loss suffered by the Coal India Limited as a whole and its subsidiaries separately due to the total delayed projects and the projects delayed due to land disputes and their effect on the cost of coal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) As on 31.3.88, 60 projects of Coal India Limited out of 263 projects i.e. 22.8 percent approximately, each costing Rs. 2 crores and more, were delayed.

(b) Out of a total of 60 delayed projects, 24 projects were lagging behind due to land disputes i.e. 40 percent approximately of the delayed projects.

(c) The loss of coal production due to

delay in implementing mining projects was not felt much in recent times as the overall demand of coal was met from other projects and existing mines. The demand projected by the consuming sectors did not materialise in full and the coal availability exceeded the demand in most of the cases.

(d) Various steps have been taken for implementing the projects in time. Some of these are:

- (i) Appointment of senior level officers incharge of these projects for their implementation;
- (ii) Drawing up of detailed construction schedules for implementing the projects;
- (iii) Providing continuity of management by ensuring that project heads are not transferred without compelling reasons;
- (iv) Speedy follow-up with State Govts. in respect of land acquisition cases;
- (v) Regular follow-up with machinery manufacturers for timely supply of plant and equipment;
- (vi) Preparation of long term equipment projections for advance ordering of plant and machinery requiring long lead time.
- (vii) Holding regular meetings at various levels to review implementation of the projects.

Violation of Ban for Production of Alcohol

6893. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has been granting further licences for production of alcohol despite the ban imposed by Union Government thereon;

(b) whether a few other States have also been violating therein Government orders in this regard;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some State Governments have issued licences for manufacture of potable alcohol in violation of the ban orders issued by the Government of India in November, 1975.

(c) and (d). Karnataka Government are of the view that entry 8 of the List II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution empowers them to grant licences to distilleries and breweries for manufacture of potable liquor. The stand taken by the Karnataka Government is at variance with the legal interpretation of the Constitutional position by the Government of India. Supreme Court is already seized of this matter and a writ petition is pending consideration with them.

Action, if any, will be possible as and when the Constitutional aspect of the issue is decided by the Court.

STD Facility in Telephone Exchange in Chirayinkil, Kerala

6894. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide STD facility in the telephone exchange in Chirayinkil in Kerala; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This will be considered during the Eighth Plan.

Expenditure on Ministers on Telephone Facility

6895. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Members of the Council of Ministers enjoy free residential telephone facility without any limit;

(b) if so, the amounts paid during 1987-88 and 1988-89 upto 31st December, 1988, in respect of telephone facility, Member-wise; and

(c) the monthly average expenditure on telephone service per Member for these two periods, separately?

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

[*Translation*]

Production of drugs by multinational drug companies

6896. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multinational drug companies in India engaged in the production of medicines and the annual turnover of each company for the last three years;

(b) whether these multinational companies are producing some medicines without licence; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Presently, there are seven FERA companies operating in the pharmaceutical sector. Sales turnover of individual companies is not monitored by this Ministry.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government, in the recent past.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Central assistance for Ashok Paper Mills

6897. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government had approached Union Government for payment of Rs. 18.52 crores to meet the statutory post liabilities of the Jogighopa unit of Ashok Paper Mills as per the Assam Accord;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have made this payment; 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) to (c). Government of Assam had made a request in March/April, 1986 for providing an amount of Rs. 18.52 crores, to enable it to meet the outstanding liabilities of immediate nature pertaining to Jogighopa unit of Ashok Paper

Mills. A sum of Rs. 2.84 crores was released by the Central Government to the Government of Assam as ways and means advance in August, 1986, towards payment of past Salaries and wages and for emergent repair of plant, building and equipment of Ashok Paper Mills. This amount was converted into Non-plan grant on 30.3.1987.

Round the Clock Telecast by Door-darshan

6898. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have round the clock telecast on all Door-darshan Kendras;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely date from which it will be come into effect; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to paucity of manpower and resources, it is not possible to have round the clock telecast on all Doordarshan Kendras.

Establishment of coal stock-yard at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

6899. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for establishment of coal

stock-yard at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) It is a fact that representation was received by Department of Coal in August, 1985 for establishment of coal stock-yard at Vijayawada.

(b) For consumers of coal in the South, Singareni Collieries Company Limited is the most rational source of supply of coal. Since Vijayawada is located in the command area of SCCL from where requirement of most of the consumers is being met by rail or road, opening of a stockyard in this location has not been undertaken by Coal India.

Installation of Transposer in Vijayawada

6900. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 May, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 9477 regarding setting up of transposer in Vijayawada and state:

(a) the likely date by which the transposer equipment will be installed in Vijayawada to overcome the difficulties faced by the T.V. viewers in the shadow zones; and

(b) the capacity and the cost of this equipment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The 10 Waft TV transposer, estimated to cost Rs. 30.85 lakhs, is expected to be commissioned into service at Vijayawada by June, 1989.

**Expenditure on telephone bills in
Akashvani Hyderabad**

6901. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid on telephone bills for the telephones in Regional News Unit in Akashvani, Hyderabad Kendra during November and December, 1988 and the figures relating to the corresponding months in the year 1987; and

(b) the reasons for the increase, if any, in the telephone bills during November and December, 1988 and the corrective action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The amount paid on telephone bills including office and residential telephones in the Regional News Unit in All India Radio, Hyderabad during November and December, 1988 was Rs. 23,938/-, while the expenditure during the corresponding months of November and December, 1987 was Rs. 27,553/-.

(b) There is no increase in the expenditure and as such question of taking corrective action does not arise.

Power Project in Silent Valley, Kerala

6902. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for a power project in the Silent Valley in Palghat district, Kerala was abandoned in 1982 due to ecological considerations;

(b) if so, whether Kerala Government

has recently sent any proposal to revive the project; and

(c) if so, the response of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Proposal to take over Punalur Paper
Mills, Kerala**

6903. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., has any proposal to take over the Punalur Paper Mills, Kerala; and

(b) whether Kerala Government has sent any recommendations in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Utilisation of Natural Gas

6904. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to create more facilities for utilising the natural gas available in the country;

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

(c) whether Government have sought foreign assistance to implement the above plan; and

(d) if so, the countries which are responding thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Schemes for exploiting and supplying natural gas are drawn up from time to time depending upon the availability of gas and techno-economic viability of its utilisation. As a result of various measures taken, the utilisation of natural gas has been up from 11.44. MMCMD in 1984-85 to 255.56 MMCMD in 1988-89.

(c) and (d). Foreign assistance in the form of loans have been obtained from various countries and multilateral agencies such as World Bank for various projects for gas production/transportation.

Sickness in Public sector manufacturing units

6905. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector units manufacturing scooters have fallen sick;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when these units have fallen sick;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to revive these sick units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Scooters India Limited is the only Central Public Sector Undertakings engaged in the manufacture of scooters. Scooters India Limited has been incurring losses since inception. The cumulative loss upto 31-3-1989 is about Rs. 163 crores.

(c) and (d). After carefully considering various available options, the Govt. have decided to transfer the agreed assets and equivalent liabilities of Lucknow unit of Scooters India Ltd. to M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. for rejuvenation of this unit.

Health hazards by Monocrotophos and Paraquat

6906. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports of serious ill health caused by monocrotophos and paraquat and other pesticides in Malaysia and whether similar problems have been observed/ recorded in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to review their policy of support to pesticides through subsidies and other inducements?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir. These two pesticides are registered for use in India by the Ministry of Agriculture after considering all aspects of the matter including health effects on human being and animals. Government have not received any reports of serious ill health effects of these two pesticides in Malaysia or India.

(b) Subsidy for use of pesticides is given by the Ministry of Agriculture. They are not making any general review about subsidies for pesticides.

Pending Applications for New Telephone Connections in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra

6907. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connections pending in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra as on 31 March, 1989;

(b) since when these applications are pending;

(c) the number of telephone connections expected to be provided in the district during 1989 and 1990 ; and

(d) the guidelines issued by Government for expeditious allotment of telephone connections to the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) As on 31.3.89 , 4271 number of applications for new telephone connections are pending in Ahhmednagar District of Maharashtra.

(b) The oldest application for a new Telephone connection pending was registered in July 1981 at Srirampur.

(c) It is proposed to provide about 1000 Telephone connection during 1989 and about 1200 Telephone connections during 1990 in the district subject to availability of equipment and associated stores.

(d) The development programme has been drawn to meet the objectives outline, for the seventh five year plan, which is to

provide telephones by the end of Seventh Plan (31.3.90) for an average telephone demand registered upto 1.4.87 in case of large size exchange, upto 1.4.88 in case of medium size exchanges and almost on demand in case of small size exchanges subject to availability of equipment and associated stores.

AIR Coverage in Backward and Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh

6908. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the existing range of low power and high power AIR stations in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is a proposal to enhance the range of AIR stations to cover the backward and tribal areas in the State during the next two years;

(c) if so, the details of districts proposed to be covered; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) The coverage range of Low Power/High Power transmitters in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given as under:-

<i>Station</i>	<i>Power (KW)</i>	<i>Area covered 1000 Sq. Km.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Hyderabad	50	162.8
Hyderabad	10	17.2
Hyderabad	1	6.6
Cuddapah	100	67.9

1	2	3
Vijayawada	20	67.7
Vijayawada	1	2.8
Visakhapatnam	100	30.2
Adilabad	1	3.5
Kothagudam	2 x 3 FM	11.3

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. To improve radio coverage of Tribal and Backward areas, there are schemes to open new radio stations at Warangal, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Mercapuram, Anantapur and Tirupati. The 7th Plan also includes a scheme to upgrade power of 20 KW MW Transmitter at Vijayawada to 100 KW. This scheme on its commissioning will provide coverage to parts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam and Warangal which are Tribal and Backward districts of the State. Besides, 10 KW

SW Transmitters at Hyderabad is proposed to be upgraded to 50 KW. With the completion of this scheme, the support service to the entire State would be strengthened further. Two new radio stations at Adilabad and Kothagudam have already become operational recently as step towards this end.

(d) The estimated expenditure on all the 87th Plan schemes in Andhra Pradesh is given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Project	Estimated cost in Lakhs of Rs.
1	2	3
1.	Kothagudam New Radio Station with 2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter (Already Commissioned)	256.90
2.	Kurnool New Radio Station with 2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter	230.63
3.	Nizamabad New Radio Station with 2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter	229.00
4.	Markapuram New Radio Station with 2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter	182.20
5.	Anantapur New Radio Station with 2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter	248.50

1	2	3
6.	Tirupati 2 x 5 KW FM	232.40
7.	Warangal 2 x 5 KW FM	182.50
8.	Vijayawada Upgradation to 100 KW FM	162.59
9.	Hyderabad upgradation to 50 KW FM Transmitter	265.20
10.	Hyderabad upgradation to 50 KW SW Transmitter	265.20
11.	Hyderabad provision of type IV Studios	235.00

S.T.D. Facility in cities And Towns of Andhra Pradesh

6909. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities and towns in Andhra Pradesh which are expected to be provided with S.T.D. facility during 1989 and 1990;

(b) the names of cities and towns where telephone exchange facilities will be enhanced; and

(c) the names of cities and towns where the existing telephone exchanges will be replaced by electronic exchanges during 1989 and 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The following are the names of stations in Andhra Pradesh which are expected to be provided with STD facility during 1989-90?

Akiveedu, Amlapuram, Attili, Bhongiri, Dharmavaram, Guty Godavarikhani, Gadwal, Jadcherla, Kothakota, Kovur (RMV), Kodad, Mancherla, Madar, Metla, Madnapur,

Narasapur Nandapetta, Puttur, Ponnur, Pithapuram, Srikalahasthi, Sirpur Kagaz Nagar, Siddipet, Yerraguntla.

(b) The following three stations in Andhra Pradesh are planned for enhancement of the capacity;

Tirupathy, Amlapuram, Hindupur

(c) The following telephone exchanges are proposed to be replaced by Electronic Exchanges during 1989-90 subject to availability of equipment and buildings:-

Bhongir, Mandapetta, Nirmal, Madhira, Satupally, Wyra Bhimadolu, Achanta, Garividi, Bheemunipatnam, Chaddavaram, Modehal, Shamshabad, Manuguru, Palvan-dia, Rayachaty, Jamalamaduga, Salur, Macherla, Nagarkarnool, Allagadda, Attili, Narayanpet, Shadnagar, Sompetta, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Jeedimetla, Vanasthalipuram.

Wage settlement with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Employees

6910. SHRI H. A. DORA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wage settlement has

recently been reached with the employees of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). BHEL have recently concluded negotiations for revision of wages with effect from September 1986. Subject to Government approval the management propose to finalise a settlement covering changes in pay scales, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, Night shift Allowance, Cycle Allowance, Provident Fund contribution etc.

Korba Super Thermal Power Station

6911. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Korba Super Thermal Power Station has attained its full capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh is likely to be benefited by this Station;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as follows:-

Korba Super Thermal Power Stations (2100 MW)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Date of Synchronisation</i>
I	200	1.3.1983
II	200	31.10.1983
III	200	17.3.1984
IV	500	31.5.1987
V	500	25.3.1988
VI	500	23.3.1989

(c) to (e). The power generated at the Central Stations is allocated between the various States/Union Territories in the Region concerned. Andhra Pradesh, in the Southern Region, has no allocation from the Korba Super Thermal Power Station which is located in the Western Region.

Purchase of Cables from Manufacturers

6912. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minis-

ter of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications is able to accommodate all the cable manufacturers in its purchase list;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a). to (c). The Department of Telecom. procures various types of cables through competitive tenders. The purchase orders are placed based on factors like price, past performance and availability of proper infrastructure etc. Some cable are also purchased from public sector, H.C.L on the basis of a pricing agreement.

Import of Plastic Raw Material by Petrochemicals Corporation Limited

6913. SHRI H.A.DORA:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have authorised the India Petrochemicals Corporation Limited to import certain plastic raw materials in bulk on duty free basis.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has been authorised to obtain bulk duty free licence for import of certain plastic raw materials for supply to holders of licences under Duty Exemption Scheme/Import Export Pass Book Scheme for export production. The objective to is facilitate export of plastic goods.

Chance to AIR Artistes in T.V. Programme

6914. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the artistes selected through audition tests for AIR from Marathwada region in Maharashtra are not given any chance in T.V. programme.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) to (c). As a matter of policy Doordarshan does not conduct any Music Auditions but relies upon the Auditions done by AIR. Only those Artistes who have been given 'B-High' and above Category by AIR are booked by Doordarshan. This procedure is followed in all Kendras including those located in Marathwada region in Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Demands of Employees in Communications Ministry

6915. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of some categories of his Ministry are agitating for the fulfilment of their demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to meet the demands; and

(d) if so, the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the Statement below:

(c) and (d). So far as the agitation of BTTU is concerned, the question of restructuring of technical cadres is under consideration at the highest level.

As regards the agitation of Bharatiya Dak Tar Mazdoor Manch necessary instructions have been issued for abstention of casual labour who have completed 7 years of service as on 31.3.87. A scheme for absorption of casual labour who have put in one year service as per direction of the Supreme Court is being formulated. The request of the Mahon to abandon the retrenchment of daily rated mazdoors engaged after 31.3.85 has been examined and not accepted.

STATEMENT

Currently there is no agitation in the Department of Posts

2. In the Department of Telecommunications, the Bharatiya Telecom. Technician Union commenced work to rule agitation from 26.7.1988 on the following demands:-

- i) Revision of pay scale of Technicians to Rs. 1400-2300;
- ii) Revision of pay scales of technical supervisors to Rs. 1640-2900;
- iii) One time bound promotion by counting the entire service period as Technicians;
- iv) For giving effect to the revised pay scale from 1.1.86;
- v) Existing Technicians/Technical Supervisors be upgraded without any qualifying test and fitment training;
- vi) The newly restructured cadre of

Technicians to be designated as Junior Engineer instead of Telecom. Assistant and higher grade Junior Engineer instead of Senior Telecom. Assistant;

- vii) 50% of vacancies be reserved for promotion to the J.T.O. grade;
- viii) Diploma in Engineer should be prescribed as the minimum qualification for direct entry for the post of Telecom. assistant; and
- ix) The pay of upgraded Technicians be fixed as per existing rules of the Department of Telecom.

3. The Bharatiya Dak Tar Mazdoor Manch is conducting a Dharna from 20th September 1988 on the following demands;

- i) Implementation of Agreement dated 17.4.87 on absorption of casual labour who have completed seven years of service on 31.3.1987;
- (ii) Implementation of Supreme Court's Judgement regarding making a scheme to regularize of casual labour who have put in one year's service; and
- (iii) To abandon retrenchment of daily rated mazdoors engaged after 31.3.85.

Shortage of Telephone Equipment in Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh

6916. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of telephone equipment in the hilly areas of U.P. especially in the border areas is affecting extension of

telephone facilities;

(b) whether there is a proposal to open equipment depots in these areas, especially in Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttarkashi etc;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, what alternative arrangements are proposed to be made to ensure that there is no shortage of equipment and other materials in this areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The existing arrangement of storage/distribution of equipment is found to be quite satisfactory.

Expansion of TV Facility in Central and Western Himalayas

6917. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to provide TV facility on priority basis to the border hilly tribal dominated areas;

(b) if so, the percentage of Central and Western Himalayan areas covered by TV facility;

(c) whether this percentage is much less as compared to other parts of the country;

(d) if so, whether his Ministry propose to further expand the TV facility in these areas;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Due priority has been assigned under the Seventh Plan to the provision of TV service in border, hilly and tribal areas of the country.

(b) and (c). TV service is at present available to about 32.2% population of Central Himalayan areas and about 73.4% population of Western Himalayan areas of the country compared to the national average of about 73%.

(d) to (f). As part of the approved Seventh Plan, it is envisaged to set up TV transmitters at the following places in the Central and Western Himalayan Areas:-

1. *Central Himalayan Areas*: Three 2 x 10 W TV transmitters, one each at Bhatiari, Ranikhet and Dhar chula in Uttar Pradesh
2. *Western Himalayan Areas*: (i) A high power TV transmitter at Shimla and two 2 x 10 W transmitters, one each at Kalpa and Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) A high power TV transmitter at Leh and twelve 2 x 10 W transmitters one each at Bhadarwah, Doda, Kilhotran, Kupwara, Pahalgam, Ramban, Padam, Dras Sankoo, Kaskit, Timsogam and Nyema in Jammu & Kashmir.

Separate Cell for Evaluation of Foreign broadcasts/Telecasts

6918. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether radio and television stations of some countries are broadcasting anti-India programmes;

(b) if so, whether there is any separate cell in his Ministry for completion and evaluation of such broadcasts and telecasts;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to set up such a cell ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has set up a Central Monitoring Cell for monitoring and analysis transmissions from countries bordering India and from other powerful transmitters abroad, which are beamed to India.

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

[English]

Assistance for setting up small scale Industries in Kerala

6919. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Union Government to assist the Kerala Government to set up a large number of small scale industries; 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 State Government is primarily responsible for taking necessary steps for the development of small scale industries. However, the Central Govt. supplements the efforts of the State Govts through fiscal policies and promotional schemes. Kerala State is also getting assistance under all these schemes like DIC programme, Self-Employ-

ment for the Educated Unemployed, Margin Money Scheme, Excise concessions and concessional finance.

Delay in completion of projects of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

6920. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA
:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many projects undertaken for the second mine expansion programme of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation have been delayed.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the financial loss suffered by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation on this account; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The suppliers of specialised mining equipment for the second mine expansion project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation have requested for extension of time on account of various difficulties experienced by them. The request was considered by NLC and some extension of time has been given to the different firms. These extensions, however, will not affect the commissioning of the linked power station.

There is no extra financial burden on NLC on account of these extensions.

Losses by Public Sector Undertakings

6921. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated losses of the loss-making central public sector undertakings during each of the last three years and the cumulative losses of each one so far; and

(b) the effect of these losses on the Indian economy and the public sector itself?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The net loss incurred by 102 loss making central public sector undertakings during the year 1987-88, the latest year upto which only information is

available, is Rs. 1718.77 crores. Details regarding cumulative loss suffered by each one of them upto 31.3.1988 and their position during the three years viz, 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86 are given in the Statement below.

(b) The losses of these undertakings results in provision of larger budgetary support thereby reducing availability of funds for development both in the public sector and in other areas of economic activity.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
STEEL						
1.	The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	594.46	(-) 115.75	(-) 80.14	(-) 60.90	
2.	IISCO Ujjain Pipe & Foundry Co. Ltd.	Nil	(-) 1.06	(-) 0.25	0.25	
3.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	1.53	(-) 1.28	0.20	0.14	
MINERALS & METALS						
4.	Kundremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	241.52	(-) 27.25	(-) 15.37	(-) 21.17	
5.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	21.05	(-) 4.75	26.21	(-) 3.95	
6.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Nil	(-) 19.73	(-) 4.90	8.85	
7.	India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.	17.81	(-) 2.24	(-) 1.92	(-) 2.79	
8.	National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	15.28	(-) 17.84	0.66	5.33	

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
9.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	54.12	(-) 50.92	(-) 3.20	0.00	
COAL						
10.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	987.87	(-) 112.01	(-) 87.71	(-) 159.36	
11.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	123.21	(-) 90.43	(-) 68.66	(-) 83.25	
12.	Coal India Ltd.	107.40	(-) 1.37	(-) 2.16	5.82	
13.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	910.51	(-) 48.74	(-) 142.19	(-) 69.97	
14.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	28.71	(-) 3.23	(-) 1.49	0.00	
POWER						
15.	North Eastern Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.	0.03	(-) 3.54	(-) 2.73	1.17	

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
PETROLEUM						
16.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	73.02	(-) 73.02	0.00	0.00	
CHEMICALS, FERTILIZERS & PHARMACEUTICALS						
17.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	31.65	(-) 32.22	(-) 21.02	(-) 12.36	
18.	The Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	878.99	(-) 42.67	(-) 102.53	(-) 129.38	
19.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	1.20	(-) 0.45	(-) 0.04	(-) 0.17	
20.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited	256.65	(-) 30.22	(-) 51.38	(-) 32.41	
21.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Nil	(-) 26.05	6.64	(-) 7.60	
22.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	1.25	(-) 0.21	0.00	(-) 0.03	
23.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Limited	6.85	(-) 2.21	(-) 2.03	(-) 1.35	
24.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	623.35	(-) 104.84	(-) 86.22	(-) 71.56	

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
25.	Southern Pesticides Corpn. Ltd.	3.84	(-) 1.84	(-) 2.00	0.06	
26.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	4.46	(-) 0.27	0.96	0.50	
27.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	52.68	(-) 20.34	(-) 8.26	0.00	
28.	U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.28	(-) 0.27	(-) 0.25	(-) 0.40	
29.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	34.74	(-) 7.71	(-) 6.65	(-) 5.73	
30.	Hindustan Immunity Ltd.	14.77	(-) 5.08	(-) 4.28	(-) 4.35	
31.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	0.35	(-) 0.35	0.00		
HEAVY ENGINEERING						
2.	Braithwait & Co. Ltd.	27.18	(-) 8.92	(-) 6.78	(-) 12.14	
33.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	59.99	(-) 11.92	0.34	0.27	
34.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	593.14	(-) 21.73	(-) 68.43	(-) 70.45	

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
35.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	17.39	(-) 0.71	(-) 0.80	(-) 1.98	
36.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	24.49	(-) 6.22	2.99	(-) 12.30	
37.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	11.49	(-) 4.10	11.02	0.73	
38.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	2.85	(-) 0.04	(-) 0.31	0.22	
39.	The Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	Nil	(-) 0.85	(-) 0.54	0.13	
40.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	19.81	(-) 3.18	(-) 5.49	(-) 3.12	
41.	Weighbird (India) Ltd.	4.84	(-) 0.97	(-) 1.08	(-) 0.85	
MEDIUM & LIGHT ENGINEERING						
42.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	27.37	(-) 8.73	(-) 5.21	(-) 0.43	
43.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	32.71	(-) 7.04	(-) 5.81	(-) 4.20	

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
44.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	10.00	(-) 2.69	4.92 (-)	4.09 (-)	
45.	National Instruments Ltd.	28.09	(-) 4.44	(-) 2.06	(-) 2.34	
46.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	30.39	(-) 8.58	(-) 15.00	(-) 6.98	
47.	Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd.	14.92	(-) 0.10	(-) 2.13	(-) 2.24	
48.	HMT Bearing Ltd.	9.86	(-) 3.45	(-) 4.75	0.13	
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT						
49.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	141.34	(-) 13.11	(-) 8.51	(-) 14.46	
50.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	91.05	(-) 25.86	(-) 10.21	(-) 8.64	
51.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	99.49	(-) 0.97	(-) 13.14	(-) 7.89	
52.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	Nil	(-) 1.18	1.47	5.64	
53.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	146.89	(-) 36.57	(-) 40.52	(-) 30.98	

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
54.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	90.56	(-) 34.87	(-) 20.93	(-) 38.98	
55.	Scooters India Ltd.	132.38	(-) 27.12	(-) 23.35	(-) 16.42	
56.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	50.33	(-) 12.10	(-) 10.33	(-) 8.19	
57.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	31.24	(-) 6.43	(-) 6.04	(-) 4.96	
58.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	10.06	(-) 1.54	(-) 2.30	(-) 3.08	
CONSUMER GOODS						
59.	Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.	116.98	(-) 38.90	(-) 49.58	(-) 22.47	
60.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	113.08	(-) 20.58	(-) 23.19	(-) 23.08	
61.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	40.24	(-) 6.83	(-) 5.73	(-) 5.05	
62.	The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	33.04	(-) 6.05	(-) 5.83	(-) 5.32	
63.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn.	62.90	(-) 10.52	(-) 8.63	(-) 6.37	

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
64.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	71.75	(-) 10.69	(-) 9.38	(-) 9.29	
65.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	0.58	(-) 0.16	(-) 0.11	(-) 0.17	
66.	National Jute Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.	333.27	(-) 44.64	(-) 46.71	(-) 48.74	
67.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	25.67	(-) 1.75	(-) 4.93	(-) 1.00	
68.	Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.	34.17	(-) 9.44	(-) 9.88	(-) 7.36	
AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES						
69.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	6.89	(-) 4.40	(-) 3.17	0.42	
70.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corpn. Ltd.	0.57	(-) 0.33	(-) 0.16	(-) 0.12	
TEXTILES						
71.	NTC (APKK & M) Ltd	115.64	(-) 22.64	(-) 19.46	(-) 11.11	

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
72.	NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Raj.) Ltd.	72.92	(-) 6.20	(-) 8.27	(-) 8.93	
73.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	108.86	(-) 31.03	(-) 26.65	(-) 17.51	
74.	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.	123.44	(-) 21.48	(-) 21.48	(-) 8.37	
75.	NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	161.71	(-) 32.43	(-) 27.74	(-) 14.52	
76.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	125.48	(-) 26.19	(-) 16.83	(-) 7.18	
77.	NTC (Tamilnadu & Pondicherry) Ltd.	12.79	(-) 5.97	(-) 1.52	0.01	
78.	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.	219.53	(-) 28.16	(-) 24.66	(-) 26.34	
79.	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.	139.22	(-) 30.87	(-) 24.55	(-) 12.71	
80.	The Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	73.28	(-) 21.79	(-) 13.14	(-) 10.37	
81.	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	8.92	(-) 3.84	(-) 1.86	(-) 1.23	

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
TRADING & MARKETING SERVICES						
82.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.	3.08	(-) 0.68	(-) 0.41	(-) 0.12	
83.	The Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	119.05	(-) 0.16	(-) 18.67	(-) 10.69	
84.	Food Corpn. of India	Nil	(-) 4.86	(-) 1.27	0.35	
85.	The Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.26	(-) 1.47	0.19	0.23	
86.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1.83	(-) 0.35	(-) 0.34	(-) 0.31	
87.	Tea Trading Corpn of India Ltd.	11.65	(-) 1.03	(-) 2.69	0.32	
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES						
88.	Air India	Nil	(-) 43.41	30.16	66.00	
89.	Delhi Transport Corpn.	229.19	(-) 78.88	(-) 164.00	(-) 176.92	

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
90.	Vayudoot	10.92	(-) 3.62	(-) 0.78	(-) 0.78	
91.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	14.60	(-) 7.44	(-) 5.17	(-) 0.04	
CONTRACT & CONSTRUCTION SERVICES						
92.	Hindustan Prefeb Ltd.	7.19	(-) 0.55	(-) 0.73	(-) 0.87	
93.	Hindustan Steel Works Consn. Ltd.	86.69	(-) 12.10	(-) 10.16	2.15	
94.	Indian Road Consn. Corpn. Ltd.	53.34	(-) 13.54	(-) 10.26	(-) 13.92	
95.	National Building Consn. Corpn. Ltd.		(-) 12.76	(-) 24.00	1.22	
96.	Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Consturction Ltd.	14.19	(-) 0.94	0.00	0.00	
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & TECH. CONSULTANCY SERVICES						
97.	Engineering Project (India) Ltd.	203.04	(-) 34.39	(-) 25.86	(-) 34.43	
98.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	20.73	(-) 5.18	(-) 0.39	0.52	

Sl. No.	Name of the company which incurred loss during 87-88	Cumulative loss as on 31.3.1988	Net Profit/Loss during			
			1987-88	1986-87	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
TOURIST SERVICES						
99.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	17.88	(-) 4.75	(-) 6.55	(-) 4.06	
100.	Indo Hokke Hotels Ltd.	0.45	(-) 0.14	0.00	0.00	
FINANCIAL SERVICES						
101.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	Nil	(-) 3.86	0.73	0.90	
SECTION 25 COMPANIES						
102.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	14.99	(-) 1.98	(-) 2.27	(-) 1.95	

Under-Staffed Post Office in Villages of Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra

6922. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post offices in villages in Maharashtra State are understaffed;

(b) if so, the particulars of such post office in Ahmednagar district during the last three years; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide adequate staff in the post office in the State to meet the demand and for efficient functioning of the public service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Vacancies are filled as and when they occur.

Setting up of Post Offices in Maharashtra

6923. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the post offices set up in villages of Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise and districtwise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more post offices in the Ahmednagar

district during the Eighth Plan; and

(c) if so, the particular of post offices to be opened in Ahmednagar district, year-wise?

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

Central Sector Industries in Maharashtra

6924. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industries established or proposed in Maharashtra in the Central Sector during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the details of proposals under consideration for setting up industries in the State during the first two years of the Eight Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) An outlay of Rs. 368.31 crores has been allocated for the Central Public Sector Enterprises in the State of Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan in the Central Industrial and Mineral Sectors in the on-going and new schemes. The details of investment are given in the Statement below:-

(b) The Eighth Five Year plan is yet to be finalised?

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of on going industries or New Schemes</i>	<i>Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	Manganese Ore India Ltd.	
	i) Replacement, renewals, R & D etc.	8.00

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of on going industries or New Schemes</i>	<i>Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay (Rs. in crores)</i>
	ii) Electronic Manganese di-oxide Plant (New Scheme)	4.25
	iii) Chikla-Vertical Shaft (new Scheme)	1.75
2.	Bharat Petroleum Co. Ltd Bombay Production of Aromatics	17.20
3.	Indo Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.	
	i) Engineering Division, Nasik	4.83
	ii) SICOM Explosive Plant (New Scheme)	4.00
4.	Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	
	(Used Lube Oil Refining, Rum Plant replacement and renewals)	3.30
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	
	i) Thal Fertilizer Project	140.00
	ii) Trombay	13.70
	iii). Rehabilitation of Ammonia Plant	38.00
	iv) Replacement, renewals, S & T etc.	14.92
	v) New Schemes at Trombay	6.38
6.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pune	
	i) Continuing Schemes	1.94
	ii) Replacement, renewals S & T etc.	8.06
	iii) New Schemes (Tifampicin, Caphaloxin, 7-ADA, Ampicillin Sodium etc)	5.00
7.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Bombay	1.00
8.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Rasayani	
	i) Replacement, renewal, modernisation, S & T etc	14.64

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of on going industries or New Schemes</i>	<i>Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay (Rs. in crores)</i>
	II) New Schemes	1.00
9.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Rasayani	
	I) Continuing Schemes	3.52
	II) New Schemes	4.10
10.	HMT Ltd	
	Diary Machinery Project (including allocation for replacement & renewals)	2.42
11.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	
	i) Transmission Line Tower Project, Nagpur	0.20
	ii) Compressor Project, Bombay	0.03
	iii) Replacement & Renewals etc.	1.26
	iv) New Schemes (Off-shores Platform etc)	7.56
12.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	2.00
13.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation (Expansion of Nagpur works)	9.20
14.	C.M.C. Ltd., Bombay	50.00
15.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. Office accommodations at Nagpur	0.05
Total		Rs. 368.31

Manufacturing of Items by Multinational Companies reserved for Small Scale Units

6925. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the items reserved for production by

small scale industries:

(b) the multinational companies which are manufacturing items placed under such reserved categories;

(c) the rules guidelines under which Government have granted permission to the multinational companies to manufacture

items under reserved categories; and

(d) the steps government propose to take against the companies which are violating Government's regulation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The number of items reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector as on date is 835. Names of the items have been published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part-II Section 3-Sub-Section (ii) dated 30th June, 1988 and subsequent Gazette Notification S.O.No. 172 (E) dated 3rd March, 1989 issued by the Ministry of Industry.

(b) and (c). Large units/multinational companies manufacturing items under reserved category include M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd. (Tooth Paste and Tooth Powder); Hindustan Lever Limited (Laundry Soap); Britannia Industries Ltd. (Bread and Biscuits); Bata India Ltd. (Leather Shoes, Leather Sandals and Chappals) etc.

Manufacturing of a reserved items by an Industrial undertaking other than a small scale industrial undertaking including multinational companies is allowed to be continued provided that it was manufacturing the item prior to the date of reservation, and after obtaining a COB licence. The capacity in the COB licence is pegged at the best production level achieved by that undertaking in the three years preceding the date of reservation of the item. In case large industrial undertakings wish to take up manufacture of items reserved for SSI sector, their applications can be considered only if they undertake an export obligation of a minimum of 75% of new or additional production to be achieved within a maximum period of 3 years.

(d) To took into the complaints of violation of reservation policy, Government have

constituted a Committee to check entry/expansion of large/medium scale units into the areas reserved for small scale sector. Violation of the provisions under the reservation policy is punishable under the Section 24 of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Price Decontrol of Drugs

6926. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decontrolled the prices of certain drugs falling under category-I of DPCO, 1987;

(b) if so, the names of these drugs;

(c) whether these drugs are needed for National Health Programmes; and

(d) if so, what is the policy in this regard?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). Only the Drug Oral Rehydration salt (ORS) which was previously included in Schedule I of DPCO, 1987 has been excluded from price control on the basis of recommendations contained in the supplementary report submitted by the Kelkar Committee, as per Drugs (Prices Control) Amendment Order, 1989 notified on 18.1.1989.

Opening of Telegraph Office in New Localities in Bangalore

6927. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for establishing a telegraph office;

(b) whether the telegram facilities have been provided to the people of Hanumanthanagar, Banashankari-Ist Stage, Srinagar,

Girinagar and Katriguppe in Bangalore as per prescribed norms;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to open Telegraph Offices in the localities to cater to the needs of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The telegraph facility from a Post Office is provided initially on Phonocom basis when there is a sufficient public demand.

(b) Telegraph facilities to Humanthanagar, is provided through Departmental Telegraph Office Basavanagudi and for Banashankari Ist Stage, Srinagar, Girinagar and Katriguppe through Departmental Telegraph Office Banashankari.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The proposal to provide the telegraph facility in Banashankari Ist Stage is under examination.

Cassettes Facility in A.I.R. Bangalore

6928. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio, Bangalore has the facility to broadcast songs from Cassettes straight;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that Kannada film producers have protested against insistence for supplying discs of film songs for broadcast; and

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

to accept cassettes instead of insisting on discs to broadcast songs by A.I.R. Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The audio cassettes available in the market do not need professional broadcast standards particularly in respect of frequency response and noise figure. The cassettes are meant for domestic and commercial purposes and are not acceptable for broadcast by AIR Stations as they do not meet the professional broadcast standards.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Relaying of Kannada Programmes by Mangalore Doordarshan

6929. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mangalore Doordarshan Kendra has been relaying Calicut TV programmes;

(b) whether the people of Mangalore have represented to stop-relaying of Calicut TV Programmes and to relay Kannada programmes of Bangalore Doordarshan from Mangalore Kendra; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed in this regard?

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

(b) Requests have been received from time to time that all the TV relay centres in

Karnataka, including the one at Mangalore, may relay the programmes produced and telecast by Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra.

(c) All the relay centres in Karnataka are envisaged to be linked with Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra via satellite on availability of the requisite facilities in the space segment.

Refund of Deposits of Auto Manufacturers

6930. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the auto-manufacturers to observe certain norms in respect of accepting deposits for booking vehicles;

(b) if so, the main points covered by such instructions for safeguarding consumers' interests;

(c) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has received complaints regarding non refund of such deposits after cancellation of booking ; and

(d) if so, the names of such manufacturers, the number of complaints received during the last three years and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the guidelines issued to automobile manufacturers is given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has received complaints regarding non-refund of deposits after cancellation of booking against the following companies.

1. M/s. LML Limited, Kanpur
2. M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd, Madras
3. M/s. Shree Chamundi Mopeds Limited, Tumkur.
4. M/s Hero Honda Motors Limited, New Delhi.
5. M/s. Kinetic Honda Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
6. Sapna Scooters Industries Pvt. Ltd. Aligarh.
7. M/s. Ind-Suzuki Motor Cycle, Bangalore.
8. M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Limited , patancheru, Distt. Medak.
9. M/s. Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow.
10. M/s. Jagmohan Allied Auto Industries Pvt. Ltd. Kanpur.
11. M/s. Maharashtra Scooters Ltd., Pune.
12. M/s. Bajaj Auto Limited, Pune.
13. M/s. DCM Toyota Limited, Ghaziabad.
14. M/s. Hindustan Motors Limited, Calcutta.
15. M/s. Sipani Automobiles Ltd., Bangalore.
16. M/s. Escorts Limited, Faridabad.
17. M/s. Swaraj Mazda Limited, Chandigarh.
18. M/s. Expo Machinery Limited, New Delhi.

Some of the aforesaid companies, are Government companies and the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 do not apply to them. The M.R.T.P Commission has, however, taken action against to companies against whom complaints were received. The compilation of figures of number of complaints received during the last three years will involve enormous work which will not be commensurate with the object to be achieved.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The following revised guidelines for acceptance, deployment and refund of advance deposits for booking on vehicles in the automobile sector have been issued on 9.12.1988.

1. The advance deposit will not exceed 10% of the ex-factory value of the vehicle, excluding excise duty.
2. The number of applications accepted should not exceed planned production of that vehicle over the next five years. In case the number of applications received for advance booking exceeds this limit, the advance deposit received on the excess applications should be refunded within three months of the closing date of the booking. For this purpose, the manufacturer should draw a lot for all the applications received on an all-India basis so as to select on a random basis such number of applications as is equivalent to the planned production of the vehicle over the next 5 years.
3. The booking can be kept open for a maximum period of three months. However, in the event of the total number of applications received exceeding the planned Production over the next five years, the booking should be closed forthwith

subject to the condition that no such closure will be made prior to 15 days of the date of opening of the booking.

4. A manufacturer shall reopen booking and collect advance deposits for the same vehicle only after 50% of the previous booking have been adjusted by way of sale of vehicles as well as refund of advance money on cancellations.
5. A minimum compound interest at the rate of 7% will be paid for the term of the booking i.e. from the date of receipt of the advance deposit till the date of delivery of the vehicle or the date of its refund in the event of a cancellation. However, no interest need to be paid where cancellation is made by an applicant within one year from the closing of the booking.
6. In the case of an accepted application, the manufacturer should refund the advance deposit within 60 days of receiving the cancellations request from the applicant.
7. In case a manufacturer fails to refund the advance money within the stipulated period of 60 days mentioned in para 6, he should pay a penal interest of 5% over and above the normal rate of interest for the period of delay.
8. The money received through advance booking should be deployed as follows:-
 - a) Not less than fifty percent of the deposits received should be deposited with nationalised banks/public sector financial

institutions/public sector undertakings.

- b) The balance amount could be utilised by the company for its own operations as working capital.
 - c) A quarterly report indicating deployment of money received through advance would be filed with the Department of Industrial Development.
9. In the advertisement inviting applications for advance booking a manufacturer shall, inter alia, set up the following particulars.

- a) Particulars of the vehicle.
- b) Terms and conditions of the advance bookings
- c) Planned production of the vehicle over the next 5 years.
- d) If the vehicle is already in production, the date of commencement of production, the actual production till date and the production programme for the next 5 years.
- e) Details of advance money already taken by the company in the past, including the total number of such bookings, amount collected through such bookings, number of vehicles delivered, number of outstanding bookings, number of cancellations and the number of pending requests for refund on that date.

- f) manner of drawing of lot for

refund of excess applications with reference to para 2 of the guidelines.

- g) Normal rate of interest for the term of booking as well as penal interest for delay refund with reference to para 4, 5 and 6 of the guidelines.
10. After the drawl of the lot referred to in para 2 is completed, the manufacturer shall put out an advertisement indicating, inter alia, the date of opening and closing of the booking, the number of applications received and accepted and other relevant particulars for refund of the advance deposit on non-accepted applications.
11. These are voluntary guidelines to be observed by manufacturers for safeguarding the interests of the consumer. However, major contravention of these guidelines may result in the manufacturer being refused Government approvals for industrial licence, import of capital goods components and raw materials, technologies, and the like.
12. The guidelines will be effective from the date of issue and apply to prospective booking of vehicles.

Telephone Facility to Foreign Visitors

6931. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme is being launched to enable foreign visitors to India to call their home country direct;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme in-

cluding the mode of payment for the calls;

(c) the names of the countries to which this service would be introduced; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER FOR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Broad-banding Scheme

6932 SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently made an announcement extending the broad-banding scheme to certain domestic items as a measure of further liberalisation in the industrial sector;

(b) if so, the names of the items thus included in the list under the scheme; and

(c) the main benefits likely to accrue due to this liberalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Broad-banding has recently been extended to 'White Goods' namely domestic refrigerators, deep freezers, wash-

ing machines (programmable type), dish washers and vacuum cleaners.

(c) Broad-banding will enable industrial undertakings to have greater flexibility in their production set-up and to diversify their product range on the basis of common infrastructural, production and marketing facilities. It will enhance the efficiency and competitiveness of the industry.

Expansion of Exchange Line Capacity in Kerala

6933. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the exchange lines capacity in Kerala during 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) how much amount has been allotted for this purpose; and

(d) the details of the expansion programme in Palghat district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 19100 lines are expected to be added during 1989-90. The Exchange type wise details are as below:-

MAX I Exchanges	10400	Lines
MAX II Exchanges	3000	Lines
I.L.T.	1550	Lines
E. SAX (PAM) Exch.	660	Lines

NEAX 61-S Exchanges	1200	Lines
C-DOT (RAX) Exchanges	660	Lines
Mini I.L.T. Exchanges	630	Lines
MAX III Exchanges	1000	Lines.
Total	19100	Lines

(c) Provisional allocation for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 83.44 Crores approximately.

(d) There is a proposal to expand 10 exchanges in Palghat district during 1989-90. The net addition of capacity is expected to be 1722 Lines.

Production of vehicles by Maruti Udyog Ltd.

6934. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited proposes to double its existing production capacity;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Company to increase its production capacity;

(c) the number of vehicles produced by it during 1988-89; and

(d) when the increased production will commence and to what extent the waiting lists for vehicles will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Government have approved the 3-Box car project of MUL

which inter-alia, envisages enhancement of the installed capacity from the existing level of one lakh to 1,20,000 vehicles per annum.

(c) During 1988-89, Maruti Udyog Limited produced 1,05,547 vehicles.

(d) The booking made for car in 1986 are likely to be cleared during the first half of 1990.

Insurance cover for LPG consumers

6935. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any responsibility is fixed on any oil company in case of any eventuality due to cylinder blast etc. under the existing rules of oil component;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to revise the rules and introduce insurance cover for all LPG customers in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). No, Sir, However, it is mandatory for the LPG distributors to have an Insurance Scheme covering third party risk insurance in respect of their consumers. Claims relating to LPG accidents are settled between the consum-

ers, the distributors and the Insurance companies.

Allotment of Power to Kerala from Central Grid

6936. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly allotment of power to Kerala from the Central Power Grid;

(b) whether the allotted share is being supplied regularly to the State;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

(d) the monthly requirement of power in Kerala for all sectors (domestic and industrial combined;

(f) the quantity of hydel and thermal power generated in other Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). During the year 1988-89 the month-wise supply of power to Kerala from the Central Stations, vis-a-vis the entitlement, was as follows:-

(All figures in million units)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Entitlement</i>	<i>Actual drawl</i>
April, 1988	106.9	113.4
May, 1988	102.9	90.8
June, 1988	109.6	100.0
July, 1988	100.5	126.9
August, 1988	103.1	153.5
September, 1988	87.0	109.3
October, 1988	94.1	81.8
November, 1988	112.8	114.3
December, 1988	144.8	159.8
January, 1989	125.8	75.0
February, 1989.	134.8	66.0
March, 1989	149.4	88.7

The supply was affected during the period January, 1989 March, 1989 because of outages at the Kalpakkam and Neyveli-II Power Nagarjunasagar and Cuddapah. The second 400 KV circuit between Nagarjuna-sagar and Cuddapah was commissioned in March, 1989, after which the position has improved.

(d) On an average, the overall net en-

ergy requirement, per month, in Kerala, during the year 1988-89, was about 553 million units.

(e) and (f). Information in respect of the thermal and hydro energy generated in the States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, during the year 1988-89 is given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

Month	Type of Generation	Kerala	Generation (Gwh) Andhra Pradesh		Karnataka		Tamil Nadu	
			APSEB	NTPC	(KPC & KEB)	TNEB	Neyveli	
			4	5				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
April 88	Thermal	—	708	336	253	772	656	
	Hydro	319	212	—	401	61	—	
	Total	319	920	336	654	833	656	
May, 88	Thermal	—	758	384	232	767	567	
	Hydro	362	214	—	404	133	—	
	Total	362	972	384	636	900	567	
June, 88	Thermal	—	700	354	276	612	682	
	Hydro	348	206	—	338	209	—	
	Total	348	906	354	614	821	682	
July, 88	Thermal	—	645	324	237	625	619	
	Hydro	335	343	—	414	246	—	
	Total	335	988	324	651	871	619	
August, 88	Thermal	—	399	356	134	391	577	
	Hydro	326	962	—	414	301	—	
	Total	326	1361	356	631	892	577	

Month	Type of Generation	Kerala	Generation (Gwh) Andhra Pradesh				Karnataka		Tamil Nadu	
			APSEB	NTPC	5	6	(KPC & KEB)	TNEB	Neyveli	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Sept. 88	Thermal	—	333	240	125	536	648			
	Hydro	364	1057	—	364	357	—			
	Total	364	1390	240	489	893	648			
Oct., 88	Thermal	—	352	336	152	559	648			
	Hydro	430	1144	—	664	460	—			
	Total	430	1496	336	816	1019	648			
Nov., 88	Thermal	—	571	460	148	555	616			
	Hydro	389	829	—	761	380	—			
	Total	389	1400	460	909	935	616			
Dec., 88	Thermal	—	637	595	156	666	737			
	Hydro	382	563	—	717	384	—			
	Total	382	1200	595	873	1050	737			
Jan., 89	Thermal	—	748	606	184	731	601			
	Hydro	461	554	—	804	343	—			
	Total	461	1302	606	988	1074	601			

Month	Type of Generation	Kerala	Generation (Gwh)				Karnataka		Tamil Nadu	
			Andhra Pradesh		(KPC & KEB)	TNEB	Neyveli			
			APSEB	NTPC						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Feb., 89	Thermal	—	645	657	272	672	574			
	Hydro	412	486	—	684	258	—			
	Total	412	1131	657	956	930	574			
March, 89	Thermal	—	771	732	275	793	653			
	Hydro	427	533	—	719	222	—			
	Total	427	1304	732	994	1015	653			
April - March (Total)	Thermal	—	7267	5380	2444	7879	7578			
	Hydro	4555	7103	—	6767	3354	—			
	Total	4555	14370	5380	9211	11233	7578			

Setting up of Tidal Power Generation Project In Kerala

6937. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted any proposals project Reports for generating tidal energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any allocation has been made during 1989-90 for generating power from tidal waves along Kerala's coast and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for delay in setting up the projects to harness tidal energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to set up a tidal power project along Kerala 's coast.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointment of Dealers by Maruti Udyog Limited

6938. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to

refer the reply given on 28.3.1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3646 regarding appointment of dealers by Maruti Udyog Limited and state;

(a) the objective criteria for the valuation of capability of applicants for dealership;

(b) the names of authorised dealers as on 1 April, 1989 along with their jurisdiction, date of appointment, date of relevant advertisement and the total number of applications received for the dealership at the time of selection; and

(c) the number of Maruti Cars sold through each dealer during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The main criteria adopted for appointing dealers are ability of the party to:-

- i) Provide a standard of customer service in accordance with Maruti policies;
- ii) Maximise the market share; and
- iii) Project and develop the highest possible image of the Company.

Dealers are appointed by the Board of Maruti Udyog Ltd. on the basis of applications received, after an open advertisement and evaluation of capabilities by the Company.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the position as on 1.4.1989 is given below:-

STATEMENT

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appointment of the dealer-ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8

NORTH-I

APRIL 25, 1989

1.	Aganall Traders Ltd.	April '84	68	July '84	The entire Union Territory of Delhi.	4,112
2.	Sikand & Co.	April '84		Feb. '85		2,756
3.	Vikas Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Oct. '85	61	Dec. '85		3,799
4.	Competent Automobiles Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Dec. '82		April '83		4,114
5.	Classic Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Dec. '82	66	April '83		2,308
6.	Ganga Automobiles Pvt. Ltd.	Dec. '82		April '83		3,393
7.	Saya Automobiles Pvt. Ltd.	Oct. '88	124	Jan. '89		—
8.	Maruti Sales & Service, Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	July '87		2,027

Written Answers

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appointment of the dealer-ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
9.	Anand Motors Agencies Ltd.	Dec. '82	26	April '83	Lucknow, Rai Bareilly Gonda, Bahraich, Basti, Barabanki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri, Faizabad.	873
10.	Amit Deep Motors	March' 84	13	May' 85	Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Ballia, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Sult- anpur, Pratapgarh, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur.	829
11.	Kanpur Tractors	Jan.' 86	34	Oct.' 86	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Unnao, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaon, Hamirpur, Banda.	619

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appoint- ment of the dealer- ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
12.	Pearey Lal & sons (EP) Ltd.	March' 84	38	Feb.' 85	Meerut, Bijnor, Moradabad, Muzafarnagar, Dehradun, Ghamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Saharanpur, Garhwal (Pauri).	912
13.	Rohan Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Jan.' 86	69	Jan.' 88	Ghaziabad, Bullandshahar, Mathura, Aligarh.	183
14.	Kavisha Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Jan.' 86	26	Aug.' 86	Bareilly, Pillibhit, Badaun, Shahjahanpur, Nainital, Rampur, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Almora, Pithoragarh.	560
15.	Radhika Automobiles Pvt. Ltd.	March' 84	14	Aug.' 85	Bhind Morena, Datia, Shiv- puri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Gwalior.	475

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appointment of the dealer-ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
16.	Bhatia & Co.	Jan.' 86	20	Oct.' 86	Jhalwar, Bundi, Bhilwara, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Dholpur, Kota.	208
17.	Navneet Motors	Jan.' 86	35	Oct.' 86	Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Pali, Jalor, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur.	336
18.	Alfa Automobiles	Dec.' 82	39	May' 83	Nagpur, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Sikar, Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Ajmer, Bharatpur.	974
19.	Vipul Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Jan.' 86	95	Aug.' 86	Faridabad, Rohtak, Sonapat, Gurgaon, Bihiwani, Mahendergarh.	711

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appointment of the dealer-ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8

NORTH- II

20.	Modern Automobiles, Ambala	March' 84	27	Feb.' 85	Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Jind, Hissar, Sirsa and entire State of Himachal Pradesh.	1,256
21.	Pasco Automobiles	Dec.' 82	46	April' 83	The entire Union Territory of Chandigarh. Rupnagar & Patiala Districts of Punjab.	3,657
22.	Modern Automobiles Chandigarh.	N.A.	N.A	June' 88	- do -	109
23.	Swani Motors Pvt. Ltd.	March' 84	14	June' 85	Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ferozpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthana, Hoshiarpur	1,974
24.	Saini Motors	Jan.' 86	59	Aug.' 86	Ludhiana, Faridkot, Sangrur, Bhatinda.	1,348

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appointment of the dealer-ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
25.	Kashmir Motors Corporation	Dec.' 82	13	June' 84	Udhampur, Kathua, Doda, Punch, Kashmir Rajouri, Jammu.	465
26.	Ansari Motors	Dec.' 82	11	March' 85	Srinagar, Ladhakh (Leh), Kargil, Jammu & Baramula, Anantnag, Kupwara, Pul-Kashmir wama, Badgam.	366
WEST						
27.	Enpak Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Dec.' 82	42	April' 83	Bombay.	1,440
28.	Reshar Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Dec.' 82		April' 83		1,721
29.	Vitesse Trading Ltd.	Dec.' 82		April' 83		1,877
30.	Sai Service Station Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	N.A.	N.A.	Jan.' 88		1,951

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appoint- ment of the dealer- ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
31.	Rama Automobiles	March' 84	14	Aug. 85	Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Osmaniabad, Buldana, Jalna, Parbhani, Nanded, Bir & Latur.	262
32.	Automotive Mfrs. Ltd.	March' 84	14	March' 85	Dhandara, Gharchiroli, Wardha, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Amravati, Akola, Nagpur.	261
33.	Seva Automotive P. Ltd.	Jan.' 86	29	Oct.' 86	Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Thane, Raigarh & Union Territory of Dadar and Nagar Haveli.	199
34.	Sai Service Station Pvt. Ltd., Pune	March' 84	30	Aug.' 85	Satara, Pune, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Sindhurg, Sangli, Ratnagiri.	1,077
35.	Chowgule Industries Ltd.	March' 84	14	Sept.' 85	Entire State of Goa.	456

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appoint- ment of the dealer- ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
36.	Cargo Motors (Guj.) Ltd.	Dec.' 82	26	April' 83	Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Surendranagar, Mehsana, Bankantha, Kachchh, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagarh.	1,535
37.	Kiran Motors Pvt. Ltd.	March' 84	16	May' 85	Vadodra, Panch Mahal, Kheda Sabarkantha, Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Dangwaha (The Dangs), and Union Territory of Daman & Diu.	1,166
38.	Fairdeal Marwar Garages Pvt. Ltd. Bhopal	Dec.' 82	17	April' 84	Bhopal, Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Betual, Hoshangabad, Sagar.	661

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appoint- ment of the dealer- ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
39.	Jabalpur Tractors	Jan.' 86	13	Aug. 86	Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Dahom, Seoni, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Mandla, Balghat, Sidhi, Chattarpur, Chindwara.	454
40.	Fairdeal Marwar Garages Pvt. Ltd., Indore	Jan.' 86	53	Aug.' 86	Indore, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Dhar, Jhabua, East Nimar, West Nimar, Dewas.	480
EAST						
41.	Maruti Automobiles	Jan.' 86	18	Sept.' 86	Raipur, Raigarh, Bastar, Durg, Rajanandagaon, Bilaspur, Surguja.	394
42.	Polta Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Dec.' 82	16	May' 83	Entire State of Orissa.	269

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appointment of the dealer-ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
43.	Bimal Auto Agency	Dec.' 82	24	April' 83	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura.	941
44.	Progressive Motors	Jan.' 86	06	Oct.' 86	Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh.	118
45	Beekay Motor Co.	Jan.' 86	15	Jan.' 87	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar, West Dinajpur, Malda & Sikkim State.	128
46.	Jalan Distributors	Jan.' 86	47	Aug.' 86	Calcutta, Howrah, Hugli, 24 Paragana. Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	828
47.	Machino Techno Sales Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta	Dec.' 82	26	April' 83	- do -	697

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appointment of the dealer-ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
48.	Machino Techno Sales Pvt., Ltd. Durgapur	March '84	15	Feb.' 85	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur, Nadia, Burdawan, Birbhum, Murshidabad.	128
49.	Mithila Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Dec.' 82	22	May' 83	Patna, Saran, Vaishali, Begusarai, Gopalganj, Samastipur, Pashchimi Champaran, Purbi Champaran, Muzafarpur, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Bhojpur, Sitamarhi, Saharsa, Siwan, Madhepura, Nalanda, Khagaria.	774
50.	Ashish Industries	Aug.' 86	29	Jan.' 87	Ranchi, Palamu, Hazaribagh, Rohtas, Gaya, Aurangabad.	154
51.	Johal Tractors	Aug.' 86	23	Jan.' 87	Dhanbad, Giridih, Santhal, Paragana, Bhagalpur, Munger, Nawada, Purnia, Katihar.	181

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appointment of the dealer-ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
52.	Parikh Engg. & Body Bldg. Co. Ltd.	March' 84	10	Feb.' 85	Singhbhum.	266
	SOUTH					
53.	Madovi Motors, Mysore	March' 82	08	Feb.' 85	Mysore, Mandya, Hasan, Kodagu.	278
54.	Mandovi Motors, Bangalore	Dec.' 82	24	April' 83	Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitra-durga, Bellary, Raichur, Bidar, Gulbarga.	2,282
55.	Solar Automobiles, Bangalore		N.A.	July' 88	- do -	105
56.	Solar Automobiles, Mangalore	Jan' 86	13	Aug.' 86	Chikmagalur, Simoga, Belgaum, Uttar Kannad, Dharwad, Bijapur, Dakshin Kannad.	329

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appointment of the dealer-ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
57.	Mahalaxmi Motors Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad	Dec.' 82	31	April' 83	Hyderabad, Rangareddi, Nalgonda, Nizambad, Karimnagar, Mehbubnagar, Warrangal, Adilbad, Medak.	1,311
58.	The Mithra Agencies, Hyderabad	N.A.	N.A.	April' 88	- do -	184
59.	The Mithra Agencies, Vijayawada	March'84	15	May' 85	Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantpur, Kurnool, Khamam, Vishakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Bizianagram, East Godavri, West Godavri.	527
60.	Anamallais Bus Transport (ABT), Ltd., Madras	Dec.' 82	17	April' 83	Madras, Chengalpattu, North, Aroot, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Periyar, Salem, Dharmapuri and Union Territory of Pondicherry.	1,319

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appoint- ment of the dealer- ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
61.	The Union Motor Services Ltd., Madras	N.A.	N.A.	March' 88	- do -	920
62.	The Union Motor Services Ltd. Trichy.	March' 84	14	May' 85	Trichy, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Pudu Kottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tiru- nelveli, Kanyakumari.	383
63.	Anamallai Bus Transport (ABT) Ltd., Madurai	N.A.	N.A.	Feb.' 89	- do -	—
64.	Indus Motor Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Jan.' 86	10	Aug.' 86	Cannanore, Malapuram, Wynad, Kozhikode, Kasaragod, Trichur, Pal- ghat and Union Territory of Lakshadweep Islands.	379
65.	Popular Vehicles & Services Ltd., Trivandrum	Dec.' 82	14	April' 83	Trivandrum, Quilon, Pathanamthitta.	658

SL. No.	Name of authorised Dealer	Date of Advertisement of The Dealership	Total No. of applications received for the dealership	Date of appoint- ment of the dealer- ship	Territory	Sale of cars during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
66.	Popular Vehicles & Services Ltd., Cochin	March' 84	10	Feb.' 85	Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Allepey.	815

Note: (N.A. = Not Applicable)

Under utilisation of installed capacity of Indian Telephone Industries

6939. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of switching lines is not commensurate with the estimated demand of telephone lines and the installed capacity of Indian Telephone Industries is under utilised;

(b) whether the export potential of telephone industry is not favourable since the world market is flooded by the cheap technology of the South East Asian countries; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to save the I.T.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. The installed capacity of the strowger and Cross-bar switching lines is under utilised.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Department has plans to fully utilise the equipment produced in the country.

[Translation]

Financial assistance to Paper Mill Project at Goindwal Saheb (Punjab)

6940. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic viability of the paper mill project to be set up at Goindwal

Saheb (Punjab) has been approved;

(b) if so, the names of the financial agencies which have agreed to provide funds for this project and the extent thereof;

(c) the reason for delay in undertaking the construction work; and

(d) the target fixed for the commencement of production in this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The detailed project report indicates that the proposed newsprint/paper project to be set up by M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation at Goindwal, Distt. Amritsar, Punjab, is techno-economically viable.

(b) Application for financial assistance has been submitted. The project is yet to be appraised by the Financial Institutions.

(c) Since the requisite term-loan for implementation of the project has not yet been sanctioned by the Institutions, the construction work at site has not been started.

(d) October, 1992.

Export of Plastic Goods

6941. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for export of plastic goods during 1989-90; and

(b) whether this target is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council expects to export plastic goods worth around Rs. 170 crores during 1989-90.

Commissioning of Third Unit of Korba Super Thermal Power Station

6942. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI T. BALA GOUD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the third 500 MW unit of Korba Super Thermal Power Station has started production;

(b) if so, the quantum of power now

being generated by this power station;

(c) whether the power generated therefrom has been allocated to various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantity actually being supplied to them; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (e). The third 500 MW unit of the Korba Super Thermal Power Station (STPS) which was synchronised in March, 1989 was subsequently, taken under shut down for completing the balance works in respect of preparation for coal-firing. The Korba Station has attained its ultimate capacity of 2100 MW from which power has been allocated amongst the various States in the Western Region as follows:-

(a)	Maharashtra	610 MW
(b)	Madhya Pradesh	610 MW
(c)	Gujarat	360 MW
(d)	Goa	210 MW
(e)	Unallocated	310 MW
		2 100 MW

[English]

Drilling for Oil and Gases in Gujarat

6943. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of locations in Gujarat

drilled for exploration of oil and gas since 1985. year-wise;

(b) the number of locations in Gujarat earmarked by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for drilling during 1989-90;

(c) the number of locations planned for drilling of wells for oil and gas in Gujarat as per the Eighth Plan; and

(d) the addition in oil and gas production achieved against the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The number of exploratory wells drilled by ONGC, in Gujarat since 1985-86 are as under:-

1985-86	44
1986-87	36
1987-88	43
1988-89	57

(b) ONGC plans to drill a total of about 100 exploratory wells in Gujarat during the year 1989-90. In addition, they also plan to drill over 200 development wells in Gujarat in the same year.

(c) Pending finalisation of VIIIth Five Year Plan, ONGC is proposing to drill over 1000 wells, both exploratory and development wells in this area.

(d) The targets of crude oil production and natural gas supplies and the actual production/supplies by ONGC from its various oil and gas fields in Gujarat during the last three years has been as under:

Year	Crude Oil Production (million tonnes)		Gas Supplies (MMM)	
	Target	Actuals	Target	Actuals
1986-87	4.50	4.56	800	645
1987-88	4.904	4.99	850	660
1988-89	5.50	5.404*	800	807*
	* (Provisional)		* (Provisional)	

Abolition of Film Acting Course by Film and Television Institute of India

6944. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune has abolished the Film Acting course after 1976;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether this course is proposed to be started again; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The film acting course in the Film and Television Institute of India was abolished in 1976.

(b) and (c). Prior to 1976, there was a series of strike on the campus of the Film and Television Institute of India and the root cause for these strikes was the incompatibility of the acting course students with the students of other courses. It was resolved by

the Academic Council to abolish the acting course in the Institute. The situation obtaining at present is not very different from the situation at that time. Hence it is found not desirable to start the acting course again.

Films on Unemployment by NFDC

6945. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation has produced any films on subjects like how to solve the problem of the unemployment and making people useful to the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the NFDC propose to prepare such films?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). No. Sir. NFDC has however, financed several films wherein the concept of unemployment and other social issues have been interwoven in the films in a very subtle manner. Some such films are: 'Shodh', 'Albert Pinto to Gussa Kyon Aata Hai', 'Gaman', 'Chakra', 'Pahela Adhyay', 'Chirutha', 'Yehan Se Shehar Ko Dekho', 'Damul', 'Tera Naam Mera Naam', 'Atyachar', 'Main Zinda Hoon' etc.

National Film Development Corporation will consider scripts on merits as and when received for the production of films on such subjects.

Vacancies of Video Executives in Doordarshan

6946. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of Video Executive for all the Centres of Doordarshan are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to fill up the vacant posts;

(d) whether Cameraman Grade I (Gazetted staff) will be promoted to the post of Video Executive; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(d) and (e). As per Recruitment Rules the posts of Video Executive are filled by promotion of eligible Cameraman Grade I.

High Power AIR/T.V. Transmitter in Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu

6947. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to instal high power T.V. and Radio transmitters in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Safeguard to Pong Dam

6948. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the Times of India dated 1 April, 1989 that Satellite studies have detected ground water seepage from the Pong Dam; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the steps taken to safeguard the dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news report contained some factual inaccuracies and technical errors. The matter has been enquired into by the Central Water Commission who have come to a conclusion that the present indications are that the dam are appurtenant structures are functioning normally and there is no cause for any alarm in respect of seepage from the body, foundation or abutments of Pong Dam. The author of the news report has since sent a rebuttal to the concerned Newspaper.

Postal and Telecom. facilities in Himachal Pradesh

6949. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for providing a separate R.M.S. division for Himachal Pradesh, a Departmental Telegraph Office for the district headquarters at Una, a separate Telecom Engineering Division for Hamirpur SSA by 1 May, 1989 and S.T.D. between Una and Shimla as also N.S.D. by the end of August, 1989;

(b) whether these four projects have been sanctioned; if so, the date of sanction and the cost involved in each case; and

(c) the dates of which these projects would be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) (i) *Creation of a separate RMS Division for Himachal Pradesh:*

A proposal for the creation of a separate RMS Division for Himachal Pradesh is under active consideration.

(ii) *Departmental Telegraph Office for District Headquarters at Una:*

Approval for conversion of combined office at Una into Departmental Telegraph Office as a special case has been issued on 12.4.1989.

(iii) *Creation of Telecom. Engineering Division for Hamirpur:*

The proposal for creating a separate Telecom. district for Hamirpur SSA is under examination.

(iv) *STD facility in between Una and Shimla & NSD facility at Una:*

There is a proposal to provide NSD facility at Una by the end of August, 1989.

(b) (i) Since the decision for creation of a separate RMS Dn. has yet to be taken, the cost involved is not finalised at present.

(ii) The exact cost cannot be anticipated as it depends upon that rental and internal arrangements like modifications wiring, furnishing etc. to be provided.

(iii) Decision has yet to be taken for creating of separate Telecom. district. at Hamirpur, so the question of cost involved does not arise.

(iv) There is no separate project for this work.

(c) (i) Does not arise.

(ii) The Department Telegraph office is expected to be opened by the end of October, 1989.

(iii) Does not arise.

(iv) Subject to availability of equipment

NSD facility of Una is expected to be commissioned by the end of August, 1989.

Tariff Rates for S.T.D. Calls

6950. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the tariff rates for S.T.D. calls both trunk and local have been reduced and concessional rates announced w.e.f. 1 April, 1989; and

(b) if so the exact concessions and the new tariff which has come into force w.e.f. the financial year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Tariff rates

have been reduced during the night hours for the national STD calls only w.e.f. 1.4.89.

(b) STD calls will now be having three tier tariff. Normal STD tariff between 8 AM to 7 PM, fifty percent of normal STD tariff between 7 PM to 10 PM and 6 AM to 8 AM and nearly twenty five percent of the normal tariff between 10 PM to 6 PM. On Sundays and National Holidays, STD calls will be charged fifty per cent of the normal rate from 6 AM to 10 PM and nearly twenty five per cent of the normal charges for the rest of the period at night.

A.I.R./T.V. Centre at Hamirpur, H.P.

6951. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work for building the Radio Station and the installation of a T.V. Transmitter at Hamirpur in H.P. has been taken up;

(b) if so, the date on which the work has commenced, the estimated cost and likely period of completion and the cost of land paid to the State Government separately in each case; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the construction work would be started, along with the dates on which the site was identified to the State Government, the price quoted by it and the date of settlement of the final amount and the reasons for delay in taking up the work for construction as also the date of the sanction of the project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The scheme for setting up a Radio Station at Hamirpur was administratively approved on 18.8.86 at an estimated cost of Rs. 178.60 lakhs including an

estimated expenditure of Rs. 56.00 lakhs for construction of building. The site was identified in June 1986. The site was handed over to AIR by the State Government on 18.3.1988. At the same time the State Government demanded Rs. 43,32,100/- towards cost of land. This amount was considered to be too high to implement the scheme from the sanctioned amount for the project. Later, the State Government agreed to reduce the price of the land to Rs. 9.5 lakhs vide their demand note dated 22.2.89. The amount of Rs. 9.5 lakhs towards costs of the land was paid to the State Government on 31.3.1989. In the meantime, the civil works relating to the building were awarded in the first week of March, 1989.

So far as the establishment of a T.V. transmitter at Hamirpur is concerned, the scheme was approved by the Government in January, 1987. It was, however, found that the Hamirpur town was receiving satisfactory coverage from the High Power TV transmitter installed at Kasauli. The need to instal the proposed transmitter in Hamirpur town had therefore to be re-examined and Door-darshan were instructed to carry out a detailed field survey of the area. Based on the report furnished by the Survey Team, it has now been decided to instal the proposed transmitter at a site a few kilometres away from the town proper. The project is expected to be set up during 1989-90.

Exploitation of Wind Energy

6952. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Energy Conservation Week was observed from 2 February to 9 February, 1989 as reported in the "Times of India" dated 2 February, 1989;

(b) whether Union Government have prepared a perspective plan to exploit full

potentiality of wind energy in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A proposal has been made in a Paper titled "Energy 2001 Perspective Plan" prepared by Department of Non-Conventional Energy sources which envisages wind power installation of about 5000 MW by about the turn of the century provided sufficient funds are made available. So far, wind power projects of capacity of 8 MW have been established and over 151 lakh units of electricity have already been fed to the respective State grids.

All-India Advisory Council on Industrial Policy

6953. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has urged Union Government to set up an All-India Advisory Council with the representation of State Governments with a view to help formulate the country's industrial Policy; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Industry has not received any such specific proposal from the Government of West Bengal. However, in its views on the Sarkaria Commission's Report on Centre-State relations, the State Government has, inter-alia, supported the recommendation of the Commission that representatives of the State Governments should

also be included in the Central Advisory Council on Industries.

[*Translation*]

STD Facility in District Headquarters in Bihar

6954. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of district headquarters in Bihar where S.T.D. facility is available; and

(b) the time by which this facility will be provided in the Saharsa district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The names of district headquarters in Bihar provided with STD facility are:

Arrah, Dhanbad, Motihari, Darbhanga, Katihar, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Sasaram. Ranchi, Samastipur, Chapra, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Siwan, Monghyr, Daltonganj, Bettiah, Bhagalpur, Chaibasa, Hazipur, Madhubani, Purnia, Begusarai, Deoghar, Giridih, Nawada, and Bihar sharif.

(b) Saharsa is proposed to be provided with STD facility by March 1990 subject to availability of equipment.

[*English*]

Setting up of Thermal Power Project at Dabhol

6955. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had forwarded to the Central Electricity

Authority for setting up 1000 MW thermal power station at Dabhol;

(b) whether it was proposed to supply coal to this project by the sea route;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in clearance of this project;

(d) whether another proposal has also been submitted which is recast based on gas as fuel;

(e) whether it is proposed to extend the existing gas pipeline of Nagothane to Dabhol to meet the gas requirement of this project; and

(f) if so, the stage at which the proposal is pending consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). A feasibility report in respect of a coal-based power station at Dabhol, with an ultimate capacity of 5x210 MW, was received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB). Since the availability of coal and its mode of transportation was not tied up, the proposal could not be processed further and the MSEB were informed accordingly.

(d) to (f). In September, 1988, a project report in respect of a 2x500 MW gas-based thermal station at Dabhol was received in the CEA from the MSEB. The scheme is not being pursued in the CEA since the use of gas, in conventional gas-fired boilers, is less efficient and is not economical. The availability of gas for the project has also not been confirmed.

Setting up of Power Projects

6956. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will

the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) How many of the power projects pending for approval by Union Government are hydro-based, gas-based and coal-based; and

(b) The details of these projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Number of Hydrel Thermal/Gas generating schemes pending approval of Central Govt. as on 31.3.1989

<i>Name of the State</i>		<i>Type of Power Project</i>		
		<i>Hydro</i>	<i>Thermal</i>	<i>Gas/Oil</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	-	4	1
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4	-	-
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	-	2
4.	Punjab	3	6	-
5.	Rajasthan	3	1	-
6.	Uttar Pradesh	8	1	1
7.	Delhi	-	-	1
8.	Gujarat	1	4	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	4
10.	Maharashtra	3	4	-
11.	Andhra Pradesh	6	2	3
12.	Karnataka	3	1	-
13.	Kerala	4	1	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1
15.	Pondicherry	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Bihar	1	5	2
17.	Orissa	1	-	-
18.	West Bengal	1	2	-
19.	Assam	1	1	-
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	-	-
21.	Manipur	3	-	-
22.	Mizoram	1	-	-
23.	Nagaland	1	-	-
24.	Tripura	-	1	2

Coal Based Thermal Plant at Chandrapur, Maharashtra

6957. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for the seventh unit of coal based thermal plant at Chandrapur is pending clearance by the Central Electricity Authority since 1981;

(b) whether Union Government have informed the Maharashtra Government that coal linkage for this project from Wardha Valley Coalfields would be feasible only after 1994-95; and

(c) if so, the impediments in the way of linkage of coal earlier than 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) to (c). The proposal in respect of the seventh unit (500 MW) of the thermal station at Chandrapur has been found to be techno-

economically in order by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), subject to the power evacuation aspects being tied up by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and clearance being obtained from the environmental angle. Compliance of the provisions of Section 29 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 is also necessary by the State authorities.

The Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) has established linkage for the seventh unit from the Wardha Valley Coalfields from 1994-95. As per present assessment, the availability of coal from 1994-95 would match the commissioning programme of this unit.

Setting-up of Sub-Post and Telegraph Offices in Mandal Headquarters in Andhra Pradesh

6958. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mandal headquarters in Andhra Pradesh not having sub post office and telegraph office facility; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up sub—post offices and telegraph offices in all these Mandal headquarters in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) 212 Mandal headquarters in Andhra Pradesh do not have telegraph office facility. As regards sub post office, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) All Mandal headquarters having a post office will be provided with telegraph facility. As regards setting up of sub-post offices in all Mandal headquarters, information is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

TV Relay Centre at Reasi, Jammu and Kashmir

6959. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (UDHAMPUR): Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for setting-up a TV relaying centre at Reasi which is adjacent to the way of Vaishnodevi shrine; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Requests have been received from time to time for establishment of a TV transmitter at Reasi in Udhampur district of Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) Parts of Udhampur district are cov-

ered by the High Power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Jammu and the 2x10W transmitter functioning at Udhampur. Whereas Reasi falls within the coverage area of the transmitter at Jammu, the signal strength in the town is somewhat weak because of the intervening terrain. Any strengthening of TV service in the area (as also other parts of the country similarly placed) would depend upon the availability of resources for this purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

A.I.R. Overseas Relay Stations

6960. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan of All India Radio to establish four overseas relay stations has been aborted after three years of research and planning; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the broad features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) All India Radio has not approved scheme to establish overseas relay stations. Aborting it therefore after three years of extensive research and planning does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Crude Oil from Kuwait

6961. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Kuwait have signed a contract for importing crude oil from Kuwait; 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). A contract has been finalised with Kuwait for import of 1.0 million tonnes of crude oil with a provision to increase the quantity to 1.5 million tonnes for delivery during April, 1989 to March, 1990 at market related prices.

Loan from Asian Development Bank for Muddanur Thermal Power Project, Andhra Pradesh

6962. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank have agreed to give loan for the Muddanur Thermal Power Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance to be given; and

(c) what would be the capacity of power generation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). A Mission of the Asian Development Bank recently visited Andhra Pradesh to discuss the possibility of financing the Muddanur Thermal Power Project (2 x 210 MW). Details of the Project scope and the exact amount of financing would be known only after the negotiations are finalised.

[Translation]

Faulty Telephone system in Bhopal Division

6963. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone lines between

Bhopal-Bareilly-Udaipur, Vidisha-Raison, Vidisha-Kurwai, Budni-Bhopal, Vasrullaganj-Bhopal Diwan Ganj-Bhopal and Saschi-Bhopal in Bhopal division of Madhya Pradesh remain mostly out of order and the subscribers are not able to communicate properly due to transmission faults;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government for better maintenance of telephone system there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The telephone lines between Bhopal-Bareilly, Bareilly-Udaipur, Vidisha-Raison, Dewanganj-Bhopal, are generally working satisfactorily. There are no direct lines available between Vidisha-Kurwai, Budhni-Bhopal, Nasrullaganj-Bhopal and Sanchi-Bhopal, but traffic is transitted. Some interruptions do occur as circuits are on open-wire lines.

(b) Open-wire lines are subject to physical disturbances.

(c) Following steps are taken in this regard:-

- (i) Regular maintenance of lines.
- (2) Bare-wires are being replaced by insulated G.I. wires where ever necessary.
- (3) Carrier system has been installed between Sanchi-Vidisha.
- (4) Carrier system has been proposed between Raison-Bareilly.
- (5) Kurwai has been connected to Sironj in addition to Bina for better telecom facilities.

- (6) Vidisha-Raison line will be shifted on reliable media. [English]

- (7) Group dialling is proposed between Vidisha-Sanchi.

Linking of District Headquarters by National Microwave Network in Madhya Pradesh

6964. SHI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the district headquarters of Madhya Pradesh have been linked with National Microwave Network;

(b) If not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the cities of Madhya Pradesh earmarked to be linked with National Microwave Network during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No Sir.

(b) The pending 16 out of total 45 District Headquarters in Madhya Pradesh have been planned to be linked by a reliable media but commissioning is held up mainly for want of transmission equipment.

(c) The cities of Madhya Pradesh likely to be linked with reliable media during 1989-90 are:

Damoh, Guna, Jabhua, Khargoon,
Mandla, Narsinghpur,
Rajnandgaon, Shahdole, Sidhi,
Shivpuri.

Criteria for Opening of Branch Post Office in Desert Areas

6965. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed to open branch post offices in hilly areas of the country and to up-grade them into sub—post offices;

(b) whether Government propose to follow the same criteria to open branch post offices and to upgrade them into sub-post offices in desert areas also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Branch post offices are opened in hilly areas according to the following guidelines.

(1) A group of villages (preferably a panchayati raj institution) will be eligible for a post office provided that (a) the aggregate population of the group of villages is not less than 1500 and (b) there is no other post office within the group.

(2) No new post office may normally be opened within 3 Kms. of an existing post office. However, this restriction can be relaxed when warranted by special circumstances.

(3) The minimum anticipated revenue will be 15% of the cost of maintaining the post office.

(4) The term hill areas will include:

- (i) "Special Category States", namely Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram and
- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Talukas in other States or Union Territories identified by the Planning Commission as hill areas, for purposes of Hill areas Development Programme (HADP).

Upgradation of branch post offices as sub offices is based on a minimum work of 5 hours per day and the loss on upgradation not exceeding Rs. 2000 per annum.

(b) and (c). Desert areas which are also classified as 'backward' are eligible for the same treatment as hill areas except that the relaxation of 3 kms restriction is available for hill areas only. Further, on account of the ban on creation of posts, upgradation of branch post offices as sub-offices is at present considered only when there are 'matching savings' or Non-Returnable Contribute (NRC) is forthcoming from the State Government concerned or from other sources.

Tapping of Hydro Power Potential in Kerala

6966. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large percentage of the hydro-electric power potential of Kerala remains untapped;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to tap this potential also; and

(d) if so, the details of the Plan under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). Exploitation of hydroelectric power potential is a continuous process. As per recently completed hydro potential re-assessment studies conducted by the Central Electricity Authority, Kerala has a total hydro potential of 2301 MW at 60% load factor. The schemes presently in operation in Kerala exploit about 42.8% of the assessed potential against the corresponding all India figure of 13.4%. On-going, sanctioned and CEA cleared schemes in Kerala State would further develop about 21.5% of the potential. Further, schemes under examination and those returned to the State Govt. for resubmission after completing some deficiencies, work out about 18.5% of the assessed potential.

[Translation]

Post Offices with Telephone Facility in Faizabad District of U.P.

6967. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of post offices working in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number of post offices having telephones facility in the district and the time by which Government propose to extend telephone facility in all those post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There are 610 post offices working in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh. Information as to the location

of these post offices will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There are 151 post offices with telephone facility. The policy is to provide telecom facility on fully subsidised basis within about 5 Kms of every inhabited place. For this purpose, the country as a whole has been divided into hexagons of 5 Kms sides each and a principal village, preferably a panchayat headquarter, is earmarked for providing telecom. facility. This facility is provided either in a post office or in a grocer's shop whichever is considered more suitable. The coverage of all these hexagons is likely to be completed during the Eighth Plan.

T.V. Transmission at Akbarpur, UP

6968. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of T.V. transmission centre set up in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh and the area covered by it;

(b) whether Tanda and Akbarpur tehsils of this district are not covered by T.V. transmission from this centre; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to remove the difficulty of the people living in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The power rating of the Faizabad TV transmission centre is 100 Watts and it provides service to an area of about 2,000 Sq. Kms.

(b) Tanda and Akbarpur are outside the coverage area of the Faizabad transmitter. However, weak TV signals are received at those two places from the 10 KW transmitter of Gorakhpur.

(c) Extension of TV service to uncovered areas and strengthening of the service in inadequately covered areas of the country, including Tanda and Akbarpur tehsils, would depend on availability of resources in the future plans of TV expansion.

[English]

Irregular Supply and Quality of Newsprint to Newspapers

6969. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from newspaper establishments in regard to irregular supply of and quality of newsprint; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to streamline the procedure in this regard?

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

(b) The complaints have been referred to the concerned authorities for corrective action.

Development of Hydro-Electric Power

6970. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been provided for hydro-electric power development in the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much funds have been allocated for Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The approved outlay for power generation schemes in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 21,302.63 crores. No separate/specific outlay for hydro, thermal and nuclear generation schemes was indicated in the Plan document. However, a total provision of about Rs. 7058 crores was made for hydro development schemes during various years of the Seventh Plan.

(c) The approved outlay for power generation schemes in the Seventh Plan for Assam is Rs. 172.59 crores. A total provision of about Rs. 118 crores was made for Assam for hydro development schemes during various years of the Seventh Plan.

Power Transmission Programme by C.E.A.

6971. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has formulated any power transmission programme to be executed in the next two Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the total cost involved; and

(c) the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Electricity Authority's Perspective Transmission plan upto the year 1999-2000 A.D., on a Regional as well as All-India basis, outlines the broad configuration of the transmission system for the projected load growth and planned new capacity additions. The total requirement of

funds has been assessed at about Rs. 32,000 crores during the Eighth Plan, and about 36,000 crores during the Ninth Plan period at 1988 base price level.

TV Coverage in Hilly Tracts

6972. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the area-coverage capacity of Lower Power TV transmitters;

(b) whether the coverage of these transmitters in hilly and inaccessible areas is adversely affected on account of ranges of hills which obstruct the area of operation; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to cover larger areas of hilly tracts for the TV viewers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Subject to the terrain conditions, a low power (100 W) TV transmitter operating in a Very High Frequency (VHF) Band generally provides service within a range of about 25 Kms. covering approx. 2,000 Sq Kms area. The coverage in the case of transmitters operating in Ultra High Frequency (UHF) Band is, however, limited to about 15 Kms in an area of approx. 700 Sq. Kms.

(b) The propagation of TV signals, whether from a low power or a high power transmitter, is limited to line-of-sight distances and hence the extent of coverage is adversely affected in a terrain marked with hilly features.

(c) The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan *inter-alia* lays considerable emphasis to the extension of TV service in remote, hilly,

inaccessible and far-flung areas of the country and schemes for the establishment of a number of TV transmitters of different power ratings are at various stages of implementation in different parts of the country. On completion of all such schemes, about 83% population of the country is expected to be brought under TV coverage. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources for this purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

Employment to persons displaced due to Coal based Power Plant at Talcher

6973. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of persons displaced due to the implementation of the coal based power plant to Talcher in Orissa;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to provide employment to these displaced persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). While the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have initiated action for the acquisition of land for the Talcher Super thermal Power Project, no private land/homestead has so far been acquired. Steps would be taken by the NTPC—at the appropriate time—for providing employment opportunities to the land oustees, as per the existing policy.

Allotment of New Petrol Pumps in Calcutta

6974. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to allot some new petrol pumps in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Upto the Annual Retail marketing Plan 1987-88, the oil industry has proposals to set up 7 more retail outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships in Calcutta as given below:

1. Park Circus on the connection Road to Eastern Bypass
2. NH-6 at Howrah between 22 to 25 KM stones from Calcutta.
3. Baishnabghata
4. Diamond Harbour Road
5. R.B. Avenue connector Road
6. Dankuni
7. C I T Road

Loan by KVIC for setting up Industries in rural areas

6975. D. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi & Village Industries Commission gives any grant or loan for setting up industries in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of institutions which had started their industries after getting loan from the Khadi & Village Industries

Commission during the last three years;

(c) whether some of these institutions have repaid their loans; and

(d) if so, the number of such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Khadi & Village Industries Commission provides financial assistance directly to the registered institutions and cooperatives which are under its direct list and also to various state Boards which in turn disburse to their assisted registered institutions, cooperatives and individual artisans for implementation of KVI programmes.

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

Expansion of Petrochemical Units

6976. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAYA
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the expansion of some Petro-Chemical Units:

(b) if so, the names of the Petro-Chemical Units proposed to be expanded:

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose; and

(d) the details of expansion work is likely to be under taken and when; unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). Proposals are received from time to time for expansion of Petro-Chemical Units under various schemes e.g. substantial expansion of capacity, minimum scale of operations, re-endorsement of capacity and this is a continuous process. The financial outlay in each case depends upon the nature of expansion. Decision on such cases are taken on merits as per policy.

Publication of Telephone Directories in Karnataka

6977. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the publication and circulation of telephone directories in Karnataka has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the publication and circulation of telephone directories in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

New division in Hindustan Photo films Manufacturing Company Limited

6978. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to commission a new division in the Hindustan Photo Manufacturing Company Limited, Ooty has been submitted to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Government has not received any proposal in the recent past from Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co., to commission a new division.

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

Neyveli Lignite Corporation dues to Tamil Nadu Government

6979. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is heavy amount due to Tamil Nadu Government by Neyveli Lignite Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification in Tamil Nadu

6980. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for electrification of villages and remote areas in Tamil Nadu during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be given to State Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has not fixed any target for village electrification during 1989-90 as Tamil Nadu has achieved a level of 99.9% village electrification in the State.

(c) The Planning Commission has earmarked Rs. 15 crores for 1989-90 for Tamil Nadu for load intensification and System Improvement in rural areas.

Plastic Processing Trade Course in I.T.Is

6981. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) where there is shortage of trained personnel in plastic processing industry;

(b) so, the steps taken to introduce plastic processing trade in the Industrial Training Institute; and

(c) the other steps taken to provide training in the manufacture of plastic goods?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). There is a shortage of trained manpower in plastic processing industry which will further go up because of the rapid growth of plastic processing industry with the increased availability of plastic raw materials by 1991-92. For meeting the demand of the industry of trained manpower, Government approved setting up extension centres of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CI-PET) in different regions as also introduction of processing operator trade in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country.

Shortage of Technical Staff in Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack

6982. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of technical staff in Cuttack Doordarshan kendra, Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken to appoint more technical staff in that Doordarshan kendra;

(c) whether there is frequent technical failure of Cuttack TV Centre;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the performance of Cuttack Doordarshan Kendra?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Though there are some vacancies of technical staff at Doordarshan kendra, Cuttack, efforts are made to fill up the vacancies as and when the posts at various levels fall vacant.

(c) to (e). TV Centre Cuttack is functioning normally within the constraints of the limited facilities presently provided at the kendra. A diesel generation has been provided at this kendra to minimise interruptions in service due to power failure.

There is also an approved scheme to link the TV transmitter at Cuttack with the full-fledged Studio Centre being set up at Bhubaneswar.

Exploitation of Rampur Coal belt in Orissa

6983. SHI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rampur Coal belt in Orissa is proposed to be exploited;

(b) if so, the time by which the exploitation of these open cast mines is likely to start; and;

(c) the total area and the approximate deposit of coal in those open cast mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Rampur coal horizon is a part of the Ib valley coalfield which is located in the Sambalpur and Sundergarh districts of Orissa. Estimated Coal reserve in this coalfield is 18,700 million tonnes. The present production of this coalfield is 4.74 m.t. (1988-89) and it is projected to be increased to 10.98 m.t. in 1994-95 and 15.08 m.t. in 1999-2000. For this purpose a number of new coal projects are to be developed. The projects which have been planned are Lajkura OC (1.0 m.t.), Belpahar OC (2.0 m.t.), Samleshwari OC (3.0 m.t.), Lilari OC (0.8 m.t.) and Lakhanpur OC (5.0 m.t.).

Salal Dam

6984. SHRI MOHD AYUB KHAN (UDHAMPUR): Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to reconstruct and restore roads, bridges and buildings damaged or submerged due to the emergence of Salal dam item-wise;

(b) the amount utilised so far; and

(c) the items which are still incomplete and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The amount included in the sanctioned cost estimates of Salal HE project, as well as

in the proposed revised estimates, for reconstructing and restoring roads, bridges and buildings damaged or sub-merged due

to the emergence of Salal Dam, item-wise, are given below:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>	<i>Proposed in the revised estimates</i> <i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
Roads	51.03	76.35
Bridges	513.16	582.83
Buildings	81.17	67.99
	645.96	727.17

(b) and (c). An expenditure of Rs. 542.08 lakhs has so far been incurred. Most of the items except two bridges and their approaches over Ans and Rud Nallahas, which are being executed by J&K, PWD, have been completed.

Central Public Sector Investment in Sikkim

6985. SHRIMATID.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the investment in terms of gross block of the central public sector units in Sikkim as on 31st March, 1988;

(b) whether Government propose to make separate provision for public sector units in Sikkim in the industrial and mineral sector in the Eighth Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Investment in terms of gross block of Central Public Sector Enterprises in the State of Sikkim as on 31.3.1988 was Rs. 2.61 crores.

(b) to (d). The Eighth Five Year Plan is still to be finalised. Investment in Central Public Sector Enterprises is made keeping in view the techno—economic considerations and the need for balanced regional development.

Clearance to Power Projects in Bihar

6986. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals for new power projects received from Bihar Government;

(b) the action taken by Union Government thereon;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearance of the projects; and

(d) when the projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The present status of the proposals received from the Government of Bihar in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for setting up power projects in Bihar and pending for clearance is given below:—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1.	Tribeni Link Canal (H)	2x1.65 = 3.3	Project has been cleared by CEA/ Central Water Commission (CWC) from all aspects except for civil cost and water availability. Certain clarifications regarding water availability sent by State Government are under examination in CWC.
2.	Patna TPS	2x70 = 140	Coal linkage and water availability are yet to be tied up.
3.	Patratu Ext. (T)	2x210 = 420	
4.	Muzzaffarpur (T) Extn. St-II	2x210 = 420	Coal linkage and clearances from Environment and forest angles from Centre and State and Civil Aviation are awaited. Water availability is yet to be confirmed.
5.	Barun St-I (T)	2x500 = 1000	
6.	Chandil St-I (T)	2x500 = 1000	
7.	Patna GT (T)	2x50 (GT) + 2x30 (ST) = 160	Fuel linkage and clearances from Environment and forest angles from Centre and State and Civil Aviation are awaited.
8.	Barauni GT (T)	2x 50 (GT) + 2x30 (ST) = 160	- do -

(d) While all efforts are made to expedite the clearance of power projects, approval of the projects depends upon several factors including comprehensiveness of project reports, expeditious response of the project authorities to various comments/ observations of the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission, availability of various inputs and clearances such as fuel availability, water availability, environment and forest clearance, clearance from State Pollution Control Board and National Airports Authority, etc. and the relative priority accorded by the State Government

to the projects in terms of allocation of funds, resolution of inter-State disputes in sharing of water resources. As such, it is not feasible to indicate the time frame for clearance of these projects.

Capacity of Power Units in Bihar

6987. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total rated capacity of each Central and State sector power units in Bihar, unit-wise;

(b) the total rated capacity of additional units under execution;

(c) the total rated capacity of additional units in Bihar under consideration; and

(d) the total Central investment in power projects in Bihar during the current Plan by way of grant or loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) There is no Central Sector Power Station operating at present in Bihar. State Sector thermal and hydro power stations in operation alongwith their rated capacity are given below:-

<i>Power Station</i>	<i>No. of Units and Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Total Generating Capacity (MW)</i>

Thermal

Patratu	4x50+2x100+4x110	840

Barauni	3x15+2x50+2x110	365

Muzaffarpur	2x110	220

Total (Thermal)		1425

Hydro

Koal	4x5	20

Subarnarekha	2x65	130

Total *(Hydro)		150

Total (Thermal + Hydro)		1575

(b) At present, there is no power project under execution in Bihar in the State Sector. However, Tenughat TPS-Stage-II (2x210 MW) has been sanctioned in March, 1989 by Planning Commission.

(c) Proposals aggregating to a capacity of 3303.3 MW have been received from Bihar Govt. for techno-economic approval.

(d) The requisite details are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Details of Loan Received Amounts (Rs. in Crores)</i>

1985-86	5.88

1986-87	2.07

1987-88	6.56

1988-89	0.30

Recruitment of Trained Staff in Telephone Department in Karnataka

6988. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of trained personeel in Karnataka for repairing faults in telephone instruments; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to recruit more trained staff in the telephone department in Karnataka to attend to the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No. Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of Pay Scales of Postal Staff

6989. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some categories of postal staff have sought pay revision;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following categories have sought pay revision:-

- (i) Inspectors of Post Offices and R.M.S.
- (ii) Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices and R.M.S.

(iii) Sorters in Postal Accounts.

(iv) Charge hands in Mail Motor Service; and

(v) Skilled artisans in Mail Motor Service.

(c) (i) the matter is under consideration.

- (ii)]
- (iii)] These demands were examined but could not be agreed to.
- (iv)]
- (v)]

Manufacture of Oil Drilling Equipments

6990. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of sophisticated oil drilling equipments in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to manufacture such sophisticated oil drilling equipments indigenously; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Some of the major items of oil field equipment in which case domestic manufacturing capacity has been established are drillships, jack up rigs, well and process platforms, MSV's, OSVs, OPSSVs, land drilling rigs, cementing units, sucker rod pumps, BOP accumulator units, Well head and X-mas trees, power tongs etc. Various incentives

such as duty free import of raw material, price preference etc. are available to domestic companies desirous of entering the oil-field services sector in respect of items which continue to be imported.

Thermal Power Plant in Cochin

6991. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation propose to construct a Thermal Power Plant in Cochin;

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

(c) whether the land for this plant has been offered by Cochin Port Trust?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have taken up studies for locating a gas-based power project at Vypeen Island in Cochin. The capacity of the proposed project would depend on the question of import of LNG and the quantum thereof. The Cochin Port Trust have suggested land, measuring about 500 acres, on the Western side of the Vypeen Island as a possible location.

Pending application for issue of industrial licences

6992. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any applications for grant of letters of intent/ industrial licences for setting-up of industries in Trichur district of Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of applications received and approved during 1988-89; and

(c) the number of applications pending for disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). During the years 1988 and 1989 (upto 31st March), 3 applications were received for grant of letters of intent for setting up of industries in district Trichur, Kerala State. Of these applications, one has been approved and letter of intent issued, one has been rejected and one application, registered on 7.3.1989, is under process.

Drilling Programme in Andhra Pradesh

6993. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling programme in some parts of Andhra Pradesh has been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to activate the drilling programme in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Drilling operations in Andhra Pradesh are continuing as per the approval programme.

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

Telephone Connections in Hyderabad and Vijayawada Divisions of Andhra Pradesh

6994. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for new telephone

connections in Hyderabad and Vijayawada divisions of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of new telephone connections provided during that period; and

(c) the time by which the remaining connections would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) New demand received during:

	<i>HD. DIVN.</i>	<i>VJ DIVN.</i>
1986-87	10818	2128
1987-88	13123	3603
1988-89	14552	2469

(b) Connection provided during:

	<i>HD. DIVN.</i>	<i>VJ DIVN.</i>
1986-87	4950	1199
1987-88	11775	2394
1988-89	11575	2975

(c) For Hyderabad Division the present waiting list is expected to be cleared by 1993 and for Vijayawada Division the present waiting list is expected to be cleared by 1991.

[*Translation*]

Solar Energy Plants

6995. **SHRI MANKURAM SODI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the places where solar energy plants are set up and under what conditions;

(b) the agency responsible for the maintenance of these plants;

(c) whether the performance of these plants has been evaluated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). 14 Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants of capacities ranging from 1 to 7 KWp and one Solar Thermal Power Plant of capacity 20 KW have been installed in the country under the Research and Demonstration Programme. The location of the Solar Energy Power Plants and the agencies responsible for the maintenance of these plants are given in the statement below.

Under the R&D Programme, Solar Thermal Power Plant of capacity 50 KW and a Photovoltaic Power Plant of 20 KW capacity in Haryana and another Photovoltaic Power Plant of 25 KW in Orissa are currently under installation. The Department has also prepared a feasibility report for setting up

Solar Thermal Power Plants of 30 MW capacity in the country.

The performance of the Solar Pho-

tovoltaic Power Plants installed in the country have been satisfactory. The performance of Solar Thermal Power Plant is being studied.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Location/Village	State	Agency responsible for maintenance
1	2	3	4
A.	Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants		
1.	Salojipally	Andhra Pradesh	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
2.	Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad (ESCI)	- do -	Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad.
3.	Kheda	Gujarat	Gujarat Energy Development Agency, Vadodara.
4.	Bitra Island	Lakshwadeep	Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Agartala.
5.	Fuldangsi	Tripura	- do -
6.	Jampai Hill	- do -	- do -
7.	Kuki Colony	- do -	- do -
8.	Gongrai	- do -	- do -
9.	Tuntunwala	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency, Lucknow.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location/Village</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Agency responsible for maintenance</i>
1	2	3	4
10.	Mazhwara	- do -	Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency, Lucknow.
11.	Tikri	- do -	- do -
12.	Punduo	Goa	Electricity Department, Panaji.
13.	Korla	Goa	- do -
14.	Vaiguinim	Goa	- do -
B.	<i>Solar Thermal Power Plants</i>		
1.	Salojipally	Andhra Pradesh	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

[English]

Use of Imported Multi-Forging Units in Telecom Factory, Calcutta

6996. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Multi-Forging Units imported from United Kingdom and installed in the Telecom Factory, Calcutta have been lying inoperative;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made to bring back the machines into working order and to get appropriate personnel trained for the job to reduce the capital loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Although it was lying inoperative it has been put in operation since March 1989.

(b) After commissioning of the machine it could not be put in operation due to some interference of a Union. When the union was persuaded and was made to agree to operate the machine, then one part of the machine was found to be broken. The same part has been imported and replaced and the machine is now being run.

(c) Does not arise.

Guidelines for AIR/TV Advertisements

6997. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether commercial advertisements on T.V. and Radio affect Indian culture and the mind of the children;

(b) whether Government propose to amend the guidelines banning such advertisements on TV and Radio; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Government is not aware of any complaints in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Code of Commercial Broadcasting is comprehensive and has built-in safeguards to deal with such advertisements. All advertisements are accepted after strict scrutiny that they conform to the laws of the country and do not offend Indian culture and have no adverse effect on children.

MRTP Enquiry against M/s. City Look, New Delhi

6998. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission had instituted any enquiry into the discount sale of garments as unfair trade practice against M/s. City Look, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the firm?

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

(b) and (c). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission had

instituted an enquiry against M/s. City Look, New Delhi, on its own knowledge and information under Section 36A, 36B (d) and 36D of the MRTP Act, 1969. The Commission was assisted by the Director-General of Investigation and Registration (DGI&R). The Commission in its order dated 16.3.1989 directed that M/s. City Look, New Delhi shall not repeat the Unfair Trade Practice and shall also pay a sum of Rs. 1,000/- as cost to the DGI&R within one month from the date of order.

Introduction of Panchayat Dak Sevak Scheme in Orissa

6999. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce Panchayat Dak Sevak Scheme in the under-developed tribal areas of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of the districts covered under the programme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). This is a general scheme to provide basic postal service at gram panchayat level and not limited to tribal areas only. Further, at present the scheme is at an experimental stage. However, in Koraput district, dak sewaks have been provided under the Scheme in 8 gram panchayats.

Clearance to Proposals for Opening of Branch Post Offices in Rural Areas

7000. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for long time being taken by his Ministry in giving clearance to

proposals for the opening of new Branch Post Offices in rural areas as per targets fixed by the Department of Posts for the year 1988-89;

(b) the dates on which his Ministry received proposals from the Department of Posts during the last financial year along with the number of proposals received on each date;

(c) the dates on which the proposals were cleared along with the number of proposals in each case;

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed for this inordinate delay leading to the non-fulfilment of targets by the Department of Posts and the consequent frustration among people of rural areas; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to avoid such delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Whereas during the Sixth Plan period, the Heads of Postal Circles were empowered to sanction new post offices as per the Plan targets laid down for them, during the Seventh Plan period, on account of the ban on creation of posts, new post offices are being sanctioned by the Headquarters of the Department in close consultation with the Ministry of Finance. This procedure unavoidably takes time.

(b) The proposals are not sent by the Department of Posts to the Ministry of Communications.

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

(d) The Seventh Plan (1985-90) provides for 6000 new post offices. Having regard to the various constraints in force

from time to time the actual achievement would necessarily vary from Annual Plan to Annual Plan. However, every efforts is being made to ensure that the Seventh Plan target as a whole is achieved in due time. In the circumstances, the question of fixing of responsibility does not arise.

(e) Does not arise

Development of Science and Technology In Telecommunication

7001. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain areas had been chosen for the development of Science and Technology in the field of telecommunication during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the targets have been achieved in the development of SPC-2 Local and Trunk Automatic Exchanges; telematic services; computer programmes for local and national network planning etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The areas chosen for the development of science and technology in the field of Telecommunication during the seventh plan of DOT are (i) Digital large local exchange and absorption of technology of digital exchanges; (ii) Digital small exchanges, (iii) Improvement to subscriber terminal equipment and provision of new services; (iv) Improvement to telex, telegraph and data, external plant and network plan; (v) Radio systems, (vi) Line transmissions systems (vii) Satellite systems.

(c) *SPC-2 Local and Trunk automatic*

exchanges: The SPC-2 technology concerns itself to stored program controlled techniques relating to the digital exchanges. Digital electronic exchanges both local and trunk based on E-10 B technology are now being manufactured in the country and are already successfully integrated in the DOT Network. The Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) has been developing Digital exchanges based on indigenous technology. A field trial exchange is under installation at Ulsoor in Bangalore.

Telematic services

Telematic services, viz. Teletex, Videotex, Telefax and Electronic Mail are planned to be introduced during this plan period.

(ii) Telefax has already been field tried in the network and commercially introduced in Telecommunication network.

(iii) Teletex has been experimented in the network and its commercial introduction is under consideration.

(iv) Regarding Electronic Mail and Videotex services, these will be experimented during the year 1989-90.

Computer programmes for local national network planning etc.

(i) The computer programmes for local and National Network Planning were purchased by DOT from M/s SOFRECOM, France with a view to use these programs for computer aided planning of Telecom. networks. These programs were to be converted for use on computer available with DOT and were also to be adapted to Indian Network

conditions. These programs have already been converted for use on IOL computer of all the four metro districts for use by the network planners in the field. The adaption of programmes to Indian network conditions has mostly been completed.

- (ii) In order to introduce computer aided network planning (CANP) in the field units, workshops to train the field engineers in use of computers programmes are being conducted from time to time.
- (iii) Using the converted software a few cases studies of Metro, Major Districts and National Network for Seventh Plan requirements were undertaken. Network studies of Bombay, Ahmedabad and National Network for the Eighth Plan period are in progress. The studies have indicated the possibilities of optimising the investments.

Computer System In Mining Industry

7002. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for establishing a network of computer systems through satellite in the mining industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the expected expenditure thereon; and

(d) the extent to which this will improve the working of mining industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The need for establishing a network of computer systems through satellite for coordinated command and control of all operational units has been felt in the coal mining industry because of the widespread nature of its operations extending over remote areas in various states.

(c) The likely expenditure on satellite networking (including voice and data communication) has been estimated at about Rs. 16 crores.

(d) The system would enable faster communication between various mines and between mines and headquarters. This would help in taking quicker management decisions and bring about greater efficiency in coal mining operations.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Don't shout. I will ask one by one. Let us be patient; let us behave properly.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Soviet team had visited Calcutta. But it is very strange that it was assaulted. It is a matter of shame...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You request the hon. Members to write to the hon. Chief Minister in this regard.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: They pleaded that they were communists and they should not be assaulted. This is indeed very strange. I would like to know from the C.P.I. (M) party whether this is the way of effective implementation of Glastnost and Perestroika.

MR. SPEAKER: They are outsiders and only the State will look after them.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. You should give it in writing. I will get it enquired.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you make so much of noise? I cannot understand what happens to all of you.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): The Government is not taking any action. 10 to 20 thousand people are affected..
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to hear as to what you are saying.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We have given a notice. The question of nationalisation of the Bengal Potteries has been raised in this House several times.
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You have given a notice for adjournment motion.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I have given a notice under Rule 377 also.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no problem.

[Translation]

I will look into it. Please sit down. I will allow it. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Minister is here...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing to worry.

[English]

I will allow.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You allow the calling attention.

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You should allow it in some form or the other.

MR. SPEAKER: When I have given my word, I will allow it. Why are you bent upon agitating when we are prepared to talk peacefully.

[English]

SHRI M.S. GILL (Ludhiana): About six patients died in the Safdar Jung Hospital during the administration of glucose. I have brought this glucose bottle. It was manufactured in June 1988 and the expiry date is 1991. This was brought from the Safdar Jung Hospital. So many persons have al-

ready died in so many other hospitals.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not indulge in unnecessary exhibitionism. They are treating you.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GILL: This is being manufactured by Sri Krishna Keshav Laboratory of Ahmedabad.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Give it in writing. I will do something.

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GILL: No action has been taken against them nor any case has been registered against them.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing and we will take action. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): It is a matter of great international importance. This attack by the CPM workers....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already heard about it.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: You allow me. This is a question concerning our friendship. The Home Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't cross your limits. I have already heard about it. Now behave properly.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you sit down?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Whatever Shri Shantaram Naik is saying is not a fact. The State Government is prepared to supply arms to the workers if that is what he wants. But he has just said that no arms have been supplied to the workers.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you authorised on behalf of the Andhra Pradesh Government to reply?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: They have want only delayed flight No. 440 from Hyderabad for three hours.

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I have a very simple problem to place before your goodself and you can get it resolved. The Jammu-Chandigarh air service has been withdrawn for four days in a week. This cannot be done.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You raise this matter under Rule 377.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: People are being put to trouble.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not persist with it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: What is wrong in this demand?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have never said that it is wrong. This can't be alone like this. You give it in writing.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: People in Jammu are stranded.

[*Translation*]

I have given a Calling Attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If I disallow, you should not insist.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record whatever Mr. Soz says now.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): This article has been published in the *Indian Express* praising and worshipping Hitler.

MR. SPEAKER: Worshipping Hitler?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Yes. This is advocating the cause of Fascism and Nazism.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. Some people worship the Devil also.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Rath. You are a Chairman. Do not flout the rules.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: It should be condemned by the House. Such publications should be condemned by the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, do not do it.

[*Translation*]

You give it in writing I will see to it. Please take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: It should be condemned by the House. This is advocating Fascism and Nazism. It should be condemned by the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Such publications should be condemned.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not take your seat now?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not appropriate.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deog-

* Not recorded.

arh): There is acute shortage of drinking water in different parts of the country, especially in Orissa with summer advancing. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you upto? Why do you not allow me to listen? You are all making noise. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why can you not allow me to listen?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: With summer advancing there is acute shortage of drinking water in different parts of the country. It is a matter of urgent importance.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Give it in writing. I will allow it. You could have given it in writing and not wasted the time of the House.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I have given in writing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Every year during the summer months i.e. April, May and June, fire breaks out in rural areas and destroys the houses of the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give in writing. Not like this.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: I have already given a notice in this regard. The Government should make some provision for providing Central assistance to the affected villages.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): I would like to draw your attention to the rules of the House. Everyday unfortunately what is happening is that newspaper reports are being displayed and on the basis of that certain debates are being requested for. Within the rules that should not be allowed. So, the waving and showing of a newspaper is not within the rules. Unless you give a direction this will happen everyday. The *Indian Express* seems to be quoted as the Bible of truth. This is the paper which seems to get attention everyday. Unless you make a firm commitment within the rules that this should not be done, the practice will not stop.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Singh, the question is that all hon. Members should realise that they should not depend upon such reports. They should have the sagacity to think on their own. Why should they depend on others? We should do it on our own. That is all.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I would like your direction. If you put an end to it... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you on that score. You have seen what happens. Rules are made for others, not for ourselves. That is what our motto is. The law is for others. When you break it, you do not care. That is what is happening.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: If this rule is adhered to, this frequency will stop... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We should realise that we are the makers of rules; we are the makers of laws and we should adhere to them. But we openly break them here daily.

What sort of things we are going to teach to others.

12.11 hrs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): I may recall that yesterday you were good enough to enquire as to whether the Indian Airlines deliberately delayed the flight... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken action.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Thirty Members of Parliament were held up... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I never say things which I cannot do. I have already done that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What is the response thereto... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am to get it. I have already written to the Ministry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Janga Reddy also was one of those MPs..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Again you are persisting when I have already taken action. I do not say things which I do not mean. I do what I say. There is no difference between the two.

Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Drugs (Price Control) Amendment Order, 1988 and 1989; Notifications under Brentford Electric (India) Ltd., (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1987 and Companies Act, 1956

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Drugs (Prices Control) Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 1069 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1988.

(ii) The Drugs (Prices Control) Amendment Order, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 82 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7781/89]

(2) A copy of the Brentford Electric (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) (Intimation regarding Mortgage, Charge, Lien or other Interest in any Property) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 236 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Brentford Electric (India) Limited, (Acquisition and Transfer

of Undertakings) Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7782/89]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7783/89]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cycle Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the cycle Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7784/89]

- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7783/89 and 7784/89]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Department of Posts for 1989-90 and Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Telecommunications for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): I

beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Posts for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7785/89]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Telecommunications for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7786/89]

Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Death, Retirement and Terminal Gratuity (Amendment) Regulations, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Death, Retirement and Terminal Gratuity) (Amendment) Regulations, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. Sec./RR/3.7/88 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1988 together with corrigendum thereto, under sub-section (4) of section 32 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7787/89]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRISUKH RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7788/89]

*Reports***Annual Report and review on the working of Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisations for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisations for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisations for the year 1987-88.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7789/89]

Review on the Working of and Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7790/89]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 79 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1989 under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7791/89]

12.12 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Seventy-eighth and Seventy-seventh Reports

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): I beg to present the following Reports:

- (1) 78th Report (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Labour Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and Minutes of the Sitzings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (2) 77th Report (Hindi and English

versions) of Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 60th Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Passenger Amenities.

12.12 1/2 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Hundred and Fifty-fifth, Hundred and Fifty-sixth and Hundred and Sixty-first Reports

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report on Union Excise Duties—Taking irregular credit of duty of Rs. 1.17 crores on base yarn and its utilisation for payment of duty on textured yarn.
- (2) Hundred and Fifty-sixth Report on Impact of the Central Excise Duty concessions in respect of man-made fibres and yarn in the Budget 1988 on prices.
- (3) Hundred and Sixty-first Report on Sales Tax.

S.C.S.T. Welfare Committee Reports COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Fifty-sixth Report

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): I beg to present the Fifty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Oil & Natural Gas Commission—Undue benefit of Rs. 5.10 crores to a contractor and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.13 1/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

(i) Reports of the Study Tours

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

- (1) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Trivandrum, Madras, Madurai, Mysore and Bangalore during January, 1989.
- (2) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Pune, Goa, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Jaipur during January, 1989.

(II) Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Reports

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

- (1) Forty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Ministry of Tourism—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India Tourism Development Corporation.
- (2) Forty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Ministry of Railways (Railways Board)—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Eastern Railway.

12.14 1/4 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

Eighth Report

[English]

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI (Palamau): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee of Offices of Profit.

12.14 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(i) Twenty-third Report

[English]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): I beg to present the

Twenty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

12.14 3/4 hrs.

(II) Minutes of Twenty-third Report

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Twenty-third Report.

PETITION RE: REPORT OF THIRD CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri P.K. Ganguly, Secretary, Centre of Indian Trade Union, New Delhi and others regarding Report of the Third Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Violation of agreement between tobacco exporters/manufacturers and tobacco growers regarding procurement price of tobacco

[English]

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada): I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may

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make a statement thereon:

"The reported violation of agreement between tobacco exporters/manufacturers and tobacco growers regarding procurement price of tobacco resulting in heavy losses to the latter and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): Sir, Virginia Flue Cured (VFC) tobacco is grown largely in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The production of VFC tobacco in Andhra Pradesh is estimated at 88 Million kgs. for 1988-89 crop. The exports of VFC tobacco in 1988-89 were of the order of 39.92 Million kgs. valued at Rs. 100.72 crores.

The MSP for the crop of 1988-89 which is now being marketed in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 13.00 per kg. for F1 grade and Rs. 11.75 per kg. for F2 grade.

The Tobacco auctions started this year in Andhra Pradesh at 13 auction platforms on 10.2.89 and at the remaining 5 auction platforms on 16.2.89. The auctions progressed well. However, after 28.2.89 a decline in the prices offered was noticed at the auction platforms. The fall in the higher price from Rs. 22.10-23.50 to Rs. 19.90-21.10 was noticed during the period 28.2.89 to 9.3.89. In view of the downward trend of prices from 28.2.89 the growers did not participate on 8 auction platforms on 9.3.89. The Chairman, Tobacco Board intervened and invited the traders and growers' representatives in the Regional Committees for discussion on 10.3.89. During the discussions, the trade stated that they paid unreasonably high prices at the starting phase of the auctions. However, an amicable agree-

ment was reached according to which the traders agreed to pay an average of Rs. 21 per kg. for F1 grade of black soil tobacco and Rs. 27 for better grades tobacco (leaf position) in NLS area subject to marginal reduction of about 50 paise per kg. depending upon export situation. The auctions resumed on 11.3.89 with the above understanding but the traders did not honour the commitment to pay Rs. 21 per kg. on F1 grade tobacco. However, they honoured the commitment made in respect of NLS tobacco.

Considering the resentment amongst the farmers, I held discussions with representatives of growers, exporters, and manufacturers on 30.3.89 at New Delhi regarding problems connected with tobacco auctions and prices. In the meeting the traders and manufacturers agreed to pay Rs. 20.50 per kg. for F1 grade and Rs. 19.50 per kg. for F2 grade of VFC tobacco. The auctions recommenced with this agreement from 3rd April, 1989. From 4th April, 1989 onwards the traders started implementing the agreement in respect of only the best graded tobacco. Slightly inferior quality tobacco fetched prices between Rs. 18 to 20 per kg. for F1 grade and Rs. 17 to 19 per kg. for F2 grade of VFC tobacco.

The situation was reviewed by the Chairman, Tobacco Board on 7th & 8th April, 1989 with the representatives of exporters and manufacturers and the need to honour the commitment was impressed upon them. The exporters have not been active in the market particularly from 9th April, 1989 onwards and this has led to lesser competition in black soil auction platforms. Consequently the prices have further dropped, and now are around Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 per kg. for F1 and F2 grades. The prices for other grades have also declined. However, the brighter varieties of F1 & F2 grades tobacco bales are still fetching Rs. 20.50 and Rs. 19.50 per kg. respectively but the trade is very selective in paying these prices.

As on 20.4.89, a crop of about 75.00 M. kgs. has been marketed leaving a balance of around 13 M. kgs. as on 18.4.89 the farmers have realised an average price of Rs. 18.52 per kg. as against Rs. 16.33 per kg. realised last year which is Rs. 2.19 per kg. more than last year.

The farmers are however still dissatisfied with the prices realised. Continuous efforts are being made to arrest the declining trend in the prices.

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Please take immediate steps by asking STC to enter the market and purchase tobacco at prices arrived at between exporters, manufacturers, Tobacco Board Chairman and growers' representatives on 30th March, before the Minister.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation of tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh is quite alarming. The problem with the tobacco growers every time is that as the domestic consumption is limited to the manufacturers and the only other consumers are the exporters, they are exploited by both of them. In fact, the situation was so bad two years back that the farmers could not get even their investment and they had to sell all their property. During that period, the representatives of the tobacco growers had approached the Government of India asking them to increase the minimum support price. Luckily, and to the credit of the Government of India, they immediately increased the MSP and also asked the State Trading Corporation to enter into the purchases. By this, there was certain relief to the tobacco growers and they also felt happy on the immediate action taken by the Government of India. But, Sir, there has been no permanent solution to the problem. When we look at the minimum support prices of Rs. 13.30 and Rs. 11.70 for F1 and F2, as

shown by the Minister, and the actual workable price or the remunerative price, it was very high and there was no comparison between the two. Even this year, the initial price, which went up to Rs. 27 per kg. in certain areas, has come down, towards the end of February, to about Rs. 21, then to Rs. 20 and finally to Rs. 17 or Rs. 18. So, the tobacco grower is fully exploited. We have brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister, Mr. Das Munsii himself and I am glad that he readily agreed to visit the area and enthuse confidence among the growers and also to impress upon the exporters as well the manufacturers that they cannot exploit the growers and that the Government of India would not keep silent. He thought that by impressing upon the manufacturers and the exporters, he could bring amity and better understanding between them and the growers and could also ensure that an agreed price was paid by the customers. Accordingly, on 30th of March, he called a meeting of all these categories—growers, exporters and manufacturers—at Delhi in which the exporters and manufacturers had agreed to pay Rs. 20.50 for F1 and Rs. 19.50 for F2 and accordingly for other grades. But while they had agreed here in the presence of the Minister, they did not keep up their promise even for two days and when they went back, once again they formed a cartel and started paying very poor rates. This created an impression in the minds of the growers that there is no permanent solution to the problem and that they are being subjected to exploitation, irrespective of the Government of India's interference and assurance. The only solution that could be there is to increase the minimum support price, without which there cannot be a permanent solution. Even then, because the trade is in the private hands, because the trade is not with the Government of India which could take care of the growers, this situation is bound to happen in future also, unless some permanent measures are taken. We have discussed this issue in the Tobacco Board also

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wherein we have decided that unless some stabilisation fund of Rs. twenty, thirty or forty crores is created by the concerned governments to make the Tobacco Board enter into the market, whenever there happens to be an exploitation on the part of the manufacturers or exporters, no amount of assurances will help the growers and everytime they will be put to exploitation.

Sir, I would like to refer to the State Trading Corporation. When the State Trading Corporation was made to enter into the market to save the growers from the exploitation of the exporters, they went to the extent of ensuring them remunerative prices and saving them from some of the unscrupulous exporters who have gone to the extent of cheating even the STC and making it to incur loss worth crores of rupees so that the STC or the Government of India will never think of purchasing tobacco from the growers. That obviously means that some interested parties, exporters or the traders, are working not only to exploit the growers but also they are interested to see that any Government of India organisation or any public sector enterprises fail to come to the rescue of the growers. So, Sir, this will not help in the long run. The only solution is to give remunerative prices to the growers, to fix support price to the growers. The second aspect is a clear-cut observation. The State Government thinks that it is the duty of the Government of India only to help the growers. The State Government has never come forward to the rescue of the tobacco growers. In this context, I wish the hon. Minister to have the same type of arrangement as they have given to Kerala. In Kerala, in regard to the purchase of cashewnut, when the Kerala MPs had represented that the growers of the cashewnut are exploited at the hands of the exporters, at the instance of the Government of India, the Kerala Government had come forward to monopolise the purchases of cashews from the growers so that the remunerative prices can be paid to the growers

and in turn the Cashew Corporation will export the cashewnut to the other countries. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to speak to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to do monopoly purchase of tobacco by the State Government itself and then the hon. Minister must come forward to start Tobacco Trading Corporation in the same way as they have started like the Tea Trading Corporation, Cashewnut Trading Corporation, Spices Corporation, etc. I do not understand why the Tobacco growers alone must be put to a lot of inconvenience when you have given the consideration in regard to the growers of cashew, spices and various other agricultural products in Kerala. Should you not come to the rescue of the tobacco growers also in starting a Trading Corporation separately for tobacco which can enter into the market and save the growers from the exploitation?

Sir, we sent the proposals also and we are also sending proposals from the Tobacco Board and the tobacco growers also have sent several representations to the Ministry. So, I request that the hon. Minister may kindly lend about Rs. 15 or 20 crores immediately to Tobacco Board and then ask them to purchase them immediately from the growers or ensure that the State Government enters into this purchase. If the State Government does not take the responsibility, if the State Government thinks that they have no responsibility towards the tobacco, then, only the Government of India should come forward and save the growers.

Sir, before ending, I would like to submit that auctions are going to take place only for 10 or 15 days from now onwards. So, the time is very important and if the Government of India does not take action now itself and the State Government does not enter into this purchase, then the growers will be put to a lot of inconvenience. Therefore, Sir, for this year at least, the Centre must lend a couple of crores of rupees to the Tobacco Board if

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[Sh. K.S. Rao]

the STC were not to enter into the purchase tomorrow or day after tomorrow, so that the Tobacco Board may purchase tobacco from the growers at the remunerative price or the tobacco is purchased in their presence by the manufacturers from the growers.

SHRIV. SOBHANADREESWARARAO (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to express heart-felt thanks on my own behalf as well as tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh for admitting this Calling Attention in this House for discussion. Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in detail as to what has happened in this respect and I will not repeat it for shortage of time.

Sir, this is a very serious matter. As the hon. Minister himself has explained in his statement, though an understanding, though an agreement was arrived at between the representative of the exporters, the manufacturers and the traders and the growers' representative in the presence of the Chairman of the Tobacco Board on 10th March 1989 it was not implemented, it was not adhered to by the trade and again they went back on another understanding that was arrived at before the hon. Minister on the 30th March. This is a thing which cannot be simply allowed to happen because with the most powerful Tobacco Board which is there to protect the interests of the growers and the Chairman as well as the hon. Minister before whose presence this decision was taken, if they cannot stick to that he must certainly take very drastic action to ensure that the growers get the prices. In fact, Sir, you remember, some time back I myself have suggested, when the tobacco minimum support prices were not enhanced successively for three years with a faint hope that the growers will also be passed on some benefit, I requested and you were good enough to sanction cash compensatory

support to these exporters and the trade. Does it behove on their part to let down the growers like this in spite of the support from the Government?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): What is the Government doing? Why they are not purchasing?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARARAO: I would like to bring to your notice that the Government should now take immediate steps and see that the State Trading Corporation enters the market. The Tobacco Board even though it can purchase, it will purchase only at minimum support prices which are not at all remunerative, which my hon. colleague has just now mentioned—the price which he mentioned there is vast difference between Rs. 13.30 p. and now the agreed price is Rs. 20.50 p. The difference of Rs. 7.20 p. is there. The farmer will not be in a position, he will not agree to hand it over at Rs. 13.30 p. to the Tobacco Board. The only way out is that the State Trading Corporation should enter and purchase the tobacco at the prices which were arrived at in your presence. They are not asking for more, but at least for those prices—F1 Rs. 20.50 p., F2 Rs. 19.50 p. and correspondingly for the other grades. Now, the whole problem is, if S.T.C. enter the market and purchases very small quantity, it is not going to solve the problem of growers. I had information that only around four hundred tonnes may be purchased by the STC. Now, the total quantity that is still with the growers is 13,000 tonnes or 13 million Kgs. So, the State Trading Corporation should purchase at least 6 million Kgs. My submission in this respect is, sometimes the State Trading Corporation may say, 'Previously when STC had purchased tobacco in 1980 or 1984 or 1986, sometimes it had incurred loss, it has burnt its fingers.' It is mainly due to the inefficiency and negligence on the part of the STC in disposing of the stock at an early opportunity. Somehow some mistake, some negli-

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gence, has taken place, I do not want to find fault with what happened in the past. But now the Tobacco Board is there, there is a scientific grading and the personnel are trained by the Tobacco Board where they are classifying the tobacco. Unlike in the previous years when the lesser quality tobacco was upgraded and purchased as high grade tobacco and money was paid to the tobacco company whereas actually the STC is to incur loss, today it will not happen so. Now there is absolute fool-proof mechanism with a vast network of the Tobacco Board and its personnel and the administrative set up. Now, if it is kept in a proper condition definitely the STC will not incur any loss. I am very sure it will get some profit also just as in the last year or a year before when the Tobacco Board and STC had purchased some tobacco at the time of crisis, thereupon they re-sold to the exporters and definitely they got some profit. I am sure this time also, they will be getting profit. For argument sake, suppose my assumption may go wrong and the STC may incur say Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores of loss, no heavens will fall. It is because, this is the tobacco which has given the Government of India Rs. 1300 crores of excise and customs revenue to the Government of India. This is one item which is the top income earner to the Government of India, as you are getting so much revenue. So, even if you lose Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores in the purchase operation, it will not matter much. I am sure, hon. Minister, Mr. P.R. Das Munsi who has particularly taken interest in the matter of tobacco will certainly appreciate and order STC to enter into the market and go ahead immediately without any further loss of time, as my colleague on the other side mentioned, and purchase tobacco at the prices that were agreed to in your presence.

I would also bring to your kind notice this. What is happening is, tobacco growers are losing in respect of another aspect also. After they remove the tobacco leave from the

field and bring it to the barn, cure it, and then put it in a bale, then they bring it to the auction platform. Sometimes more than 2 months' time is passed, from the time the bale is prepared and brought to the auction platform. During this intervention of 2 months period, the colour of the tobacco will slightly change. For the same cost incurred by the farmer, because of the delay in bringing this bale to the auction platform, which is again decided by the Tobacco Board, depending upon the number of farmers, area etc. They give once in 15 days or something like that. By the time it comes to the auction platform, the colour of the tobacco changes and the quality degenerates and the farmer is penalised. This is happening because of the inadequate number of auction platforms. For example, in Krishna district earlier there were two platforms—Kanchika Cherala and another at Nandigaon. You have closed Nandigaon auction platform. The entire Virginia tobacco leaves from Krishna district as well as tobacco from Mahadevpuri in Warrangal district are coming to Kanchika Cherala auction platform. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Normally Kanchan Cherala can handle 6 million kgs. But this year because Nandigaon platform being closed, it may have to handle nearly 10 million kgs., and because of this, the farmer is losing due to the long delay in depositing his tobacco.

My suggestion to the hon. Minister is, please ensure that adequate number of auction platforms are operated so that farmers will not lose on that account. There is another important aspect where the traders are exploiting the tobacco growers. You have decided the prices for grades F1, F2, F3 like that. When the slight change takes place in

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[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

colour and quality, the classifier marks it as mixed MF-1, MF-2 etc. Since the letter 'M' is there, the exporter is exploiting to the tune of Rs. 4 a k.g. You will not believe it. This is just because, the tobacco is termed as mixed grade. My suggestion to the Government and through the Government to the Board is, please see that mixed grade is again subdivided into less mixed and average mixed so that the farmer also will be in a position to know, for how much amount tobacco is going to be given at a lesser price. In the absence of such a thing, you are giving licence to the exporters and cigarette manufacturers to purchase the tobacco at a price which is less than Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 per quintal than that of the price that has to be given.

My another important suggestion is, earlier, when I was a member of the Tobacco Board and when the Tobacco Board Regulation (Amendment) Bill was discussed in this House, I appealed to you this. In respect of Coffee, it is the Coffee Board which is deciding the prices. In respect of Tea, it is the Tea Board which is deciding the prices of tea.

In respect of tobacco, the Tobacco Board is deciding the minimum export price for the tobacco that is exported by the exporters, not the tobacco produced by the tobacco growers. The Tobacco Board has got all the information at its command and it has the entire set of marketing and production systems and its officials and it has the entire scientific knowledge today and, therefore, it is more competent and more authorised to determine the minimum support price of tobacco rather than the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to consider and to bring about a change in policy matters and change in decisions so that the Tobacco Board itself fixes the minimum support price.

I would also like to bring to your notice the grading aspect which the individual farmer has to take. Of course, theoretically, the Tobacco Board is expected to send its team of employees to various villages to help the growers in grading matters. My suggestion is you please take necessary steps for setting Community Grading Centres where a group of farmers can bring the tobacco and grade them and one of your Board employees can go there and give suggestions as to what grade it belongs.

One point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is apart from this minimum support price, the other area where you can help the tobacco grower really is, the incentives which you can give to the growers. The Board is giving very much less assistance to improve the cultivation practices. In fact, when I was there for three years, I was pleading all the while. But the limitation was during the Seventh Plan formulations, certain amounts were decided and it was the limit. At least in the coming Eighth Plan formulations, my suggestion to the Tobacco Board is to provide as many number of incentives as possible to the tobacco growers for taking up the improved cultivation practices through which they can increase per acre production. Otherwise, they cannot compete with the tobacco growers elsewhere in the world market.

My suggestion to the hon. Minister is there are some tobacco companies who have not paid dues to the tobacco growers prior to the introduction of auction system. After the setting up of Tobacco Board, before introduction of the auction system, there was tobacco leaf voucher system. During that period, the tobacco companies purchased tobacco but they have not given the money to the growers. Even now they have not given. The farmers are suffering. But the astonishing fact is that the same companies are still coming to the auction platforms and

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purchasing tobacco from growers. This is important. I request the hon. Minister kindly to look into this aspect and see that the monies are given to the farmers without which this company should not be permitted to enter the auction platform and purchase the tobacco.

What my friend Shri Janga Reddy says is correct. Mahadevpuri area produces very high quality tobacco. There is no auction platform right at the moment in that place. You may kindly take necessary steps either to take on lease private godown or set up State Government Marketing Committee yard or you can certainly set up auction platform thereby constructing godown.

My friend Shri K.S. Rao from the other side made an appeal, why not the Government of Andhra Pradesh come forward in helping the tobacco growers? Certainly, the State Government indirectly through the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Society at Ongole for which Mr. Sarabhaiah is the Chairman, has entered the market in the last two to three years. It is purchasing and, to some extent, you are giving export order also. If you cannot give better and higher export order, it will not be in a position to export tobacco to other countries. If you guarantee that such quantity will be given for export, definitely the tobacco growers cooperative will be in a position to enter along with your STC and purchase more tobacco at those prices.

You are a very dynamic young Minister. Let the Government take foreign orders and you distribute either to the STC or our growers cooperatives or to the small packers or traders and to the big people. Then only the grower will get real and higher remunerative prices.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Minister for his very pious and noble action in entering the market through the Tobacco Board and others, so that the tobacco growers may get a little more support prices so that the farmers may not get loan. It has been said that as there were no chances to sell the tobacco in the same form at auction platforms and the tobacco of higher grades would deteriorate in colour, quality and quantity, it was decided to handle higher grades and store low grades. But I would like to say that there is more demand in the foreign countries for VFC tobacco. Sir, in this connection, I would like to say in spite of our hon. Minister's pious intentions, the tobacco growers are not getting their support price. What to speak of support price, they do not even get the cost of production of tobacco because we all know that it is a very costly cultivation, for which the farmers are to invest a huge amount for its cultivation. Though it is a cash crop and it is earning good foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 150-200 crores per year, I regret to say that neither the Agricultural Ministry nor the Commerce Ministry are taking very appropriate steps for its production in more areas in the country. Rather I must say that due to this uncertainty of getting remunerative price and support price as also due to other factors which are standing as a bar in their way, the area of tobacco cultivation is being reduced day-by-day. I have got the figures but I have no time to quote those things. The hon. Minister knows that the area of cultivation is being reduced year-by-year. Besides Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in Gujarat, West Bengal his own State—and in my State of Orissa, the farmers are covering a large area under tobacco cultivation but the area is being reduced day-by-day because of the fact that the farmers are not getting remunerative price or support price. Nobody is coming forward to procure their products. Besides this, in Gujarat and other States, what we have noticed is that no encourage-

ment is being given to the growers to cover the VFC tobacco. So, generally as per their custom, they are growing this Houkah tobacco. It is made into paste and is used in our country and in other countries like Saudi Arabia also.

Sir, I am happy to say that the hon. Minister has taken a favourable step and he is very kind and sympathetic to the tobacco growers. I would request that he should insist on the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to promote this. Mr. V.S. Rao. was just now telling that in Andhra Pradesh they have constituted the Cooperatives. But the cooperative should be adequately financed so that they may enter the market just after the harvest is over so that the farmers may not sustain heavy loss as they suffered during this year. This should be taken into consideration. Besides this, my other colleague Shri KS Rao was telling that in case the cooperatives are not capable enough to procure the entire crop., then the State Government of Andhra Pradesh should come forward to their rescue. Further, the Tobacco Board and the Commerce Ministry should come forward to procure them for the export of this crop.

There is one more point. This year also, the auction has been delayed in Andhra Pradesh. I would request the hon. Minister that he should be very cautious in future also. Otherwise, in Karnataka also the same thing may also be repeated. I would request that necessary action should be taken so that by the time of harvesting, the person to procure this, the agency to procure this should be ready to procure it so that they may not be put to any loss. I know there is a disease by name 'Nemetode' which affects the tobacco. If this disease affects the plant, then it spread

like an epidemic and farmers will have to sustain heavy losses. No action has yet been taken to develop the quality and protect the plants from these types of diseases. I request the hon. Minister to educate the farmers with the cooperation of the Agriculture Ministry so that they may not be put to heavy losses in future.

Before concluding, I would request the hon. Minister that the States like West Bengal, Gujarat, Orissa and some other States which are very suitable for production of tobacco and since this is very good foreign exchange earner, the area should be extended and the necessary action should be taken at the Ministry level. With these words, I conclude.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I have not allowed him. Your name is not here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: I am thankful to all the hon. Members for their very genuine observations and very constructive suggestions in regard to recent crisis among the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I never smoke. Naturally, I cannot explain the grade and taste of tobacco. But, however, the matter is taken up by the Hon. Members today through this Calling Attention. Before this a number of senior Members of this House including Professor Ranga and also some important political leaders of Andhra Pradesh belonging to Telugu Desham, BJP, CPM, CPI and the Congress have made their genuine observations and gave the representation, while I was in Guntur, in this regard. I must

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say that all the leaders of these political parties who met me, pointed out very important things which I thought should be dealt with very firmly by our side, at the moment. Immediately after my visit to Guntur, within 48 hours, I invited the representatives tobacco growers, traders, manufacturers and exporters to come to some understanding as to how we can protect the situation and give relief to the growers.

The total world scenario of the tobacco market—if the hon. Members kindly appreciate—is really very unfortunate. The total tobacco off-take is going down every year. And one of our main markets is the Soviet Union. As you know, the black solid tobacco which is precisely the monopoly of Andhra Pradesh and where they dominate the scene, the main taker in the world market was the Soviet Union. And the exporters trade do vary according to the off-take of Soviet Union from this part and a little bit from the East European countries. With the result, we thought, we have to open new markets like Morocco and Egypt and also to push new things in the Asian countries if possible and the Middle East countries and also in the EEC countries. You will appreciate that it is not an easy task when the whole world is positively and very aggressively moving for a campaign of anti-smoking. And almost in Europe, it has become a custom in almost every office that there is a sign board; "Please do not smoke here." So, anti-smoking campaign is also coming up vigorously. We have to take all the things into account as to what is happening and what may happen in future in the tobacco trade.

First of all, I would like to inform the hon. Members that after my observations and visit to Guntur and after having my meetings here, I thought that mere *ad hoc* approach on tobacco in India on a year to year basis cannot give us a suitable policy for future. Therefore, Sir, I announce that a long term committee will be announced very soon on

the tobacco trade involving the growers, the exporters and as to what way we shall make our efforts in future regarding productive planning, market planning, incentives planning and all the details. In that committee, we will be having the growers representatives, the trader's representatives and specially representatives from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh Governments to give their view points and observations. I announce that after the committee finishes its work, we shall certainly listen to the observations of the Members of Parliament representing both the States, who are concerned with the tobacco growers every day. On this day. We would like to take into account the view of the world scenario of the tobacco trade as to how things are moving and whether we could make some other changes and how to make our entry into some other market. These are the matters to be taken into account. The second thing is the demand of a particular tobacco grade, as the hon. Member knows, is of NLS grade, the north light soil grade. It is the best quality tobacco which is not consumed by Soviet Union and most of the East European countries. At the same time, we cannot convert the SLS type of tobacco into the back soil tobacco. That is not possible. Of course we have asked the research group to make an effort into it as to whether we could do so which can fetch better price and can also get some new entry into a new market. For the time being, I would like to inform the hon. Members, that we have total support and sympathy for the growers and I have no hesitation to confess before this House that the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh are exploited and exploited, not for today but for time long, to the extent that the manner cannot be described in any language. They have been exploited. It is a group of organised gangsters of middlemen in connivance with the tobacco manufactures in the name of, sometimes, dealers, traders, etc. They manipulate the whole show having some planning and understanding with some groups. They

exploit the growers right from the beginning. Now, how to get out of it? In 1984-85, the first measure that the Government of India thought of is to start the auction platform system, where the growers can directly come. We have done it. There are 18 platforms. The hon. Member has suggested for more platforms. But at the moment, I cannot say anything. But I will certainly look into it I will tell my officials to visit the spot as you have mentioned the areas, the quantum, the arrival and the problems. We will proceed accordingly. We always desire that the manufacturers should directly come to the platform and buy the tobacco. Even after the auction system was introduced, we found that a portion of the direct requirement of the manufacturers are bought by them, but substantial portions are left to the middlemen who get their commission and margin and deprive the growers and compel them to sell at a price which is not at all sound and remunerative. However, a question has been raised about the MSP. Well, it is not done by us. There is a system to decide the MSP and that MSP is done by the Agricultural Prices Commission. They take certain things into account for the agricultural cost and price. MSP is not the price which you call as remunerative. Why should you call so? if at all there is a depression in the market, when the market is about to crash, then the Government decides and determines the minimum support price. We call it' minimum price. The Government decides as to what could be the minimum support price below which prices should not go down. This is a kind of protective measure and not profiteering or remunerative measure. I do agree to it. However, in regard to the MSP, We do not have anything in our hand. It is the Agricultural Prices Commission which decides. If the price goes below the MSP level, then we go to the rescue through STC and others. It happened so on an earlier occasion also. The hon. Member will appreciate that we

took no time to send the STC in Andhra Pradesh to be in the field. In spite of that we have incurred losses. That is a different matter. But at the present moment, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the average price as per the operation of the 9th week and 10th week as on 14th April, 1989 for F1 grade 1988, is Rs. 18.92 per kg for F.2 grade the average price is Rs. 17.23 per kg.

13.00 hrs

So, if we compare 1987, 1988 and 1989, the average as on date, is not that much bad. Let us first understand the position as to what is bad here. We have fixed the production target as say, 80 million Kg. But due to the delay in the rainfall, the trade speculated that it would not go beyond 65 million kg. So, from the very beginning they have started buying the best available quality of tobacco at a very high price, which was not expected by the growers themselves, i.e. Rs. 20 or even Rs. 20.75 as minimum. That created a temptation or a fielding or a genuine confidence among the growers that this is a boom-year for them and they could make up their losses of the last few years by this way. I do not deny this. But what happened? Immediately after two weeks the traders speculation went wrong, i.e. beyond 65 million kg in the year 1980 and now in the year 88 it has gone upto 80 million kg. So, the growers stock was focussed in the market trade also. People had sown the tobacco a little late, they also came closer to the auction. They thought;

"why should suffer?" When my friend got the best price at the best time, why should we suffer?" That is the resentment which is being faced by the politicians, the trade union leaders and the leaders of the farmers. I do appreciate it Nevertheless, it is not a fact that the growers are getting a price, really worse than that of last year. I honestly confess this. The fact remains that the F-1 and F-2 best quality price, which was given

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at the beginning of the year, beginning of the auction, could not be maintained, which should have been maintained because we also have given 5% CCS as incentive to the exporters. The exporters contention is that they are not buying more because orders are not sufficient in their hands. However, whether it is good or bad, we will have to examine. But the MEP has increased the export price by 10%. So, the MEP has gone up. So we have put forward the view points to the exporters that on the one hand we are getting a high MEP and on the other hand we are getting 5% CCS, and what is wrong on their part to buy more? The complaint that prevails is that the Soviet Union this time did expect to have an off-take of 15 thousand tonnes, but instead of that only 11 thousand tonnes, they could do and still they are expecting a shortfall. That cannot be the only matter. We do feel that exporters have a role to play more effectively in this regard as well as the manufacturers and had they played the role effectively this thing could not have arisen.

However, taking all these into account, I may inform the House, we have advised the STC to immediately go to the operation field for providing remunerative price to the tobacco growers to the extent possible. Now the question asked was let the STC buy this thing and that thing and by doing so sufficient revenue will be collected by way of excise duty. The STC will have a total responsibility for this. In the World Tobacco Market, the private exporters are also going and we are also going. So, it will be too much for us to expect anything more from the STC. We will have to find a long-term policy in regard to this. For this a Committee will be formed and I expect that it will give its report quickly, may be within three months. If this is done, we can give a clear picture to the growers before the next season as to where we stand.

Now let us come to the position in regard to STC going to the field. It is true that

12.5 million kg tobacco are left. If I may say so, out of 12.5 million kg of tobacco, the difficulty lies only in regard to 4 to 5 million kg of F-1 and F-2 grade. Now we have brought the STC in to the market. We have also taken some other measures. the STC may now have to buy them in a bigger way. So they are going for the operation quickly. I will personally monitor how things are moving with the tobacco board, because we have support and sympathy for the tobacco growers. We do feel that they have been exploited.

Regarding the suggestions from one the hon. Members of the Congress (I), Shri K.S. Rao, about the State Governments role in the monopoly procurement, I would say that Kerala Government, in their own wisdom took a very courageous step for the procurement of cashew.

If Andhra Pradesh Government thinks of taking such steps, they can also afford to do so progressively and aggressively. We welcome come them. We do not deny that. It is upto the Government of Andhra Pradesh in what manner they can do it. But as Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao has admitted the cooperatives also feel: unless they get an export order, how can they buy? Similarly is the talk of the exporters: "If we do not have enough export orders, why should we buy? The cooperatives may have a lot of stock. The idea of getting export orders from the world market and distributing some part of the same to the cooperatives can be examined and can be looked into and monitored properly; the cooperatives can get in touch with the Tobacco Board. But it will not be proper to say that because of the infrastructure, the cooperatives alone are competent to take the responsibility of the export, because that will boomerang. The private exporters do have some kind of strategy, links and infrastructure. If we keep them totally out of export suddenly, it may look nice and progressive, but in reality it will not be correct. Cooperatives should gain strength

[Sh. P.R. Das Munsî]

year to year, stabilize financially and otherwise, and then this can be looked into and we would extend all cooperation.

In regard to the area of production, it is going down as Shri Jena said. As I said it is not good for the country to expect cultivators to go on producing tobacco without taking other things into consideration. It is not helpful. Tobacco production must grow in anticipation of the domestic market and the export expectations and accordingly, we plan the whole strategy in the Tobacco Board and we follow that policy. It is not good to go on growing tobacco throughout the country without knowing the domestic consumption and export expectations. That will not be good. It is true that in Gujarat, some hooka paste is being made. Hooka paste has a market and this kind of variation or diversification in the tobacco products is welcome. If it can earn hard currency from the world market, we shall encourage it.

In regard to the allegation of non-payment of certain amount to the growers by the tobacco manufacturing companies before the auction, I have no idea about it. If specific representations are received, we will look into the same.

Sir, I have already stated what I have to say. I can only request the Members that let us not create panic at the moment, let us have hope for the future and to tide over the present crisis, STC will come into operation. They will get in touch with the Tobacco Board for regular monitoring of the whole thing. We will certainly examine and see what we can do with regard to the prices not going below a particular level.

In regard to the commitment of the traders and manufactures, it is not a kind of agreement. I tried to bring them round on a table to come to some consensus, so that

market price is stabilised. It appears to me that the traders are making a complaint: "Is it our task alone to buy, when the exporters are not doing?" I would like to inform the House that with the kind of support that will be extended to the exporters and the trade in terms of increasing the MEP and CCS, if they do behave properly in the market, the Government will think of suitable measures and take deterrent steps, if necessary, to meet the situation.

13.00 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Seventieth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I get to move :

"That this House do agree with the Seventieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th April, 1989"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Seventieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th April, 1989."

The motion was adopted

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

13.08 hrs

[Translation]

- (i) **Need to provide STC facilities in Barmer and Balotra cities and to provide electronic exchanges at block level in Barmer district of Rajasthan.**

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about four years ago four backward districts including Barmer District of Rajasthan were selected to be covered under Central Integrated Digital Scheme. Buildings for putting up modern electronics telephone exchanges have been or being constructed in Barmer city and all headquarters of block committees e.g. Chohan Ghotimana, Sindrai, Badut, Sivana and Shiv of the district of Barmer and machinery is also being fitted. There is the Gurha headquarter of tehsil Gurha which has been deprived of this facility. Most of the material has been received for I.C.P. Cross Bar at Balotara city. Constructions work of exchange building is in progress, directions are to be given to complete it within three months. Dial system has been introduced in Barmer city.

The Central Government is requested to provide STD facility in Barmer and Balotara cities in Rajasthan within three months, take up the project on the war footing and to set up electronic exchanges at all headquarters of the block committee in Barmer district and the work should be done expeditiously to provide this facility to Gurha Malani also.

- (ii) **Need to sanction the same amount for construction of wells in Vidarbha and Marathwada as is given to other areas under Jeewan Dhara Scheme**

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhan-

dara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377:-

Wells are being sunk all over the country under the Jeewan Dhara Scheme of the Central Government. Wells are also being constructed in Maharashtra under this scheme. Government had sanctioned Rs. 23,000 per well towards cost and construction work was also in full swing. But later on for Vidharbha and Marathwada areas of Maharashtra, this amount was reduced to Rs. 18,000 per well. There is no justification for reducing the cost of construction per well. Cost in Vidarbha is more as compared to that in other areas. Wells are not being completed within the limit of Rs. 18000/- and expenditure incurred on the construction of wells is becoming infructuous. Maharashtra Government has urged the Central Government to do justice to the Vidarbha and Marathwada by sanctioning the amount to Rs. 23,000/- for these wells also. It is also my submission to the Government that justice should be done by sanctioning sum of Rs. 23,000 per well and make the Jeewan Dhara Scheme a great success.

- (iii) **Demand to augment the power of T.V. transmitter at Banda or to install a low power transmitter between Atarra and Karvi in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBEY (Banda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise following matter under Rule 377:-

"Importance of Television is increasing fast in the the country and its telecast is also becoming very popular. The time is not far off when television will become important part of the daily life of the people of the country. Keeping in view its importance, the Government of India is setting up many television centres in the country. Last year, a low power T.V. transmitter was installed at the

[Sh. Bhishma Deo Dubey]

Banda headquarters in U.P. which caters to the needs of the inhabitants of Banda city. But its power is so low that it hardly covers an area of 5 to 10 kms radius. There are many big towns like Atarra, Baseru, Narani, Badot, Bisanda, Kamasin, Karvi, Mou etc. situated at a distance of about 30 at 35 kilometres from Banda city. Banda City transmitter does not cover these areas because of which there is resentment among the people and it is natural too because every one wants to be benefited. Therefore I submit that either increase the capacity of Banda T.V transmitter to the extent that it may cover an area of at least 100 kms radius or another a low power transmitter may be installed somewhere between Atarra and Karvi.

It is also request that T.V. transmitter at Banda city should be checked in order to ascertain whether it is working to its full capacity or not.

(iv) Need to establish an Agricultural college and an Agricultural Science Research Centre at Khurai and Sagar respectively in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377

District Sagar of Madhya Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural district. Farmers and agricultural laborer of this place are very hard working. The farmers do not get full advantage inspite of putting in their best efforts in farming. Therefore, farmers and agricultural labourers are poor and deficient. They do not get information regarding latest researches in respect of agriculture and agricultural techniques. There has been a constant demand forth last so many years for setting up an Agricultural College in Tehsil Kharai in Sagar district and an Agricultural

Science Research Centre in Sagar, but here is great resentment among the farmers as no attention has been paid towards it.

It is request that Agriculture College and Agricultural Science Research Centre may be set up in the Sagar district at the earliest.

[English]

(v) Need for special programmes for the development of children

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): India, having 20 percent of children in the world, is not able to take their care due to poverty. Many of them suffer from diseases for want of nutritious food and required drugs in the formative years. Government of India should take proper care of children during their infancy by providing vaccination, nutritious food and proper schooling. Many children go blind due to non availability of nutritious food and suffer from disability due to non-polio vaccination. These needs should be immediately take care of by the Central Government.

As of today, we have 30 crore children between age group of 1-15 years. Government of India should have special programmes for their development through UNICEF and other such organisations. I appeal to Government to take up adequate schemes on top priority in the best interest of children who are the future of India.

(vi) Need to improve functioning of telecommunication system in Siliguri Malda and Cooch Behar in North Bengal and Asansol, Burdwan, Raniganj and other places in West Bengal

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : Sir, the telecommunication system in Siliguri, Malda and Cooch Behar in North Bengal

and Asansol, Burdwan, Raniganj and other places in West Bengal is not working satisfactorily for the last several months causing inconvenience to the subscribers and general public. It is learnt that some of the technical staff were agitating for the upgradation of their salary since 26 July, 1988 and the after effect of the agitation is still continuing. Siliguri Telephone Exchange is the worst affected because apart from the technical effect arising out of the agitation, the air conditioning plant is not working well for the last four years and there is shortage of staff due to ban on fresh recruitment. During the last four years, the number of telephone connections has increased from 3000 to 10,000 but the number of maintenance staff has not been increased while the number of operational staff has been reduced. As a consequence the subscribers are badly suffering although they are regularly paying their rent and other charges.

In view of the above situation, I urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter immediately and take effective steps to ensure efficient service to the subscribers.

(vii) Need to declare 'The Dhodar Ali' and Nagaon-Daboka -Diphu 'roads as National Highways

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat): The Dhodar Ali, a historic road, linking the vast interior rural areas of as many as four districts of Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat in Upper Assam as also the northern part of Nagaland and passing mostly along the Assam Nagaland border areas has been solely serving as the only means of communication for lakhs of people for well over 250 years; but understandably due to financial constraints of the concerned States—mainly Assam—this vital link road has remained difficult for both pedestrians and vehicular traffic, because of its narrowness, uneven and unasphalted surface.

Similar is the case with Nagaon-Daboka and Diphu road which joins the rural areas of the three districts of Nagaon, Karbi Anglong and Galaghat Districts, as also parts of Nagaland.

Considering the fact of lack of adequate communication network in Assam, where only one National Highway exists on each side of Brahmaputra and where the Railway line excludes most of the rural areas of Assam, the Government of India (Ministry of Surface Transport) is urged to urgently take over these two important State roads as National Highways so as to improve the road communication in this backward region of North Eastern India.

(viii) Need to lift lock-out M/s. Chemicals and Plastic India Limited Raman Nagar Tamil Nadu.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, I am raising a matter of grave public importance affecting the life and employment of more than 600 workers working in M/s. Chemicals and Plastics India Limited, Raman Nagar, Mettur Dam, in Salem District, Tamil Nadu.

The Company has suddenly declared on unlawful lockout on the morning of 2nd March 1989 without giving any notice to its employees, thus rendering a large number of workers jobless. The result is that a large number of women and children dependent on the earnings of these workers are suffering from want and hunger.

The company had earlier entered into a wage agreement for three years with the Chemplast Employees Union which expired on 10th October 1988. Well before the expiry of this agreement, the employees' Union had submitted a memorandum giving its charter of demands for wage revisions and provision of other facilities so as to arrive at a satisfactory agreement. But the manage-

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ment of the company did not pay heed to the demands of the Employees' Union and did not participate in the meetings with the Union representatives and the Labour Officer with any sincere motive to accede to the just demands of the workers.

The net result is loss of productivity and loss of earning and livelihood to the workers.

I request the hon. Minister of Industry and Labour to intervene and bring about a proper and just settlement so that the lock out is lifted soon and the employees return to their normal duties.

[*Translation*]

(ix) **Need to open Sainik Schools in Harijan Adivasi dominated areas of the country**

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, peaceful and pleasant atmosphere prevails in Harijan Adivasi dominated areas of the country. They live a peaceful life devoid of any deceit. Criminals and selfish elements enter such areas from outside with commercial, religious and political aim without any check and try to disturb their peace. Due to this, their peaceful life and age old culture is being affected adversely. They try to divert their mind from devotion to secession of the country. Some foreign missionaries are also entering in these areas rapidly in the name of social reforms and they will mislead the future generation. Youth will come under the influence of those misleading institutions which will encourage separatist tendencies and consequently they will not remain in the main stream of the country. Keeping in view the future of the country it will be necessary to bring some change in the education system in these areas so that integration and defence of the country is further strengthened.

Attention should be paid towards military training also in addition to general education in such areas.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to establish Sainik schools in such Harijan Adivasi dominated areas in future so that they may give prime consideration to the integration of the country which is the duty of every citizen.

13.20 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE:* APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF KARNATAKA

AND

MOTION *RE:* CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA — *Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we are taking up Items No. 20 and 21. Shri . B.R. Bhagat may continue his speech.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while briefly recapitulating what I had said yesterday, it is blatantly unfair to put the blame on the Governor of Karnataka for the constitutional responsibility which he had discharged fairly, impartially and objectively. I think we are not doing justice to the spirit—democratic spirit—of the Constitution and neither are we strengthening the roots of democracy when we bring a Motion like this "That this House condemns the blatantly partisan attitude of the Governor of Karnataka."

I will now briefly examine...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can you consider the need for giving lunch

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hour? Because many Members are not present and even the Press gallery is vacant.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have decided it already that we will have no lunch hour today.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: On Friday, you took one decision and now you have reversed your decision.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member has already started his speech. Now, it is already 1.30 You are raising this point now You should have raised this point at around 1 o' clock itself.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): That is a change for political hunger!

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY ; We must make a choice between lunch here and lunch outside.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are many more items which we have to discuss here.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I say that we should all work for the spiritual hunger!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Through Governors!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): In that 'spiritual' what is the spirit?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Liquid!

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I was saying that the Governor has done his constitutional duty. It is a constitutional office. He will be failing in his duty if he does not discharge his constitutional responsibility. There is nothing partisan about it.

I would like to prove this point because this is very important. You go through the Report of the Governor. As I said yesterday, Article 356 says that it is the Governor who has to take a decision in the circumstances prevailing before or after the situation has arisen that the Government of the State cannot be run on constitutional lines. There is a break-down of the Constitution. It is the duty of the Governor to report to the Centre. The Governors in the past had done it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What happened in Bihar? The State Assembly was adjourned.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : That is a different issue altogether. That is an intra-party affair. For refreshing memory, we do not bring in intra-party matters in this House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Passing and non-passing of Budget is an intra-party matter.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: I am saying what happened there and what had happened in the past. Here is a Report of the Governor. Now the Governor has come to this conclusion. He is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution and also there is no other party which is in a position to form a government. I will come to what went into his thinking so that he came to this conclusion and compare it to the position earlier taken in September 1977 by another Governor in the same State. Here you are charging the Central Government that it is pressurizing the Governor to give his report in a particular manner. (*Interruptions*) Let us do some business. It is our responsibility, it is our duty towards our electorates that we should do some serious business also. They are looking towards us. In December 1977 there was a Janata Government here and today the Congress (I) Government. What is the situation now ?

Place is the same—Karnataka; Governor is also the same. Government is the same, Government of Karnataka. There is a breakdown of the Government. Let us compare it with what the Governor says in the present case. He says that since this Government—I am quoting Shri Veerendra Patil—was formed in March 1985 the serious dissension in the Janata Party was led by Shri Deve Gowda and by Shri R. K. Hegde. There were charges and counter-charges; that dissension became open so much so that there was a revolt or a cross voting in the Legislative Assembly and in the Rajya Sabha in 1988; and this led to the resignation of Shri Deve Gowda; this was the first. Then telephone tapping led to the resignation of Shri R.K. Hegde, the first Chief Minister and Shri Deve Gowda. Now, this is the basis on which the Governor has recommended the President's rule. You have charged openly that the Governor has been pressurised to make this report in a particular manner. Now, let us see the reasoning. I want to quote another very distinguished member of the Opposition, who has a very distinguished parliamentary career. He wrote on 23.4.1988. Let us see what is the reasoning he gave. I want to say that exactly the same language has been used. Now you can say that the Governor has followed the dictates of this particular opposition leader. The dissensions, the horse-trading, the corruptions—all these things Mr. Madhu Limaye wrote on 23rd (Interruptions) The point that I am making here is about the findings of the Governor over the political situation in the State. This findings according to the hon. Member are blatantly partisan. Well, if it is partisan, then what Mr. Madhu Limaye has written can also be partisan. You can say that Mr. Madhu Limaye is also partisan. Now this is what he says about Mr. Hegde. I quote:

" Mr. R.K. Hegde, who has mercilessly milked Karnataka for five long years, whose

record in the matter of growth of agricultural production power development, expansion of irrigation is extremely bad.."

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has nothing to do with the constitutional crisis. ..(Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : His involvement in land scandals stinks to the high heaven. This is what Mr. Madhu Limaye had said...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam): Is it relevant ? .. (Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Yes this is relevant because the Governor has come to the same conclusion ...(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not for constitutional crisis. It is for the performance that you have taken the action...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The cat is out of the bag...(Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : His land scandal stinks to the high heaven. His tapings of the telephones of friends set up a new record of amoralism in politics. The Governor has said that he had to resign on the telephone tapping episode. He referred to this, which Mr. Madhu Limaye has said. ...(Interruptions) Now another thing, he says about the double standard practised by the opposition...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Very inspiring speech ! ...(Interruptions)

SHRI. B.R. BHAGAT : The truth is hurting . That is why you do not allow me to

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: Why are you perspiring to inspire ...(Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Mr. Madhu Limaye goes on to say how corruption and power lust is made to appear as value based politics. You talk about value based politics and at the same time you try to conceal corruption and power lust. This is the judgement....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Whose judgement ? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This was one finding . Now about Shri Dev Gowda, he says about dissensions. ...(Interruptions) I am talking about the dissensions in the Janata Party which the governor has referred.

Again Mr. Madhu Limaye says that he also comes to the conclusion that the guilty, those who destroyed the Janata Dal in Karnataka, he finds this arch guilty is Mr. R.K. Hegde, the former Chief Minister and the Janata Party leader and the Vice President of the Janata Dal....(Interruptions) Mr. Madhu Limaye says that Deve Gowda's nominee was promised the Presidentship of the Karnataka Janata Dal. The agreement was not honoured and Deve Gowda left the Government. This is how the dissension has started...(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it the constitutional crisis ? (Interruptions)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This is a constitutional crisis. I am discussing the Governor's report... (Interruptions)

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If Mr. Madhu Limaye says that Shri Rajiv Gandhi must go, will he resign ? (Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : On the basis of

the Governor's Report, the proclamation has been issued. And the Governor's report mentions serious dissensions in the Janata Party, one led by Mr. Deve Gowda...(Interruptions) I am mentioning how it relates to the dissension. The party itself promised something and it did not honour it. This leads to(Interruptions) About Mr. R.K. Hegde, power lust, corruptions game and land scandals—all these have been accounted.

The Governor has not made a reference to this. But he has made a reference to the fact that Mr. R.K. Hegde had to resign on the telephone tapping episode, which is described by Mr. Madhu Limaye as a high record of amoralising in politics. Now, you talk of value-based politics. You have also done it. This is value-based politics, I am saying.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNAIYER : (Bangalore South): He had the courage to resign.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am on a point of order.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This is another value, setting of another value in Parliamentary procedure. Every time there is a point of order.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: If a former Speaker, objects to a point of order I will resume my seat. (Interruptions) If a former Presiding Officer feels that I have no right to raise a point of order, I will resume my seat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On a point of order, you have to give a ruling not a former Speaker

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is listening only to the former Speaker, not to me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is being forced today.

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): I have one submission.

SHRIBASUDEBACHARIA : (Bankura): He is a point of order.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Yesterday there have been lot of disturbances. This is not fair. They should listen to us. We should listen to them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is all right, subject to relevant points of orders.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am very grateful to Mr. Jaffar Sharief for his submission, which is one of his very few relevant submissions. The point of order I wanted to raise is this: We are not discussing Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde as a person or as a former Chief Minister. Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde is not a member of the House. Therefore, you will kindly note that no allegations or aspirations on Mr. Hegde or any individual who is not a member of the House are allowed to go on record. And Mr. Bhagat who had privilege of presiding over the House is blissfully violating the rules of procedure. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): We should not discuss the Governor's conduct. But that has also been allowed, and we have also accepted it. The Speaker's ruling has been accepted by us.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: He should bring forward a substantive motion drawn in proper terms against a former Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever may be the point of order, I will go through the

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record. If at all, there are any allegations they will not go on record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He has made allegations, by quoting somebody else. He has made them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is also a part of the record. As a part of the record it has been said.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member when he gets time can say anything. The hon. Member is making a false allegation, that I am making an allegation. It is an absolutely false allegation. This is absolutely untrue.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: What do we do then?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am coming to it. I say that I am not discussing Mr. R.K Hegde or even Mr Dev Gowda. I am discussing the report of the Governor which led to the proclamation and a copy of which is in the hands of the hon. Member.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: But Mr. Madhu Limaye is not there.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Yes, and I am telling you. Mr. Madhu Limaye is not there. I tried to bring you back on the track . There are two bases.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You can quote. I have respect for Mr. Madhu Limaye. I do not mind if he quotes, Sir, but let him quote him on correct issues, not in regard to allegations. Mr. Madhu Limaye has written so much against Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : My hon. Friend is feeling quite uncomfortable. That is why he is jumping.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are

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quite comfortable here. I will reply when my turn comes.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Let me say. I know enough of Parliamentary procedure having spent 40 years in this House .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We have respect for you.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I think no hon. Member has got the record which I have
(*Interruptions*)

I think, you should not teach me the courtesy or the manner that I should not do things which are not permissible under the parliamentary rules. I am not making any allegations. During my tenure in the House I have never made any allegation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I have made many allegations and correct allegations. I am proud of that.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I do not make any allegation.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY :
(Katwa) Why do you not make allegations? You tell that first...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The point that I am raising is that one of the reasons on which the Governor came to this conclusion and which he himself had said was that there was a serious dissension in the Janata Party...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What about Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, UP. Karnataka is not the only place. How many Chief Minister you had in Bihar? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The Governor's report which we have been discussing gives serious dissension as one of the reasons--

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one is led by Mr. Deve Gowda and another by Mr. R.K. Hegde. This is what he said. I did not say anything. I am only comparing that this the conclusion of the Governor that serious dissensions were then in the party. The party had collapse and it had lost majority as a result of the walk out. I am further corroborating that by an evidence which the opposition would not like to contradict. I have not said it as the hon Member has alleged. I am only producing some evidence. I think, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee who is very experienced lawyer, will agree that this is an evidence if I say that in support of what the Governor's finding is about serious dissension and about these two gentlemen who he has mentioned. This is what I have done. I think, even Mr. Reddy, in his second thoughts will agree with me that what I am doing is I am doing my duty.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can quote Shri Madhu Limaye and Prof. Madhu Dandavate, any one!

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Madhu Dandavate is also there. But I would not like to quote. In a moment of truth Shri Madhu Limaye has written about so many things and also about Prof. Madhu Dandavate. But I would not like to quote because you are not the subject of discussion here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When I become Governor, I will be discussed.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : So the Governor concluded that the situation had arisen that the party lost the majority. Which is also the finding of Shri Madhu Limaye. I cannot help but quoting him. He corroborates the Governor's findings He said:

"It is clear that the wound inflicted on the opposition is party self-inflicted wound. It originated in Mr. Hegde's systematic efforts to undermine his designated successor."

I cannot help if Mr. Madhu Limaye writes like this. My point here is that what the Governor has written in his report that there was serious dissension, is borne out by facts given by responsible opposition leaders level aside many newspapers that have come along.

Another thing is that in the second addendum to the letter which he wrote next day when seven legislators appeared before him and said that they were withdrawing their signatures, he confirmed, that. He said that he had verified the signatures of the 19 legislators through the Secretary of the Vidhan Sabha.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY: How did he verify?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Then 7 legislators approached him. They confirmed that they had written. So this is the further proof that 19 legislators had written. So, such experienced Legislators, some of whom were even Ministers and were experienced, said that they were withdrawing it because they had certain wrong notions about him. He comes to this conclusion that these Legislators who have withdrawn their letters, have been pressurised....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk)
Governor himself was pressurised.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I will come to that later. This is another piece of the double standard of the Opposition. The Governor being pressurised, I will come to that later. We have another strong evidence about that. So, Sir, the governor comes to this conclusion that they are being pressurised. The nineteen Legislators who have withdrawn their letters are genuine and if he allowed this situation to continue, three will be more horse-trading and the situation will

be more vitiated. He also comes to the conclusion that there is no chance of any alternative government being formed and, therefore, he recommends very legitimately, very rightly that the President's rule should be proclaimed. Now compare it with December, 1977 which happened under the Janata dispensation at the Centre, of which Mr. Madhu Dandavate also was a part. He can refresh his memory, What did the then Governor, Mr. Gobind Narayan say? He said—I am quoting from his report, copy of which I have with me "In view of the special features of the situation, I was compelled to take different view and could not wait for the testing of the strength of the Ministry on the floor of the House. The Ministry has lost the support of the majority of the Members and it is also clear that it is not possible to form any alternative government. " The Governor disregarded the view of the Chief Minister that the testing of the strength of his government should be done on the floor of the House, for the same reason for which the present Governor has done that it will only prolong the vitiated atmosphere and lead to pressures and counter—pressures and will, in this case, lead to horse-trading and other things. yesterday, Mr. Veerendra Patil, with his intimate knowledge and responsibility about Karnataka, said that even the money had been floating. The bid had gone up from Rs. ten lakhs to Rs. twenty lakhs. I have a report of April 22... (*Interruptions*) I said this is what yesterday Mr. Veerendra Patil said, But I have a Press clipping...(*Interruptions*)

This is a case of the party buying its own member. The Opposition or any other party does not come in. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee also does not come in. This is the case of the Janata Dal Party buying its own members. And what does the Press report says? They are not the agents of the Central Government. I think the Members will agree that the media in this country is free. They are not the agents of the Central Government. But what does the media write? It says: "The Janata

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Dal has opened cash counters to buy its own members and one day the price offered per MLA for signing the letter of retraction was Rs. 20 lakhs."

that. What I am reminding is about the talk of the pressure. There was no pressure on the Governor then. There was no question of Governor being changed or dismissed or removed. It is all in the diseased minds of the Opposition Members. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Oh!

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Mr. Madhu Dandavate is very fond of quoting from the Press clippings. Everyday he comes with the Press clippings. Now he says 'oh' this is double standard.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He resigned. He did not deny. I challenged...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Reddy. Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is saying 'oh' unparliamentary ?

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Now, I come to the pressurization by the Governor. Is not it a fact that the same Governor, Mr. Venkatasubbaih, recognised the Janata Dal in the Vidhan Sabha ? he recognised the Janata Dal.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: After that, there was a pressure. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Sir, I am saying that that shows the bias of some of the Opposition Members. Here is the Proclamation. Your charge blatantly is that it is a partisan attitude of the Governor. Have you not moved the motion? Now, here what the then chief Minister says about it. The rumour was started that he had resigned, he was being changed, he was being pressurised and all that. Now, I will quote what the then Chief Minister, Shri Bommai has said, He said:

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This is precisely the double standards which the hon. Members are having. They say both ways that the Governor is being pressured, the Governor is not pressurised the Governor is being recalled and the new Governor is being sent because the Governor has recognised the Janata Dal in the Karnataka Assembly and therefore he is being changed; he is being dismissed because he cannot express the wishes of the Janata Dal Leaders.

" If the Governor was replaced by the Centre, it will be a part of the Congress-I strategy to destabilish his Government."

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: why is it that he has not been dismissed ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Bhagat, don't argue like that. Our Speaker, also has recognised us.

Now, they are talking different things, they are blowing hot and cold. If it suits them, the Governor is good, they will all fight for him, Now if it suits the Opposition, they will condemn the Centre for changing the Governor. Now they are condemning today for changing the Governor. They have moved the motion that the Governor is blatantly partisan. At that time the Governor was not, but he was very fair and very objective. They are all their words, not mine. I am putting them together so that the matter is clear.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am not disputing

Therefore, Sir, they have to understand what is happening.

Sir, if you compare it with any precedent, the findings of the Governor in December 1977 when Mr. Govind Narain was the Governor, you will find the same situation, similar situation has arisen now and the Governor, Mr. Venkatasubbaih has done it. I would say in all fairness, if you want to have a new Constitutional procedure by any means, you have it. The Sarkaria Commission has reported it and they have made many recommendations, Why don't you sit together and evolve a consensus as to what should be done about the Governor. But as long as the Constitution gives the responsibility to the Governor, in Article 356 of the Constitution, nowhere it is said that the majority must necessarily be decided in the House. But otherwise it says that the Governor has to satisfy himself. So, so long as the constitutional provisions are there, I think we should not bring in these extraneous issues, whether the Governor has acted according to the Constitution in letter and spirit or not. Whether the Governor's judgement is fair, whether the governor's judgement is based on certain basic facts, on the political situation obtaining at that particular moment and as I have tried to deal with this question based on facts and on comparing with the President's proclamation, I think the Governor Shri Venkatasubbiah's reports on the basis of which the Proclamation has been issued is the only thing that can be done and he has discharged his constitutional responsibility in a fair and objective manner and we must give him credit for that and support him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the latest action of the Government shows total disregard and lack of commitment on the part of this Government to the basic framework and structure of our Constitution and is nothing

but a grotesque exhibition of its political greed. Finding itself more and more alienated from the people and facing its inevitable doom, the Central Government has now hatched a conspiracy to oust democratically elected governments in the States which are ruled by Opposition parties so that in the election year they can capture the administration in different States by hook or by crook, even to the extent of committing fraud on the Constitution.

Sir, what has been done in nothing but a declaration of war on the people of Karnataka, and I am sure that the people of Karnataka will react adequately and along with the people of this State, the rest of the country will throw out this Government to the inevitable dustbin of history. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, for carrying out this nefarious design the Centres has chosen the pliant and obliging Governors as tools in their hands and the latest Presidential Proclamation is a clear instance of that design and the understanding with the Governor.

Sir, the Governors have become the marionettes of manipulative partisan politics of Rajiv Gandhi and the Raj Bhawans have become palaces of intrigues and the dens for murderers of democracy and rapists of the Constitution in this country. (*Interruptions*) Sir, courtesy: the speech writer of the Prime Minister when he said 'marionettes of manipulative politics.

Sir, this is a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution of India. We just now heard Mr. Bhagat elaborating on the scope of Article 356 of the Constitution and he says that whenever the Governor in his subjective satisfaction comes to a finding or comes to a decision that the affairs of a State Government or Administration cannot be carried on

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in accordance with the Constitution, he need not do anything, he can come to a finding of majority and minority on his subjective satisfaction. Here, not even there will be head-counting. Sir, the history of the country is replete with instances of deliberate misuse of Article 356 of the Constitution. We need not go further, we need not enter into a controversy. The Sarkaria Commission appointed by this Government gave its own decision that out of 77 cases only on 26 occasions the Proclamation under Article 356 could be justified. And it started with saving the Congress Government in Punjab and thereafter repeatedly it has been utilised. Mr. Bhagat was referring to Janata Party dissensions. He has been put up as one of the main spokesmen of the Ruling party, of the Treasury Benches, supporting this Proclamation, and the only thing he spoke of is the dissension in the Janata Party supposedly justifying the declaration or proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution while dissension in the political parties has nothing to do.

14.00 hrs.

Then, Sir, nothing could be given to justify that. How can they justify? What has been happening in the different States ruled by the Congress Party? What has happened in Bihar? They could not level pass the Budget in the Bihar Assembly, although they have on the paper a substantial majority; they had to adjourn the House for the only purpose of sorting out their internal differences...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): That is the internal affairs of the party.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In that case, are Janata Dal matters not the internal matters of their party? Sir, the seeds of anti-constitutional act have been sown by the

Governor of Karnataka

very method of appointment of Governors in this country. See the way the Governors are being appointed; It has become the refuge of discredited politicians and defeated politicians. Sir, Shri Venkatasubbaiah is good friend of ours. He has been here for two or three Houses, but having lost, he had to be rehabilitated and correctly it was said "a defeated candidate of Parliament is now the ruler of Karnataka State In the Position ruled States no consultation, even formal consultation, is made with the Chief Ministers before the appointment of Governors is made and deliberately controversial persons have been sent to the opposition ruled States so that trouble can be created. We have seen that. How many do you want? Why did you send Shri A. P. Sharma there? Why did you create trouble? He could not even stay there A Governor who is sent out there to create trouble is busy to go back to Parliament. In the dead of night he had to take a train and come here and even without informing the Chief Minister of the State. This was the performance of the Governor. Because that was the last date for filing nomination.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): The AICC General Secretary was sent to Bihar as Governor.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The status of the Governors under our Constitution is well laid down. The Supreme Court has given several judgements on the functions and the role of the Governors. The Governors are not the agents of the Central Government Governors are not under the directions, of the Central Government; Governors, in their functions, are not to be guided by the Central Government; they are not employees of the Central Government, but they are behaving as ** of the Central Government in different States of the country. The Consolidated Fund of India has

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

been constituted by levying taxes on the people of this country.

14.03. hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

Now, if the Governors are not to act on the Central dictates what is happening? the way they are functioning today and the entire institution of the Governor has been brought under ridicule and condemnation and today it has become a methodology of destabilising the opposition ruled governments in this country. We have also seen how Governors are being utilised to sort out their own internal differences in different States in this country. If you kindly go through the report of the Sarkaria Commission, it has mentioned how Governors are utilised for political purposes and to sort out the difficulties in the ruling party's internal matters even President's rule has been imposed in different States in this country. And you feel very happy and proud about this. He was now all the time talking about the 1977 happening. we have not supported that. But you have cited as an example. You followed it in 1980 and there was large scale imposition of President's rule. Even if Janata has done something which was not proper in 1977 does it justify the action of Shri Venkatasubbaiah in 1989 in Karnataka without trying to ascertain the majority of the Government. Rightly, Mr. Goswami has pointed out that in that case, Indira Gandhi Government should have gone in 1969. It had no working majority, it had no absolute majority. Now, Madam, amazing things have happened, if you read the report. A child having any sense of duty to this country would have done something much better than the report which has been submitted here. Can anybody act decently or with a sense of responsibility on the report, so-called report that has been sent.

He is supposed to have verified the signatures. How has he verified the signatures? Has he himself done it? Did he engage any hand—writing expert? No. He has done it through the Secretary of the Assembly. Did he take the permission of the Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly before utilising the services of the Secretary of the Legislature? No. Therefore, it was done stealthily unauthorisedly behind the back of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. I know how they are feeling unhappy, disturbed and uncomfortable. I am only trying to show how different things are being misused by them for the purpose of deriving political benefits through the agency of the Governor. That is what I wanted to show. The most obvious thing would have been to allow it up to 27th of April. He did not ask for a long period, but only the 27th April, which is the day after tomorrow. On that day, the Assembly was going to be summoned. Now the Governor says, "No" In his report, he does not even mention that. What consideration did he give to the request made by the then Chief Minister to call the Assembly on the 27th of April? Is it a responsible action? Is it a responsible, sincere action on the part of the Governor? Is it an honest action on the part of the Governor? I need not read out the Sarkaria Commission's recommendation. The Sarkaria Commission has said, President's rule has to be used very very sparingly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You need not read. They have also not read.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
Therefore, I should educate them. The recommendation has said, the President's rule has to be used very sparingly and mainly when the Governor has come to the definite finding after applying all possible methods and looking into the opportunities to form a Government. Even he has said, if there has been any lack of majority and no other gov-

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ernment can be constituted, then the existing Government should be allowed to carry on as caretaker government until elections are held. This is the Commissions recommendations. Mr. B.R. Bhagat has tried to say, Well, Sarkaria Commission's recommendation is not the law". Sarkaria Commission has not suggested making new law. Sarkaria Commission has only analysed what the provisions of the Constitution are.

Recently there is a judgement of the Guwahati High Court where the judges have said, the floor test is the only test to ascertain the majority or minority support of a government. But they will not do that. This is a case. We cannot think of more gross misuse of authority and blatant misuse of authority than this. It is nothing but a deliberate affront to the Constitutional provisions in this country.

What about the anti-defection law ? What is the basis for passing this anti-defection law with great fanfare. This law has been enacted with great fanfare. Is it to permit that anybody can write letters to say, I am withdrawing my support to the Governor, and the Governor can take notice of this? Will the President take notice, if some members send a letter that they have withdrawn support from Rajiv Gandhi Government? (*Interruptions*)

The point is, if that is permitted, then what is the provision of the Anti-defection law? The provision is that nobody should be allowed to resign from his Party and utilise his votes inside the House for the purpose of defeating his Government. For the purpose of defeating his Government or voting against his party or Government . This is precisely that is being permitted. What they could not do inside the House, they have been permitted to do outside the House. This is precisely what is happening. They were not legally authorised to vote against the Government inside the House. They are being now given royal reception and royal treatment by the

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Governor in the Raj Bhavan which is maintained with the people's money. Money paid through taxes levied on the people of the State and that is being utilised for the purpose of intrigues and conspiracies and blatant violation of the law in this country. What was the Tamasha behind this anti-defection law?

Now there is talk of merger. Somebody said we saw sponsored news-item that night in T.V. in which somebody said that as they were not put up by Janata Dal, therefore, they could not be brought within the anti-defection law. I do not know whether our hon. Minister has referred to that. But the law is very clear. If there is a merger and the merger has been admitted by Presiding Officer of the House in Karnataka, then all the provisions of law will apply with regard to the merged party. The same provision will apply as if that merged party has put him up as a candidate.

This anti-defection law is ignored. The Sarkaria Commission is ignored. Guwahati High Court Judgement is ignored. Very very important jurists have said that this is how the Constitution has to be worked out. This is the true meaning of the Constitutional provision and that the House is the only place where you ascertain the support of the Government or not. It cannot be on the basis of head counting or on the basis of letters and there is also an allegation here that one signature was forged. Who determines that ? Kindly see what is his report. I makes wonderful reading.

"I got the signatures verified by the Secretary, Legislature, and he has reported after verifying their signatures with reference to the Registers maintained in the Legislature..."

This has reduced the strength of the Janata Dal to a minority. The Council of Ministers, therefore, do not command a

majority. It is not appropriate under the Constitution to have a State administered by executive consisting of Council of Ministers who do not command the majority in the House. He says it is inappropriate to have a Government which does not command majority in the House. But it is not to be determined in the House. He said

"I am satisfied that in the circumstances now prevailing in the State a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

On the basis of one letter he has said that he has satisfied himself. Then he sends a post-script referring to the letter in which they said "No. I continue to support". This is an amazing effrontary. This is an insult to the people of this country that the Governor says "No. We cannot take notice of this letter." He said:

"Non of the seven legislators has denied having written the earlier letter."?

But, if the earlier letter has significance and importance, why not the subsequent letters? What is process of reasoning? Then he says that it is evident that the letters have been written by them under pressure. They are being pressurised. How does he come to know? Did he meet any of them? Has he got any evidence by here? This is suspicion. It is also reported that horse-trading is going on. Who has reported to him? Has the Congress President in the State, Mr. Deve Gowda, reported to him?

Horse-trading is going on in the State. May I ask the Government that if the Governor has information of horse trading, then what is he going to do, what can he do? He has to ask the Chief Minister to prove his majority in the House. He is not there to stop horse-trading. He is not the moral guardian of the Government there and the ruling party there. He is the constitutional functionary with very limited powers, with well laid out

powers and well circumscribed powers. He cannot assume to himself the role of a moral guardian. This is an amazing report on which the Government has acted. Therefore, as I said earlier, even in this, he did not refer to the Chief Minister's officer to call the Assembly to have the majority proved. This is how a democratically elected Government in a State of this country has been summarily rejected, summarily dismissed and the people of this country will not have the benefit of a democratically elected Government. What is being said now? It has been said that there were scandals, there were telephone tapings and there was mismanagement, and Shri Madhu Limaye has said something. Are these matters which will decide whether a particular State will be run by a elected Government or not, a State will be run by the particular Government or not, although they have the majority support in the Assembly? Will these factors decide? If it is so, then this Government has not a moment's right to stay in this country. How many charges of corruption, how many charges of scandals which have not been explained by this Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Including Bengal Lamps!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes, including the Bengal Lamps. Madam, he has mentioned about the Bengal Lamps. We have given our answer to Bengal Lamps. The people will decide there. Let them try to do it there. Let us see what happens.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): Let the time come.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He is promising that when the time comes, they will do it. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Rather than Bengal Lamps, worry about the Delhi's darkness. (Interruptions)

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SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If these are the reasons which were put forward, then one has to see as to how many Congress Governments can survive in this country for a day even.

Madam, my friends on the other side on so many occasions shed crocodile tears on the Founding Fathers of the Constitution, on B.R. Ambedkar. The other day, we saw so many programmes on the TV, etc. about him. He had also consciously thought of the political set up in this country based on quasi federalism. Is it in consonance with the principles of quasi federalism that even the Government of a State will depend, for its existence, on the *ipse dixit* of the political party ruling at the Centre? Is it their *ipse dixit* that will decide the term of office of the State Government? I know this Government is beyond any correction. The people will give their own verdict. They will only decide what is to be done or not. Regarding the future, nobody has any doubt in this country. The fall-out is known. There has been a gross, deliberate and unconstitutional act only to serve the political ends of the ruling party at the Centre on part of the Governor of Karnataka. The only way some sort of sanity can be brought back, some sort of political morality can be restored is to remove that Governor immediately forthwith, so that there cannot be any such incidents of blatant misuse of the Constitution and rape of the Constitution in future.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can make him the President of the Congress, if he wants. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): Before I speak, I would urge upon my friends that as we have listened to Shri Somnath Chatterjee with rapt attention, so they would extend the same cooperation to us.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): To whom are you telling? Are you referring to Mr. Jaipal Reddy?

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: I am referring to all of you. We have demonstrated that we could tolerate whatever you speak. so, you should also show the same spirit. After listening to my learned friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee, I am really disappointed. I thought that he is speaking first of all as a responsible Member of a political party.

Nothing in content, I found. He is representing a political party or speaking on those lines. Secondly, I thought, as a representative of the people, he was speaking something which was relevant. I did not find any substance in that. I do not know, many of my friends either on that side on this side, will find fault with me if I say that he has spoken purely as an advocate championing one of the worst cases. He has also spoken stating that the Governor is not a guardian of morality. I do not want to dispute it, because then there is not morality left. It is not that we started with question of morality. They must search their hearts. We are the people who are speaking about morality—both ethical and moral—and value-based politics and what not. I do not think, in this country, left to them, there is anybody else. Our democracy is the largest democracy in the world Really speaking, if we are democrats and if we are representing the people of this country, then we must go by the reality and morality and not the technicality. And that they are finding... (*Interruptions*)

All right, you go and talk about the technicalities. Whenever we argue, you also say that when the time comes, people will decide and we also say the same thing. And really, the people will decide. They have always decided. One of the greatest virtues of the people of India—may be farmers, may be workers or may be poorest among the poor—is that whenever they have got the opportunity they have proved their wisdom and judgement. We have bowed down our heads to their verdict. Let us be patient. Let us wait for the verdict of the people.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): That is what Mr. Venkatasubbiah forgot.

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SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Please, Mr. Indrajit Gupta. I do not know. I am sorry. Let me submit to you that none of them are happy inside. They all admit it. They are just arguing for the sake of argument including my dearest friend Mr. Dandavate who knows the truth. (*Interruptions*) Please do not interrupt. I have appealed to them. Please do not do it from this side. I am happy about one thing. The target is Mr. Venkatasubbiah. Practically, the Government has given its consent to what the Governor has written. That is all. They want to make it. Otherwise, the Bofors is over, Thakkar is over. I do not know where they will carry. (*Interruptions*)

If it is not over, I am happy because you have no issues before the people. You want to continue with something which is not relevant. You continue with that. Ultimately, it is the people who will decide. I have got no quarrels. You continue with whatever you have. I am not going to quarrel with that. I am not going to dispute it. But, anyway, in the whole episode, I think, my senior friend and our leader Mr. Veerendra Patil yesterday had spoken very well. He has expressed completely what has happened there. And today Mr. Bhagat also has more or less said about the position of the Janata Dal Government there, how it started right from 1983-85 and 1985 onwards.

The verdict of the people of Karnataka in 1983 was in a different context. They thought, may be for a change these people will do better. From 1983 to 1985 they thought that they are going to do something. But as Mr. Veerendra Patil said yesterday, the then Chief Minister went before the people in 1985 saying that he was harassed, he was under great pressure because he did not have the majority and he had to depend upon so many people, everybody was trying to ask for the pound of flesh—whether it was BJP or CPM or somebody else. And so he could not give a stable administration. Then the people of Karnataka gave a tremendous response and verdict with a fond hope that this Government will give a better deal.

I think, I should invite all of them to

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Bangalore now. I don't give them the trouble of going around anywhere else in the State. But at least please do visit Bangalore and see for yourselves, that is enough.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have seen it from inside the jail and outside also.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: You have been visiting only for a little work whenever there is some trouble and always returning without succeeding in it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was there in Bangalore jail for two years during the Emergency.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Now please come. It is my constituency. I will welcome you right from the Airport. Please spend some time there.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We are only requesting you not send him to jail again. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Because you have not been proved successful! He is a more sober man than you. You are a person who were with us. You try to be more clever and try to show that you have learnt more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is making a defamatory remark against me!

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: I know how much regard I have for Prof. Madhu Dandavate. But Mr. Jaipal Reddy is my old and young friend. We were together. Fortunately or unfortunately many of us know each other so well that there is nothing much to say.

I will come to the last part of what Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was referring to. That is about the Governor's letter, about horse-trading, etc. More than anybody else today, the new start on the horizon, the *Avtar*, is Mr. V.P. Singh, a Member of our House. All

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these people are championing the cause. He is the president of the Party. But he is not there to champion the cause, to defend his own Government. I don't know why. Where is he? Of all the people, he should have been present here. After all he is the President of the Janata Dal.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: As President of the Janata Dal, he is among the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding, what can I do? Mr. Sharief to pleased continue.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: I am sure, we know where he is. He has found out his place.

Mr. V.P. Singh justified the horse-trading indulged in by the Janata Dal saying that Congress (I) too was doing it.

You say do not bring comparisons. I am not bringing comparisons.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You say something original. You always quote. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, you referred to Ambedkar, a person who contributed great to democracy. He was taunting the Congress that Congress celebrated so many Ambedkar Jayantis. Janata Dal also celebrated in which the President of the Karnataka State Janta Dal, Mr. P. Rachiah, who was a Minister in the recent Government, and who has gone out said that if atrocities on Dalits in Karnataka continued, he will conclude that he has no place in the ruling party. This only indicates the state of affairs in Karnataka. They are arguing that the Governor should be removed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has been misled by the Governor.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: From the day Mr. Venkatasubbiah took charge till these people committed suicide, he had no rule. He is one of the best persons and he

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treated them so well. The first Chief Minister or the Chief Minister who went out or any of the Ministers or anybody for that matter did not go and meet him. In fact, Mr. Venkatasubbiah has got a grouse that we people do not go and meet him. We just do not go because Governor's life is like that of President's life.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You ring up from Delhi only.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: This was done during your tenure when you were in Government and not during our time. After all, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was talking about manipulative politics. Unfortunately, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, I think the time has come when we have to open our eyes. Today in our country, a new trend is developing. For some reason or the other, somewhere some political party gained some political party's loots and whoever becomes the Chief Minister of a State, dreams of becoming the Prime Minister of the country. How many Prime Ministers do you have? Whom are you fooling? How many people are there under your control? Are you prepared to tolerate one another? You have proved what you are going to do with this country in one single State. You got an opportunity in 1977-80. What all you did is not relevant today because you don't want us to quote. All right. We will not quote. If you commit a mistake, I should also not commit the mistake. But at no time, even today, you have left. Well, it suits you. You use everything as a lawyer who uses anything against and criminal. He will try to defend and act in favour of any criminal. People who are criminals who destroy the State of Karnataka, who destroy the economy of Karnataka.—The Dalits have shed tears, made cries and may be their prayers made these people commit suicide. Neither the Congress nor the Governor nor anybody was interested. What does it matter? Another three or four days or another few months would not have mattered.

SHRISAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why don't you organise people?

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SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: My dear friend, there is no need. There is a need for you to organise people. You come here. People are so spontaneous. People are so spontaneous. There is no need. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Jaipal Reddy, you get consolation only in this. You will not get it anywhere else. You young people are spoiling your career... (*Interruptions*)

All right; you have got one benefit being there. You get more opportunities to shout. It is all right; no problem. But what I would say is that at least hereafter, you argue your case anywhere in any court, take up anybody's case, but here we talk as representatives of the people. We belong to certain political parties, we have our conviction, commitment, certain ideologies, certain policies and certain programmes.

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, am I permitted to know the age of the hon. Member?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Official Secrets Act does not permit that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a book, Who is who, you can refer to that book to find this out.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I was only interested in knowing his age. It is a well-guarded secret.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is variable.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Is it to be understood in terms of his activities outside... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions, please.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: I do not want to come in the way of many of my other friends, who are going to speak. Let us have

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some sanctity to moral values. If you are really democrats, let us go by the fact of life, that is the reality. Do not try to take shelter under technicalities. The Government lost its majority in the House and it lost its confidence among the people. That is how, the Government is out today, and they have committed suicide. We have no role. We only say that it was very unpleasant for the Governor to take this decision. It is not to his linking. I know Shri Venkatasubbiah well. He is not a man who has just come; he has been a senior politician. He has been a man who has served the nation for a long time. Nobody can complain against him. They will be uncharitable to a thorough gentleman. Just because he has done his duty, he should not become the victim of the circumstances

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is most unfortunate that a good man has done such wrong.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Many have been spoiled in your company. Please do remember, it is the local effort of bringing down the present Chief Minister and staging a come back by another one which made you to commit suicide, which gave relief to the people of Karnataka. I thank the Governor of Karnataka and I thank the Government of India which stood by the justified decision of the Governor and which has respected the feelings and sentiments of the people of Karnataka. That is all I would like to say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Madam, Chairperson, I would like to remind this House, through you, that on 21st April I sought to move a similar censure motion. Unfortunately, it was not admitted on the same day. So, Madam, I must at the very outset try to point out to you that while many of us insisted on 21st of April on moving a censure motion against the Government, I very carefully worded my motion. I did not refer to the dissolution of the Assembly; I did not refer to the dismissal of the Ministry, I only said that we wanted to condemn the blatantly partisan attitude of the Governor of Karnataka in initiating action against the

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Chief Minister and I also wanted the Governor to be removed. So, it was essentially a pre-emptive action and I wish to bring to the notice of this House that there has been a precedent. Unfortunately or fortunately, I seem to be the person who every time tabled the motion against three governors. Fortunately, they were admitted.

I would like to take this House to 1984 when NTR's Government was dismissed. Somebody else was being propped up as an alternate Chief Minister. But, of course fortunately for us, the Centre committed one blunder and the Government committed one blunder. They did not dissolve the Assembly. They were confident that they will be able to prop up the alternate Chief Minister. But you may recall that this House very hotly debated my censure motion against the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. There was a heated debate. Throughout the day, there was interest on both the sides as far as the debate was concerned. My motion was lost but there were demonstrations and meetings throughout the country and such a powerful public opinion was built up throughout the country, not marked by the obligation of the Central Government or the Governor but by the pressure of public opinion in the country, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao came back with a bang. It was a triumph for the peoples' democracy in the country. That was the atmosphere generated by the public opinion. That was possible because, still we discuss the matter, the Assembly was not dissolved at all.

We were very keen that on 21st if we had discussed and debated the issue we would have exposed this Government; we would have exposed the conspiracy and we would have brought it to the notice of the country that here is the conspiracy to destabilise the Janta Dal Government. Whatever would have happened in the Parliament, it would have found its echoes outside and whatever had happened outside, it would have found its echoes in the Raj Bhavan and precisely this could have been avoided. I don't want to cast any aspersions on the Speaker but, in his own wisdom, he decided

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that as the event had not occurred, he would not allow the Motion. Some of my colleagues pointed out that once the Assembly is dissolved and the Government is dismissed, then what was the sense in discussing afterwards. We wanted to raise the voice of the Parliament. This is the countervailing force; this is the check and balance of the democracy and even on an executive like the Governor we would have liked to exert the pressure of the public opinion through the instrument of the Parliament, the highest democratic institution in the country. That was our perspective.

I may point out to you in this connection, Madan, there was an event in Uttar Pradesh—that is a lesson for us—and an event in Karnataka is a lesson for us for the future. You may recall that certain episode had taken place in Narainpur in Uttar Pradesh. There were alleged atrocities. Mrs. Gandhi toured that area; Mr. Sanjay Gandhi toured that area and in the Press conferences they issued a statement saying, "Such a Government has no right to continue in power." later on, the Government was dismissed on the basis of the allegations of atrocities in Narainpur. The Assembly was dissolved; the Government was dismissed. The Congress (I) Government came in power in U.P. Under the congress (I) Government, a Commission was appointed to inquire into the alleged atrocities in Narainpur. The Commission, not appointed by a non-Congress (I) Government but appointed by the Congress (I) Government ruling in U.P. gave the verdict that allegations of atrocities in Narainpur were not correct. But by the time on the basis of the false allegation, the Assembly was also dissolved. The new Government had already come and there is no Constitutional provision in the country where those who were killed can be brought back to life with retrospective effect. As a result of that the Assembly was gone; the Government was also gone and also the moral commitment of the Government was gone because they had to realise that they cannot bring back the old Government and they cannot bring back the Assembly. That set the precedent for the future. That is why fully realising the histori-

referring to? There is no manipulation in the agenda at all.

cal development in the past, we wanted to utilise the power of this Parliament, the voice of this Parliament, the strength of this Parliament and the conscience of this Parliament to exert public pressure on the Governor and set him right in the right direction. That was the need for the hour. But unfortunately we were not permitted to do that.

Now, we are discussing it. I very carefully listened to my great friend Mr. Veerendra Patil. Sir, only because people change the party we do not change our attitude to individuals. Well, I know whatever be may political differences with him, I worked with him as comrade; as a Member of the party I worked with him as the supporter in the campaign against Smt. Indira Gandhi in the Chikmagalur constituency. Even today though I belong to Janta Dal, I shall not raise the finger as far as his integrity is concerned because I know that as a man Madhu Dandavate and Veerendra Patil may belong to different parties but for that matter we need not challenge each others integrity. I don't want to thrive on that. Therefore, there is no question of making individual allegations but when he has made certain points for a good debate, I must take cognizance of that.

Mr. Bhagat has also said something. he raised certain points. In the context of that, a number of things will have to be raised. Unfortunately, we find manipulative politics. I will come to the manipulative politics in Karnataka which resulted in certain situation afterwards at the Raj Bhavan.

Madam, we are your colleagues. We are Members of Parliament. Madam, Parliamentary Affairs Minister, at least in pushing the agenda in this House do not play politics with us. You will need our cooperation. On some occasion merely by majority...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg your pardon. What are you

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me explain. Your comprehension is not so wide that before I say anything you will understand it.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I would like to have a clarification.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have full respect for your comprehension but it is not so wide that before I clarify, you will be able to understand, Madam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): We know you well.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am very happy that you know me well and I also know you very well.

Madam, I must clarify this point because I made a reference to this Parliament. I said on number of occasions she comes to this side, not to cross the floor but to consult us. There are sweet consultations. We accept certain priorities we accept certain changes of items on the agenda and very often the adjustment on the agenda of the House is by common consent. These are the traditions laid down by Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru and I am glad that these are still respected by the Members. No parliament can be carried on, no business can be arranged only on the basis of majority and minority. For giving priority to certain items which are not in the agenda, and sometimes for that you require some rules to be relaxed, you need cooperation not only of your party but of the entire House and we have given that cooperation.

Madam, that day an enquiry was made by one of the Members from the Deputy Minister—I am sorry, Deputy Speaker; I don't want to demote the Deputy Speaker—as to whether we shall be sitting after 6 O' clock. The Deputy Speaker said that it would not

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continue after 6 O' clock till we meet on Monday. Many members who had many political appointments on Saturday and Sunday in their constituencies and elsewhere left the House at 6 O' clock. I myself left for Bihar for a very noble purpose, to observe the memory of a great martyr who died in the Freedom Struggle. When the Deputy Speaker said that after 6 O' clock there would be no continuation, we took it for granted and we thought we could go. But you chose to take up such a sensitive issue, such an important proclamation after 6 O' clock on that day! It could have been brought earlier so that we could have sought certain clarifications. We could have given certain motions then and there. Some of us would have said after the event that then and there we would sit upto 12 O' clock but allow us to have the censure motion. But after six, after we left, three extensions were taken. Three extensions were given one after the other. Madam, even to the executive officers, three extension are never given! Then, at the fag end when there were only three opposition members were present, the proclamation was announced.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): There were five Opposition members.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All right. Five Pandavas were there without even Draupadi!

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: You are the Dronacharya! And that microcephalic was also present.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only five members from the Opposition were present because they relied upon the word of hon. Deputy Speaker. They wanted to stick to their appointments on the following day and they relied on the assurance given to them.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, Dr. Bhoi said something about me. I would like to know what he has said.

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DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: It was a good term. I said including some microcephalic, there were five opposition members.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Well, we do not understand that biological language. Perhaps, veterinary doctors only know it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Are veterinary doctors not humans?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am sorry, I did not refer to you. I thought this related to them.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I want to clarify a little further. Prof. Madhu Dandavate and other members of the Opposition have been harping on this idea since yesterday that the time was extended...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Madam, it was not an idea. It was a fact.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: All right. It was a fact and there is no denying it. But ideas can also be facts.

SHRI H.A. DORA: What a wonderful concept!

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Anyway, they have been harping on this fact that the House was extended without consulting them. Every day in some form or the other, we take the sense of the House, consulting those members who are present in the House and we make changes. Maybe sometimes we have to bring forward a particular legislation or sometimes it can be a discussion on an important issue. So, there can be a change in the order paper. Now, that day also, there were members present in the House and the House was told that there would be an extension. Members had even voted for extension, which was something quite unprecedented, if I remember correctly. Shri Jaipal Reddy was seeking a division all the time and it was voted down. Five people voted against it because only five opposition members were present. We were not ex-

pected to ring up all the 400 members of the Congress (I) and 100 and odd members of the Opposition. Nor is it ever done. As you know, those members who are present in the House at any point of time, constitute the House. And it is they who have to decide.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Madam, I am convinced.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: If you are convinced, then do not refer to it again and again.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will make a very laudatory reference to you Madam.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How could the Deputy Speaker say that there would be no sitting after 6 O' clock?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Hon. Deputy Speaker must have said something. Thereafter, the House decided something else. Well, you all know that this is the only answer to it. I also know that you have no answer to this.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Was there a Division ever for extension of the time? It is always done with the consensus of the entire House.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Well, one hon. member asked for a Division. So, a Division took place and the Chair had accepted the decision. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Madam, will you please yield to me?

Please do not misunderstand me. She is a Parliamentary Person. That is why I asked her to yield.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Are you satisfied with her explanation Professor?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't be so impatient. I am coming to that. Every one in the Treasury Benches is so impatient. Madam Chairperson, who has explained her point of view like a lawyer and I accept it as such.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I beg your pardon Sir. I am not a lawyer. I never studied law. But there is certain thing called logic and I think I have a bit of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All right! She is not even a lawyer. She is just a Parliamentary Minister. What I was trying to say is this. She has explained the legal position, the procedural position and the technical position. I will only ask her to think over what she has verbally said here. And when she goes home, she may ask her conscience whether she is really convinced by the type of adjustments that they have made for this extension.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I consulted my conscience on Friday. I do not have to go back home to consult it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Well, I thought it was nationalised!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Dandavate, please continue your speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes Madam. Ultimately, such repartees bring life to Parliament. Also, I am very happy when such a charming lady intervenes!

Madam Chairperson, Shri Veerendra Patil and many other members have raised a number of important issues. Some issues are important but they are not relevant. They do have their importance and they have their own weight. Therefore, I would like to pick up one particular aspect which is very relevant to the debate on the constitutional crisis in Karnataka. I will like to refer to an important debate that took place in the Constituent Assembly and I will like to quote what Dr. Ambedkar stated in explanation because the same issue had come up at that time. I

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would like to point out to my hon. friend Shri Veerendra Patil that we were not discussing the performance of the State Government—good or bad. We are not discussing the cleanliness or otherwise of the Government in Karnataka. We were not discussing the financial position of the Government. We were not discussing whether the Government there was bad or good or whether it was competent or incompetent. This question was actually anticipated by eminent parliamentarians in the Constituent Assembly such as Shri Hridayanath Kunzru and Dr. Ambedkar who were men of great stature.

15.00 hrs.

It is very relevant to this debate—the Constituent Assembly Debate on the ambit of Article 356 which at that time was Article 278 on August 4, 1949, when Prof. Ranga was also present in the Constituent Assembly. Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru raised a very important query or a question about the ambit and amplitude of Article 356 under which President's Rule can be promulgated. I will quote what Pandi Kunzru says; "May I ask my hon. friend to make one point clear? Is it the purpose of Articles 278 and 273 A (now Article 356) to enable the Central Government to intervene in provincial affairs for the sake of good Government of the Provinces?"

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of our Constituent Assembly says: "No, no. The Centre is not given that authority.

Pandit Kunzru says: "Or only when there is such mis-government in the province as to endanger the public peace?"

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar says: "Only when the Government is not carried on in consonance with the provisions laid down for the constitutional Government of the provinces. Whether there is good Government or not in the province is not for the Centre to determine. I am quite clear on that point."

He settled the controversy. The entire

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House applauded Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly because in those days even the applause were recorded. Madam, I think I am correct. There was a tremendous applause in the House and it settled the controversy. Panditji said, "it is clear." This is the crucial point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Prof. Ranga also applauded !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am prepared to debate and discuss it. What are the pros and cons of the performance of the Government of Karnataka? But this is not the occasion for that. It is not the business of the Governor and not even of the Central Government as Dr. Ambedkar clearly had said. Whether it is a good Government or a bad Government, the people will take care of it.

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK: (Panaji): You are quoting it, out of context.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is my context. your context is different. I cannot satisfy you. You are never satisfied unless you remain dissatisfied !

Therefore, this is a very crucial, a theoretical and an ideological controversy centred around the question of constitutional crisis.

Therefore, Dr. Ambedkar repeatedly had said it, whether it is a good Government or a bad Government and whether it is to be thrown away or not, the people will decide at the time of elections. As far as the Governor and the Centre are concerned, we have to take the cognisance only when the Constitutional break-down is there and actually only when there is a constitutional crisis. There have been cases of breach of constitutional propriety by the Governors. Why were we angry with the Governor's action? Let me tell you now. As far as Opposition is concerned, for years together irrespective of the party, we have got personal relationship with Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, He had exchanged so many secrets with us—not political secrets because it will attract the Official Secrets Act. But once he said and I

remember when he was sitting here only with me in the Fifth Lok Sabha: "Prof. Dandavate, I was saved by a razor's edge. I had almost decided to continue my membership with the Congress (O)."

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Madam, he says that he shared some secrets with Mr. Venkatasubbaiah. Madam, he should also allow me to share some of the secrets that I had with Mr. Venkatasubbaiah when I reply on this issue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I never objected.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is embarrassing ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Does not matter. Nothing embarrassing.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Be very careful when you speak. What I am saying is that let me also share what Mr. Hedge and others say about Mr. Venkatasubbaiah. Then the cat will come out of the bag.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not at all. There is nothing. I have no skeletons to hide, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev. You can reveal anything that I have said and I will not feel embarrassed. you are rest assured.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is not proper to quote the secrets which you are just doing. You are a seasoned politician. You should not do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do you know what I have said? You listen to me and you will enjoy what I am going to say.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I do not want to listen to you. This is not proper on your part to say such things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not need his permission. I need your permis-

sion, Madam, I am not going to say anything which will damage anything.

He said, "The political situation has changed and I have been saved by a razor's edge and I must decide whether to continue the membership with Congress (O) or not. But I saw the whole trend and I comprehended that Mrs. Gandhi is getting the support of the country and also the ranks and file of the Congress is supporting. And I took the decision in time and I joined the Congress (I)."

I am not making any vulgar reference to Mr. Venkatasubbaiah. If I carry on my politics by making vulgar references to people and making certain exposures which are undignified, I shall not remain in politics. You rest assured on that point. There is nothing undignified in what I have said. I only wanted to indicate that whatever we felt about politics, we always share and there was no personal animosity. But when as an instrument in the hands of the Centre he acts in a particular way and we differ with it—it is not a difference with Mr. Venkatasubbaiah personally—then we react. Even if my father was to act in a manner in which Mr. Venkatasubbaiah has acted, I would have been moved a Censure Motion against my father because it is the principle that is important and not the human relationship between the two individuals and I am sure even the Governor will keep criticism at that particular level. Then, what happened?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: What about Mr. Ram Lal's Government ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am coming to that point You please wait. I will also tell you about your attitude at that time. I will refer to every point. When I say that I want to make a serious note of what Mr. Veerendra Patil has said, I am going to touch that point also. Please listen to me. Have a little more patience. I won't skip any points in the debate. I will try to enter into debate on every point. (*Interruptions*)

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I am not as competent a debator as you are.

I want to point out to you the violation of political as well as constitutional propriety and other things. Letter of withdrawals were sent. Madam, have you come across in your political life in Karnataka—you were also occupying an important position in the Legislature—such things?

Have you come across any situation or any incident or any experience in which some letters are sent as a result of which the entire government that is supposed to last for five years comes to naught. When such will be the consequences of submitting certain letters has any authority taken these letters lightly? 19 letters come. He immediately sends a report to the Centre; he does not see even the necessity of calling the Chief Minister of the State and try to find out what is his interpretation. "They are having members of your party. Under what circumstances they have given this?" He could have discussed the matter with him. No He did not do it; no confirmation of the CM; no opportunity was given to the Chief Minister to test his majority support and demonstrate it on the Floor of the House. He, of his own, offered that. He was not asked, but he himself said. "He said, I am fixing up 26th of April."

Therefore, the Government was to be pulled down and the Assembly was likely to be dissolved.

In all fairness, he says, "I will demonstrate my majority on 27th". For a few seconds, I intervened when Mr. Veerendra Patil was speaking. He yielded. I told him, it was not to regain the lost ground and lost member. He told the Governor that he wanted the Assembly to be convened even on 27th, but if he so desired even the nearest time could not be taken so that he could be satisfied. He also told the Governor that there would be no manipulation. Let it be called at the earliest date fixed by him (Governor), even prior to 27th I want to ask friends on the other side of the House that Heavens would not have

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fallen within a day or two if the Assembly was to be convened and the majority was to be demonstrated on the Floor of the House; that was not done. When I say this, I have the support of the Debates in the Constituent Assembly, I have the support of the Sarkaria Commission, I have the support of the High Court Judgement. I want to bring it to the notice of the House so that it will become a precedent in the future. This is a Orissa High Court Judgement on October 27, 1973 on the writ petition filed by Shri Biju Patnaik challenging imposition of President's rule in Orissa. It read as follows:—

"The stability of a Ministry is not to be tested by delving into antecedent and contemporaneous conduct of legislators but by physical counting of heads in the House itself."

This was not done in the cozy Chamber of Raj Bhavan; this was done in the House itself by physical counting of heads. But I want to remind you that the same principle was upheld recently by Guwahati High Court in the writ petition filed by Vamuzo challenging the imposition of President's rule in Nagaland without 'floor test'. Almost in an identical language the same judgment was delivered. Now, this is as far as sanctions of the courts are concerned.

I have with me a very fine document produced by the Lok Sabha Secretariat relating to President's rule in the State and the Union Territories. Information has been given from the documents of the legislatures. This is 1989 Issue. About 18 times Central interventions took place in various States; and in the Central intervention, sometimes an Assembly was dissolved, sometimes an advice of the outgoing CM was accepted or rejected; and sometimes, of course, the Assembly was kept under animated suspension. These reports themselves indicate very clearly about it because fortunately they have given a table. They have given the name of the State, who was the Chief Minister, what was his advice and what was the action of the government; and you will find, as said by the Sarkaria Commission, invari-

able in the majority of the cases, that the dissolution of the Assembly and dismissal of the Government and imposition of the President's rule was done in the interest of the Ruling Party at the Centre in order to settle the internal party interests. That has been said in the Sarkaria Commission. And therefore High Court decisions were flouted, conventions were flouted Constituent Assembly directions were flouted and again we find that even whatever was evolved as a tradition that also was there.

I would like to touch the issue which was raised by an hon. Member here and which raised by Mr. Veerendra Patil. In 1977 when a phenomenal victory was won by the Janata Party in the North,...

AN HON. MEMBER : Oh!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, you may say "Oh", even when we were in freedom struggle and later on in the twilight of freedom, we fought elections as Congressmen. Even at times, it never happens that in provinces like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar hundred per cent seats were won, and that phenomenal victory was won. After that, the Cabinet took the view that in many States the normal term of the Government was already over.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA : Five years.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Then the matter was also going to the Supreme Court; the matter also went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court did not want to highlight, but even then I may say, with retrospective effect, I want to admit on the floor, though I was a member of the Cabinet, I would accept... (*Interruptions*).

Please listen to me. There is not harm in getting convinced.

I would like to tell you, Ma dam, even today I say this. Though I said it, within my own Council, I want to say it publicly. No

doubt in 1977 even after such a phenomenal victory, in some cases hundred per cent victory, the then Janata Government argued that "since such a phenomenal mandate has gone in favour of us and the Congress is rejected, they have no moral right to continue in power in the States". And in nine States the Assemblies were there during the Janata Government and there was a President's Rule; the Governments were dismissed. I think this was one of blunders committed by my Government and I would admit; I would not shamelessly defend that act.

AN HON. MEMBER: Too late!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, Does not matter. It is better to be late than never. I would say that it would actually set bad precedents, it would set certain precedents which will be bad for the future Congress, which will be bad for the future Janata Dal, which will be bad for the future Congress Party, It was a bad precedent that was set up. But if we had committed a blunder, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Dandavate, try to be brief.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Madam, I told you, that we have a stake in this Government and the dismissal and please allow me to speak. If you look at the time that was given to the initial speakers, you will find that it was given in abundance. Anyway, I will leave it to you. The moment you say, " You take your seat" I will take my seat within 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Try to be brief', I said

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Madam, therefore, I want to tell you that if one mistake is committed, shall we compound that mistake? For instance, Emergency was promulgated by Mrs. Gandhi's Government in 1975. If the Janata Dal Government comes to power or a coalition of the Opposition parties comes to power at the Centre, can we act in a tyrannical way and decide that we will promulgate Emergency in the country

and shall we give the arguement, that because Mrs. Gandhi promulgated Emergency in 1975 our bringing in Emergency is also justified? It will not be justified. One blunder cannot be compounded by another blunder. Therefore, I publicly do it, today in this House. I do not want to actually justify the blunder committed by my own Government; though in a way, legalistically that could have been justified but could have set a bad precedent and exactly that is what has happened. If all the members sitting on the Treasury Benches are putting a finger on that and they say that "we want to be on a par with the Janata Government ; you dismissed nine Assemblies; numerically on par we dismissed nine Assemblies." And therefore in 1980 they did it; we did it in 1977. It was only a change of time and space—time continuum. Otherwise the blunders committed by both were identical. And I hope and trust that in the future whether it is the Janata Dal Party Government of the Congress (I) Government—we hope and trust—we will take a non-partisan attitude and learn a lesson from history that neither the Congress (I) will commit such a blunder nor the Janata Dal will commit such a blunder. I do not want to justify that particular course.

There are two different norms. They say that the financial position was very bad; financially Karnataka was going down the drain and in such a situation we had the inevitable; there were difference among the party members and there were factions. Does it appear good in their mouth to talk about the factions? Madam, shall we take cognisance of what happened inside the Congress party in Bihar ? Did we not find what was the confrontation between the Speaker and the Chief Minister? Is it not a fact that a memorandum was submitted saying that they were not backing up th Chief Minister ? Is it not a fact that as a result of this in built confrontation in Congress I Legislature parties in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Bihar, as required by the constitutional provision of our Constitution , the Budget could not be passed in all the three Assemblies? When you talk about the financial situation in Karnataka , when you talk about the financial discipline and when talk about the internal

bickerings and rumblings inside the Janata Dal, ... (Interruptions)

A. HON. MEMBER: They talk about morality also..... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They have some moral people! We are immoral ! I would not talk about that. Therefore will you look at the mirror and try to find out—when you say that you are faction ridden, when you say that it is an internal confrontation—what happened in Bihar? It is not by the vote of the Legislators that they changed the Chief Ministers and the leaders of the Legislatures. Everything was inducted from Delhi. All these had happened. On that ground, can we justify and say, dissolved the Assembly and bring the President's Rule? Can we make that arguement? Can we say that the internal trouble inside the Congress, the financial crisis, the situation in which even the Budget could not be paradoted, that is a fit case for bringing the President's Rule? If we say that all the assurances that Dr. Ambedkar gave in 1949 in the Constituent Assembly would become meaningless and therefore, that is a wrong proposition.

As far as Governor are concerned, there is a Chapter in the Sarkaria Commission on Governor. There have been debates in the Constituent Assembly. And Madam, I have myself given a private member Bill. It has already been introduced. However, whenever luck favours in the ballot, it will be considered by the House..... (Interruptions)

SHRIGIRIDHARILAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Luck will not favour ... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That does not matter. Ballot and he are not an identical. I moved a Private Member Bill in which I have stated that every appointment of the Governor should be ratified by the Parliament. I would not say that the Parliament should appoint; I have not said, institute a Committee; but every appointment will be ratified by the Parliament. If that is done, then the executive authority who appoint the Governors, will always be frightened that they have to face the Parliament; the pros

and cons will be discussed and if there are certain strong points against the particular individual, they will come up before the House and therefore, the executive authority will think ten times before proposing any name to the Governor's post. Today what happened. Today we find that those who retired from politics, those who were part of the internal politics and those who were defeated candidates, unfortunately find place as Governors. It is not by accident.

About this particular Governor, Mr. Venkatasubbiah, my friend Shri Jaipal Reddy raised a correct question, but he was hooted out. I will raise that question. Is it not a fact, remember up to this point of time, Mr Venkatasubbiah has not denied this, that newspapers carried the report that Mr. Venkatasubbiah has tendered his resignation from the Governor's office? He was repeatedly asked by the pressmen, "Do you accept it or do you deny it?" He did not deny it. How could he deny it when he had already sent his resignation? I do not know what impelled him to resign from the office. In fact recently in one of the observations, he said, "it is my personal and private matters". How can public post be a private property? I can understand if it is joint second or in any other field. But in the field of administration, how can there be a reconciliation of public sector and private sector? It is not a private property. It is a public office. He plays a crucial role in the constitutional crisis. My impression is, I might be wrong, that this is the information that has come at a number of places, because they did not find favour, they tendered the resignation. And then pending his resignation, he had the Hobson's choice. What was the choice? Either he continues as the Governor of Karnataka or the Chief Minister continues as the Chief Minister of Karnataka.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: You are under hallucination.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can describe my observations as hallucination,

but the entire Karnataka talks about it and no explanation comes out. No statements came from the Governor that he had not resigned. Is it not a compulsion that has been exerted? Democles sword was hanging on the head of Mr. Venkatasubbiah that if you do not do it...

AN HON. MEMBER: He himself has resigned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Resignation has to be given always by the person. But the question is why the situation was created that he came to offer his resignation.

They talk of so many pressures. I do not know how this is to be described. In lieu of Governor's post if you take an action against the Chief Minister, whether that is to be called as horse trading or mule trading or some other animal is to be described, I do not know. But that is the thing.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Therefore, these 19 legislators wrote to the Governor in order to help the Governor!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are free to derive any perverse logic. That is not my logic.

Again, going back to the Constituent Assembly, Mr. H.V. Kamath, Mr. Kunzru, Mr. K.T. Shah had raised the question of articles regarding proclamation of President's rule, proclamation of emergency. Lot of debate took place.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Shah Commission!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That K.T. Shah, you probably might not be knowing who he was. He was the contestant for the first Presidency of free India. This is for your information. Just as all Gandhis are not identical, all Shahs are not identical. Mistaken identity! As soon as we talk of Gandhi, you feel it is Rajiv Gandhi. There could be some one like Mahatma Gandhi.

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Mr. H. V. Kamath and others raised the question of article 356 and the question of emergency. I would like to quote Dr. Ambedkar and it will be Pole Star for all parliamentarians and administrators for times to come:

"I do not altogether deny that there is a possibility of these articles being abused or employed for political purposes. But that objection applies to every part of the Constitution which gives power to the Centre to over-ride the provinces. I share the sentiments that such articles will never be called into operation and that they would remain a dead letter."

Dr. Ambedkar innocently dreamt that in years to come in free India, these articles will become dead letters. But they had become so live that 80 times there were Central intervention and there was emergency promulgated in 1975. Therefore, what he called as a dead letter has become a live letter. I hope and trust that what Dr. Ambedkar has said about the emergency provision and proclamation of President's rule will continue to be a reality in future.

One point about the Anti-Defection law. I join Somnath Chatterjee on this point. I was listening to the debate of great luminaries on the Television. They were experts in jurisprudence, law, parliamentary affairs, various legislations! And some of them argued that how can the anti-defection law be applied to the legislators who defected in Karnataka because they had fought originally elections on the symbol of the Janata Party and now they are the members of the Janata Dal. They forget that all the legal formalities were completed. Whatever was needed for recognition was completed. And then they were given the recognition. Once they are recognised as the Janata Dal in the Legislature, they enjoy all the powers that the original Janata Party enjoyed. One can say that it would not be applied to the original persons who continued their identity in the Janata Party. For instance, my friend Shri Shahabuddin can argue like that. But those who filed the affidavits, they informed the Speaker

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that they were joining the Janata Dal. Janata Dal is recognised. And while informing the Speaker, they said: "Because we originally belong to the Janata Party, even if we defect, anti-defection law would not be applicable to us." There is a recognition of the merger and the split in the anti-defection law. If you are more than one-third, the split is recognised and if you are more than two-thirds, merger is recognised. On the basis of more than two-thirds majority actually, the merger of Janata Party and Lok Dal was approved and, therefore Janata Dal was formed.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: May I request for clarification, Madam. To the best of my knowledge, these gentlemen who wrote to the Governor, did not say that they were joining any other party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At the all India level, the unification was Janata Dal and Janata Party. For instance, I might not be having many legislators in some part, I might be having no legislator in a particular part, but even if that all-India party has been formed by the unification of the Janata Party and the Lok Dal, that entity comes into operation and that will operate everywhere. Therefore, to say that the anti-defection law is not at all applicable, I only pity the legal knowledge of these great jurists who try to misinterpret that law.

I will conclude, Madam. I am concluding. I see your eagerness and I do not want to defy the Chair. Therefore, I say, Madam, 'in conclusion'. I remember on one occasion, incidentally I may tell you, when Mrs. Kaul was in the Chair in the Fifth Lok Sabha, everytime I said 'in conclusion', when she started ringing the bell, and when I said 'in conclusion', she took out the finger back. Four times I did that and finally Mrs. Kaul said: "Professor, every time you say 'in conclusion', you go ahead with the further point." I said: "Madam, I have been a student of science and our discipline tells us that after every point is completed, you draw the conclusion before you go to the next point. That is why I repeatedly go on drawing the conclusion." But I will not play that trick now.

After I said that, Madam Kaul laughed heartily and then I said: "Madam, Chairman, under the umbrella of your charming smile, I will take fifteen minutes more." And she did grant fifteen minutes to me. I will not take the advantage of you. Not that you are less charming, but I will not take advantage. Therefore, I conclude, and coming to the last point—really last point—will say that in this country we have a parliamentary forum, but we have the people outside and we had men like Mahatma Gandhi and Jay Prakash Narayan who have given the message to the country. They respected the Parliamentary forum and they also respected the entity outside the Parliament and the legislature. Gandhi Ji and J.P. always said that "when ever there is a crisis and you have a doubt, and when you find that the legislative forum is not adequate, you can go back to the people." Madam, without showing disrespect to the House, I may dare say that in Parliamentary parlance, power might belong to this House, but the power also remains outside and, therefore, when we find darkness and when we do not find enough light in this Parliament, we shall go to the power-house of the people and seek guidance and assistance from the people and with the strength of the people, we will avenge the injustice done in Karnataka. You might use the Government as an instrument to throw us out, we shall go to the people and with their sanction and struggle, we shall see to it in the coming election that we shall throw you to the dustbin of the history.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Madam, I heard with rapt attention, since yesterday, the point raised by both sides. It is a serious matter. We are discussing two Resolutions. One is the Resolution given by the Opposition Parties and the other is Statutory Resolution from the Government side.

As I said earlier, it is a serious matter discussed by the august House and I re-

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quest the hon. Member, Mr. Madhu Dandavate to be here. The Resolution of Shri Dinesh Goswami reads like this:

That this House condemns the blatantly partisan attitude of the Governor of Karnataka in initiating action against the State Government without giving opportunity to the Chief Minister of the State to demonstrate majority support to his Ministry in the Assembly and demands removal of Governor of Karnataka from his office forthwith."

Sir, it is a very serious matter that an attempt is being made to condemn the action of the Governor and also to remove him from his office. Sir, we cannot take it lightly. If at all the Governor has done anything against the Constitutional provision and also if at all he has to be condemned, we should do it without any hesitation. Now, a Motion has been brought before this House. We have to substantiate the allegations made against the Governor and also we have to view the circumstances under which the Governor has taken that action. So, these two things are to be decided now.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DHIGE *in the Chair*]

Now, Sir, we are going to judge the action of the Governor. One side he is accused and on the other side he is defended. Let us analyse and let us come to the conclusion whether he has done the correct thing or wrong thing. If at all he has done the wrong thing, we will know under what circumstances he has done so or if at all he has done the good thing, then we will know under what circumstances he has done the good thing. So, these are under the consideration of the House. Now, what does the Article 356 say? It says:

"If the President on receipt of the report from the Governor of a State or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Con-

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stitution, the President may by Proclamation assume himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State....."

Nowhere it has been stated that the strength has to be counted on the floor of the House. The provision of the Article 356 states that if there is any break down of the Constitutional provisions, if the State Government is not acting according to the provisions of the Constitution, the President can act accordingly. This is the constitutional provision. As far as the High Court's decisions are concerned, in some of the decisions they have stated that it has to be decided on the floor of the House. Now, let us come to one point. We have to distinguish it. If there is majority but even then the Government is dismissed, in that case what is to be done? If there is no majority, then what is to be done? Now, there is one instance which I would quote. In 1977, when the Janata Government was at the Centre, they dismissed the Governments in 9 States where there was majority. It is not the case where there was no majority. I can understand that Shri Indrajit Gupta's party is condemning the action because I have seen the debate. On those occasions, late Shri Bhupesh Gupta condemned the action of the Janata Government saying that they should not have done it and he had warned the then Government also about what had happened during that period. It was supported by so-called leaders of our parliament. Shri L.K. Advani, who was part and parcel of the Government, supported it, other leaders also supported it and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee—today he says so many things, he talks about the legal position. What had happened to him then? In 1977 I was also with him here, we were in the Opposition party. Between 1977 and 1979 why did he keep quiet? What had happened to his legal conscience then? Why didn't he say anything? When there was a Government with a thumping majority which the people had given, why was it dismissed? He did not speak anything then. So, this is the position. All of them are raising a hue and cry now saying that a wrong thing has been done. This is not the principle that has been at-

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tacked then. Now, what you have done? Let us come to the conclusion. Here, the hon. Members who are on the other side have stated. 'Don't take anything into consideration except the point about the constitutional propriety'. And we should not talk anything other than that. Sir, the Governor has to act, he has got ears, he has got conscience, and he finds out whether the Government is acting according to the Constitution. He has got so many sources. From these sources he will get the information. Now, what made the Governor dissolve it? What are the circumstances? Can't he say anything about the law and order position, financial position and the break-down of the Constitution? Can we talk about the constitutional propriety? My submission is, we have to bring to the notice of the hon. Members before condemning the Governor, before reviewing it, what are the things prevailing in the State, and we have got the right to say, and I am going to say what exactly had happened. I was ex-President of the Congress there. I was there for 13 months. During that period what had happened? I will narrate these incidents for the benefit of the hon. Members.

Coming to the other point, the Constitutional point, the question is whether there was a majority on 21st April, between 19th and 21st whether the Governor had come to a right conclusion about the majority. Now, the hon. Members say, 'No they did have the majority.' Now, let us come to the point whether the Governor had after verifying the signatures had come to the right conclusion. On 19th April the Governor of Karnataka received one letter submitted by the hon. Members of the Legislative Assembly withdrawing the support. The strength of Janata Dal at that time was 111. The strength was reduced to 92. What have they stated? They have stated that 'we are withdrawing support'. What the Governor had to do? He verified the signatures. Before we see whether he has got the right to verify, I would say, at the time of recognising Janata Dal in Karnataka, all the members of the Janata Dal submitted affidavits to the Governor. These affidavits were verified by the Governor. Our

Congress Party raised objections saying that he cannot verify it, and it has to be done on the floor of the House. But the Governor verified the signatures and he has stated, they are genuine signatures. At that time, there was nothing wrong in it! At that time, what happened? All the Opposition leaders in Karnataka cheered the Governor and appreciated his action. They said, he upheld the Constitutional propriety and he got the authority to verify it. But some of the Congress members at that time said, "He cannot do it". Now the very same Governor, when Janata Dal MLAs—19 MLAs in all—submitted the letter withdrawing support to the Governor, verified the signatures. He found that the signatures were genuine and it was corroborated or substantiated by another letter submitted by Mr. B. Rachiah, President of Janata Dal who was also then a legislator and Minister at that time. In that letter, he had admitted that their legislators had given to the Governor a letter withdrawing support to the Government. But the Governor did not act on the 19th April. The Governor did wait for some time. He did not act in haste. He verified the signatures—whether through somebody or through the Secretariat—and he come to the conclusion that these were the genuine signatures. Then, what had happened? It is a lesson to all of us, whether you are here or there. In between what had happened. Horse-trading had started; a price was fixed. It was not only reported by the media but was within the knowledge of the 4 crores of people of Karnataka. When this started, then the Governor thought, it should not happen. Now I am bringing this fact to your notice. It is a lesson for all of us. The question is whether we should encourage such a thing and if it continues, what will happen to democracy. I have got regard and respect for Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Indrajit Gupta. They are the representatives of the people. If there is horse-trading and if we could be bought by somebody else—whether we are on this side or that side—what will happen to the democracy? Will the democracy flourish? What will be the moral values. We have been

talking about value-based politics. Let us ponder over for a minute whether such things should have been encouraged by the Governor. Are we going to support this kind of thing? What will happen tomorrow in the history, whether our future generation will praise us, whether future history is going to appreciate us? Are we not going to be blamed by the future generation? What is to be done in the circumstances? Governor rightly said "No. It is not enough." It had happened earlier also. For your information, when I was the President of the Pradesh Congress Committee, something had happened. The Opposition Party, then the Janata Party, tried to buy other MLAs for getting the votes for Rajya Sabha Members and the money was paid and that money in turn was placed before the Assembly. Whether it has to be done, whether this side or from that side, it is for you to think. If you think that democracy can survive, whether it happened to you or whether it has happened to us, has not the Governor done the correct thing or has he done wrong thing? It is for you to consider. Governor, I feel, has done the correct thing. That has to be appreciated by one and all and whether you are on that side or this side, hereafter I will tell you, no Chief Minister can function in any one of the States in this country and hereafter if this is to be allowed, if I am given the Ministership, then only the Party will be there. If I am given this Chairmanship of an autonomous Body then I will be there. My Party will be there. Otherwise, it will not be there. Whether we should allow it and whether we should not put an end to that, it is for you to consider. Stalwarts are there, on this side and that side. Let us think seriously. We cannot take it lightly.

Now, coming to what had happened, who is responsible for this? Mr. Dandavate is not responsible. Even Shri Jaipal Reddy is not responsible. Who had done this?

SHRI H.A. DORA: You are responsible.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I tell you if you have seen my statement when I was the President of the Pradesh Congress Committee, Shri Veerendra Patil was also

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there, we have said that we do not form a Government. I said clearly "We will not do it and even I refuse to meet anybody from your Party." Nobody was able to meet me. When I was the President of the Pradesh Congress Committee, I said it. We do not want any power from your side. If at all we want power, the people should give power to us. Let them commit a number of mistakes. Shri Dandavate said, while concluding, that they are our masters. They are going to give the verdict. Let them give verdict. This is what he has stated. What had happened? Who is responsible? Who has done it? That is what I said. It is not done by you people here. Somebody is there. In these Kauravas' group there is one Duryodhana and also one Sakuni. Who is the Sakuni? Why is he doing it? What is the purpose behind it? Why he wants to completely demolish your Party? I sympathise. To be frank with you, I pity you.

SHRI H.A. DORA: You spell out.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Why I pity you? In 1983, we were defeated badly in Karnataka. That was a negative verdict. We committed blunders. People did not like it. They voted out. At that time, the then Government of Janata Party had no majority and they were fighting and struggling to survive. In 1984, December, we got the thumping majority in Parliament election. Out of 28, we got 24. Within three months, the people voted Janata Party. That was a positive verdict. That was not the negative verdict and the people wanted to give strength to your Party. After 1985, the then Chief Minister became arrogant, became corrupt. After 1985, the Administration had come to a standstill. Then I toured the State of Karnataka. I had 1800 meetings. I went on telling the people including the Janata Party workers that they were committing blunders; it would bring bad name to the State... (Interruptions) I am just telling you. Unfortunately, what had happened? In your party, blunders were committed... (Interruptions) For your information, I was not doing the drama. Some of the Hon. Members were doing it.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): He was busy with Loan Mela.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I was not interrupting anybody for the last two days when other Members were speaking. I have never done it. For the information of the hon. Members, Rule 349 of the Rules of Procedure says:

"Whilst the House is sitting, a Member—

...(ii) shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner; and

...(ix) shall not obstruct proceedings, hiss or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House..."

I do not claim that I am an expert. I am just a Parliamentarian. I do not claim that. But at the same time, I have got the right to express. I submit that you have been observing me and I have never interrupted anybody. Therefore, I would request that at least I must be heard with silence. I am requesting him and the other senior Members to listen to me. We should not set bad examples to others also. While I was making this point, what had happened? The State was brought to a backward position. For the information of the hon. Members, I would like to say that a bill for Rs. 8/- from our district was dishonoured and bounced. The Government was not in a position to pay Rs. 8/-. That was the plight of the State. That was the economic condition of the State. For your information, since 1986, I have been bringing to the notice of the hon. Members of the then Janata Party to improve their financial position. I requested them to have some financial discipline... (Interruptions) That is why now you are facing it. If you had heard me, I requested the Chief Minister and other Ministers to follow the financial discipline and not to do anything hanky-panky. Then you said that it was the money of the people. Today,

you have said that it should not be wasted. I have been telling this and they did not listen. They did not hear. In the *Telegraph*, what Shri Madhu Limaye has mentioned? It was stated that the then Chief Minister milked the people of Karnataka. It was stated by their own party people. It is not only that. What about the position of the weaker sections of the people? What have they done to the weaker sections? They were frustrated. Who has dislodged them? Who brought bad name to them? Not the Congress Party or the Communist Party or the BJP. The Communists and the BJP were telling till the other day—in my district also, there are Communist and BJP people—that this Government should go. They have been telling this. Even the BJP and the Communists have been agitating about it.

Another thing which has never happened in the history is about the tapping of conversation. Who had done it? I would like to know whether Prof. Dandavate has done it or anybody else has done it. Who had done the tapping work? Who had tapped the conversation of Shri Gurupadaswamy, an hon. Member and a respected Leader of the Rajya Sabha? Who had tapped the conversation of Shri Deve Gowda and who had tapped the conversation of Shri Ajit Singh?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is why, you dissolved the Assembly.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: No, I am telling you what has been happening in your State. These are the things which have contributed to it and the Governor is there. As a constitutional head, he should view all these things.

And about the internal bickerings, there was not a day when there was no quarrel. What had happened ultimately? Practically, there was no Government and there was no administration. That was the position. And at that time, this started, and there was no majority. It came to that. Their own MLAs withdrew their support and the Governor

verified it. He took into consideration all these factors. And then there was no support. What had he to do? He recommended the dissolution. I would like to know whether he is a wrong person. What have you been stating about him?

You have been stating: "he is a good Governor. He never interferes in our affairs. Such Governors should be there and we want such Governors only. And if the Central Government is going to disturb him, we will agitate." Who said it? Not Poojary. It has been stated by the Chief Minister. What had happened to such a Governor? Now you say, "democracy was butchered; democracy was throttled." You are telling all these things now. Please do not do that. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shri Veerendra Patil fought against Smt. Indira Gandhi who came to his rescue.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: He has answered that question.

Now coming to the argument of hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee, I have told him also that he should have opposed the imposition. Mr. Dandavate is condemning the action today. Now this was not the action which was done today. Today it is quite different. The Governor is correct. He should keep up the moral values. Not only that. Democracy should not be. For that purpose, he dissolved it. Now the question is whether it has been done earlier. The point is whether our Prime Minister has done it. So far as our Government is concerned, hon. Members Mr. Dandavate and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee had stated about what had happened in Bihar. They said that this should not have happened. But, at the same time, facts are quite different there. No legislator of Bihar has written a letter to the Governor withdrawing his support. Nobody has done it. And that is why they have stated that that is an internal affair. But here, the Governor was given a letter. (*Interruptions*)

I do not support that attitude of our

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Members there. There should be discipline and that is what I am telling you. What had happened in Andhra Pradesh? Do you like it? You said that practically they killed and murdered democracy, they throttled democracy and all that. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had dismissed or we can say removed 30 members at a stroke from the cabinet. Whenever there is a reshuffle here and when somebody is shifted from here and there, you raise a hue and cry. But why the so called leaders of Opposition Parties have not raised any point there? They have not done it. There also tomorrow if your own party people for the sake of posts change sides, are you going to encourage them? It is for you to consider now. Here it is not like that.

The same thing had happened in Nagaland. Our party people tried to cross over also. There was an attempt for horse-trading; but our Prime Minister said, no. Dissolve it and let us go in for elections.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The Governor had not gone to the capital for four days.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: But ultimately what happened? Ultimately it was dissolved. Nobody was allowed to form the Government. If you had allowed them for horse-trading, what would have happened? The Prime Minister said, no.

What happened in Mizoram? We went in for elections. Even in Nagaland the same thing had happened. We got the majority. People have voted for us. Let us test it here also. Let us go to the people of Karnataka. Let us place our views and let them give the judgement. I tell you that never it had happened. The dignity and honour of four crores of Karnataka people have been damaged. It cannot be repaired unless there is a verdict by the people themselves. They are going to give their verdict.

They will give a lesson to all of us—it is not for our side or your side—about how we have to behave. We are not for the power.

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But we have to show to the Karnataka people that the politicians are not power-mongers. Definitely the Karnataka people will give us a lesson. That is why I said it is a lesson not only for you, but it is a lesson for us also, for all the parties. If there is no discipline or moral value or propriety, I will tell you it will come to that. That is why let us face the elections. Let us go to our masters. You place your views and we will also place our views and ultimately I am sure the Karnataka people will give a crushing blow to Janata Dal and we will come with a thumping majority. That will be the final outcome of the episode.

Thank you very much.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I listened with great attention to Mr. Poojary who is a senior and experienced politician of Karnataka. Unfortunately I could not find much relevance in his arguments to what has happened. This Government has not been dismissed I believe because it was inefficient or financially indisciplined or indulging in mal-administration or that somebody there was corrupt. That is not the ground given by the Governor. These are all irrelevant things.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am not interfering. I think I was not understood by the Hon. Member. What I have stated is that there was no majority and the Governor had come to the conclusion that majority was lost and hence dissolution was ordered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If you had stuck to that point, we could argue it out. But you have brought in all these things like the "Alice in 'blunder' land"

The Government was making so many blunders, and you had warned them 'Don't go on committing blunders.', etc. etc. Didn't you say all these things? I am saying that those things are totally irrelevant to the issue which is being debated. My party was not fully satisfied with the performance of the Hegde Ministry during the last few years although we were supporting them and many

times we had openly also criticised many things. There were some aspects in which we had come into clash with that Government even. For example, I can tell you, on the question of labour policy, they way the Government handled the workers agitations, strikes and all that. We had sometimes very powerful confrontations with Mr. Hegde. But that is not the point. I do not want to repeat all those arguments all over again which my colleagues have already stated very well. I share all those arguments. But don't expect me to repeat all of them again. The point is whether the MLAS are elected to the Vidhan Soudha or whether they are elected to the Raj Bhawan. Where are they elected to? To whom are they answerable, to the Vidhan Soudha or to the Raj Bhawan? This is not the point which has to be settled only with respect to Karnataka. It is a question of principle. It has, many times in the past, presented us with a critical situation and in future it may come again. They are not answerable to the Raj Bhawan. They are answerable to the Vidhan Soudha where the people have sent them. That is the point. It is all right to argue: "Show us an Article in the Constitution; where is it written that the majority must always be tested on the Floor of the House?" It is not written in the Constitution. It is a fact. But is that the way that the leadership of the Congress Party wants to run to operate, to implement the provisions, the way that the Constitution has been developing?

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: The Governor recognised the Janata Dal only on the basis of the letters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not bothered about what he did. I am not bothered about what is going on inside the party....(Interruptions)....One MLA, I do not know his name, carried those 19 letters to the Governor and now it is stated that the Governor verified the signatures.

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: That MLA is belonging to the Janata Dal. That MLA is

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you authorised by your party to carry twenty letters to somebody? Who are you? Who is he? That is not the point. They may have been genuine letters. I am not arguing on that. I am saying that there are well established conventions on which the whole question of federal Constitution and federal policy depends. There are well established norms and well established conventions. I know that today we are faced with a situation which has to be seen against a certain background. We have the background of what happened in Kashmir once with the Farooq Abdullah Government and Governor Shri Jag Mohan. We had the example in Andhra Pradesh. Mr. N.T. Rama Rao's Government was dismissed in the same way by Mr. Ram Lal. It is not that these things had never happened before. We know how these things are being done. The question is that each time we say as Mr. Poojary was saying, that all of us from all sides of the House should draw a lesson, a correct lesson and see that in future nothing is done which can be challenged in this way. But what happened here? Already the Assembly had been convened for the 27th. Could the Governor not have advised the Chief Minister. '27th is too far off, you please advance the date and call it earlier.' And the Chief Minister had assured that the date could be expedited. When my friend, Mr. Jaffar Sharief who is not here at the moment, was counselling, advising that we must learn to be patient and not to be impatient, I also want to know as to what are the standards of patience which were observed by the Governor? He could not wait for two days or three days more. What would have happened? Would the Heavens have fallen? Suppose really he had lost his majority; that means a minority Government would have been there till 26th. (Interruptions)

That is the kind of values in which all of you indulge in and I am very sorry. It distresses me that many people who are involved in this are not only present Congressmen, but former Congress-men. It is a fact. (Interruptions)

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Yes, it is a very uncharitable remark deliberately made that there is a type of culture in this country which has been created. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: You cannot say that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Well, you may not like it, Mr. Mushran. I am very sorry. Many many years ago, in this House, I remember, Shri Yashwant Rao Chauhan had first coined in this House, the phrase "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram". That "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" politics, is nothing new in this country. "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" also presumes that behind those "Aaya Rams and Gaya Rams", there is some price being paid also.

Otherwise, how did it come about? *(Interruptions)*

Sir, you please ask him to take his own seat. The Rules also say that a Member should not go and sit in another member's seat and talk from that seat. That is in fact a Minister's seat. he should go to his own seat. *(Interruptions)*

Please observe the Rules of the House. *(Interruptions)*

I do not go and sit in another Member's seat. Why are you sitting in somebody else's seat? *(Interruptions)*

He is a very junior Member and junior to me. I am just having a joke with him, in good humour.

Sir, what I am saying is that there is nothing written in black and white in the Constitution. But the fact is that there are certain very well-established norms and conventions which are no less important, if this whole edifice of the Federal Constitution has to be implemented not only in letter but in spirit also. What shall we do? How do we go by this?

There are conferences of the Speakers,

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held regularly, in which the Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides. Let us go into the records. They have from time to time, discussed this question also. What have they said? What is the best way and the most advisable forum for testing the majority? There was the Committee on Governors which was set up by Rashtrapathi Shri V.V. Giri. The Committee of Governors had discussed these matters. It is on record. You please see it. They did not stick to the letter of what is written only in the Constitution. But from their experience, from their wisdom, they also have come to certain conclusions. Then we have the Sarkaria Commission. But it is not a binding report in the sense that the Government is not bound to implement it or to accept it or anything like that. It is true. But it is, after all, a Commission set up by this Government. Who had set up this Commission? We did not set up this Commission and we did not select Mr. Sarkaria to head the Commission. It was this Government. What did he say? After hearing so many people, he had given a long list of witnesses who have given evidences before him, including various state Governments, many jurists, many lawyers, many political parties and all. Then only he had said in his report something categorically.

He says and I am quoting:

"The State Government are unanimous in suggesting that the question whether a Ministry has lost majority support in the Legislative Assembly should be decided on the floor of the House and the Chief Minister should be given a reasonable opportunity to establish such majority."

The question of majority can be tested easily on the floor of the House, when the Assembly is in Session.

".....However, during the period the Assembly remained prorogued, a Governor may receive reliable evidence (e.g. one or more letters signed by, or a non-confidence motion proposed by a majority of members with

their signatures authenticated by the Secretary of the Assembly) that the Ministry has lost its majority."

Then, Mr. Sarkaria poses a question.

"Should the Governor in this situation on his subjective satisfaction dismiss the Ministry without giving it a chance to prove its majority on the floor of the House?"

"Arid legality apart, as a matter of constitutional propriety, the Governor should not dismiss a Council of Ministers, unless the Legislative Assembly has expressed on the floor of the House its want of confidence in it. He should advise the Chief Minister to summon the Assembly as early as possible. If the Chief Minister does not accept the Governor's advice, the Governor may...summon the Assembly for the specific purpose of testing the majority of the Ministry."

Then, there is a long argument about the date, how much time should be allowed because there was an argument being made that if too much time was allowed to lapse, then this phenomenon which is known as horse-trading, *ayaram gayaram* business, that would be unnecessarily encouraged and would further vitiate the atmosphere. Then, he says:

"A prolonged period of uncertainty for the Ministry-in-office can lead to political as well as administrative malpractices. At the same time, insistence that the Chief Minister should prove his majority in the Assembly within the period which he considers unduly short, leads to resentment and evokes avoidable criticism that the Governor is hasty or partisan in his approach. This is one of those situations which call for all the political acumen, experience and persuasive skills of the Governor."

"Considering all factors, we recom-

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mend that the Assembly should be summoned to meet early within a reasonable time. What is reasonable will depend on the circumstances of each case. A Generally, a period of thirty days will be reasonable, unless there is very urgent business to be transacted, such as.....

Here, there was no question of thirty or sixty days or anything. The Assembly had already been called for the 27th. The Governor could certainly have been well within his right to advise Shri Bommai to advance the date and call the Assembly earlier, the common objective being that after the Assembly meets, the majority should be tested.

I think, we cannot invent all kinds of exceptions to this principle. If we try to do it, whosoever does it, by some argument or the other, then we will be guilty of creating an avoidable political crisis.

I do not hold any brief for what was going on inside the Janata Dal there. It was deplorable. But that is, as they say, their internal affair. If their party functions like that, well, we cannot expect that their political opponents would not take advantage of that. It is a simple matter. I do not expect that the Centre will not take advantage of the fact that a ruling party there, which is a non-Congress party, is rent by internal factions and dissensions; they will certainly take advantage of it, and that is what has happened. But how does that alter the fact that the Governor did not proceed according to the proper norms and the proper conventions which he should have followed. That is the only point. He did something which entirely is subjective and entirely in a partisan spirit, which he should not have done. Shri Venkatasubbiah was a very prominent and active member of the Congress party here in this House, when Indira Gandhi was running a minority Government here. During those years, I was here in this House. Indira Gandhi had lost her majority because of the split in the Congress Party. Nobody at that time, not even Mr. Venkatasubbiah, ever challenged the constitutional validity of that Government or demanded that it should be dismissed be-

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cause it did not have a majority. That Government survived for some time on the basis of support which it got from other parties.

Here too, in Karnataka there were so many other people, there were independents; nobody knew what they would do and whom they would support or not support. That should have been tested on the floor of the House, but it was not done. It was not done because the Centre was in a hurry. This is the election year and it is necessary to dispose of as many non-Congress Governments as possible before the decks are cleared for the elections and Mr. Venkatasubbiah proved to be a pliable tool. That is all. There is nothing more in this matter; no great mystery about it or anything else. It may be the most rotten Government, the most inefficient Government, the most corrupt Government, the most arrogant Government. He said something about arrogance also. I do not know how the arrogance of the people and the Ministers is to be measured. But these are not the grounds for dismissing a Government. Even the Governor does not claim that. Let us take the point which has become a matter of controversy throughout the country. It is not the quality of the Government.

Shri Veerendra Patil spoke a lot of things this morning. He was, I believe, a leader of the Janata party at one time. He fought against Shrimati Indira Gandhi in Chikmagalur and put up a valiant fight. What I am saying is that after all, positions of people change and shift. *Ayaram Gayaram* was first spoken in this House by Shri Yashwantrao Chavan and it became a very current phrase thereafter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And he implemented it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, he implemented it himself also. What is the use of talking about things based on values? It is not a question of mistake, it is a question of fight for power.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL (Gulbarga):

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Sir, I think, it is necessary for me to clarify. So far as I am concerned, I was President of the Janata party in Karnataka, but I never got elected in the name of Janata Party. I was in Rajya Sabha as a representative of the Congress (O) and when I was in the Janata Party I contested Chikmagalur elections only because I was bound by discipline and instructions and orders were given from Delhi that I should be the candidate. Shri Indrajit Gupta would agree with me that when one belongs to a particular party, if a directive comes from that party, if you flout the direction, you would be committing an act of indiscipline. I was never elected as a representative of the Janata Party and there was no question of crossing the floor and *ayaram gayaram* in my case.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shri Veerendra Patil is right, because he was defeated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, he did not become a defector by going again to the Congress Party.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: When I went to the Congress Party, I must make it clear that it was only because the Janata Party was disintegrating. When the Janata Party disintegrated in 1979, I came back to my parent party. I do not think, it was a defection.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue before the House. He made only a personal explanation. That is all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He partly misunderstood me. I did not blame him or accused him for fighting in Chikmagalur.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now that the Congress Party is disintegrating he should cross over now....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyway, Sir, I don't wish to take more time of the House. This is being discussed at length and this is being discussed at length only because everybody understands and I think the country also understands, the Press understands, that this is not an isolated case of something

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which happened in the specific circumstances of Karnataka because the ruling party there was facing a situation of internal dissension and factionalism. This is a matter of great concern for the whole country because it concerns a much bigger and more specific issue and that issue is this question of what is to be the relation between the Centre and the States which are not ruled by the parties which are ruling at the Centre and what should be the role of Governor. How he should function and who should be the Governor, is also a different matter. Well, I am not going into that. But certainly, I think, there is a very healthy tradition which the Sarkaria Commission has sought to set up that as far as possible Governors should not be people who are active politicians belonging to the party which is ruling there in the Centre. It is bound to create all kinds of contradictions and conflicts and subjective desires and things which hinder peoples' impartial judgement and which are bound to affect them in a way which is not desirable for the post of Governor.

Therefore, what I wish to say is what has happened is deplorable. Both the things were deplorable. What was going on in that party was also deplorable. But then he was very keen about 19 people whose letters were carried to the Governor but he was not at all concerned about 9 or 10 people who withdrew their earlier decision and wanted to go back. One is as good or as bad as the other. What difference does it make, I don't understand. you say that somebody was giving Rs. 7 lakh or Rs. 10 lakh. It is deplorable and disgusting affair altogether. How do you think people of this country react to it? Somebody goes from this side to that side and then again says that he wants to come back to that side. Well, the payments can be on both the sides. Then what is the standard by which you are going to judge.

Anyway, Sir, I want to end by repeating that it is a matter of strict constitutional propriety. Governors should remember that MLAs are elected to the Vidhan Sabha and

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they are not elected to the Raj Bhavan. Their fate is to be decided in the Vidhan Sabha and their fate is not to be decided in the parlour of the Governor. The drawing room or the office of the Governor in the Raj Bhavan is not the place where he can subjectively decide the fate of the MLAs and of the Ministers. It has to be decided in the Vidhan Sabha which is being elected by the people of that State. Therefore, every possible effort must be made to see that norm is not transgressed, and the House is respected and the decision is taken in the House to judge who is on which side. For 3-4 days this thing continued. So, either you were afraid that somebody would have paid more and then would have gone to the other side. Heavens would not have fallen. So many minority Governments are there in history. What would have happened? They would have fallen when the Assembly was called to show the majority, if they could not show the majority. They would have been dismissed but nobody would have felt a bad taste afterwards. Now, everybody considers it something which is thoroughly politically manipulated and prejudiced. The Governor acted not in his own independent capacity as a Governor but as somebody's tool. Therefore, this question has come up. Therefore, we want to censure the Governor and that is why we have moved this motion demanding his removal.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I had the privilege of listening both Prof. Dandavate and Shri Indrajit Gupta. I must say that though they belong to different parties, they are always considered as forceful spokesmen and I have always tried to understand and digest their arguments.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): But you could never digest them.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I said, I have always tried to understand and digest their arguments. Have you any objection to my trying to understand them? I do not want to be uncharitable to you. But the difficulty with you people is that you do not understand

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yourselves and nor do you want others to understand you. I must appreciate Shri Indrajit Gupta for one thing. He said that what was happening in Karnataka inside the ruling party was deplorable indeed. He himself said that. I am not misquoting him. Now, I will come to the crux of the matter.

He has based his case on one argument only. He said that what was happening inside the ruling party in Karnataka was deplorable. Of course, he himself said that whether the Government there was good or bad was immaterial. But he also said that their own party had been strongly criticising the Karnataka Government, the implication thereby being that the Government there was not good, satisfactory and upto the mark.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If you apply that particular criterion, no Congress (I) Government in any State would survive even for a day!

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Why are you now getting up and making amends to what you said? Why are you going back on what you said earlier?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not going back.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: He is not going back. What he says is very relevant and correct.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Choubeyji, I do not think Shri Indrajit Gupta needs your advocacy. (*Interruptions*)

Indeed, the net effect of what Shri Indrajit Gupta has said is that all these things are totally irrelevant. What was happening inside the Ruling Party in Karnataka was irrelevant. Did the loss of majority occur due to the happenings inside the Ruling Party there? That was also according to him irrelevant. The sole point made by Shri Indrajit Gupta was that the majority should have been tested on the floor of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Otherwise, how could the Governor know that there was a loss of majority?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: At the same time, he also said, "My other friends have given certain arguments. And I am backing what they have said." He also independently said that he supported the arguments given by others. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has put forth so many arguments which according to Shri Indrajit Gupta were irrelevant. I myself heard Prof. Dandavate saying that the Government there was all right and so on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He said, "I support all those things."

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: In this regard, Prof. Dandavate, I have great sympathy for you. I have sympathy, apart from your Janata Dal, apart from your National Front, for you. I say this because you have also tried to bring about rapprochement between the warring fractions of the then Janata Party which now turned into Janata Dal. You personally tried for rapprochement. If you frankly ask me, I tell you that by trying to create the Janata Dal in the style of NTR or Devi Lal, you killed your own Government in Karnataka. This is a fact. This attempt to create the Janata Dal in Karnataka has created a rift in your Party as a result of which many members have left you. By waving your hands in a gesture of denial, you cannot alter the fact. Nothing can be done now. Truth is truth. Truth is always bitter to swallow. I say that your attempt to create a Janata Dal has finished your own Government. That is one thing. I do not know how much more you are going to kill. My own feeling is that you are trying to create a Janata Dal and a National Front but at the same time, you are killing the Government. It is because there is no foundation.

(*Interruptions*)

I don't expect a senior Member like Prof. Dandavate to continue this running commentary. I hope you can bear with me. We were bearing you so much. I hope now you

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[Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat]

will keep quiet. Therefore, I am saying that if what Mr. Indrajit Gupta says is relevant then what Prof. Madhu Dandavate says becomes irrelevant. It is because Mr. Indrajit Gupta says so.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa): Please repeat it.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: You are capable young man and I am sure you can understand it. I have faith in your sense of understanding. My dear friend, it is being said that we have committed a grievous mistake. Prof. Dandavate has said that by this act, we shall be thrown into the dust bin of the history. We have done something which will finish us or eliminate us at the hands of the people of Karnataka and elsewhere in the country. That is the theme of the argument. If that is so and if that is your honest assessment, then I hope, you should at least inwardly be happy about it. Are you inwardly happy about it? No. Today, you are one of the most frightened political groups fearing that there are no chances for you. The artificial boats which people try to take opportunistically or brittle pieces of paper will never work. The Janata Dal has not worked. It is being killed in the process of its formation. It will die its own death and in a natural course. So is the case with National Front. I am not trying to divide you. I cannot do it. I have read Shri Indrajit Gupta's assessment outside. I am one of those who always sometime rightly and sometime wrongly carried on by his arguments. I have his assessment. I have the assessment of CPI (M), Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary. I have read your assessment about us. I have read your assessment about the National Front and the Janata Dal. I know what these assessments are. I know what you think of and so on. The difficulty is that you say, all those things are irrelevant. Is it also irrelevant that the brilliant man, Mr. R.K. Hegde's Government, one of my personal friends and who was also in the long queue for the post of Prime Minister, his Government was plagued with controversies complaints, scandals,

corruptions, arrack scandals, telephone tapping, alleged land rackets and what not? Do you not think that all these things have contributed to the fall of this Government? Do you justify that? No. Therefore I am saying that the Janata Dal Government was drowned under its own weight. Now, I do not want to say anything about those 19 people and their motivation. Mr. Indrajit Gupta tried to find out a parallel by citing an example of Indira Gandhi running a minority Government. Obviously that parallel is very fallacious. (Interruptions)

I do not want any assistance. Please keep quiet. I can carry on myself. (Interruptions) Please wait. I do not want any assistance. Now, what I am saying is this. The parallel is absolutely fallacious. Here, this Government was being run with a majority. After the withdrawal of support by 19 Members, the Government turned into a minority. In fact the Government was never reduced from a majority to minority because of any defections. It was not a case where some Congressmen had run away and so on and so forth.

Now, Mr. Indrajit Gupta is totally wrong in drawing that parallel. Even when the Government was running, a number of other parties were supporting us openly, vocally including his own party. We picked up a minority, whatever it may be, but it is not the same case; it was not a case where the Congress member withdrew from the majority. Your parallel is totally fallacious. Now you are talking about a minority.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You tell us how a majority became a minority?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: It does not help you. You know about this blow which you are taking as a blow; you know that this is not going to help you at all. Why? You are sinking step-by-step because you deserve to sink. Political parties are not formed like this though for 40 years—I would not say anything about Mr. A.K. Sen; he is a very respected old colleague of mine; from him, I have learnt many things. So, I do not want to

say anything about him—no political party, a group against Congress (I) has been formed. Why? During those 40 years, we saw that you people were never seriously and honestly tried for it. At the eleventh hour, when elections are due in a year or so, before that you start talking of unity of Opposition, this alliance and that alliance. Even when you won election in 1977, you were sitting here as a Minister. You were trying to talk about Mr. Veerendra Patil. Have you forgotten this? You are trying to teach us democracy. When Indira Gandhi won election, when she came to this House—you were sitting here; and most of you who are now sitting there were sitting here. You expelled her from this House. Have we to learn democracy from you? Is it not a fact? I am not saying that two wrongs make one right; and I don't say that this is wrong. I will come to the crux of his argument in a minute. Is it for the first time that Government have been dismissed without trial of strength in the House? When you were in this Government, you dismissed all our Congress Governments in 1977. Did you not? You did. When we were in a total majority and there was no doubt about it even in one case, you did it. I don't say that you should be vindictive; you are not.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has expressed a fear that there is a possibility of other Governments being thrown out and Congress is having a sinister design and a plan to throw out these Governments. I categorically refute his apprehension; I can tell him categorically on behalf of the Government that this Government has no such thinking, no such plan. What you and your State Government should bother is about your own self and not about the Central Government in this connection. There is nothing for you to worry in the Left Front; in the Left Front no such situation is there though we all know what is simmering there. It is not unknown to us.

You talk of our culture, Congress culture and what Congress men are doing and so on and so forth. You know I have a weakness for you; I have a weakness for the Left. Let me say about it plainly. I have no hesitation in confessing that. Even your cul-

ture seems to be changing. Even the culture of the Left Front seems to be changing. Every day we read about it in the newspapers. What I am referring to he understands. The thrust of Shri Indrajit Gupta's argument is that the heavens would not have fallen if the Governor had allowed the CM to have his trial of strength in the Assembly. He is basing his argument on the meeting of the Governor, the Sarkaria Commission and so on.

Now, firstly I am talking of it as a principle that the Governor should allow the trial of strength to take place in the Assembly. *Prima facie* it looks attractive. Is it practicable? Is it correct? That is the question to be seen.

I am talking on principle. I will come to this case a bit later. As a principle can one say, that all the situations that have arisen in this country, or likely to arise in the country in future, are or would be identical? No. Obviously, no. When the situations are identical, can you find out an identical solution to all of them? No.

Why were the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations not accepted? There are number of Sarkaria Commission's recommendations which you quote, which may suit you. There are a number of Sarkaria Commission's recommendations which do not suit you, you oppose. So, merely because Sarkaria Commission has said this, therefore, you say that this should have been done. And you say that Heavens would not have fallen.

Now I think no one has disputed this fact in this House also, that 19 people had gone against the Government. That fact is undisputed. It is not even claimed in this House that the Congress had anything to blame. If at all Mr. Bommai has blamed, if others have blamed, they have blamed the Janata Party, their factions, their struggles that they are the people who are responsible for this. The Congress, what to speak of proof, the Congress has not even been blamed for this purpose. And, I can assure you that the Congress people are not as clever as you

seem to think. And I am not as foolish as you seem to think. It is your own doing, you know it. You tried it, right from the beginning. I do not want to bring in personalities. What has happened? In fact, they were thinking from the beginning to convert various groups into Janata Dal and put them together and this had brought about the natural results. Because, you were trying to combine but could not combine. You were trying to create a possibility which was virtually an impossibility. And I tell you as a political worker, I have a political nose that this is the beginning of your end. This is the beginning of your end. You are living in a dream of throwing us out in the next elections being held. You said that we will go to the dustbins of history. The time is not far off. The normal elections are not far off. I am sure that you are already moving towards the end. (Interruptions) Not you, somehow or the other, in spite of us you can manage to come in, I am not talking of you Mr. Dandavate. (Interruptions) But your party, your friends may not. I have respect for you. I had been to Maharashtra. I know how personally strong you are. You are a good man championing that party. That is the point. (Interruptions)

No, no. I have respect for him. I have learnt quite a lot from him.

Now, what I am saying is that so far as your party is concerned, now, just imagine, what are you offering to the country? You are offering to the country a combination of various groups, a coalition Government at the Centre.

My dear friend, you had a Jaya Prakash Narain. I not agreed with his politics. You were his votaries.

(Interruptions)

Please wait. Truth is bitter. Why can you not stand it for sometime at least for a change? At least for a change stand it. These are not my sentences. Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain dies a most disenchanted man. The results

You got such a big majority, such a big strength and you collapsed like anything because there was no foundation in it. And you continue to be without foundation today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Was he happy with you?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: And if you think that some of our friends from Congress side are with you and if you think that they are a foundation, it is a very great compliment to the Congress. Those in your group themselves have no foundation and they cannot give you any foundation.

Now what I am saying is, coming to Mr. Madhav Reddi, he is a very good old Congressman.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is an old socialist. (Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: His Chief Minister is also raising hue and cry that Congress-I is trying to destabilise his Government. Does NTR need anybody else to destabilise him? NTR is himself for himself; more than enough for himself... (Interruptions) NTR himself is the greatest destabiliser..... (Interruptions) It is relevant my dear friend. This has brought your downfall. I am warning you that this is going to be your finish. Now they have another Janata Dal leader... (Interruptions) Devi Lal, he can do all these things. Devi Lal's style of functioning will not only finish himself but finish you completely.... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him come to Karnataka.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: This is Karnataka. Mr. Dandavate, do you honestly believe that Mr. Devi Lal has nothing to do with the happening in Karnataka? Can you deny this? Mr. Devi Lal is playing his role everywhere. What is Mr. Devi Lal? He is the Chairman of the Parliamentary Board of the Janata Dal. He has nothing to do with the

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happening in Karnataka. He has nothing to do with what Mr. Chandrasekhar has been doing? He has nothing to do with what Mr. V.P. Singh has been doing? He has nothing to do with what you are doing?... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Dandavate, you tried for rapprochement and you failed because of who? Will you answer my question?... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because of you... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Not because of us. If you fail because of us, then you are always going to fail in future. What I am trying to say is that all these things are very relevant. Such a majority you got in a State like Karnataka... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why do not you come to the subject?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Mr. Dandavateji, are you relevant to the Janata Dal? Is it not the subject? Is Mr. Devi Lal not relevant to the Janata Dal? Is Mr. Chandrasekhar not relevant to the Janata Dal?... (*Interruptions*) Is Mr. Bommai not relevant to the Janata Dal? Is Mr. N.T.R. not relevant to the Janata Dal? If all of you are irrelevant, then who is relevant?... (*Interruptions*) I believe that you are totally irrelevant. You listen. I warn you that your national parties with a national perspective... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We admire his speech and we are prepared to withdraw... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Now having lost your feet, you are trying to find nectar from the regional wealth. Can they provide nectar? No, they cannot provide nectar. This is the consequence of your wrong analysis. You are trying to jump on to a situation... (*Interruptions*) All that I am saying is totally relevant. What Mr. Madhu Limaye, one of the most capable opposition Parliamentarian has said.... (*Interruptions*) Then, most of the press in the country which has criticised the action of the Governor, has

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anyone spared you?... (*Interruptions*) Then the worst critic of the Governor's action has said that Janata Dal itself has contributed to it. Most of the editorials of the Press, I do not have grudge against them, what they feel they write and we live with the Press and we are happy that we have a free press... (*Interruptions*) I want to know, is Indian Express relevant? Will you answer to this?... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is very relevant to you.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am asking, is it relevant? If it is relevant, then Mr. Indrajit Gupta is totally wrong. I am sorry to say that Prof. Madhu Dandavate normally does not lose nerves, but today he is losing his nerves.

Now coming to Mr. Indrajit Gupta's point, how is it that he says that heavens would not have fallen if the Governor had allowed him to test his strength on the floor of the House? Can you accept this principle that any Chief Minister will get trial of strength only in the Assembly?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: You say this. You did not do it yourself.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Will he do it in a bazar?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Mr. Janga Reddy, I have read your speeches about your own Government. We have not touched that and we will not. I assure you that this Government has no plans about that. I know what you feel about Mr. Madhav Reddy's Government there. I know what your and your party's feelings are. If some day, NTR pulls himself down, am I to blame for that?

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Lastly, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said, it is a question of subjective satisfaction of the

Governor. If it is a subjective satisfaction, now at the earliest opportunity he found that 19 legislators had gone. Well, one course is if he says, all right, come to the House and decide it. It would have been very attractive. Perhaps, even then, you might have criticised him because criticism is your nature and habit, Prof. Madhu Dandavate. What for are you here?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Of course.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: You are, of course, very right that you are here for this. Even then you would have found fault. The Governor thought that 19 people had gone. He said that if he had allowed this, it would have resulted in horse trading. You say that your votary is for value based politics. All votaries are for value based politics when you are here and some of them are here. But when they go, they become value less politics. Now I am asking: Would not have horse trading gone during one week or 10 days? Governor is satisfied. If he took the corrective step at the earliest moment, should you doubt his sincerity? The same Governor, as my friends have said, six days before, you thought that he was acting rightly and he was not being pressurised. You praised the Governor. And 7 days later, you condemned the same Governor. Where is your consistency? You are teaching us political morality? Have we to learn political morality from your party?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are specimen by yourself. You need not learn.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: For you I have regard. You can teach me many thing but not political morality. I do not say that we are perfect. I would never say that we are perfect. I would not say that we are here because you are not our alternative. We are there because of our own positive strength. On that positive strength we do exist. We have a national political existence, physical existence all over the country, little or more.

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Indrajit Gupta's Left Front has got a few per cent votes more than us. Even in Kerala you got 1 per cent votes more than us. We exist in every nook and corner of the country. Even the trend of various elections shows that you do not exist. From a paper here and a paper there you are trying to create an artificial balloon or an artificial boat. The balloon will not take off and the boat will not sail and all your efforts are opportunistic devoid of any policies and programmes. We are not only in physical existence but we continue to be a party with a national vision, with national policies and programmes. We are a party which has a nationally and internationally accepted leadership. That is why, we are there. You are disappearing because you do not have these qualities. I have my sympathies with you.

17.00 hrs.

I know that you feel that this blow would prove mortal to your new efforts. I tell you that not to speak of an abortion, you are not going even to conceive. And you have seen the result. While trying to cohabit and create a Janata Dal, you have finished yourself.....(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is giving the biological evolution of the political parties, Sir.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, I think Prof. Madhu Dandavate and me are old enough not to think of all these things. So, Sir, I think the Proclamation needs to be supported, should be supported and the Resolution has no relevance.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker our Central Government and the Congress always try to find some excuse to oust the Governments headed by opposition parties.

AN HON. MEMBER: Member of your party also crossed the floor.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: We had ex-

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pelled that member from our party one and half year ago, it is not known to you. All India Radio belongs to you, it is propagated just to defame BJP. That member was expelled from the party due to his anti-party activities one and half year ago. Do you not expel from your party? But you broadcast on radio and T.V. that the member of our party has crossed the floor because radio and T.V. function under the guidance of Shri H.K.L. Bhagat and Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

AN. HON. MEMBER: It also belongs to Shri K.K. Tewari.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: It has not yet been transferred to Shri Tewari. Therefore, I want to say that none of our members has defected.

I also want to say that heavens would not have fallen in a week when Shri Bombai was going to prove his majority in the Assembly on 27th. What Shri Indrajit Gupta has stated, is very correct. If you wanted to oust the Government according to the constitution, why Shri Deve Gowda was not called to form the Government when Shri Bombai lost the majority, why was Shri Rachiya, the leader of congress party not called to form the Government. It is known to you that when Shri Morarji Desai lost the majority he invited Shri Y.B. Chavan and thereafter Shri Charan Singh to form the Government. Shri Charan Singh was invited to form the Government only when Shri Y.B. Chavan refused to do so. Similarly, Shri Venkatasubbia could also have invited him. I also want to say that the question of majority should be decided on the floor of the House and not out side. You are aware that when Shri Ram Lal all of a sudden dismissed the N.T. Ramarao Ministry in 1984 and Shri Bhaskar Rao became the Chief Minister, he was asked to prove his majority with in a month which he could not do. If the Governor satisfies himself on the basis of thumb impressions and signatures then it is not proper to dismiss the Ministry. What you have done in Karnataka, you are trying to do the same in other States. The effect of Karnataka action will not be known to you now, it will be known at the time of elections only. Different political parties have

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decided on 27th April that a movement should be started against such misuse of power by the Governor. You people had made Laldenga the Chief Minister of Mizoram inspite of your majority but later on he had to go. You are trying to do the same in Assam, you also tried for Gorkha Land in Bengal but you remained unsuccessful. Now, you are inciting Bodo agitation and in this manner trying to disrupt the unity of the country by such activities. This is all being done by the Congress people and the congress party. Therefore, I want to say that you should not make any effort to oust any Government. You should also try to keep yourself away from power. You have learnt to remain in power only. It is your duty to help the Governments headed by opposition by sitting on the opposition benches and make some constructive and feasible suggestions. But you wanted to oust the Governments as early as possible. You were trying hard for this. You were striving to oust the Andhra Government. One of your Central Ministers had given a statement about 2-3 days back that the constitution is being violated. Shri Vengal Rao had explained that how constitution was being violated. As Shri Dandavate has stated that they could not visualise as to what was going to happen with regard to the constitution in a few days. What was going to happen in Punjab?

I want to say that there is no lacuna in the constitution. Nothing is happening in contravention of the constitution but you should not indulge in such activities through such means. You should go to the people and seek their votes. You have ousted Shri Madhu Dandavate's party Government but I want to say that the Bombai Government will be formed again after one year and your Government will fall. Whatever sympathy you had, has been lost because of ousting Bombai Government by you. There is no sympathy for you now. You are losing sympathy of the people by resorting to such actions.

The Governor should have acted according to the provisions of the constitution. Had he felt that the Janata Dal Government had lost their majority, then Deve Gowda or the leader of Congress party should have

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been invited to form the Government. The Governor rule should have been imposed only if they had declined to form the Government. I want to ask the Governor that why he did not invite Deve Gowda of Janata Party or the leader of the Congress Party? It was imperative to invite the leaders of other opposition parties if Bombai Government had lost the majority. This would have been a practical thing. Therefore, I support the resolution moved by Shri Madhuji and Shri Madhav Reddy to remove the Governor of Karnataka and oppose the proclamation made by the President.

*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views in support of the Government resolution for approval of President's Rule in Karnataka and against the motion on the conduct of the Governor of Karnataka. I am least interested in delivering a long political oration.

The members of the opposition have accepted the fact that the Karnataka Government was stinking. But they say that the Stinking Government was not given 2 to 3 days time to stem the rot. I would like to reply to that point.

Their plans and strategies have come out in the open in an interview by Sh. Rama Krishna Hegde to the Press Correspondent of the Sunday observer. To a question whether Anti Defection law would apply in that situation, Rama Krishna Hegde replied in affirmative. The underlying meaning of his press interview was that before the strength of the Government is tested on the Floor of the House, those members would have incurred disqualification and the Government would, therefore, easily sustain majority after deducting the number of disqualified members. Such a view is contrary to law.

Their real plan was to bargain time to use the office of the Speaker for shutting out

the 19 members who had withdrawn their support from the assembly. Then they wanted to enact the drama of the Session and proving the majority. If time had been given to them this drama of removing 19 member by going to the Speaker would have been really enacted. The reply of R.K. Hegde to the Press Correspondent has simply confirmed this.

Sir, I would like to quote from *The Sunday Observer* dated 23rd April 1989, if you permit me. The question put to Mr. Hegde was:

"You mention that the anti-defection law has been violated. Could you elaborate on this?"

This is the reply given by Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde:

"Whatever their numbers these Members would also have been present in the Assembly when the Chief Minister would seek a vote of confidence. And those Members who had allegedly withdrawn their support to the Bombai government would then vote against the party Whip. They would then be immediately disqualified..."

He says, once the support is withdrawn immediately they will be disqualified. Then what happens? The Government has to fall. He says, the moment their support is withdrawn, since the Government falls, they will be disqualified and Bommai will get a majority after that. How come? When the Government loses majority on the floor of the House, immediately they are going to disqualify the Members and Mr. Bommai is going to get his majority on the reduced number of Members of the House which is there. This is the reply given by Mr. Hegde. In reality what they wanted to do was to disqualify all the Members before the Assembly met and then they would say, 'This is the real strength of the House and we have a majority on the floor of the House. This is what is exposed in the

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

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reply given by Mr. Hegde to that question.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What is the Anti-defection law for?

SHRIOSCAR FERNANDES: They have not defected from the Party or the Government. They have withdrawn their support to the Government.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Then they can elect their own Members. (Interruptions)

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: That is not the question. I am on a technical point. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: They can elect another leader.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, I am absolutely on a technical point. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): If a Legislator says 'I do not support my party' what is it? What is the effect of it?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I am on a technical point. If they have said they are resigning from the party, they are supposed to be disqualified from the party. Please clarify on this point. If they have left the party, they would have been disqualified from the House. They have not resigned from the party. They have only withdrawn their support. (Interruptions). They have not done that. (Interruptions).

The people of Karnataka have got what they wanted. Now they are rejoicing over the dissolution. The rat is lying dead emitting foul smell all around. Now the question is whether this has to be removed now or later after three days. Wisdom demands that the rotten rat has to be removed at once. Exactly this is what his Excellency the Governor has done. The Governor has realised the position that the Government has lost its majority and hence quite justifiably recommended the dissolution of the House. The Governor deserves kudos for his bold decision. The

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people of Karnataka have amply demonstrated in recently held council elections whom they prefer—their party or Congress-I party. Mr. R.K. Hegde himself has congratulated the Congress (I) for its excellent performance in the recently concluded elections. Now let us go to the people for the mandate. People are the best judges and they would give a befitting reply.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, at the outset, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to intervene. The Hon. Home Minister will give the final reply tomorrow. Today he is in the other House and so he could not come. This debate was quite interesting. The Treasury Benches wanted to justify the promulgation of President's rule; the Opposition tried to justify that promulgation of the President's rule was unconstitutional. The main question raised by the Opposition was whether it was desirable for the Governor to recommend proclamation of the President's rule without going through the floor of the House and giving a chance to the Legislators to prove their strength the floor of the House. The members from this side and some of my colleagues from the Council of Ministers who participated have put forward certain statistics about the numbers. They also gave certain historical facts about what happened in 1977 when the Janata Government was in power in Delhi and they have also said that at that time under the same circumstances the then Governor and the Central Government took the step which was quite similar to the step taken now. Shri Indrajit Gupta said that the State Government would not have fallen if they had been given a chance to test their strength in the Assembly. Shri Somnath Chatterjee has raised a point asking what steps have been taken in Bihar where our MLAs have also challenged the leadership and there is a situation similar to this. Now, what makes the Governor to come to a decision? The Governor's report came on the 19th followed by another message on

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to the Government headed by Shri
S.R. Bommai and my earlier decision
stands even today at this hour."

20th. The same question has been raised here, under what circumstances the Governor took a decision that horse trading was going on. Now, there is an argument, in spite of the horse trading, constitutional avenues were open and the Governor should have waited and he should not have taken cognisance of what was going on in Karnataka. The national press and the regional press have said clearly that unfortunately a section of the MLAs became a purchasable commodity there and the rate was going up and down and within the party they were bargaining about their loyalties in a State which has basically come to power in 1985 on value-based politics.

Sir, I would like to share with this House a message from Karnataka after the Governor's report came and which was placed before the House. How did the MLAs and the Ex-Ministers behave? Sir, this message was received on 20th April, 1989 which we could not share with the House because it came subsequently. This was a letter submitted by one of the ex-Ministers before the Governor personally after meeting him. Shri Basavappa, former Minister, called on him personally and explained that his letter of the day before was taken under pressure; that is the withdrawal which Prof. Madhu Dandavate said. He also gave him the following letters:

"His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka, Raj Bhavan, Bangalore. Yesterday, Sir, I had given your goodself a letter stating that I have withdrawn my support to the Government headed by Shri S. R. Bommai. It is a welcoming act that you are already initiating constitutional action on it. But subsequently, yesterday some members of Shri S.R. Bommai's Cabinet brought pressure on me and..."

"...physically enforced me to sign a different type of letter. This might have also been sent to you by them. But today, even at this hour, I affirm and confirm, I have withdrawn my support

This was the position of pressure and counter-pressure that was going on.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will he yield for a minute? I want to know what is the stand of the Government. On the floor of the House, if he has supported the Chief Minister, could you ignore his support, because of that letter? This is the point. There may be dissident activities and so on. But in the House, in the legislature, suppose those who are known as dissidents, support the Government, then can that be ignored? This is the point.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The opposition's point is that in spite of the fact that a group of MLAs have withdrawn their support, in spite of the fact that a group of MLAs have written a letter to the Governor, in spite of the fact that subsequently some of the MLAs of the same group have withdrawn that letter, the Governor should have given a chance for the Chief Minister in the House.

Now the Governor's contention is that the situation that has arisen will not be in congenial atmosphere for testing of the trial strength in the House. What is our experience about Tamil Nadu? What happened there. The Governor gave a chance. But there was fighting inside the House. Police was brought inside the House. It was not far behind. You have to see this.

Hon. Member, Prof. Madhu Dandavate said, people will give the reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please do not add to the Governor's reason. Governor has given certain reasons. You cannot add from here some other justification. How can add? (*Interruptions.*) You are bound by the Governor's report. You cannot add to that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: He is also bound by the Act and the Constitution.

Sir, originally their strength was 139 MLAs. When it became from Janata party to Janata Dal, their strength was 112 Members. Subsequently, after these 19 Members who had withdrawn the support. They became 99. This is not contended by anybody. They are saying, "Give us a chance to buy back our supporters". The Governor did not agree.

I would like to go back. What happened in 1977. In 1977, when publicly some of the Congress MLAs withdrew the support, the then Chief Minister, Mr. Devraj Urs went to the Governor. At that time, Janata rule was in Delhi and their Governor was there. The Governor said, "No, I will not wait for the Assembly." The Assembly was due to meet only after 3 days after that particular situation had arisen there. That is, the Assembly was to meet on 3-1-1978. Do you know what the then Governor wrote. It was a similar situation which had arisen today. The Governor wrote:

"It is abundantly clear from the signed Memoranda, verified letters and physical presentation of Members of the Legislative Assembly before me and expressing their free volition after fully understanding the position that 109 Members of the Legislative Assembly have expressed lack of confidence in the present Ministry. The Ministry has, therefore, lost the support of the majority of the Members of the Legislative Assembly. On account of various special features as have been outlined, it does not seem necessary to wait for the trial of strength on the floor of the House. It is also clear that it is not possible to form any alternative Government. In the circumstances, a situation has clearly arisen in which the Government of this State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

At that time, your party, as the Janata Government was here at the Centre, supported them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We did not support.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Did you raise any voice?

Prof. Madhu Dandavate is an experienced and very seasoned Member, and respectable in age, in performance, in his quality and qualification. He said before this House that blunder has been committed. Why do you repeat this blunder? May I know did Prof. Dandavate resign during the rail accident? He was requested to continue. He continued. This time, did he resign? Do he put his protest in the Cabinet meeting? No. I have gone through it. There is no note of dissent in the Cabinet meeting.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You note that in the functioning of Cabinet, there is no note of dissent. Ask your Prime Minister whether there is any note of dissent.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I know this. This is what I am saying. Your dissension is for public consumption and for consumption of press. In reality, what he says he does not practice. What he said at that time, he did not say it in the House. Today he is coming forward and trying to be bold. It is very unethical on the part of a parliamentarian of his stature. He quoted certain remark of Shri Venkata Subbaiah. I do not want to quote his remark. But, I would like to remind him that he, on several occasions in this House, has quoted a particular newspaper as a Bible and on this, the Speaker has allowed certain debate and discussion in this House. What the editorial of that paper say and what is the information? Perhaps, he has not read that article. Or if he has read it, he has totally forgotten it. That editorial can easily mention him. The Indian Express says:.

"The government has been brought down by the Janata men themselves. That is the first lesson that will be remembered by the people for the future: they gave remembered by the people for the future: they gave a party other than the Congress (I) their trust

four years ago: that party again betrayed it, in exactly the way in which it had betrayed their trust in 1979."

This is what it mentioned. This is the assessment on many an occasion in this House and outside. Not only this.

"The second lesson the episode holds is for the Hegdes and Dandavates: for months and months as Chandra Shekhar and others made one move after another, and did so openly, with no more inhibition than scruple, these decent, honourable men desisted from confronting the manipulators and saboteurs, hoping thereby to avoid a break."

This is what is mentioned there. I do not want to go further and they have also mentioned about Shri V.P. Singh. Some people had contested and asked, what is the proof of horse trading. I would like to take you to a report of newspaper by Shri V.P. Singh. What Shri V.P. Singh said? He said in that paper, "Congress has done horse-trading in the past. We are doing now."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are admitting that Congress had done it. How can you quote him?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I put the same question to you. If Congress has done a bad thing, why should Janata Dal do a bad thing?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why do you quote Shri V.P. Singh? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The Governor was perfectly justified within his Constitutional right, when he submitted the report.

Another question was raised in this House: Why did you extend the House and brought a Proclamation which was laid on the Table of the House by the Home Minister in the House? Time and again, the Opposi-

tion has said when major decision is taken the House should not be avoided. We thought that Saturday and Sunday were holidays and, if it came in the TV, then they would have said, why did you not inform us?"

You were in the Chair, Sir. You were kind enough to extend the time. After all, we thought that the greatest parliamentary forum of the country, this House, should be informed. You take it—from that angle. Had we not informed about promulgating the President's rule in the House, they would have taken an objection. Now, we have taken you into confidence. We have informed the House. How many of you stay in the House after lunch? Sometimes you sit in the Central Hall. Then, you go to your residence. Then, they will say "We were not informed." I cannot blame Prof. Dandavate. He is saying, "I enquired. And it was not made known. So, I left." He has got a point. He went out. But the Government has not done anything wrong. Rather, the Government has honoured this august House by informing this particular issue before the House and thereby the Government not kept anybody in the dark. There was nothing to hide because the Governor's report was taken into consideration and the President of India has taken a decision. We have promulgated it.

Sir, another point has been raised..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, I want to make a clarification on this point because many of the hon. Members involved me in this matter. On that day, at 3.30 p.m. when a Member actually raised this matter, I told him that at 6 o'clock the House would adjourn because it could not be extended afterwards. But at 5.45 p.m. when Members wanted to extend the House, what can I do? Only the House can decide. It is the House which can decide and I cannot decide. I want to give this clarification on that point. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, most of the Opposition Members did not bother to sit in the House at 6 p.m. even though they were raising this issue... (*Interruptions*) If they

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were sitting here, they would have known about it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, Shri Dinesh Goswami, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other Opposition Members have quoted the Sarkaria Commission Report and the various recommendations. The Sarkaria Commission's recommendation is not binding on the Government. This is one of the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission. It has been debated in both the Houses of Parliament- in the Rajya Sabha and in the Lok Sabha. This report has been well debated in the Consultative Committee. There were opinions for and against. The Government is very open in this matter. When the Sarkaria Commission has taken a decision, that can be taken as an example only. This is one of the recommendations and that cannot be the basis on which the Governor will take decision. *(Interruptions)* I have not interrupted anybody. After my reply is over, if they ask any questions, I will answer.

Sir, the Sarkaria Commission's recommendation has been quoted. Many of the hon. Members have quoted the way in which this Government is appointing the Governors. Sir, Shri Venkatasubbiah was a Member of this House. He was a Minister. He was a good friend of them. He lost the elections. He has been appointed as Governor. Shri Dinesh Goswami said that political leaders are being appointed; the Sarkaria Commission should not be there. I would like to enlighten Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Somnath Chatterjee about the appointments of Governors made during the Janata period. What type of Governors have they appointed? Were there any political leaders?

Smt. Sarada Mukherjee was serving Andhra Pradesh as Governor. Shri K.C. Abraham took over from Smt. Sarada Mukherjee. This was done during the Janata period i.e. 1977-80. Shri A.R. Kidwai was there in Bihar. So, Smt. Sarada Mukherjee was there. Shri Govind Narain was there in Karnataka. I am not replying to your question. *...(Interruptions)* They have raised this question. Let them get the answer. Why are you so agitated. Shri Govind Narain Singh is

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a Civil Servant. A Civil Servant had gone to West Bengal. Shri T.N. Singh was there in West Bengal. They are objecting to it. In Kerala Smt. Jyoti Venkatachalam was serving as Governor. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are not objecting to that. The point is that the proper procedure has not been followed. We are objecting to the way in which it has been done. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am happy he is not objecting. It should go on record. *(Interruptions)* They have not objected to it. It is very good. I am also coming to the other point. I do not know why he is getting agitated. Shri N.N. Wanchoo and Shri C. M. Poonacha were serving as Governors in Madhya Pradesh. In Maharashtra Shri Sadiq Ali was there. Is he a politician? I do not know about that. In Punjab, Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi was serving as Governor. In Rajasthan, Shri Raghukul Tilak was serving as Governor. In Tamil Nadu, Shri Prabhudas Patwari was holding the office of Governor. In Uttar Pradesh Shri J.D. Tapase was serving as Governor. In West Bengal Shri T.N. Singh was serving as Governor. When they say something they must try to refresh their own memory as to what they have done during the short period of two years, in which they were running the affairs of this country. *...(Interruptions)* It is wrong to say that the Congress is doing something. The point is that the Sarkaria Commission has made some recommendations. It is a matter to be judged by the Government after having heard all the sections of the people. It has been debated in the national press also. When the Government takes a decision then only you can quote the Sarkaria Commission's Report. As an argument if you quote it, that is another thing. The Sarkaria Commission's analogy should not be brought here. The Government has done exactly what has been done in 1977 to Devraj Urs's Government. The Governor has gone as per the clause of the Constitution. Mr. Dandavate is going. He does not want to listen to other things. I am glad that he has accepted the defeat and going out.

Shri Dinesh Goswami and some Members have quoted the Guwahati High Court

decision on Nagaland. The decision was taken there by two judges. One differed with the other.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):
Not on this point.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Let me finish. Then it was referred to a third judge. Before the third judge could give his deliberation, a special writ petition was moved in the Supreme Court and the matter is pending there. It is wrong to quote the Guwahati High Court Judgment now. By that, you are misleading the Parliament, you are misleading the country.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Do not say that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As I said, I can go through one after the other press reports. Press has criticised that Government could have waited. And the press has also said that it is the culmination of infighting of the Janata Government there which started after the leadership was changed, after the nomenclature of the party was changed, after the expansion of the Cabinet. One point has been raised: is it a valid point on which the Governor should act? I agree. That is not at all a point. But it is a valid point to reach the conclusion what makes 19 members to defect what makes 19 members to withdraw their support. You yourself created the situation. An ex-Chief Minister, when he had a very heated discussion with the Chief Minister, when he had a very heated discussion with the Chief Minister in a hotel on 20th, thought that ultimately his persons would be inducted and there would be no fall of the Government. But, unfortunately, they could not bring that. As many of my colleagues have put forth their views about the functioning of the Government, their standard and their position there, it is needless for me to say what will happen.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has said that the President's rule has been imposed so

that during the next election, we could have a control of the administration. We do not conduct elections like CPM by controlling the administration. Had we done that, we could have won the Tamil Nadu election. There are hundreds of example of the President's rule where the Congress has lost the elections. We never believe in that. He does what he says. When I had gone to West Bengal, I know how they did. They tried to kill people, they tried to eliminate political parties and they tried to control the civic administration. That is what he is saying here. We could have won Tamil Nadu elections had we done that.

Another point which has been said is that we will continue to keep this President's rule. Judge us from our actions in Nagaland and Mizoram. In both the States, we went for elections before the completion of six month period. We did not come for extension before this House. We firmly believe that it is the Governor and his administration who has to make an assessment by holding discussions with the Election Commission. Then only decision can be taken. I do not want to say whether there will be election or not. Our Congress party people and our leaders have made it clear that they want early election and other Members also want election. The message will go to the Government there that this is the desire of the House.

Another point that has been raised here and again by the opposition is that we have started a pattern to dissolve some of the Governments. Some said Haryana. Some said, Assam. I saw a press report in today's *Times of India* wherein the Chief Minister of Assam saying, "next here." Shri V.P. Singh, while talking to correspondents in Karnataka has also declared that next is Assam.

I want to make it clear that we do not want to say, under any circumstances we are interested for President's rule anywhere - whether it is a Congress Government or a non-Congress Government. But if there is a constitutional break down- even during the Congress rule the Darbara Government in Punjab was removed and President's rule

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was imposed - we go by the Constitution, we don't go by political considerations.

In Nagaland there was a Congress Government, there also President's rule was imposed. If in Assam or Haryana or Andhra Pradesh such a situation arises, when there is a constitutional break down, we should not be blamed for that. But we appeal to all these non-Congress Governments that they should also see that they run their Governments properly so that their MLAs do not go here and there.

Our MLAs go; but their allegiance to the Prime Minister and Congress President is not in any way challenged by anybody. Yes, in a democratic party we allow to ventilate their feelings. In Bihar not a single MLA went to the Governor and said that he will withdraw his support to the government. But here, 19 MLAs withdrew their support. In West Bengal, to see that one ex-Minister cannot express his feeling, he was sent to Geneva. We don't do it. We allow them to stay and speak what they want.

I would like to inform the House that the Governor Mr. Venkatasubbiah has worked as per the Constitution of India. Any time, anywhere in the country - whether it is during Janata time or the Congress time - any Governor who has removed a Government under Article 356 has been criticized. About this criticism here, yes, the Parliament has got a right as the Speaker has allowed; but it will be unfair to say that the Governor has done something to help a particular party.

Two months before this Governor was an ideal Governor for the Chief Minister and the other leaders of the Janata Dal in Karnataka. Subsequently also they said publicly that here is jolly-good Governor, he should continue and they will not allow him to be taken away. That time also he acted as per the Constitution. He did not fear what the Congress Party in Karnataka would mind. He went by the Congress party in Karnataka would mind. He went by the Constitution.

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Today also he went by the Constitution thereby he has proved that his loyalty is to the Constitution and not to any particular party - whether it is in the Centre or in the State.

I firmly condemn the words which have been expressed by certain Opposition Members against the Governor who has no chance of protecting himself in the House. I, as a Minister of State for Home, when I speak on behalf of the Government, appreciate the activity of the Governor there and I condemn whatever has been said to malign this particular Governor and his action.

It is not befitting a seasoned politician like Prof. Dandavate and others to say this. I must say that Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Indrajit Gupta were polite in their criticism. I appreciate it. But when you talk about a Governor...**.. it is not within the purview of the Hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't record these words.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Before I conclude, I must make it clear that the Hon. Home Minister will give the final reply tomorrow. The fall of the Bommai Government is the repeat performance of the Janata experiment in the Centre in 1977-79. Janata is a political formation without any ideology or principle. It has always been a group of power hungry and self-seeking politicians and it has been established now again in Karnataka. People should be aware of this group again parading itself as the emerging national alternative, a party which has got seven would be prime ministers with them.

Hence I again say that I congratulate the participants of this debate and I congratulate the Opposition because they have brought forward certain issues which need to be debated. The Sarkaria Commission is irrelevant here. What has been said in the Commission's Report has not been accepted. So, it should not be taken as the guideline for

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We cannot go by majority.

the action of the Governor which is being mentioned every now and again. I again say that the report of the Governor was not only justified but there was a subsequent message which I have read before you that there was purchase and sale of MLAs in Karnataka....(Interruptions).....The action of the Governor was therefore correct. If in West Bengal, Mr. Haji Mastan goes and tries to buy all the MLAs, is the Governor supposed to say to Haji Mastan 'You come and form the Government.? The Governor should stop such activities. He cannot allow it. We know and it has been admitted by the Opposition as well as by the then ruling party, as Mr. Oscar Fernandes has pointed out, that horse-trading was going on and this was not supposed to be allowed. And the Governor has done the same thing....(Interruptions)...Before I conclude, I would like to say that there was no reason whatsoever from the side of the Government to bypass the Parliament. That is why the sitting of the House was extended. You also cooperated but some Members objected and by division, the time was extended. If these Members now take a decision that in future for every important decision we should not extend the House, they should say that before you, this House and the hon. Speaker. It is not only for this matter. It is for many other important subjects....(Interruptions)...Whatever they say is irrelevant.

I thank you and we fully support your action. We have full confidence in you that you will extend the time of the House.

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, may I suggest that we extend the sitting of this House upto 7 PM?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 7 O' clock is the usual time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee, it has already been decided that throughout the session, we have to sit upto 7 O' Clock. Now, it is upto you whether you want to sit upto 7 O'Clock or before that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: We agree to sit upto 7 O' Clock.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I hope the main reply will not be there now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The reply will be tomorrow. As agreed, the House will sit upto 7 O'Clock. Mr. Piyus Tiraky may speak now.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Sir, much has been said in support of his resolution. What I understand is that parliament is supreme and it has the supreme power. Parliament is supreme and so also are the State Assemblies. We are guided by our own rules in Parliament and the Speaker is our boss. The Speaker runs the House. So are the State Assemblies which are run by the Speakers in the States. These 19 MLAs of the Karnataka Assembly wrote to the Governor. So, what is the function that the Governor has to perform for the Assembly? I do not understand this. We generally approach the Speaker of Parliament if anybody resigns whether the House is in minority or majority. Now, who is the Governor?

Who can decide the majority or the minority in the House, whether it be in the Assembly or in the Parliament? The President cannot decide the majority or the minority in the Parliament and for this the Speaker is there. So the entire question, as I understand, went wrong right from the beginning to the end. The Governor has no right to receive the letters, or whatever it was, sent to him. He should have sent the letters to the Speaker. But he did not do that and that was the wrong action. Here the debate was on the action of the Janata Dal. The main thing

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is that the House - the Parliament or the Assembly- which is Supreme has been dissolved by the action of the Governor. The Governor is not to decide the minority or the majority in the House or which Government is to be installed or dismissed, unless he is asked by the Chief Minister or the Speaker.

If the Speaker or the Chief Minister suggests or gives in writing to the Governor that this Government is unable to move because of its minority or the horse-trading or whatever it is, then only, his action should come.

Sir, my apprehension is that - other hon. Members have also said - the congress (I) Government at the Centre is afraid that they will be losing the coming election. So they want to have some sort of power. What kind of power? At least administrative power to help them in the coming election. Perhaps the 40 years of freedom has brought some maturity to our people, some knowledge and intelligence to our people. So whatever the administrative power you may try to acquire, that will not help you, I think in the coming election.

When some Members cross the floor of the House, they do not write to the President, but they write to the Speaker. Madan Sheila Dikshit will correct me, if I am wrong. So what was happening there? Some instigation to the Governor - it is an apprehension and I think it is right - is made. Somebody from Delhi had instigated, since they cannot influence the Speaker there. The Governor was the agent of somebody at the Centre and he was instigated and so he had received that letter. Now, who has written that letter? That is also not proved. But the people of India will know who have instigated, what for instigated and what gain the country has received by this action. So the future will decide this point.

All the speakers have blamed the Janata Dal or the Congress or certain independents and I am not going into it. We are speaking of the Constitution, we are speaking of the Supreme power of the Parliament. The

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Parliament is here. Before a Government is dislodged, a discussion should have come before Parliament and it was for the Parliament to decide what the Governor had to do or what the Ministry of that State had to do. That will be decided by the Parliament. So my suggestion is that the Supreme power of the Parliament or the Assembly, which is even more supreme than the Supreme Court or the President or the Governor, must be honoured and what should have happened is that there should have been some discussion in the Parliament. The Speaker's power should not have been snatched by the Governor. He is only an agent and does not have the supreme power. Some powers have been given by the assembly or the Parliament to act as the agent.

Many of the members from the Treasury Benches and Ministers have said that the Government of Karnataka has gone under its own weight. I would say that the Governor should also go under his own weight.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as a State document, the Governor's letter of 19th April to the president of the Republic and his subsequent undated telex message are rather poor in style and deficient on facts, and they do not do much credit to the office of the Governor. The letter has only one operative part and that operative part is no more than a paraphrase of the relevant Article of the Constitution. It does not give at all the reasons which have led him to his conclusion, to his subjective satisfaction. He does not even say when he received this letter from these eighteen M.L.As. He does not say whether he had or did not have any consultation at all with the Chief Minister. He does not say whether he had decided to summon or he has summoned the writers of these letters, the authors of these letters for a personal presence or whether he had already seen them. If he had decided not to do so, why he had so decided. The letter does not say whether he had gone into the question of the formation of an alternative Government with the leaders of the other political parties in the House. He does not

inform the President what the positions of the various other six groups in the House, namely Congress (I), the Janta Party, the CPI, CPIM, MES AND BJP are. Of course, the Congress (I)'s position could have been presumed. He does not say in the letter whether the Chief Minister appealed to him or requested him to permit him to go on with his proposed session of the House. He makes no reference at all to this conversation with the Chief Minister which is a material development. Further he does not say why he refused this request of the Chief Minister to pre-pone the session of the Assembly. He does not take cognizance of the fact that once the House meets, depending upon the three possible alternatives before each political party to support, to oppose or to remain neutral, that could have decided the fate of the Government and there could have been many possibilities. Therefore, I say on receipt of this letter, the Government should have gone back to the Governor for some clarifications which the Government has not done.

I would like the Home Minister to tell us why did he find this insufficient letter of the Governor sufficient on the face of it and did not make further query. After all, the satisfaction of the President is necessary and for that, this letter alone could not have possibly suffice.

The crux of the problem is definitely the confidence of the House. The confidence of the House, as Shri Dinesh Goswami pointed out, should not be confused with the question of majority support. And, of course, the confidence must be tested on the floor of the House, if it is the confidence of the House. And as I said, these five groups on the floor of the House could have taken three possible positions and, therefore, there were 15 different combinations and 15 different circumstances possible and the Governor could not possibly foresee the behaviour of all these political parties.

As far as the Janta Party is concerned,

we could have helped the survival of the Bommai Government, we could have also helped in its burial, but that was yet to be seen. That was our prerogative.

I say that the misdeeds of the former Chief Minister are not relevant at all.

18.00 hrs.

I say, Sir, that the misdeeds of the former Chief Minister are not relevant at all. I say, Sir, that the bad Government of Mr Bommai is to relevant at all. I say, that the financial crisis faced by the Karnataka is not relevant at all. I say that the relative fortunes of the Congress (I) and the Janta Dal is the days to come and the years to come is to relevant at all. Sir, what is relevant, therefore, is the will of the Assembly and that will was not tested. As far as Janta party is concerned, we were prepared to extend the assistance if only sense would have dawned in the Janta Dal and they could have made a formal request for assistance. Neither at the Central level, nor at the State level nor at the Assembly level was any approach made on the Janta party. That shows the state of arrogance that inflicted the Bommai Government. Sir, the fact is that a certain individual constituted himself into an extra-constitutional centre of power and authority in Karnataka; that he was running the Government by proxy; that he thought that it was indispensable to the stability of the State and of the Government. Therefore, Sir, I have said that the Bommai Government has been the victim of circumstances generated by some Members of its own party who perhaps thought that 34 ministers in a party base of 110 was not good enough and that all 110 should become ministers and that it fall under the weight of its own contradiction.

Sir, the Governor's action and the proclamation, I regret to say may be found to be in accordance with the letter of the Constitution but they are against the spirit of the Constitution. Sir, the dignity of the office of the Governor has been eroded. Sir, the Governor has acted in a manner as if he was acting merely to please the bosses at long

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distances. The Central Government has acted as if it was waiting for the good news. It was just waiting for the Governor's letter to be delivered by special mail. As I said, it did to seek any elucidation or any clarification.

Sir, beyond the legal and the Constitutional question, there is a moral question. Value based politics must have a moral dimension. This craze for ministerial berth, this craze for the office which led to the horse trading - I am sorry to disagree with my very good friend, Mr. Ayyapu Reddy that horse trading cannot be equated with canvassing at the time of elections - this manipulation of support with the help of money power which we have decrying for the last 10 years was operating behind the scene and was creating a situation in which time was of the essence. The Assembly had been sought to be converted into an auction chamber. The political party was sought to be converted into a private limited company and the price of each share was rising by the hour in instalment of lakhs. In this situation, my humble submission is, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that the Chief Minister as a man of honour should have had the courage of tendering his own resignation; asking for the dissolution of the House and asking for fresh elections. Otherwise the continuance of a Government in office under these circumstances would have amounted to perversity, an act of immorality and an act of impropriety even if it had legal existence. Therefore, Sir, on balance I feel that the fall of the Bommai Government of Karnataka has cleared the arena for a new beginning, for the will of the people to prevail and I am absolutely certain, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that in the end the people will win and the will of the people shall prevail.

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North):

Sir, I am not going to say anything on what has been said by our hon. friends. I am only going to say how the role of the Governor in the present set of circumstances is justified and how the hon. members are not justified in criticising the conduct of the Governor of Karnataka in this special context. As you are aware, in a House of 225 members in the

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Karnataka assembly, the Janata party had an absolute majority of 139 and they formed the Government. But when a merger took place, it only had a strength of 111 and not even 113 to form the Government. It was only 111, which was less than half of the majority. Therefore, in the spirit of law, the Janata Dal cannot have a right to form a Government. They could form the Government only because the Governor never asked them to prove their strength in the Assembly. He allowed them to continue in power. He even addressed the House when it was summoned. At that time his action was appreciated by every national and State newspaper and in every nook and corner of the country. The Opposition members did not raise a single objection when the Governor allowed the Janta Dal Government in Karnataka to continue even when it had no majority. Even if a claim was to be made by the Chief Minister that the Janata Independent members were supporting the Janata Dal, he would have been asked by the Governor to prove it. But the Governor never asked for it. The reason for not raising any objection to the act of Governor at that time was that it suited them and enabled their Government to continue. Therefore, they appreciated the role of the Governor at that time.

But what happened in a very short while? When 19 MLAs withdrew their support to the Janta Dal Government, the Governor was bound under the Constitution to make a recommendation for the dissolution of the Assembly. On the basis of the power and functions of the Governor, I will explain how he is justified in his conduct. In the Constituent Assembly, during a discussion on the role of Governor, it had been said by Dr. Ambedkar who was piloting the draft Bill that generally in almost all constitutional functions, the Governor had to discharge his functions on the advice of the Council of Ministers. But in cases where advice was not available or where the advice was to be disregarded on certain reasons better known to the Governor, he had to exercise his discretionary power. This is what was stated in the Constituent Assembly. This is the role

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of the Governor. I may also quote what Dr. Ambedkar said on 1st June 1948, Constituent Assembly Debate, page 502. He said:

"This discretionary power is given only to the Governor and not to the President."

The reason given by Dr. Ambedkar was that in a federal structure under our Indian Constitution, the State Government would have to function or work in subordination to the Centre because the Centre must be made strong in almost all the circumstances. This is one of the reasons why this discretionary power is given to the Governor to act in a particular way under certain set of circumstances. So, this was amply explained by him. When Article 174 was discussed, it has been amply explained again as to how the Governor must exercise his discretionary power. If I am correct, there is a provision according to which the Governor can summon the House from time to time without giving the interval of six months. Then Several learned members raised a question whether summoning of the House is a discretionary power or a constitutional function which can be exercised only on the advice of the council of Ministers. Then Dr. Ambedkar said that this was one of the constitutional functions to be discharged on the advice of the Council of Ministers because if the Governor were allowed to summon the House even without the advice of the Government, then a deadlock could be created by the Government with regard to the business in the House. Therefore, this function can only be discharged on the advice of the Council of Ministers and not otherwise. But in a situation where the Government does not advise the Governor to summon the House within a period of six months, then the Governor can exercise his discretionary powers to dismiss that Government. Because the Government was not functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. That is what is being said in the Constitution itself. Therefore, this is the point where the Governor has to exercise his discretion-

ary power. This is one of the functions which the Governor of Karnataka has exercised in making the recommendation for the dissolution of the House.

There is also another provision and that is Article 164 wherein it has been provided that "the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Government." This provision is there in the Indian Constitution.

I am quoting what Dr. Ambedkar had explained. "During the pleasure is always understood to mean that the pleasure shall not continue notwithstanding the fact that the Ministry has lost the confidence of the majority. The moment the Ministry has lost the confidence of the majority, it is presumed that the President will exercise his pleasure is dismissing the Ministry." Therefore, this is what has been explained by Dr. Ambedkar during the debate in the Constituent Assembly. So, here is the case where pleasure is to be exercised by the Governor because he came to know that the Government has lost the majority. It is not a binding question of asking the Chief Minister to seek the majority on the floor of the House. When 19 MLA went to the Governor personally and handed over the letters withdrawing support to the Government is it not sufficient for the Governor to take a decision? I can understand if the delegation was led by the Congress (I) MLAs. Why should there be any doubt? You have every right to doubt the bonafides or genuineness of the MLAs who have submitted the letters. In this case it is the voluntary action of the MLAs for withdrawing the support to the Government. Now, what can the Governor do? That is why he recommended for the dissolution of the Assembly.

Much has been said that the Chief Minister, Mr. Bommai should have been given an opportunity to test his strength in the Assembly. It is said here and I quote: "It is also the duty of the Governor to make a request to the President to dissolve the Assembly if he is satisfied that the Ministry is mustering the strength of majority in the Assembly by unfair means of corruption,

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bribery and political victimisation."*

This is the guideline which has been given in the Constituent Assembly debate itself.

Now, much has been said by some Members here in this House that Heavens would not have fallen, if an opportunity was given to Mr. Bommai. Does it mean that bribery, corruption and so on should continue? No. It is the duty cast on the Governor not to allow this in order to maintain the purity of administration. This is the constitutional morality. This is where the Governor has correctly acted and there is nothing left except to make a recommendation for the dissolution of the Assembly.

Much has been said about the Sarkaria Commission's recommendation about giving an opportunity to the Chief Minister. Perhaps, the Sarkaria Commission would have lost sight of this debate. If he had known this provision, i.e. what has been explained in the debate about the corrupt attitude of the politicians and so on, I believe, he would not have made such recommendations at all.

Therefore, I would say that in the circumstances in which the Governor was asked to act was perfectly justified and no Resolution can be approved.

[Translation]

*SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU(Tumkur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, so far many of my colleagues have expressed their views on the dissolution of Karnataka State Assembly. I rise to support the promulgation of President's rule in Karnataka.

Unfortunately none of the members from the Opposition parties has mentioned the injustice, immoral activities and corrupt practices of the Janata Dal Government.

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The Janata Dal Government come to power in Karnataka in 1983. Their slogan was value-based politics. The innocent people of Karnataka applauded and voted for them. But the activities of Janata Dal Government in Karnataka have brought shame not only to Karnataka but to the whole country as well.

As Shri Naikar has put it there was a constitutional crisis. There was mal-administration, corruption, nepotism in the Janata Dal rule. The Chief Minister and other Ministers have amassed huge wealth during their tenure. We need at least 50 years to repair this damage. I need at least 10 hours to deal with the mis-rule of Janata Dal Government in greater detail. Since the time at my disposal is short, I shall try to complete my speech in ten minutes.

In the beginning itself the Janata Dal Government was in trouble. Many scandals came to light during 1984 and 1985 and Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde had no alternative but to resign. In spite of this crisis our Prime Minister did not take any action against him. Infact his Government was allowed to continue as Caretaker Government. The nation knows that....**...

The High Court has confirmed these charges. He appointed a Commission to enquire into the allegations against his own son regarding a M. D. seat. He allegedly.....**....and these details have appeared in the Indian Express.

Karnataka was a forward State in industries, agriculture and in many other areas. It was a model state for others to emulate. But what is the condition of Karnataka today?

In the name of setting up new industries in Karnataka he went around the world to contact Non Resident Indians. Large area of land have been given to N.R.Is through Bangalore Development authority

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(B.D.A.).....**.....About 12½ thousand acres of land has been given to group housing societies and**.....Madhuvana property near Mysore was also sold in the same way and**.....At that time he...was also there in the cabinet.

In this House the Opposition party members are demanding to lay Thakkar Commission Report on the Table of the House. But what has happened to G.V.K. Rao's report? The Karnataka Government did not dare to lay an I.A.S. officer's report on the Table of the Assembly. Revajeevu scandal has fetched.....**.....9 to 15 crores of rupees. This land is in the heart of Bangalore city and it has been allotted to the nearest and de-arrest family members of Mr. R. K. Hegde. Karnataka Tourism Corporation has acquired 39 acre of land. One Mr Hegde was allotted 14 acres out of it and that has fetched 14 crores of rupees. One arrack manufacturer and contractor was getting Rs. 350 crores every year. The former Chief Minister appointed Lok Ayukt against his own colleagues. This shows how much infighting was there in the Janata Dal. We never intervened in their matters. They dug their own grave. All these days we remained silent spectators. Madeswara Cooperative Sugar Mill and Gowribidanur Cooperative Sugar Mill which is in Mr. V. Krishna Rao's constituency were sold at a throw away price.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI: Sir, is the speaking on the dissolution of Karnataka Government or.....

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Horse trading took place freely during the M.L.C. and Rajya Sabha elections. The share scandal of NGEF is known to all. NGEF was fetching a profit of more than 10 crores of rupees to the State. After joining hands with A.E.G. company**..... Ministers and their sons got lakhs of rupees each in this affair. In this regard I have also received a notice from lawyer and I am yet to reply to it. For transfers

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the bribe was Rs. 25,000/- and for retention the price was Rs. 50,000/-.

Out of them 19 members who wrote to Governor many were former Ministers. The differences between the two former Chief Ministers reached the peak and as a result of it the Government fell. Shri S. M. Nijalingappa, a veteran Janata Party leader and Shri K.V. Shankara Gowda another prominent Janata leader have said that Mr. Bommai and Mr. R.K. Hegde are responsible for the downfall of the Janata Dal Government. Not a single irrigation project was taken up during the days of Hegde. Nor a single industry was set up during the Janta time. He killed democracy in Karnataka. The farmers have been completely ruined during his regime. He went on making allegations against Congress (I) leaders like Mr. Bangarappa.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: What is this, Sir, He is speaking**

SHRIG. S. BASAVARAJU: He is speaking ** Is he not ashamed of the scandals.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing. That will not go on record. Allegations will not go on record.

SHRIG. S. BASAVARAJU: Sir, I am not making allegations

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you bringing in allegations?

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU: These are no allegations, Sir, They are facts.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Those things should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already told you, that it will not go on record.

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SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Acharia, it will not go on record.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Sir, I support the motion moved by the hon'ble Minister imposing President's rule in Karnataka and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have been hearing the debate since yesterday....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Continuously...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Whether it is continuously or intermittently, I have certainly grasped what the Members have been saying ..(*Interruptions*) If corruption were to be the criteria, then your Government should have been the first to go.....(*Interruptions*) If corruption were to be the criteria, then your Government should have been the first to go, I repeat..... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): We will accept the verdict of the people. Opposition is not going to give the verdict. People will give the verdict. We will accept people's verdict.....(*Interruptions*) We will go for elections in Karnataka.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I entirely agree with what my colleague and the hon. Minister of State of the Ministry of Surface Transport has said. That is precisely why I feel that in Karnataka also people should have decided and not the Governor.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Member after Member from the other side tried to defend the indefensible. This was evident from the tenor of their speeches. If the hon. Members on the other side were interested in saying what they did; what Mr. Basavaraju has said just now; you should have allowed Mr. Bommai to try his strength on the floor of the

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Assembly. That is the forum for you to raise this. In a certain way, today we have been abdicating what the Assembly should have debated, and the privilege of the Assembly. So, if the performance of a Government, whether Mr. Bommai was corrupt; whether he gave land to Non Resident Indians, etc.—these are the matters which should have been discussed on the floor of the Assembly... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, if Mr. Bommai had been allowed to try his strength on his Motion of Confidence which he would have sought in the Assembly, the Congress-I could have raised all these points. They could have convinced the majority and voted against him. What I am trying to say is that this is not the forum to discuss, whether Mr. Bommai was corrupt or whether he gave arrack contracts or land to Non-Resident Indians or made money from sugar cooperatives, etc. etc. We cannot abdicate what belongs to the Assembly and have it here in Parliament. What we are discussing here today is whether the action of the Governor was correct or not... (*Interruptions*)

At the very outset, I would like to make it very clear that both in 1977 and in 1980, I have gone on record on the floor of this very house to oppose what the Janata Government did and what the Congress (I) Government did later on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to try and seek refuge for a wrong deed by attributing it to what the other Government did is certainly not a position which I can accept.

We are all talking of deteriorating morals and values. First of all, let us decide: Are we have to restore these morals to our polity? Are we here to nurture some values? Or are we going to do something just because somebody else did it? Now you murder somebody and, therefore, I murder and therefore, you again murder somebody. Is this the logic we are going to live on? This is unfortunate.

Just a few minutes ago, my colleague

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from this side, Shri Shahabuddin spoke. While he spoke, he also mentioned that the Janata Party had not made up its mind. He said: "We could have either brought this Government down or we could have made this Government stand." This very statement of Mr. Shahabuddin throws into smithereens the report of the Governor. The Governor had no business or right to presume that the Janata Party would not support the Janata Dal. And that has been made amply clear by Shri Shahabuddin. The Governor has stated in his report on page 3: "Withdrawing the support to the Janata Dal headed by Shri S.R. Bommai" They had not withdrawn support from the Janata Dal. They had only said that they were withdrawing support to the Bommai Ministry, I mean Government headed by Shri Bommai in Karnataka. It is also quite possible that these Members might have supported another leader from their party. They only said that they were opposing the Bommai Government.

In 1982 we all know what happened in Haryana when Shri Bhajan Lal formed the Government. We also know what happened in 1984 when Shri Nandendra Bhaskara Rao tried to form the Government. On both these occasions, the Governor had given Shri Bhajan Lal and Shri Bhaskara Rao four weeks time for doing horse trading to be able to get a majority and form the Government. I am also aware of the fact that the present Governor of Karnataka was one of the Central Ministers, who was present in Hyderabad when Shri Nandendra Bhaskara Rao took the reins to himself. But here Mr. Bommai gave himself only 7 days. Maybe, he could have been persuaded even to reduce this period to two or three days. But that was not to be.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Do you know where Mr. Ram Lal is?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I am not here to defend Mr. Ram Lal. What Mr. Ram Lal was then, he may be same now. I am not here to say that he has become a good man now.

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SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Ram Lal was used by you.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: The hon. Minister when he spoke, cited several instances where he said that the Janata Government had also appointed political people as Governors. I am not one who says that political people should not be appointed Governors at all. I do not think that any of these reports have said that political people should not be appointed as Governors. They only said that people of certain eminence, people of high credibility should be made Governors.

The point is, how many of the Governors have misused this article 356 of the Constitution, which is probably the most widely abused and misused article of the Constitution? The first misuse of this article started in the 50s as early as in 1951 when the Government in Punjab was dismissed. Later on, it happened in 54. This became very frequent in 60s rampant in the 70s. Now it has attained an infectious form and it become endemic disease. Unless abuse and misuse of a article 356 is stopped, the federal character of our Constitution will have no meaning at all. What I would like to ask my hon. friends who are sitting over here, and where I would like them to ponder about, is whether or not they are bound by the Constitution of this country. I have taken oath to uphold the Constitution of the country and so have my friends on the other side. The Governor who is a creature of the Constitution is also bound by the Constitution. The President also has to uphold the Constitution. He is also bound by it. Nobody is above the Constitution.

Several friends have from this side demanded the recall of the Governor. The Governor is appointed by the President. He may have been used as an instrument or a tool if he is a pliable man. But normally it is the report of the Governor which comes here to Delhi to the President, and it is the Cabinet which takes the decision. The President signs the Ordinance only on the advice of the Cabinet.

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Apart from what happened in 1977, what happened in 1980, what happened in Andhra, what happened in several other States, what I would like to stress upon is the qualitative difference in the situation between then and now. You must remember, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that it was this Government and this Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who piloted the anti-defection Bill in this House with great fanfare. Why was the Anti-defection Bill introduced in this House? What were the Objects and Reasons for getting the Anti-defection Bill? To prevent horse-trading. Horse-trading means what? To prevent Members elected on the symbol of a particular party from leaving that particular party... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIR SEN: For consideration of money.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRAS. DEO: Money or whatever it is... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot lend Mr. Vijay Naval Patil my brain, I am sorry. He fails to understand.

In that same Anti-defection Bill, it was they who brought in two exemption clauses. It was these people who said that if more than one-third members defect, even for money for power, it will be construed to be a split and not a defection. I hope they remember that also. And it is they who also brought in the clause that if more than two-thirds get out of a party, they can directly merge into another party, even if it is for power or for money. It does not say anywhere that if one-third go for money or for power, then it will not be a split. Nor does it say that if more than two-thirds merge into another party, even for money or for power, that will not be construed to be a merger. I hope I am right. If they like, they can go through that Bill which their Prime Minister piloted, and for which all of them thumped the desks.

Now the question is whether the Governor can subvert one part of the Constitution by taking recourse to another article. The Tenth Schedule is today an integral part of the Constitution. Is the Governor bound by that or not? Is the President bound by that or

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not? Are these Cabinet Ministers who recommended this to the President, bound by the Tenth Schedule or not?

A lot has been said about the signatures of nineteen members. I am not going into those details because enough has been said about it. There was a debate about whether the manner in which the signatures were identified was correct or not, whether they should have gone into this or sent it. My point is when nineteen or seventeen, whatever the number was, withdrew, than support before that the Janata Dal was formed as a result of a merger, as provided for by the Tenth Schedule introduced by this Government and passed in this House. Now, after the Janata Dal was recognised by the Speaker of the Karnataka Assembly and when a number of MLAs constituting less than one-third, wrote a letter to the Governor, even if the signatures were correct or even if they presented themselves physically, what authority did the Governor have to take cognisance of such a letter or such an appeal? Where does the Anti-defection Bill stand? When a number of MLAs or MPs write to the Governor or write to the President saying that they withdraw support to a Government, they do it in their capacity as a Legislator or as a Parliamentarian. Action taken thereafter would influence the status of the political party which is ruling in that particular State or in Parliament. Whatever the case may be. Now, by backdoor methods and means like this, if the Governor takes cognisance of a letter written by less than one-third of the MLAs and recommends dissolution of the Assembly tomorrow, I would like to ask you how after precedent has been set what will happen if a number of MPs amounting to less than 1/3 go to the President and tell him that they withdraw their support to Shri Rajiv Gandhi, will you dissolve the Parliament? Or will you have one set of standard for Assembly and another for Parliament? It is a dangerous precedent.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: You try to collect the signatures. You will not.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRAS. DEO: It is not a question of trying or not trying.

These are the precedents which will be for posterity.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We asked you to bring 50. You could not.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRAS. DEO: There is no question of trying or not trying. You cannot just brush it aside like that. I am on a technical point. Okay, tomorrow we may have a Government. Tomorrow we could have 300 MPs and just because you can manage 50 of them and take them to the President and say that "we do not support this Government," will you pull that Government down? Will the President will be able to do it?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is not the different party. Here it is the same party which has acted. It is not any other party initiated or anything like that. There is a difference in this.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRAS. DEO: Mr. Pilot, when I say you can take, I don't literally mean you can take. I mean to say that you can always manage 50 MPs and send them to the President or even if they voluntarily. So, Sir, the 10th Schedule of the Anti-defection Bill has been thrown to the winds. This has been the last straw, as far as the 10th Schedule is concerned. What moral authority or the right do they have to speak about defection and about horse-trading? What is horse-trading. Horse-trading, as I understood, or it was construed to be, so when you try to wean a Member away from another political party. The purpose for which the Anti-Defection Bill was introduced was to see that Members stay in a political party. The leader of a political party also has a right to keep his Members with him. What have you been doing in your State when Shri Jagan Nath Mishra was creating trouble over there? You Government there was in danger and you made him PCC President there. If somebody creates trouble, you bring him here and make him a Minister here. Well, when he fails here, then you send him as Chief Minister somewhere else. Is this not

a horse-trading? Horse-trading does not mean only giving the money. It may be power also.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Now, you have to borrow brain from Shri Vijay N. Patil to understand horse-trading.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRAS. DEO: Sir, those who indulge in the horse-trading will understand it. I do not understand it. That has not been our kind of culture. That has not been the approach that we have followed anywhere. I must also inform you that in 1980, in Goa, when Shri Pratap Rane was the then Chief Minister, all the MLAs and MPs defected wholesale to the ruling party. So, the institution of the Governor is being used by this ruling party to stabilise the Congress-I ruled States and destabilise the non-Congress-I ruled States. This is precisely what the Governors are doing. It is unfortunate that the status of the Governor has gone down to that of a domestic servant of the ruling party. Sir, I do not want to go into any kind of personal discussion on Shri Venkatasubbiah. But, Sir, you are aware that after the recognition of Janata Dal, Shri Venkatasubbiah was called here and given a dressing down over here. Thereafter he had given resignation. Now, that issue definitely entails a different kind of significance in this particular situation because this was like the Democle's sword hanging over the head. Then he was blackmailed into giving this report. So, I blame squarely the Central Government and the Cabinet for time and again eroding the federal character of our constitution. Therefore, not Mr. Venkatasubbiah alone but also the Central Government I charge with defacing, defiling, and raping the Constitution, with bastardising the Tenth Schedule and prostituting the institution of Governor. Therefore, it is not only Mr. Venkatasubbiah but this Government should go here and right now.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity of taking part in this discussion. I have listened to the speeches of the hon. Members on the other side. The focal point they have made was:

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why the Bommai Government was not allowed to show his majority in the Assembly. Sir in this case circumstantial evidence is stronger than the technicalities. When this Ministry came after the 1985 election, gradually groups were formed within themselves and one group broke away; Shri Deva Gowda went with 27 Members. Secondly, when they converted the Janata Party into Janata Dal, at that time also somebody went. Subsequently, their number remained at 111 and then 19 people gave before the Governor their signatures withdrawing their support, which was duly verified according to the provisions of the Constitution and the Governor found that these people withdrew their support to the Government. Then what option was left to the Governor except to recommend for dissolution? If he had allowed the Chief Minister to prove his majority on the floor of the House, there would have been bargaining, there would have been horse-trading, which was straightaway admitted by Mr. Hegde himself. When he was asked whether any horse-trading was going on, he said Yes, it started after the resignation of Shri Kalyana Rao Malkeri who sent a letter to the Governor. He clearly admitted this in the press chat.

My other friends on the other side, Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Prof. Madhū Dandavate have said that nothing would have happened if he was allowed to prove his majority on the floor of the House. Any technicality or legality should always be followed by morality. Without morality no law or technicality can be accepted. After all it is a democratic set up, people have elected us. When we are not functioning properly to their expectations, the Government should volunteer and resign. When they do not do so, there are provisions of the Constitution which are operative. Here, in this particular case where the Chief Minister lost the majority, the background is quite different. It is not only that suddenly they have submitted a letter withdrawing their support, but there is also evidence clearly indicating that they would not come back. If at all they come back, it is only out of favouritism or corruption or any other thing, which is not healthy for the democratic

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set up and would not have been in accordance with the normal provisions of the Constitution. This is evident to everybody. Even Mr. Bommai has said, the Janata Party is toppling his Government; if it is not toppled, it will only pave the way for President's Rule. So, every leader of the Janata Dal Party was anticipating President's Rule. They were inherently weak and they crushed themselves. It was not possible for them to bring home all the M.L.As. who withdrew their support. Under the circumstances there was no option left to the Governor except to recommend for dissolution.

Apart from this, after 1985 the then Chief Minister, Mr. Hegde, who was a seasoned politician, people expected and we too expected something from him. For every step he was to approach the Judicial Commission etc. But even when the Supreme Court gave a verdict against him in the bottling case, he only made a drama of stepping down, but did not do so. Thus destabilisation was started by themselves. Corruption and favouritism were inherent in them. These things were systematic, regular and periodical and they saw the light of the day. Despite all these things, they did not correct themselves. So, the Government would not have been survived even if it was allowed to test its majority on the floor of the House. Apart from this, the people of Karnataka who have voted them have expected something more because there are seasoned politicians like Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde in their party. We thought that he would do better. But surprisingly and shockingly things went in a wrong direction. The treasury was empty. These developments took place. All these things, we had not seen historically in the life of Karnataka Government which have happened now. One Member among themselves, Mr. Basavannappa, who was Cabinet Minister was one of the signatories and he complimented and congratulated the Governor on having taken this action. Under the circumstances, the Opposition Parties are only arguing a bad case wherein they are definitely to lose their case.

Mr. Venkatasubbiah who is the Gover-

Governor of Karnataka

surprised that the Governor who is a very experienced and senior and old Congressman—though he may not be good as Governor—has been pressurised to send the recommendation like this. Otherwise do you think that merely by the production of a letter by one Member—all the 19 Members were not present there—he would take...

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK (Kanara):
Was it from Congress or Janata Dal?

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Merely because one member had given the letter, should the Governor not verify the signatures of all the members not only from the register but he could have summoned all of them because all of them were there only and asked them whether their signatures were genuine. It is because, one or two Members have publicly stated that their letters have been forged and they are not true signatures. You are also aware that many of them have retracted. So, the Governor has come to the sudden conclusion of horse trading! I would like to know how did he come to the conclusion of horse trading. Then horse-trading should have been on the other way round also, when 19 members withdrew the support. That may also be called horse-trading. So, the Governor has taken a very hasty action.

Another wrong thing which the Governor did was, I am sure, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, also would agree with me, this. He sent the report or letter with the signatures immediately the same day. But when the Chief Minister called on him next morning, he was kept in the dark by the Governor. He was not informed about these things, about sending the report. Even the Chief Minister came to know about the report having been sent only after the Press conference addressed by the Governor, after the Press statement made by the Governor. Should that be the relationship between the Chief Minister of the State and the Governor of a State? It was all right. It was going in very well. It is true. We paid compliments because he registered pressure at one time. But, unfortunately in this case we have to come to the conclusion that

nor is the seasoned politician, having rich experience in parliamentary life had no other option left to him. But the manner in which you are accusing him is very bad. Previously when you were converting from one party to another, at that time, he was very good and you appreciated him. Afterwards, he became very bad and he deserves all your attributions of imagination. Therefore, the Governor has done well and he is justified in his action. Circumstances were so strong to convince there was no reason why he should have allowed them on the floor of the House. It is because minority Government is a minority Government, whether it is today or tomorrow and whatever he has done is justified.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the issue before the House is whether the action of the Governor was correct or not in recommending dissolution of the Assembly and dismissal of the Ministry. I am sorry, all sorts of irrelevant things are told on the floor of Parliament. I am only a Member of Parliament. I am not a great parliamentarian as many of them are. But I was surprised that many of the senior Members from the other side were going out of the track. I was wondering whether I was in the supreme legislature of the country or in a corporation meeting or street corner meeting. The whole thing was converted by some of the Members, into an election meeting. It was very unfortunate.

Now some of the hon. Members from the other side, particularly from my State have mentioned that the people of Karnataka are happy. I repudiate the statement. Immediately after the proclamation by the President, within 12 hours, one meeting was convened in Bangalore. It was a mammoth meeting and Bangalore had not seen such a big meeting in the recent years. I was an eye witness. I was present there. Do you think people are happy? No. So many people had gathered there to register their protest against the Presidential proclamation. I am really

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he has yielded to pressure. Otherwise, he would not have probably done this. It is very unfortunate. What should have been the right course? Many Members have talked about the right course and I do not want to repeat it. Even the common man thinks that it would have been the right course if the Governor had waited for one or two days or he could have asked even the Chief Minister who was even prepared to convene the Assembly earlier than the date fixed. The Chief Minister was prepared to do this. But the governor did not give him even that chance. I am very happy the other day when Mr. Veerendra Patil said "we are not going to destabilise." I believe it. He has said many things the other day which are not relevant. He is a man for whom even our party has great regard. He said "We do not destabilise it. But, it will fall on its own weight." You should have allowed that. Why did you hasten? You took such a hasty action. The Governor has not sent the report and you were ready with proclamation. Everything was kept ready. You were only waiting for the Governor's report. You have not filled up even the gaps in the Governor's proclamation. I charge that it is the Central Government alone which is responsible for this state of affairs. Shri Oscar Fernandes from Karnataka is a good friend of mine. He said "We are ready to go to polls. Let the election take place within two months."

THE H.N. NANJE GOWDA: His Chief Minister has committed a mistake.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: No. If a mistake is committed, I will not escape. You punish me for that. If I committed a mistake, I am prepared to take any punishment you give me.

If the Government had thought of doing the right thing, they would have brought the proclamation and other things and they would have given advance intimation. But, they have done it in a stealthy manner at 8 O'Clock in the night on Friday when there was nobody here. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has given some reasons. Of course, you are right. Legally you may be correct. Of course,

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I was also present here by chance. One or two Opposition Members were present. But, that is not the way. You should have given some advance intimation for a proclamation like that. Even for Customs exemptions, you give advance notice saying such and such thing will be placed by such and such Minister at such and such time. Nothing was there. That itself shows that you have a guilty conscience.

In this case, the Union Government has used the Governor as a puppet and pressurised him to send a report. They asked him somehow to manage and send signatures. They said that they were going to proclaim President's rule. Some unholy understanding must have been there.

So, I oppose the proclamation and, at the same time, I support the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to inform the House that the time allotted is over. But, only two more hon. Members have to speak. If all of you agree, we can extend the time by half-an-hour and finish the discussion today itself. Only two hon. Members have to speak. What are you going to do tomorrow? I want to finish the discussion today itself. We can give five minutes to each Member. We will extend the time by half-an-hour. We will see. If we finish the discussion earlier, it is good. Prof. P.J. Kurien will now speak.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): I am a Member from Kerala. Karnataka is our neighbouring State. Everybody knows that the collapse of the Government in Karnataka is due to the precipitation of a crisis in the Janata Dal itself.

19.00 hrs.

My friend Shri Krishna Iyer asked as to why all those misrules about the Janata Dal Government was touched upon here by the Members. The reason is a simple one. If the dissension or dissent in the Janata Dal Party was there, it was due to the misrule in the Karnataka State. The dissension of the MLAs

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[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

led to their sending letters to the Governor and that led to the Governor sending the report to the Centre. So, the basic reason for the fall of the Karnataka Government is their misrule itself. Therefore, it is all inter-related. When we speak about the fall of the Karnataka Government, we cannot resist mentioning about the misrule of the Karnataka Government.

Sir, many hon. Members referred to the report of the Sarkaria Commission and his recommendations as if the report of the Sarkaria Commission is an accepted document. There are differences of opinion about the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. Personally I am one of those Members who do not agree with many of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. There are so many Members here and on the other side also.

When Article 356 of the Constitution is applied, the Governor is to be satisfied with the majority of the Government. It is the question of personal satisfaction of the Governor. What method should the Governor adopt to test the majority? Here, the Sarkaria Commission has recommended that the majority should only be tested on the floor of the House. That is the View of the Sarkaria Commission. I accept it. I respect those who hold that view. But the Governor has the right to decide. Nothing bars the Governor to hold a view differently. Nothing in the Constitution bars the Governor to have a view differently. What is to be examined is whether the Governor of Karnataka acted consistently or not. That is the question. One month before, the same question came. The Congress Party wanted the support of Shri Bommai to be tested on the floor of the House. The Congress Party wanted that. But then, the Governor took his own independent view. The Governor relied on the letters. He relied on the signatures and took a decision in recognising the Government headed by Shri Bommai and allowing to continue that Government. At that time, the action of the Governor was lauded by all the Opposition Members. They said that there

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was a Governor who upheld the Constitution; he was a model Governor. Some newspapers had even reported that because of the displeasure of the ruling Congress Party Members, the Governor had resigned. They said that if the Governor had resigned, he should not be allowed to resign and he should continue. They said that they were supporting the Governor. They praised the Governor like anything. Then also, the Governor depended only on the situation. After one month, now the same Governor in the same State, for taking a similar decision depending on the signature was criticised. He acted after having verified through the Secretary of the Legislature Party. Within a month, the same Governor adopted the same method. He acted consistently. He took his own view. He made correct interpretation of the Constitution. So, within one month, when he took this decision which is inconvenient to the Opposition, they have somersaulted. Within one month, now they say that signature is not enough to decide the majority and the majority is to be tested on the floor of the House. Is it not double standard my dear friend Shri Krishna Iyer? I have got much respect for you. I know you are a very good man, you are a gentleman. I very much respect you. But with all humility I say that you are not able to digest the decision of the same Governor. If it is not double standard, what else does it mean? Shri Indrajit Gupta is not here. But still I have to mention about one point which he stated. That is why, I wanted to speak also. He said: "the Governor accepted signatures of 19 MLAs." Nobody has disputed that 19 MLAs had sent their signatures. The Governor accepted the signatures. He also said that after a few hours or after a day, seven of them sent again letters retracting their signatures on the letter. Shri Indrajit Gupta said, though he is not here, that these signatures on the letters were also equal and were to be similarly treated as the other signatures. I think that is politically unethical because when there is a dissent from the ruling party, from the authority, from the power that be, that dissent must be honest. That is why, you say that dissent by the Jan Morcha leaders, who dissented, who deserted the Congress and went away, is honest. Supposing Mr. Arif

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Mohammad Khan or any other Member who has gone away from the Congress Party and if within 46 hours, the Congress Party manages to buy back him that is not an honest dissent. This coming back means retracting the honest decision in favour of the power that be. First is the honest dissent and the honest dissent is not to be treated equally with retraction of the signatures in favour of the authority. There is a lot of difference between the honest dissent and a retraction under pressure or under duress. Who does not know that the withdrawal of the signatures by seven MLAs is under duress or under pressure? We do not know.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): That is why, be requested for calling the Assembly.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: My friend Dr. Datta Samant says that he should have called the Assembly. Who should do that? You say that Governor should have waited for three or five more days so that voting would have been done in the Assembly. How can a Governor, who is convinced, do that? What does our Constitution say? It says that if the Governor is convinced that there is no majority, then he has no business to allow the Government to function. If he allows the Government to continue further, I would charge that the Governor is partisan on the other side because he is convinced that there is no majority. The moment 19 MLAs have withdrawn the support, the moment Governor has received that letter and the moment the Governor has verified the genuineness of the signature, Governor is convinced that Shri Bommai has lost majority, then the Ministry should go. If however, Governor allows that Government to continue, it means, Governor is giving an opportunity to Mr. Bommai to buy back the MLAs. Do you say that governor who is a constitutional authority should be a party to that horse-trading? I have no doubt that if he had allowed extension to the Bommai Government, he would have been party to the horse-trading. There is a similar situation. The hon. Minister has mentioned about it. In 1977, when Shri Devaraj Urs was reported to have lost the majority, there were only three

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days left for summoning the House. Mr. Devaraj Urs went and told the then Governor Shri Govind Narain that within three days he would prove his majority in the House. But then what happened? At the Centre, it was not the Congress Government. It was the Janata Government here. And that Governor dismissed the Devaraj Urs Ministry and did not allow him to prove the majority on the Floor of the House within three days. Having done that and that being your tradition, how can the Janata Party or the Janata Dal now criticize the action of the Governor who has only done his constitutional obligation? They cannot. So the Motion condemning the Governor or asking for his removal is, I should say, most unethical. You are totally forgetting your past.

About the appointment of Governors the Hon. minister has already made the position of the Government clear. I know from Kerala the great man late Shri K.C. Abraham was appointed Governor. He was the Governor in Andhra Pradesh. A politician of the first order, during the 1969 split of Congress into Congress-O and Congress-R Mr. K.C. Abraham sided with the Congress-O which later on became the Janata Party. On consideration of that, he was appointed the Governor. Well, I have great respect for him, that is a different matter. But during the Janata rule all the appointments of Governor were not only political, but also on consideration and as a reward. That also you should note.

You take each case. Even about the Kerala Governor you have mentioned. If you trace the history you will see that each appointment of Governor was given as a reward. So the Janata Party or the Janata Dal, whatever it may be, saying that Congress is controlling the Governor or Congress is appointing political Governors is not good. I cannot understand this kind of double standard.

Their double standard is very clear from Mr. V.P. Singh's statement. What has Mr. V.P. Singh who profess for value based politics said? His statement has been reported in a paper like the Statement which is

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DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South

Central): Sir, Karnataka Government is dismissed and President's Rule is promulgated. This is unethical and unconstitutional and I will further say that it is a murder of democracy. It is an elected Government by the people. What moral rights has this Government got to discuss the morale of other States? We have discussed so many scandals in this House. In the sugar factories, as my friend had said, even the MPs in Maharashtra have held dharnas because of the black deeds done by them. So, corruption and horse-trading is becoming an unnecessary practice in this country and almost politicians, people in power and the Congress Party are involved in them. I do not think that all the bad things of the Karnataka Government should be discussed here. It is an elected Government. The Marcos Government was elected by the people and so it can be removed only by the people. The Governor should have waited for six months or whatever the period it may be. Sir, you have received the report. It says that several Members were lured by the Janata Dal from the Janata Party by adopting some unethical methods. And he realises it now. These are planned conspiracies of this Government, the Congress (I) High Command to remove the Karnataka Government. I am making charges. This is the text of the letter which the hon. Minister has issued: "18 Members of the Janata Dal and one from the BJP has written to me that they have withdrawn their support of the Bommai Government. I got the signatures verified from the Legislature Secretariat." This is the text of that letter. I think it is a concocted statement. Why should a good Government issue such a statement? Why has he called the individual Members and verified it? Why did he not call Mr. Bommai and verify the position? He has issued the signatories of the Members. The 18 hon. Members have not paraded. When there is horse-trading, is it not the responsibility of the Governor to verify whether they really mean it or not? In my trade union, the workers sign for their membership for getting their benefits. This is unfortunate. I am not encouraging it. And therefore, the Governor has not done that. Further he says that 7 MLAs have withdrawn their support. I re-

not a Congress paper. It has always criticized the Congress. Here it is reported that 'yes, we were doing horse-trading, Congress was also doing it. Why not we do horse-trading?' If you want, I will quote it.

See the double standard they have adopted. When the question of attacking Congress comes, they shout about value based politics from the top of the house. But when their own problems come, they say that we do it because Congress has done it or they do it out of convenience. This type of double standard adopted by the Opposition, adopted by the Janata Dal is the main reason for the fall of the Janata Dal Government in Karnataka. Nobody is shedding any tears for them. It is their own making. They wanted the Janata Dal Government to fall. At least there were Trojan Horses in their group. But because of the misrule in Karnataka over the last four years, not only the public but also the MLAs were dissatisfied. Everybody wanted the Government to fall and you created the way. It is not the Congress that has let down your Government, you created it. Dissentions among you has created it. Nobody has disputed that 10 MLAs withdrew the support to the Government in their written letters to the Governor. Therefore you take the blame upon yourselves.

I would like to give a warning. Prof. Dandavate said people are going to decide. Yes, people are going to decide, you will see that in the elections. They know that Janata Party in 1977—for that matter Janata Dal—is not a party which can give a stable Government. They have duped the people. All are after power. So many prime ministers and so many chief ministers are there. In Karnataka it is a question of more chief ministers. Mr. Hegde cannot tolerate Mr. Bommai. With so many prime ministers and chief ministers you are going to be doomed. This is what I am saying.

Therefore I condemn the Resolution to remove the Governor and I support the Resolution moved by the Government ratifying the action of the President.

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ceived the letter. There it is also reported that horse-trading is going on and the atmosphere is getting viciated and 7 Members have done this under haste. How is the Governor knowing it? The hon. Minister has referred to this letter.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have also read out a letter about the ex-Minister. You were not there.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: No. It is not the Minister's report. It has come in the text of the Press about the 18 signatories and about the horse-trading which is going on. When the Janata Dal was formed from the Janata Party, it was done under some harness and now he says that because of this pressure another 7 MLAs have withdrawn their support. He is making all observations and further he says that he strongly feels that the atmosphere is likely to be viciated by further horse-trading. I do not think that a man of the Governor status should issue such a hypothetical statement and after seeing such a hypothetical statement, the Government should have been so prompt to take immediate action. I am advising the Government. I know that he is a good man from his previous records. I have got to his speeches in house as to how he talked about the responsibilities of the Government and all that. I am not going to say all that because you are not going to give me time for that. You have given him special power to act as a CBI officer because he has made a number of observations like horse-trading, under pressure and all that. Has he got any machinery? Is it not the job of the Governor to find out what things are going on in the State? Either you make him a CBI officer or a Scotland Yard detective, he is quite competent. I do not think that on such type of observations you should take action. What is going on in the Congress ruled States? The other day you said that the Governor acts under pressure. When your High Command went to Gujarat, I do not know whether you have gone or Mr. Fotedar had gone, he could not parade 45 MLAs before him to show the majority. The Congress M.L.As had complained to the police and the High Command that if they had gone to see their representatives, they would be

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manhandled or beaten or arrested by the police of the Chief Minister of the State. And you talk of scandals. It shows your moral. You are talking of the Janata Party. What is happening in Bihar. Two times the Assembly which had been called by the Governor had to be postponed. What is the reason? He acted as per your instructions. That was when your M.L.As gave a threat that in the Budget Session of the Assembly, they would move a no-confidence motion. What is this? Is it not defection? That is worst than what you are saying about Janata Party. But the fact is that the Governor is yours.

In Nagaland when there is defection from the Congress you make all the efforts to bring them back by horse-trading. When they refused, you threatened them. When the Assembly was called and you thought they might go against you, you dissolved the Assembly. In the last four years, you have been using Governors as a puppet of this Government. Just to remove the Government at the States, you use them as per your choice. Therefore, such actions taken by you are totally unwarranted and against the Constitution.

I have been here for the last four years. What is happening on the television and radio. What news are given? Shri Nijalanga says that this should have been done one year back. A man of that stature says this. Shri Subramaniam Swamy seems to be the official spokesman of this Government. He is shown three times on the television, not as an opposition leader, but just to say that whatever action has been taken is as per the Constitution. You make him the spokesman of the Congress Government. That is my advice. I do not think he is having any other status. Certificates have been given to you by three persons, Shri K.N. Singh, Shri Oscar Fernandes and Shri P.N. Sukul on the radio. Shri Sukul says that the Governor has acted in the letter and spirit of the Constitution. What is going on? This is just to justify your action among the people. I just warn you that such hasty steps of coming to power and removing the elected Government are going to boomerang on you.

What happened in Tamil Nadu? You spent a lot of money, but what was the result? What has happened in Andhra Pradesh and in Punjab? Wherever you have dismissed the Government, they have come again with more strength. I am making you one appeal. If you believe in democracy, do not postpone the elections beyond two months. In your reply, you must tell us that you are going to hold elections immediately. That would show that that you have some consideration for the sentiments of the people.

I listened to the speech of Shri Veerendra Patil. I do not know why you should go to such a low level. He said that Shri Hegde was there in the Assembly for a few days. Shall I ask a question as to for how many days the Prime Minister is there in the House? I never expect him to be here all the time. He has got a lot of other work to attend to. So, why do you expose yourself?

Sir, whatever has happened in Karnataka is against the Constitution. It is murder of democracy and I strongly condemn it.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Sir, in this debate, I find, a lot of accusations have been levelled. But the unfortunate part of our democracy is that our opposition friends do not find leaders among themselves. Whosoever leaves the Congress train or is thrown out, he becomes the driver of their party truck. In Karnataka, Janata Dal had conceived a dream that at least they will get one State to rule by conversion from Janata Party to Janata Dal. They had conceived the idea of getting power in the Centre during Lok Sabha Elections. But this conception, this conceiving of the idea remained a dream. This dream could not come true and there was pre-mature abortion in the form of falling of the Janata Dal Government in Karnataka. It was not something done by the Governor, it was their own doings. It was the cleaning of the seats which were made dirty as a result of the political situation of that State.

Sir, they talk of corruption; they talk of

moral values but if you see the earlier Chief Minister of Karnataka, the High Court had passed a clear judgement against him. But those MLAs who have now gone supported him even against that judgement. After his resignation, he again resumed the power. But ultimately he again had to go because of the telephone tapping scandal. When a person like Sh. Subramaniam Swamy charged him publically, there were public statements of Mr. Hegde that he will file a suit in the court of law. I would like to know where has he filed a suit against Sh. Subramaniam Swamy for defamation. There was loud talk at the time when the High Court passed strictures.

Then there was a case against our Chief Minister in Maharashtra but it was not that serious. It was a case regarding the result of his daughter and some alleged misuse of power. Our high command, the Congress Party, saw that such Chief Minister do not continue. The same thing happened in N.T. Rama Rao's case. The High Court passed judgement against him but Sh. P. Upendra was audacious enough to say that it was a political gimmick of Congress. They did not accept the verdict of High Court. They talk of corruption; and they talk about the moral values.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was listening to Mr. Kishore Deo who thinks himself to be a super-computer trained man. He was talking about the signatures and he said why the Government should rely on the signatures. I would like to say that this is a usual practice. I would like to remind him of the time when there was a split in the Congress itself—Congress (S) and Congress (I)—Sh. Yashwant Rao Chavan was the leader of the Opposition in this very House. After taking the signatures of some M.Ps, including me, Mrs. Stephen became the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha. At that time neither the President nor the Speaker, in fact nobody wanted us to go and parade before them or in the House. It is Constitutional to rely on signatures.

Mr. Kurian talked about the double standards shown by these people. Within a month

the Governor became bad from good. When the Janata Party was converted to Janata Dal and the Governor allowed that conversion, at that time he was good and was acting Constitutionally. And when this time the Governor acted in his own wisdom he was alleged of acting unconstitutionally. We cannot allow these double standards here and I strongly condemn and oppose the resolution moved by the Opposition. I support the resolution moved by the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end I would like to say that let us have elections in Karnataka and let us show what way the winds are blowing. We need not wait till the

Lok Sabha elections. That way, we can show to the people that we really mean business within the framework of our Constitution and that we always want to preserve our democracy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

19.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 26, 1989/ Vaisakha 6, 1911 (Saka)