

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Fourteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

STATEMENT

*Tuesday, August 1, 1989/Sravana 10,
1911 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Industrialisation of Madhya Bharat Region

*202. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the areas identified as industrially backward in the erstwhile Madhya Bharat region of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the raw material sufficiently available in the region to attract industries based thereon;

(c) the industries set up or proposed to be set up in the region; and

(d) the strategy to be adopted during the Eighth Plan period to accelerate the industrialisation of the region?

[*English*]

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.

(a) to (c) The following eleven districts out of sixteen districts in erstwhile Madhya Bharat Region of Madhya Pradesh have been identified as Industrially Backward Districts;

- (1) Bhind
- (2) Dewas
- (3) Dhar
- (4) Guna
- (5) Jhabua
- (6) Mandsaur
- (7) Morena
- (8) Rajgarh
- (9) Ratlam
- (10) Shajapur
- (11) Shivpuri

60 large/medium scale industries have been set up in these industrially backward districts.

The following number of letters of intent (LOI), Industrial Licences (IL), Delicensed Industries Registrations (DLRs) and DGTD Registrations have been issued to the above-mentioned districts:

<i>Year</i>	<i>LOI</i>	<i>IL</i>	<i>DLR</i>	<i>DGTD Regn.</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1987	44*	2	50	95*
1988	52*	9	33	22
1989 (upto June)	21*	5	16	3

* includes other backward districts

x Entrepreneurs take into account availability of raw materials included local raw materials and infrastructure facilities.

The above figures show the region is attracting industries.

Madhya Bharat as also the amount of subsidy given to Morena?

(d) Does not arise as the Eighth Plan has not been finalised.

[English]

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: The hon. Minister has said that 11 districts in the erstwhile Madhya Bharat Region of Madhya Pradesh have been identified as Industrially Backward. Entrepreneurs show interest in setting up industry in Dewas, Khandwa and other districts. But no industry has been set up in my constituency Morena, although limestone is available in abundance in five development blocks, which can be used for making cement. May I know why no industry has been set up there?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, as far as payment of subsidy is concerned, we have the total figure of that District and not for all the eleven Districts. If the hon. Member is very much interested in that, I will pass on the information to him.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: According to the answer given by the hon. Minister, the 7th Plan allocation was actually increased from Rs. 540 crores to Rs. 605 crores...

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, we are on the first question—No. 202. He is speaking about the next question. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, if our hon. colleague identifies any entrepreneur in that area for establishment of a cement factory, we are prepared to consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we are on question No. 202. Mr. Kolandaivelu is far ahead of his times.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: In my second supplementary question, I want to know the extent of subsidy being given to each of the 11 districts of the erstwhile

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to change the basic concept at present, with regard to the 'No-Industry Districts'?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The new growth centre policy has been announced. We will be giving new growth centres for the States. We have asked the State Governments to submit the list of growth centres which they want to establish. We are receiving information from the State Governments. After that, we will be finalizing them.

[*Translation*]

Employment under KVIC Scheme

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

(a) the State-wise details of the number of persons provided employment under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission schemes during the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to allocate more funds for the development to Khadi and Village Industries so that more

persons are given employment in this sector; and

(c) if so, full details thereof?

[*English*]

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

STATEMENT

(a) Statewise details of employment (under Khadi and Village Industries Sector) are given in the Annexure below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Seventh Plan allocation of Rs. 540 crores, has been increased to Rs. 605 crores. For the current year the plan allocation has been increased to Rs. 167 crores from Rs. 135 crores in the last year.

ANNEXURE

S. No. Name of the State/U.T.s Employment generated during last three years

1	2	3	4
STATES	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.89	3.23	3.37
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	*	0.01
3. Assam	1.01	0.97	1.04
4. Bihar	2.81	2.91	2.97
5. Goa	0.02	0.02	0.03
6. Gujarat	0.80	0.82	1.02
7. Haryana	0.59	0.59	0.61
8. Himachal Pradesh	0.50	0.54	0.39
9. Jammu & Kashmir	0.57	0.67	0.63

1	2	3	4	
10.	Karnataka	1.33	1.42	1.43
11.	Kerala	1.80	1.81	1.77
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.45	0.59	0.53
13.	Maharashtra	2.90	3.03	2.97
14.	Manipur	0.23	0.25	0.28
15.	Meghalaya	0.04	0.05	0.06
16.	Mizoram	—	*	0.01
17.	Nagaland	0.03	0.02	0.05
18.	Orissa	1.40	1.12	1.46
19.	Punjab	1.37	1.45	1.27
20.	Rajasthan	2.59	2.82	2.93
21.	Sikkim	*	*	0.01
22.	Tamil Nadu	7.38	7.95	8.29
23.	Tripura	0.27	0.31	0.42
24.	Uttar Prad	7.49	8.27	8.13
25.	West Bengal	1.51	1.73	1.99
Total:		38.98	40.57	41.67

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	A & N Islands	—	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	—	*	*
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*	*	*
4.	Delhi	0.09	0.07	0.07
5.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
6.	Pondicherry	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sub-total:		0.10	0.08	0.08
Total:		39.08	40.65	41.75

* Less than five hundred.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi laid too much stress on the importance of Khadi and village industries. Considering the increasing levels of population and unemployment, the Khadi and village industries can certainly prove to be useful. The amount of Rs. 605 crores, which has been allocated for this purpose in the Seventh Five Year Plan, is quite insufficient. It has been that the Government invests 10 times more money in the mines and factories than in the Khadi and village industries sector, although there is less scope for employment in the former. Khadi and village industries generated self-employment, yet the funds allocated to this sector are inadequate. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, people can get employment for 50 days only. What I mean to say is that this scheme will provide employment to very few people and that too for a limited period. I want the Government to provide for the expansion of the Khadi and village industries sector in the Eighth Five Year Plan and allocate more funds for it. In the border areas of Rajasthan like Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner, where famine conditions exist most of the time, people earning their livelihood from this sector are quite satisfied. May I know whether a provision will be made in the Eighth Five Year Plan to increase the allocation of funds to this sector?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The 8th Plan has not yet been discussed. If he sees the figures from the first five-year-Plan to the 7th Five Year Plan, the hon. Member will appreciate that the Government is spending a considerable amount on this particular sector. In the first Plan, the funds made available to the Khadi and Village Industries sector is Rs. 11.5 crores. It has risen to Rs. 895.46 crores in the 7th Plan. Therefore, Government is giving all importance to the sector. (Interruption) The hon. Member has given a suggestion that it should be increased in the 8th Plan. We will consider it.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is doing yeoman service in the border areas like Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner and other parts of the country. I have been informed that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is going to curtail its activities in the border areas. We want it to expand its activities and all allied institutions should be put under its control. May I know the hon. Minister's reply to this point?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has launched a special employment generation programme in drought prone areas, hilly areas, border areas, tribal areas and backward areas. If the hon. Member suggest and particular area, definitely, I will pass on the that information to KWC and ask them to take necessary action.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: I have specially asked about Jaisalmer and Bikaner Districts.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I will ask the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to study it; if possible, we will ask them to go there are study the are area where we can establish industries.

[Translation]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Khadi Industry continue to face crisis even today. Is the hon. Minister aware of this? Labour laws cannot be applied to the Khadi industry. Enforcement of these laws is hampering production in that sector. As hon. Shri Jain said, we are not able to expand this sector at the State level mainly because of its being a cottage industry to which labour laws cannot be applied. As a result, the enter industry is facing crisis.

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: We have requested the Labour Minister to study the problems of this sector. As far as employment generation is concerned, I can say that it is increasing year by year.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given an assurance that efforts will be made to generate employment in the Eighth Five Year Plan. At the same time he, I would like to point out that wages given to the weavers and spanners do not conform to the minimum wage rate. The Government has promised that wages given to the weavers and spinners will be brought at par with the minimum wages. Besides, the workers of the various Khadi institutions get a salary of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per month. The Khadi Commission has considered the question of increasing their salaries. I want to know whether an announcement will be made today itself regarding the grant of minimum wages to the weavers and spinners? When will an announcement be made regarding increase in the salaries of the workers of Khadi institutions?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: It is a general complaint that wages under Khadi and Village Industries are very low. KVIC has adopted a system of payment of wages on piece rate basis. Based on cost charged, it is reviewed from time to time to bring some parity in wages with those obtainable in agricultural sector. Wages under Khadi sector were revised in 1985-86. As far as an average revised wage is concerned, in cotton industry the weavers will be getting about Rs. 24; in woolen industry, it is Rs. 20; and in muslin it is Rs. 20. We are paying the minimum wage on rate basis.

SHRI P.M. SYEED: As far as allocation of fund in the Seventh Five Year Plan is concerned, in the list of Khadi and Village

Industries Commission, all the 25 States and six Union Territories are there. But my place Lakshadweep is not there in that list. I have been taking up this matter with the hon. Minister. They have also gone much advance in establishing a unit there. I only ask the hon. Minister through you when will they start a unit in Lakshadweep?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Myself and the hon. member tried to visit that State to find some suitable places to locate some industries there. But we could not do it. I will ask the Director, KVIC at Trivandrum to go there and study the possibilities and potentialities of establishing some industries there.

[Translation]

Impact of Air India on Foreign Tourists

*207. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has started a campaign of advertising in foreign countries;

(b) if so, since when and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereof;

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Advertising in various media in foreign countries is a continuous activity of Air India to create awareness about the airline and about India. Therefore, it is not possible to quantify the increase in passenger numbers as a result of publicity. In 1988-89, a budget provision of Rs. 556.10 lakhs was made for this purpose. The figure for 1989-90 is Rs. 618.84 lakhs.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister very

nicely and intelligently put it when he said that it is difficult to quantify the increase in passenger numbers as a result of publicity. The hon. Minister's Department or the Government does not have this information irrespective of whether or not passenger numbers increase due to publicity, every year Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 70 lakhs is increased in the budget in the name of publicity. May I know the justification in raising the amount of publicity budget every year when it is not possible to indicate whether it has any effect in terms of increase in passenger numbers?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we do publicity to attract potential passengers to our airlines. Another reason for doing publicity is to create awareness among the people of other countries about India. The third reason for doing publicity is that the process of foreigners coming to our country and Indians going abroad leads to strengthening of international friendship. So, there are various reasons for doing publicity. But even with all this publicity, if we have only a limited number of aircraft, there is no question of an increase in passenger numbers. But along with publicity, we increase the number of aircraft and provide good facilities at our airports and that is why passengers travel on our airlines to come to our country. All these factors have to be kept in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Can any thing be sold in today's world without publicity?

[*English*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: It is true that publicity is important and it should have some salient features. This is known to everybody. But I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister as to what the salient features are. How do we project the various historical, cultural and traditional aspects of our country to attract the tourists from abroad and what additional facilities are we providing to attract the tourist towards our country in comparison to other airlines of the world?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The task of

attracting tourists is generally done by the Tourist Department. Air India helps the Tourist Department to attract the tourists to this country. There are many things which are done. We prepare pamphlets on many historical monuments in the country and those pamphlets are distributed through the tourist agencies in the other countries as well as the Embassies and the hotel owners also so that they are properly distributed amongst the people who are interested in coming to India. Then, we prepare some films and audio-visuals and they are also shown. Then we invite the agents from other countries to come here and visit different places and see for themselves as to what kind of country India is and what kind of culture is existing here. All these things contribute towards attracting the tourists to this country. It is not Air India which is responsible for tourism, but Air India is aiding; Air India is helping and assisting tourism.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, as far as Air India is concerned, we are spending a lot on publicity. In the answer, you have said that you are unable to quantify the increase in the passengers every year during 1988-89 and 1989-90. When year are unable to know the increase in the passengers, how can we attract the tourists and how can we increase the inflow of tourists here. Unless you know that, how can we increase the inflow of tourist here. Unless you know that, how do you spend so much of money on publicity and on advertisement. You have spent more than five and a half crores of rupees last year and you are spending six and a half crores of rupees this year. I want to know whether Air India is making profit now. I understand that you are keeping the books as if the Air India is making profit. But actually, Air India is facing a stiff competition on the international routes. Such is the position in Air India. Why do you spend so much of money on advertisement and publicity when you are not getting more passengers every year?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Let us understand, what is the question really... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: The question is very much related to profit. When you are not making any profit, why do you spend so much of money on advertisement and publicity? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir without understanding the question, if we are trying to understand the answers, it will be very difficult. The question he is asking, what is the relationship between the amount of money spent on advertisement and increase in the passengers. They are asking for the relationship, the umbilical cord between the two. And we have said that this umbilical cord is visible to us and it is very difficult to say that it is only because of the advertisement these many passengers have increased. If the hon Member is interested in knowing as to what is the increase in the passengers coming from abroad to the country, I have the figures and I can give it to him. In 1986... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I want to know whether it is in proportion to the money spent ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I cannot. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: You have to know..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have a running debate.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is not a running debate. He has to answer properly... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him first answers.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If the hon. Member is interested in knowing the increase in the passengers who are coming to our country, I can give him the figures. Now the figures are, in 1986.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I do not want that answer. I know that answer because I am also a member of the Committee

on Civil Aviation. My pertinent question is, you are spending more money.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You crystallise your question. I will answer.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I was to know, in proportion to the money you are spending, is there an increase in foreign tourists?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The answer is 'yes'. But I cannot quantify it because the increase in the tourists coming to India is not only because of the advertisement, but it is because of more aircrafts I have, because of the better facilities I have provided on the ground, because of the better facilities I am providing on the board. The hon. Member has to understand these facts. And if you are not interested in knowing the increase in the passengers, well I cannot help it. I will not give you the figures.

News-item captioned "Power Fund Returned for want of Approval"

*208. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned 'Power Funds returned for want of approvals' appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated 6 July, 1989;

(b) if so, whether a substantial amount of unutilised funds was surrendered by the Department of Power during the last two financial years;

(c) if so, the reason therefor, especially when the country is facing power shortage; and

(d) the details of funds utilisation by his Ministry expected during this year?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 the Department of Power had surrendered Rs. 444.72 crores and Rs. 134.93 crores respectively. The reasons for surrender during 1987-88 was the economy cut imposed by the Ministry of Finance/Planning Commission. During 1988-89, the funds were surrendered due to delay in award of the contracts in respect of two schemes of National Thermal Power Corporation and non-utilisation of funds for few schemes of Inter-State Transmission Lines on account of delay in receipt of forest clearance and slow progress in work.

(d) The Department of Power is expected to utilise the funds fully during the current financial year.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt about the fact that during the last few years and especially in the Seventh Five Year Plan, (the current year is the last year of the Plan), We have achieved designed success in the field of power. Not only this, we have exceeded the target in the matter of generation of power. Difficulties being faced by the Electricity Boards due to transmission losses and shortage of equipment in the plants have been reduced. 56 percent is good production so far as generation is concerned, but it is a matter of concern that shortage of electricity still persists. The target for generation of power during the Eighth Five Year Plan has been fixed at 38,000 MW with an investment of Rs. 1,18,000 crore. In spite of the fact that there is no hurdle from techno-economic angle, still there are projects in the Seventh Five Year Plan, although which have been cleared by CEA and PIB, yet difficulties are being faced in getting clearance in respect of them from the Ministry of Environment. Hon. Minister has said that clearance is held up due to delay in furnish-

ing the required data. Therefore, it should be ensured that no further delay takes place. But it must be mentioned that there is resentment in the entire country due to the attitude to the Ministry of Environment. Not only power projects but irrigation and many other projects are also awaiting their clearance. On the one hand, you have surrendered the funds, and on the other hand, an allocation of Rs. 34273 crore was made in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of it, the Government has provided only Rs. 1226-27 crore, whereas the power sector is demanding Rs. 6000 crores. On the one hand, the funds of the Seventh Plan are being surrendered, but on the other hand, more funds are being demanded for the projects in the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is an ironical situation and dangerous too. I want to know whether Government is formulating any process so as to minimise the delay in getting approval for the projects from the Ministry of Environment? If so, what are the details thereof, as otherwise, it will create a problem during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important question. Before, I say something regarding question on environment, I would like to remove the misunderstanding that Rs. 400 crores were surrendered because we could not utilise the funds. To say so is not correct. You may recall that due to severe drought last year, an economic drive was launched by the Ministry of Finance and we were asked to refund some money from our Department. Accordingly, we surrendered Rs. 400 crore from the M.T.P.C. budget, but I would like to make it clear that no project was affected as a result thereof. We surrendered Rs. 400 crore from the N.T.P.C., but at the same time we managed to raise Rs. 400 crore from the public in order to keep the programmes of N.T.P.C. going. Last year, an amount of Rs. 134.93 crore was surrendered out of which an amount of Rs. 50 crore is technical supplementary. We could not utilise the remaining amount due to delay in getting clearance about two gas based projects in Kwas and Dadri but I must tell one thing that since induction of more power is

necessary, some inflation in the form of advance action becomes inevitable. With this end in view, an amount of Rs. 800 crores was initially provided in the mid-term appraisal which has since been increased to Rs. 1300 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan. Therefore, so far as completion of projects is concerned, we shall be able to utilize the funds fully for this purpose. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, 38,000 MW of power is proposed to be generated at a cost of Rs. 118,000 crores. Naturally, we have to take advance action and incur expenditure right from now. The issue of environment is also very important. We do not want that our environment should suffer due to Hydel, Thermal or nuclear Projects. It is necessary to protect our environment but development is impossible without power. It is an accepted fact that power is essential for development whether it is in the field of agriculture or in industry. It is our endeavour to get the guidance of the Ministry of Environment in formulating the environment plan. Thereafter we shall include it in our plan and the problem of environment... (*Interruptions*)...

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: But power is being lost.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, I know. But what can we do, Sir? We cannot do anything. I entirely agree with you. We cannot afford to delink. But at the same time, we also cannot afford to do anything and that would adversely affect the environmental and ecological balance and that is why we must find a harmony in these two matters. That is the effort which we are trying to make and in the House feels a sense of urgency for clearance of the environmental projects, I think that will help us in having them cleared. Now, 41 projects are pending for environmental clearance. I think this will be done.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank Shri Vasant Sathe for presenting a correct picture

before the House. Out of 41 projects which are pending for clearance, one project with a capacity of 18,500 MW is pending for environmental clearance. The target fixed by the Government for the Eighth Five Year Plan is not going to be fulfilled and, as a result the country will suffer from the economic point of view. The hon. Minister should chalk out a time bound programme in consultation with the Ministry of Environment or get clearance for these 41 projects immediately. There is no question of having any difficulty in the Department of Power, P.I.B. or in the Cabinet. The Government should formulate such programme so that these 41 projects could be completed in time and our country could make progress.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some time ago, when Shri Bhajan Lal was leading the Ministry of Environment, a joint meeting was held with him and I would like to inform the House about the decisions taken in that meeting. He has more expertise about environment and he can tell better than me about the environmental plan, whether it relates to coal project, Hydel project or thermal project. He wants that environment plan should be included in our plan. I had requested him that your experts should advise us about environment plan of every project. He had agreed with this. We also agreed to incur expenditure accordingly. Unfortunately, some difficulties are arising at the level of Government officials. They think that they do not have experts in this field. They say that they cannot formulate plans. They want that we should formulate plans ourselves.

MR. SPEAKER: Let those who can formulate the plan be allowed to do so.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are trying that our environment experts should formulate the plans so that this matter could make further progress and get cleared. We hope that with your cooperation and with the cooperation of this august House this matter relating to 41 projects will make progress.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a Supplementary. This is a very sensitive question. Several states have been complaining that their schemes have been kept waiting for such a long time. New Departments have been brought into existence, the Central responsibility has been extended for forest, environment, ecology and all sorts of things, with the result that delay is taking place. My hon. friend, the Minister, says, 'If the House feels such a sense of urgency', then what does it mean? There should be some kind of an Inter-departmental or Inter-ministerial Committee between two or three concerned Cabinet Ministers so that they will be able to speed up these things. Now, each Ministry goes on to the Planning Commission; the Planning Commission delays. The Planning Commission has become a super Cabinet today. Therefore, may I suggest that the hon. Minister should approach the Planning Commission as well as the Prime Minister and see to it that some mechanism, some administrative means is devised so that these concerned Cabinet Ministers and their Secretaries would sit together and see that these projects are speedy up—the taking up these projects and their execution. Otherwise, it is such a scandal, 21 projects are held up... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, 41 projects.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: I am sorry, I stand corrected. Forty-one projects are kept pending and so many other projects so far as the Industries Minister also is concerned. Therefore, it is high time that my hon. friends, the Industry Ministry and the Energy Minister, would put their heads together with the Prime Minister and devise some means by which they can possibly speed up these things.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I am highly obliged to our senior most colleague for his very valuable suggestion and advice.

Sir, I remember Pandit Jawaharlalji had once said, "If the politicians learn the art of saying 'no' and bureaucrats learn the art of

saying 'yes', we will have a revolution in this country." I hope, Sir, the advice given by the most senior Member, the Bhishmacharya of our Parliament, will be heeded to by the concerned people and we will find some way to solve this problem. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Sir, we do appreciate the anxiety of the Minister to generate more power. This is a bottleneck, no doubt. There are certain projects which have already been cleared by the Forest Ministry and Ecological Department but due to lack of funds four projects are not being started. For instance, in my constituency, Baglehar and Sawarkot projects have already been cleared in June, but the Ministry does not sanction any fund to start these projects. May I ask the hon. Minister to look into the matter and send more funds to these projects?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I will look into the matter.

Power cut by Kalpakkam and Ramagundam Power Stations

*209. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps undertaken by Kalpakkam and Ramagundam power stations to avoid power cuts to domestic consumers?

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

STATEMENT

All the power generated by the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station and Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station is fed into the regional grid, and the same is shared by the beneficiary States in the region, as per their entitlement. The Central generating stations supply power in bulk to the beneficiary States. The responsibility for the distribution of electricity to the consumers and the avoid power cuts rests with the concerned State Electricity Authorities.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, there is acute power shortage in Tamil Nadu and there are frequent high percentage of power cuts. The supply is far below the demands. The situation will improve only on getting substantial power supply from Kalpakkam and also from Ramagundam. There is failure of power generation in Kalpakkam due to leakage in the Calender in tubes and also in Ramagundam due to strike in Singareni Collieries. Therefore, may I know from the hon. the hon. Minister, the proposals that are with the Government for the improvement of power situation in Tamil Nadu and also may I know the steps taken by the Government for the normal functioning of these two power stations at Kalpakkam and Ramagundam?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, as far as Kalpakkam is concerned, it is a Nuclear Power Station and it is stabilising. There were certain difficulties. They have been corrected and I am told that very soon it will be able to produce according to schedule and the power supply will get regularised. As far as Ramagundam is concerned, it is a Central Station set up in Andhra Pradesh, but the power is shared by all the States in the Southern Region. So, every State gets share according to its determined share in the region by the Regional Board. Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the Southern Region is having substantial power shortage. It is mainly because of serious fall in the rainfall in the past few years which is affecting the Hydal Power Projects which sustain the Southern Region. The Southern Region is far off from the coal belt except Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, it is not easy to set up Thermal Power Station in that part. So, we try now to correct this situation by setting up nuclear power stations and we are also setting up coal-based power station on the coastal side. In addition, gas has been found. So, gas-based power stations are also proposed in the coming two Plans, the Eighth and the Ninth Five Year Plans, by the year 2,000 AD, just about ten years from now. We are planning to have projects in Mangalore (Karnataka) 2,420 MW; Kayamkulam (Kerala) 2,420 MW; Kudankulam Nuclear Station (Tamil Nadu)

of 2,000 MW; Kaiga Nuclear Station 940 MW; Neyveli Expansion of 1,050 MW and another unit of 420 MW. Then the proposal is for 1,500 MW, Maniguru of 1,000 MW and Godavari Gas of 800 MW. From Central sector, about 10,000 MW worth of projects are being proposed in the next two Five Year Plans in the Southern sector. In addition, the States also have their projects and they, hydel and thermal, amount to about equal megawatt of another 10,000. So, 20,000 MW of capacity will be installed in the Southern region in the next two Plans and I hope that will help to reduce the situation of power in the Southern region.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Both the two units of Kalpakkam have been shut down for some time. May I know whether these two units are brought to operation? How long is the leakage in calendrin tubes in Kalpakkam persists? Is there any proposal for restoring it within a time-limit and is there full capacity of electricity generated in Kalpakkam? If not, may I know the capacity of generation and whether there are proposals for improving and restoring it to full capacity of generation?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will try to get the information. We only distribute the power generated from the Kalpakkam nuclear power stations. I will try to get all the information that the hon. Member has asked, from the Department of Atomic Energy which is running this Station and pass it on to him.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The hon. Minister has said that the power generated from Ramagundam Power Station is distributed among the Southern States. From the Ramagundam Power Station, power has been allotted by the Centre to the State of Kerala but the hon. Minister must be aware that, that power which has been transmitted to Kerala has been stolen—if that word can be used—by the Andhra Pradesh Government. Even though the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister and the Kerala Chief Minister are one for ousting the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister did not allow the Central power to reach the State of Kerala.

Again, I would like to know whether you are aware of the fact that there is allegation and it has appeared in the newspapers also, that this stealing of power by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister was done with the connivance of the State Government of Kerala, the Minister of Electricity of Kerala. This was reported in the newspaper and also it was mentioned in the Kerala Assembly. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that power allotted to the State of Kerala by the Centre has been tapped by the Andhra Pradesh Government. And also, I would like to know whether these allegations are there, if so, what is his reaction and what action would he like to take?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Power is allotted from the central stations to the four States in the region by the Regional Board. There is 15 percent reserve for the Centre which also is given to the States in the region. Now, Sir, there is no direct transmission possible from Ramagundam to Kerala. It has to go through the grid of the Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, if there is some tapping in between, as you have stated—I am not aware of this report. But there is a saying in Hindi 'chor-chor mousere bhai' if both have colluded and if there is some power that has been taken away which is due to Kerala, by an agreement with Kerala, we really cannot come in the picture. We have no control over it. But, I hope that Kerala will not allow its power to be taken away by any other State in the region.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: As a responsible Member, I am making an allegation that power allotted by the Centre to Kerala has been taken away. Will you conduct an enquiry into this matter? Will you order an inquiry?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have no control on this. Power distribution is a State subject and I cannot inquire into it. But this information as you have put on the Table now will become a public property and I hope, notice will be taken of that.

[Translation]

Investment in Public Sector Projects in Bihar

*210. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made so far by Union Government in public sector projects in Bihar; and

(b) the details of these projects, the employment potential created thereby and the number of local people benefited therefrom?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The investment in Central Public Sector Enterprises in terms of gross block in the State of Bihar as on 31.3.1988 upto which date only the information is available was Rs. 7614.58 crores.

(b) There are 14 Central Public Enterprises set up with registered offices in the State of Bihar. Number of public sector enterprise employees in Bihar is 4.50 lakhs. Details of local people employed are not available.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated so far, an amount of Rs. 7614.58 crores has been invested in Bihar. I would like to ask him how much of this amount was invested after the Second Five Year Plan?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Bihar ranks tenth in terms of population. It occupies the fifth position in terms of area. In terms of investment, it occupies the fourth place. It occupies the fourth place in terms of employment.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know the average investment made in Bihar so far?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: It occupies the fourth place in the country.

(Interruptions)

The investment is 9.2 percent.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: The hon. Minister has stated that 14 public sector enterprises have so far been set up in Bihar and 4.5 lakh employees have got employment there. There are only 14 public sector enterprises in a big state like Bihar and only 4.5 lakh employees have been employed there.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether keeping in view the fact that there are 1.87 crore uneducated unemployed people in Bihar and the problem of unemployment is growing, will he be kind enough to set up at least 100 public sector enterprises in the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: How can I commit now before the Eighth Plan is finalised?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give him in the same manner that he is asking.

[English]

Development of Tourist spots in Jammu and Kashmir

*211. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (UDHAMPUR): Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir has submitted a detailed and comprehensive master plan for the development of tourist spots like Mansar, Surunser, Salal Dam, Derababa Banda, Salal Fort, Jayee Bhaderwah and Kailash Kund in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to State Government for the development of tourism infrastructure at these tourist spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) A specific proposal was received from the the State Government for Mansar for providing Wayside facilities for which the Department has sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 4.54 lakhs.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: There are so many beautiful spots in Jammu as well as Srinagar. I would like to ask the Government whether they have envisaged any plan to develop those spots.

For instance, there is Salal Dam, there is Jayee in Bhaderwah and the whole of Kashmir Valley. I would like to know whether there is a planned approach to develop those spots so that tourists are attracted to the valley as well as to Jammu.

SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We all know that Kashmir and Jammu are very beautiful. The plans have to be prepared by the State Government. When they send us the projects on the basis of the plans prepared by them, to the extent possible we have been helping and we will continue to help.

SHRIMOHD. AYUB KHAN: That is why I asked whether they have sent any plans. It is said that the State Government has sent no plan to the Central Government. If the State Government has sent any plan to the Central Government, I would like to know the details of it.

SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We have not received any plan. I have specifically stated in my answer to the part (a) of the question as 'No, Sir'. That means we have not received any specific plan as such. Therefore I cannot give any details.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: So far as beauty is concerned, there is a spot in Jabalpur which can be called a mini Kashmir... (*Interruptions*)... That is the only place where a major river of Madhya Pradesh flows through the marble rocks. Over the years nothing has been done to improve it or to make it more attractive than what it is today for the tourists. Would the Hon. Minister assure that it will be undertaken in the next year to convert it into an attractive tourist spot, as others are not as beautiful as marble rocks?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Hon. Member is trying to attract our attention to the beauty in Jabalpur and Madhya Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: He should invite us first!

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes. We would be very happy to take steps to do something to see that that place becomes more attractive. But let us understand that

this has to be done by the State Government. They shall have to prepare the project report, they shall have to send the project report to us and they shall have to contribute also. We share the expenditure on the beautification of that place.

NRI Assistance for Energy Sector

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*212. **SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:**
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated a move to tap the Non-Resident Indians (NRI) to meet the requirements of the energy sector during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds sought from the NRIs for that purpose;

(c) whether the proposal has been approved; and

(d) if so, the further steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The question of encouraging private sector participation in power generation—including that by the Non Resident Indians (NRIs)—and the modalities for implementing the scheme are at an advance stage of consideration. No concrete proposals have been received by the Government of India so far in regard to the setting up of power plants with NRI participation.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[English]***Payment of Royalty by N.L.C.**

***204. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has put forward the demand for the payment of royalty by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation; and

(b) if so, the basis on which the payment of royalty by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is to be worked out?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu had agreed to a profit sharing arrangement with Neyveli Lignite Corporation in lieu of payment of royalty at the time of grant of the first mining lease of lignite for a period of 20 years in December, 1956. This lease expired in December, 1976. The State Government had all along been asking for the continuance of the profit sharing arrangement for the period beyond December 1976 also. This request has not been agreed to on practical and legal considerations. In December, 1988, the State Government proposed that payment may be made to them from 1976 onwards by way of their share in profits or as royalties.

(b) The rate of royalty on lignite has to be notified under the provisions of the Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957, keeping in view the calorific value and other quality parameters of lignite vis-a-vis coal.

Setting up of TV Centres

***205 SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:**
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
 Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the achievements in setting up new TV centres to cover wider population during the current Plan period have been as per targets laid down;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or contemplated to reach the targets?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Besides modernisation and augmentation of existing programme production and transmission facilities and a number of ancillary schemes, the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan envisaged the establishment of 32 Programme Production Centres and 227 TV transmitters of different power ratings and 25 transposers, increasing the population coverage from 56.10% at the end of Sixth Plan to 82%. In addition, it has been decided recently to establish 110 additional TV transmitters, increasing the population coverage to 84%.

Two new TV Studio Centres and 183 transmitters, besides 5 programme Production Centres (in replacement of interim studio set-ups); a Central Production Centre at Delhi; augmentation of power of 12 transmitters and a number of ancillary schemes have so far been commissioned into service during the Seventh Plan period. Sites for almost all the remaining TV projects have been finalised/taken over and orders for major equipment placed on the manufacturers. Civil works and installation of equipment pertaining to a number of projects are in progress. 197 low power/very low power transmitters and transposers; some high power transmitters and Programme Production Centres are slated to be commissioned during the current financial year (1989-90). The remaining projects are expected to be commissioned subsequently, depending upon the availability of infrastructural facilities.

ties, completion of civil works, supply of the required equipment and annual allocation of plan resources.

Modernisation of Delhi and Bombay Airports

*206. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Investment Board has cleared the proposals for the modernisation of Delhi and Bombay airports;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the modernisation of these airports; and

(c) the details of the programmes included in the modernisation proposals of these airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 294 crores.

(c) The details of the equipment proposed to be installed at these airports under the modernisation programme include:-

(i) Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radars co-located with Air Route Surveillance Radar and Airport Surveillance Radar;

(ii) Modern Terminal Approach Radar Compatible for operations with Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radars;

(iii) Airfield Surface Detection Equipment;

(iv) Flight Data Processing System;

(v) Radar Data Processing System;

(vi) Voice Control Communication Switching System;

(vii) Category—III Instrument Landing System for Delhi and Category—II Instrument Landing System for Bombay both on primary and secondary runways; and

(viii) Terminal Very High Frequency Omni Ranges and Co-located Distance Measuring Equipment.

Acquatic Recreation Centre at Alleppey, Kerala

*213. SHRIVAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2247 regarding Acquatic Recreation Centre at Alleppey, Kerala and state:

(a) whether the project report has since been scrutinised by Government;

(b) if so, whether any assistance has been given for the purpose or sought from international agencies; and

(c) if not, the present stage of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The proposals do not fit into the pattern of schemes undertaken by Cen-

tral Department of Tourism for financial assistance.

Central Investment Subsidy Scheme

*214. SHRI T. BASHEER:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Central Investment Subsidy Scheme" for new industrial units being set up in industrially backward districts of the country has been discontinued to certain industries without notice;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such a decision;

(c) whether various State Governments and other organizations have repeatedly requested Government to review and withdraw this decision; and

(d) if so, the action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). Apparently, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the discontinuation of Central Subsidy from 22nd September, 1988 to non-manufacturing activities. State Governments and other organisations had represented that the Central Subsidy in respect of such projects sanctioned before 22nd September, 1988, be continued. The Government have since advised all State Governments that in respect of Non-manufacturing activities, the Subsidy disbursed by the State Governments before 30th September, 1989 provided that the projects have been approved by the State Level Committee/District Level Committee before 30th September, 1989, i.e. during the validity of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme will be eligible for reimbursement by the Central Government.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps and LPG Agencies to Physically Handicapped

*215. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the number of pumps and L.P.G. agencies allotted to the physically handicapped from 1 January, 1988 till date and now many among them are women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): 55 Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) and 27 LPG distributorships were allotted to the Physically Handicapped persons from 1st January, 1988 till date.

No separate statistics are maintained in respect of allotments made to women. However, a physical count of the same shows that 10 retail outlets (petrol/diesel) and 3 LPG distributorships were allotted to women in the above category during the relevant period.

Oil find in Cauvery Basin

*216. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Another oil find in Cauvery basin" appearing in the Indian Express dated 10 July, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of oil and gas likely to be obtained from that basin; and

(d) the time by which the exploration work is likely to commence there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During drilling, indications of zones likely to be hydrocarbon-bearing were observed in the well Adiyakkamangalam-1. The well is presently under testing and the exact nature of the find will, however, be known only after the completion of testing.

(c) At present, oil and gas is being produced from two structures, namely, Narimanan and Bhuvanagiri, through early production system, at an average daily rate of 236 tonnes and 53,0000 cubic meters respectively. The production from the Cauvery basin during the eighth plan period will be known only after the 8th Five Year Plan is firmed up.

(d) Exploration for hydrocarbons is already being undertaken in Cauvery basin.

Increase in Rate of Electricity charges¹ in Delhi

*217 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the rate of electricity charges in Delhi to meet its shortage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) At present, there is no proposal to increase the rates electricity charges in Delhi.

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

Inquiry into Belly Landing at Delhi Airport

*218. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pilots performed belly landing at Delhi Airport in June last;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether the accident has been investigated and if so, the outcome thereof and the follow up action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines B-737 aircraft VT-EAI while operating flight IC-422 (Chandigarh-Delhi sector) of 19-6-88 landed in wheels up condition at IGI Airport, New Delhi. The aircraft sustained substantial damage. There was no injury to any person.

(c) The accident was investigated by an Inspector of Accident appointed by DGCA under Rule 71 of Aircraft Rules.

On the basis of the report of the Inspector of Accidents, DGCA has cancelled the ratings and endorsements of passenger transport aircraft in respect of the involved commander and the Co-pilot. Both the Commander and the Co-pilot have also been disqualified permanently from obtaining ratings on any passenger aircraft engaged in scheduled air transport service.

Seismic Survey for Oil Exploration

219. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intensive seismic survey has been completed by the International Oil Companies which have been awarded oil exploration contracts in the country; and

(b) if so, the prospectivity of oil reported by these companies?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The work on seismic survey by the foreign oil cos. which have been awarded Production Sharing Contracts for nine off-shore blocks in the country is in different stages of progress as per the contracts.

Prospectivity of oil in these blocks can be ascertained only after the complete results of seismic survey are available and the drilling of exploratory wells is completed.

Japanese Assistance for Hydel Power Projects

*220. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has declined to offer assistance to three hydel power projects;

(b) if so, the details of these projects: and

(c) the reasons for declining to give assistance?

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, 9 power projects were posed for OECF assistance. Of these nine, five were selected for appraisal by the OECF Mission. Three Hydro-electric Projects, namely Vishnuprayag (3x120 MW), U.P. Larji (3x42 MW), H.P. and UHL (4x17.5 MW), H.P., were not taken up for appraisal by the Japanese authorities, as they felt that adequate information was not available for two projects and that one was not ripe enough for consideration.

[*Translation*]

'Light and Sound' Programme at Khajuraho

*221. **SHRIMATIVIDYAVATICHATUR-**

VEDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to start 'Light and Sound' programme at Khajuraho; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism has a scheme to provide financial assistance to State Govts. for Light and Sound programmes. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have not submitted any proposal to start Light and Sound programme at Khajuraho.

On receipt of the scheme the Central Deptt. of Tourism could consider financing the scheme.

[*English*]

Tourism between India and Pakistan

2025. **SHRIPARASRAMBHARDWAJ:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint seminar of the Indian Association of Tour Operators and Travel Agents Association of Pakistan was held in New Delhi recently to promote bilateral tourism as well as to attract tourists to the sub-continent through joint efforts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Joint Seminar of Indian Association of Tour Operators and Travel agents Association of Pakistan was held in New Delhi, during May, 1989. During the Seminar certain recom-

mendations regarding facilitation of travel between the two countries were made. They are under consideration of the Governments. The major recommendations are:-

- (1) relaxation in grant of visas;
- (2) exemption from police reporting for tourist travelling in groups;
- (3) handling of group tourism by approved travel agencies in the private sector.

Prices of Life Saving Medicines

2026. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some drug and pharmaceutical companies are charging higher prices for the life saving medicines and drugs despite the fact that Government have fixed prices of such drug under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987;

(b) whether Government have indentified such companies which are over-charging for the drugs; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against those companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) to (c). The details of over-charging of bulk drugs to the extent brought to the notice of the Government since the promulgation of DPCO, 1987 are given in the statement below. All the companies have been addressed to submit the required details in order to work out the overcharged amounts recoverable from them. The State Drug Controllers have also been asked to take necessary action as envisaged in the DPCO. The attention of the Chief Ministers of all the States has also been drawn, through a circular letter emphasizing upon them the need to enforce the prices fixed by the Government of India.

Details of Over-charging of Bulk Drugs

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Name of the Bulk Drug</i>
1.	M/s Syntholab Chemicals and Research Ltd.,	Chloramphenicol Powder
2.	M/s Malladi Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Ephedrine Hcl
3.	M/s Luke Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Theophylline
4.	M/s Pefco Industries Ltd.	- do -
5.	M/s Trichem Lab. Ltd.	- do -
6.	M/s Bakul Aromatics & Chemicals Ltd.	- do -
7.	M/s Shree Krishna Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Paracetamol
8.	M/s A.P. Chemicals Ltd.,	- do -
9.	M/s Farmson Pharmaceutical Gujarat Pvt. Ltd.,	- do -
10.	M/s Farmson Analgesics (P) Ltd.,	- do -

Declaration of Domestic Airports as International Airports

2027. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports in the country which have not been declared as International Airports although they provide facilities for operation of International flights:

(b) whether any of such airport is proposed to be declared as International Airport; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Limited international operations by Indian Airlines and Air India have already been permitted from Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Goa, Patna, Varanasi and Tiruchirapalli airports. Since the existing four international airports are considered adequate to handle the present level of international traffic to and from India, there is no proposal to declare any of these airports as international airports.

Production of Alcohol from Sugarcane/ Molasses

2028. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No 7611 regarding production of Alcohol from sugarcane/molasses and state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained the correct legal position to the effect if the State Governments are competent to issue licences for manufacture of potable alcohol in violation of the ban orders of November, 1975:

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether some more States have issued further licences for the manufacturing of potable alcohol from sugarcane and molasses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) and (b). Govt. of India have been legally advised that powers to issue licences for potable liquor vest with the Central Govt. Some State Govts., however, hold a view contrary to this.

(c) and (d). Govt. is not aware of issue of further licence of Potable Alcohol from sugarcane and molasses. The State Govts. have been advised by the Deptt. of Industrial Development in November, 1988 not to permit the establishment of any alcohol unit on molasses or non-molasses based raw materials under their Excise Laws unless the unit in question has obtained permission/ approval/ industrial licence from the Central Govt., whether or not the number of workers employed by such units is less than 50/100 with/without the aid of power.

Aero-Medical Centre

2029. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the progress made so far in setting up the Aero-Medical Centre under his Ministry for medical examination of aircrew and supervision of the pre-flight medical examination of pilots conducted by the Airlines doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOUR-

ISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Government have constituted a Committee to formulate a proposal for setting up of Civil Medical Establishment under the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. The Committee is in the process of collecting data regarding similar institutions in advanced countries. Rs. 10 lakhs have been allocated for the purchase of equipment and Rs. 28 lakhs for construction of the building for the Centre during the current financial year.

Operators are required to ensure that the pre-flight medical examination is carried out strictly in accordance with the Aircraft Rules. For ensuring compliance, random checks are carried out by the DGCA. Deficiencies noticed are brought to the notice of the airlines for taking appropriate corrective action.

Installation of T.V. Transmitter and Radio Station at Dharamsala, H.P.

2030. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay in the installation of T.V. transmitter and Radio Station at Dharamsala in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the dates on which these projects were sanctioned, target dates for their commissioning, the estimated expenditure and the reasons for delay;

(c) whether any shifting of the sites/ changes of stations from Dharamsala to other Stations were considered;

(d) if so, the names of new sites and the reasons for which the changes were considered and with what results; and

(e) the details of the various stages suggesting the shifting of the station and the

responsibility fixed for this inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b).

All India Radio

There has been no inordinate delay in the installation of Radio Station at Dharamsala. The project of new Radio Station at Dharamsala in Himachal Pradesh was sanctioned in March, 1987 for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 264.45 lakhs and is targetted for commissioning during the year 1990-91.

T.V. Transmitter

Establishment of a low power TV transmitter at Dharamsala was approved by the Government in January 1987 as part of the scheme for providing TV coverage in Border areas, at a capital cost of Rs. 24.25 lakhs. The transmitter at Dharamsala was, originally, envisaged to operate on channel 9 and had been scheduled for commissioning during 1987-88. During site survey in Dharamsala town in 1987, it transpired that Channel-9 transmitter, if installed at Dharamsala would have interfered with the reception of high power TV transmitter at Jalandhar (also operating on channel 9), in certain parts of Dharamsala town. To avoid this interference, channel 12 was allocated to the proposed transmitter at Dharamsala. TV transmitter at Dharamsala was commissioned in February, 1989, on supply of the channel 12 transmitter.

(c) No. Sir.

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

Steam Turbine Generator Package to Talcher STP Project

2031. **SHRI M.V CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 May,

1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8603 regarding import of Turbine Generators and state:

(a) the total cost in foreign exchange of the steam turbine generators package of the Talcher STP Project and the terms of payments;

(b) what performance guarantee has been obtained from M/s Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) and what is the portion or amount of the contract value for which supplies, if any, would be made by their nominated assignee M/s Hindustan Brown Boveri (HBB);

(c) whether the company had ever supplied such turbine generators to other Indian power projects;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited has finalised programmes for the installation of Steam turbine generators for the other projects; and

(f) what efforts are being made for alternative arrangements?

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

(a) The contract price, in foreign exchange, as awarded to M/s Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) for the Steam turbine generator package of the Talcher Super Thermal Power Project is Deutsche Mark (DM) 103,051,540.00. The terms of payment include payment of 15% of the total FOB price of the package as initial advance, payment of 75% in three instalments during the period of contract on completion of certain obligations, and the payment of remaining 10% on successful completion of the contract.

(b) Contract performance guarantee

has been obtained from M/s ABB. The ex-works value for the supplies to be made by M/s Hindustan Brown Boveri (HBB), the nominated assignee of M/s ABB, is 91,400,000.000 out of the total contract price of Rs. 144,334,380.00.

(c) and (d). Steam turbine generator of a capacity comparable to the Talcher Steam turbine generators (500 MW) has not been supplied by M/s ABB for any other Power Project in the country.

(e) and (f). The proposals relating to the other projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation and under various stages of processing.

Central Investment Subsidy

2032. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether its extension of resumption of Central Investment Subsidy Scheme is under consideration;

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the subsidy paid district-wise under the scheme during 1987-88 and during the first six months of 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme has not been extended beyond 30th September, 1988. The details of reimbursement of Central Subsidy are maintained State-wise and not District-wise. The following amount has been reimbursed to States/Union Territories during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.87	10.48
2.	Assam	7.00	4.12
3.	Bihar	1.80	2.99
4.	Gujarat	6.72	15.32
5.	Haryana	1.49	0.99
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.92	8.53
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.81	8.99
8.	Karnataka	4.02	—
9.	Kerala	3.43	3.67
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12.18	15.38
11.	Maharashtra	2.83	5.48
12.	Manipur	0.30	0.27
13.	Meghalaya	0.71	—
14.	Nagaland	4.72	2.28
15.	Orissa	2.46	3.20
16.	Punjab	2.22	2.60
17.	Rajasthan	12.20	8.29
18.	Sikkim	2.77	0.97
19.	Tamil Nadu	8.45	8.88
20.	Tripura	—	1.05
21.	Uttar Pradesh	31.86	24.56

1	2	3	4
22.	West Bengal	4.04	4.64
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.17	0.17
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.77	2.47
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.48
26.	Goa	6.31	7.95
27.	Mizoram	0.38	7.08
28.	Pondicherry	3.70	4.13
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—

Increase in Prices of Medicines

2033. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of medicines have gone up very high;

(b) whether any independent study about the profitability of drug industry has been made during the last three years;

(c) if not, on what basis the mark ups on drugs have been increased and price decontrol basket has been expanded; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard to make the medicines available to the poor people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Like all other commodities prices of medicines

have also generally gone up.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The DPCO, 1987 was promulgated on the basis of measures announced by the Government in December, 1986 aimed at ensuring abundant availability of essential and life saving drugs at reasonable prices.

Criteria for Selection of Feature Films and Songs for 'Chitrahar'

2036. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Delhi Door-darshan in selecting Hindi feature films for telecast and in selecting songs for 'Chitrahar';

(b) whether the selection is made by some Committee; and

(c) if so, the composition of the committee during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) Hindi feature films for telecast are selected on the basis of the following broad criteria:

- (1) National/International/State Awards won;
- (2) Thematic value;
- (3) Cinematic value;
- (4) Entertainment value;
- (5) Suitability for family viewing.
- (6) Year of production

Films encouraging violence, hooliganism, drinking, extremist activities and films defaming any individual or community are avoided

Songs for 'Chitrahaar' programme are selected on the basis of their aesthetic and entertainment value, technical quality of sound and picture and professional standard.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The composition of the Committee for feature films during the last three years is as follows.

- (1) Deputy Director General (Films), DG Doordarshan
- (2) Controller of Programmes (Films), DG Doordarshan
- (3) Controller of Programmes (Commercial), DG Doordarshan
- (4) Three non-official members

Songs for 'Chitrahaar' programme are selected by a Committee consisting of the following:

- (1) Deputy Director of Programmes
- (2) Assistant Station Director
- (3) Programme Executive/Producer Incharge

Foreign Exchange Allocation for Import of Newsprint

2037. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased foreign exchange allocation for the import of newsprint,

(b) whether there is a proposal to provide duty free imported glazed newsprint to small newspapers and magazines, and

(c) if so, the steps taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have already decided to provide 100% concession in customs duty for glazed newsprint to the small newspapers (periodicals) entitled to glazed newsprint as per the Newsprint Allocation Policy of 1989-90.

Shortage of Chloroquine Phosphate

2038. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chloroquine Phosphate is

still in short supply.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the outcome of the advice given to producers of this bulk drug to increase the output so that there is no shortage; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to allow the import of this vital drug under open general licence to the actual users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL). (a) No Sir, this Ministry has not received any report so far for the short supply of bulk drugs Chloroquine Phosphate from State Drug Controllers.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir

LPG Agencies in Punjab

2039. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new LPG agencies sanctioned in Punjab during 1988 and 1989 (till 30 June);

(b) whether there is any proposal to allot more LPG agencies in Punjab during the remaining period of 1989;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BIAHMA DUTT): (a)

During the period 1.1.1988 to 30.6.1989, 32 LPG distributorships have been allotted in the state of Punjab as per details given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Upto the Oil Industry's Annual LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89, 25 LPG distributorships have been planned for the state of Punjab. However, in view of the various steps preceding allotment of LPG distributorship, it is not possible to indicate how many of them would be actually allotted during the remaining period of 1989.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Location</i>
1	2
1.	Jalandhar (2)
2.	Muktsar
3.	Moga
4	Kartarpur
5.	Jalalbad
6.	Ahmedgarh
7	Budhlada
8.	Hussainpur (2)
9.	Phillaur
10	Malerkotla
11.	Phagwara
12.	Pathankot
13	Jaitu

1	2
14.	Fazilka
15.	Kharar
16.	Ferozepur
17.	Abohar
18.	Patiala
19.	Bhatinda
20.	Amritsar (3)
21.	Gurudaspur (Tibri)
22.	Kapurthala (2)
23.	Khanna
24.	Rajkot
25.	Ludhiana
26.	Mandi Gobindgarh
27.	Jandiala

Figures in brackets indicate the number of LPG distributorships.

Development of Madras Airport

2040. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amenities and other facilities provided to the passengers at Madras airport are at par with those at Bombay and New Delhi Airports;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to provide amenities and other facilities at Madras Airport at par with those at Bombay and New Delhi Air-

ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Vayudoot Service between Bombay and Porbandar

2041. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR OD-EDRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot Service between Bombay and Porbandar is not regular;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to restart the Indian Airlines flights in the above sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Vayudoot service between Bombay and Porbandar is now regular.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Indian Airlines has no plans to introduce service between Bombay and Porbandar because the airfield at Porbandar is not capable of accepting any of the aircraft in its fleet.

Foreign Exchange for Import of news-print

2043. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD-

CASTING be pleased to state the details of funds allocated in foreign exchange for the import of newsprint in the past three years and the current year, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K TEWARY): Foreign exchange released for import of newsprint during the last three years and the current year is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Foreign exchange released (in crores of Rupees)</i>
1986-87	133.50
1987-88	199.36
1988-89	200.00
1989-90	220.00 (till date)

Foreign exchange allocation for the current year (1989-90) is Rs. 315 crores.

Demand for Film Based Programmes on TV

2044. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for more films and film-based programmes for telecast on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction;

(c) whether there is a discontentment among the people over the duration and frequency of the programmes like "Chitrahar", "Chitramala" and "Rangoli"; and

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

by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (d). Films and film-based programmes telecast on Doordarshan are quite popular and have a high rate of viewing. These programmes are always in demand and a large number of appreciative letters are received from the viewers. The present frequency and duration of these programmes is considered adequate keeping in view the total transmission time available with Doordarshan.

LPG Agencies in Madhya Pradesh

2045. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected some more urban areas/town of Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore districts of Madhya Pradesh for opening new LPG agencies; 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). Oil companies have planned to set up one LPG distributorship each at Begamganj and Mandideep in District Raisen.

Safety Norms in LPG Bottling Plants Bangalore

2046. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have observed the safety norms in setting up the two LPG bottling plants in Bangalore;

(b) when the detailed project reports were prepared and approved;

(c) when these plants were set up; and

(d) the details of safety measures taken in these bottling plant?

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

(b) and (c). The information is given as under:

<i>Oil Company</i>	<i>Date of preparation of Detailed Project Report</i>	<i>Date of approval of Detailed Project Report</i>	<i>Date of commissioning of bottling plant</i>
1	2	3	4
Indian Oil Corporation	August, 1981	December, 1982	July, 1982
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	July, 1980	December, 1980	July, 1981

(d) All safety norms as per mandatory requirements and as laid down in the Indian Explosives Act have been complied with and are being followed. All international safety standards have also been rigidly observed.

Supply of LPG through Pipeline in Bombay and Nagpur

2048. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE:

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

(a) the progress in the matter of LPG supply through pipeline in Bombay;

(b) whether there is any proposal to supply LPG through pipeline in Nagpur City also; and

(c) if so, when the task of supplying LPG through pipeline is likely to be completed in

Bombay and Nagpur.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). There is no proposal for supplying LPG through pipeline in Nagpur. 1.5 MMCMD of natural gas had been committed to Maharashtra Government for distribution to domestic, industrial and commercial consumers in the Bombay city and suburbs. The Government of Maharashtra have selected GAIL to undertake the work of distribution of this gas. GAIL have prepared to report in this regard according to which GAIL have proposed to commence supply of gas in Bombay city in 1991.

Conditions by ADB on Loan for Power Sector

2049. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had declined to accept the conditions imposed by the Asian

Development Bank to the grant of concessional loan for the power sector;

(b) if so, the conditions imposed by the World Bank;

(c) the reasons for not accepting these terms; and

(d) whether any compromise formula has been worked out in this regard?

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

(a) to (d). Discussions are held on a continuing basis regarding project specific as well as sectoral issues with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). There has been no significant change in ADB's approach in lending to the power sector in India.

[*Translation*]

Strengthening of Doordarshan Kendras and TV Transmitters in Uttar Pradesh

2050. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to strengthen various Doordarshan Kendras and TV transmitters located in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of such Kendras which are proposed to be strengthened in 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(c) whether there is also any proposal to strengthen transmitters located in hilly areas of the State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Schemes for the establishment of a TV Studio Centre at Allahabad, a Programme Generation Facility Centre and high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Bareilly (in replacement of the existing low power transmitter) are *inter alia*, under implementation in Uttar Pradesh. Whereas the proposed high power transmitter with Programme Generation Facility Centre at Bareilly is expected to be commissioned into service during 1990-91, the Studio Centre at Allahabad, being a project of long gestation, would be commissioned subsequently.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) TV service in the country is being expanded in a phased manner, depending upon the availability of resources. Any strengthening of TV transmitters located in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh (as also other parts of the country) would be possible in the future plans of TV expansion.

[*English*]

Electrification in Orissa

2051. SHRISOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for electrification in Orissa during Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether rural electrification work is going on in every district of the State in accordance with the plan target;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of shortfall in the target and the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the target within the stipulated period specifically in Ganjam district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The targets fixed by the Planning Commission for Orissa for the Seventh Plan

period on Annual Plan basis are electrification of 6353 villages and energisation of 28810 pumpsets. The year-wise break up of the targets and the achievements is indicated in the Table below:-

Year	Village electrification		Pumpsets energisation	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1985-86	1560	1141	7200	2615
1986-87	1386	1392	5000	2200
1987-88	1400	1520	5000	3215
1988-89	1222	1371	7310	4377
1989-90	785	66 (upto May, 89)	4300	353 (upto May, 1989)

The Annual Plan targets are fixed for the State as a whole by the Planning Commission taking into account the level of rural electrification in the State, past performance of the State Electricity Board, their capacity to under-take the programme in a particular year, the overall availability of resources in the Annual Plan etc. The district-wise activities are undertaken at the State level according to the priorities decided by them.

It will be observed that targets in respect of village electrification have generally been achieved. The short-fall in the energisation of pumpsets is primarily due to the fragmentation of the land holdings rendering pumpsets uneconomical, inadequate system backup, the financial difficulties of small and marginal farmers, etc.

To assist the marginal farmers, a programme called "JALDHARA" was launched by the Union Government. Under this programme, marginal farmers in drought prone areas are to get the benefit of pumpsets for irrigation through a combination of grant and

loan. Under this programme, Orissa Government has reported installation of 708 pumpsets, out of which 159 have been energised.

In the Ganjam district of Orissa, out of a total of 4223 villages, 2622 villages have been electrified and 5038 pumpsets have been energised till the end of May, 1989.

Losses in Mysore Paper Mill

2052. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Paper Mill in Karnataka is running in losses;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor;

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to help the paper mill in coming out of red; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Mill has reported that increase in cost of production and unremunerative price of newsprint are the main factors responsible for the losses.

(c) and (d). Mysore Paper Mills is a State Government Company and accordingly, it is for the Government of Karnataka and the company to take steps to improve the financial viability of the Mill.

LPG Demand in Kerala

2053. SHRI K. MOHANDAS:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN.

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

(a) the total demand of LPG in Kerala,

district-wise;

(b) the backlog at present;

(c) whether there is a plan to wipe out the backlog in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

(b) As on the 1st July, 1989 there was a backlog of 138 MTG in LPG supplies in Kerala.

(c) and (d). With the measures already initiated, the situation has since considerably improved. Efforts are being made to maximise indigenous LPG production and also augment supplies through imports to the extent feasible. The situation is being closely monitored by the oil industry with a view of ensuring regular supplies to the consumers.

STATEMENT

(In MT)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Demand of LPG (as on 1.7.89)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Alleppy	266
2.	Cannanore	244
3.	Ernakulam	1284
4.	Kasargod	109
5.	Kozhikode	71
6.	Malappuram	104

1	2	3
7.	Palghat	317
8.	Trichur	452
9.	Trivandrum	640
10.	Quilon	219
11.	Pathanamthitta	165
12.	Kottayam	360
13.	Idukki	69
14.	Wynad	26
15.	Calicut	236
Total		4562

T.V. Artistes of Maharashtra Region

2054. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of artistes from Marathwada region who appeared in different T.V. programmes on the national hook-up and regional hook-up of Doordarshan during the last one year; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Doordarshan to encourage artistes from this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). Artists are not booked by Doordarshan on regional basis. No such statistics about the number of artists booked from each region, including Marathwada, is therefore, maintained.

Committee on use of Alcohol as Motor Fuel

2055. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8695 regarding Committee on use of alcohol as motor fuel and state:

(a) whether the report of the Inter-Ministerial Committee has been finalised and submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the action taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

Vayudoot flights from Calicut

2056. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled Vayudoot flights introduced to and from Calicut and stations connected by them;

(b) when were these flights introduced;

(c) how many such flights were cancelled, station-wise, since their introduction;

(d) the details thereof and the present position regarding operation of such scheduled flights to and from Calicut;

(e) the steps taken to maintain regularity and punctuality of these flights; and

(f) whether it is proposed to increase the frequency of these flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Vayudoot services to and through Calicut were introduced with effect from 14th April, 1989 as per the following schedule:-

- (1) PF-657/658 operating on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on the route Madras-Calicut/ Cochin-Agatti & back.
- (2) PF-663/664 operating on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays on the route Madras-Bangalore-Calicut-Trivandrum & back.

(c) to (e). As on 15th July, 1989, there have been 4 cancellations mainly due to engineering. Vayudoot is in the process of

inducting additional aircraft in its fleet and has plans to provide stand-by arrangements to ensure regularity and punctuality of operations.

(f) At present, there is no scope for increasing the frequency of existing flights due to capacity constraint of Vayudoot.

Rebate arrears to Khadi workers in Karnataka

2057. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi workers in Karnataka are to get rebate arrears;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have received representation for payment of rebate arrears to khadi workers without delay; and

(d) if so, 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) to (d). Apparently the Hon'ble Member is referring to a representation of INTUC in which it is mentioned that the workers are not getting their wages because the institutions are not getting rebate arrears from the Karnataka State Khadi Industries Board and therefore they are unable to pay the wages. As the issue concerns the State Government of Karnataka the matter has been referred to them for taking necessary action.

Refund of Fixed Depositors

2058. SHRI SHANKARLAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-implementation of the Companies Amendment Act, 1988 as regards repayment of matured fixed deposits by Public Limited Companies to lakhs of depositors;

(b) whether the defaulting companies are not only, not repaying the matured deposits, but are raising fresh funds from the market in the shape of fixed deposits, equity shares and debentures; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for early enforcement of the provision of the Section 58A of Companies Act, 1956, as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1988 and to provide relief to the depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The amended provisions of Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956 have not yet been brought into force pending constitution of the Company Law Board, as contemplated under the amended provisions of Section 10E of the Act. Active steps are being taken for constitution of the Board. The companies are not required to obtain permission in regard to raising funds from the market in the shape of deposits, equity shares and debentures under the Act.

Flights between Calcutta-Delhi-Calcutta

2059. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights delayed for more than two hours from Calcutta of Delhi and Delhi to Calcutta from January to June, 1989;

(b) the reasons for delay;

(c) how many times the flights had to be cancelled during the above period; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the period January, 1989 to June, 1989, out of 874 flights operated by Indian Airlines between Delhi-Calcutta, 108 flights were delayed for two hours or more ex-Delhi/ex-Calcutta. There have been no cancellations/delays of Air India flights on the sector Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi.

(b) Out of 108 flights, 10 flights were delayed due to reasons within the control of Indian Airlines, 20 flights were delayed due to adverse weather, inadequate airport facilities and miscellaneous reasons and the remaining 78 flights were delayed due to consequential reasons.

(c) and (d). Out of 874 flights operated by Indian Airlines, 5 flights were cancelled due to consequential reasons.

Allocation of Kerosene to Assam

2060. SHRI ABDUL HAMID:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

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

(a) whether Union Government had received any request from Assam Government to enhance the monthly allocation of superior quality kerosene for Assam to 18,000 MT during the summer block and to 20,000 MT during the Winter Block; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and

(b). The kerosene requirements of States and UTs including Assam are assessed by allowing suitable growth rate over the allocation, made in the corresponding period of the previous year, and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocation adhoc releases are also given to meet specific situations like floods, drought, shortage of LPG, etc.

2. Allocation of kerosene to Assam for

Summer Block March to June, 1989) had been made in accordance with the above policy. The State Govt. had request for enhancement of States allocation. This was considered and keeping in view the availability of product a quantity of 500 tonnes was allocated for March, 1989.

3. The details of allocation of SKO made to Assam during the Summer Block (March to June 89) are given below:

(Figures in tonnes)

Month	Regular Allocation	Adhoc Allocation	Total Allocation
March '89	17565	500	18065
April '89	17565	—	17565
May '89	17565	—	17565
June '89	17565	—	17565

Allocation for the Monsoon Block (July to Oct. 89) has also been made at the rate of 18440 MT per month.

4. The allocation of kerosene to Assam made in accordance with the existing policy is, but and large, considered adequate to meet the demand of genuine consumers in the State.

The above policy is proposed to be continued during the Winter Block.

Rent of Travancore Houses

2061. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has requested to increase the rent of the Travancore House; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

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

(b) The rent reasonableness is being decided in consultation with the concerned authorities.

[Translation]

Kutir Jyoti Yojna In Gujarat

2062. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount demanded by the Gujarat

State Electricity Board under 'Kutir Jyoti Yojna' and the amount provided by Union Government to the State;

(b) the district-wise number of persons in Gujarat who applied under this Scheme during 1988-89 and the number of persons out of them who were given the benefit of this yojna; and

(c) the time by which the remaining applicants are expected to be benefited under this scheme and the amount to be provided by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

STATEMENT

District-wise number of Kutirjyoti connections provided in Gujarat (1988-89)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Connection provided</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Valsad	890
2.	Dangs	312
3.	Surat	862
4.	Surat	43
5.	Broach	982
6.	Baroda	1147
7.	Panchmahals	2079
8.	Kheda	427
9.	Kheda	55
10.	Sabarkantha	943
11.	Ahmedabad	201
12.	Surendranagar	328

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

(a) An amount of Rs. 21.80 lakhs was allocated by Government to Gujarat Electricity Board during 1988-89 for implementing the Kutirjyoti programme. The entire amount has been disbursed to them.

(b) A statement indicating district-wise number of connections provided by Gujarat Electricity Board is given below.

(c) The question of providing benefits under Kutirjyoti scheme depends upon the availability of financial resources and other inputs.

1	2	3
13.	Banaskantha	3077
14.	Nahsana	163
15.	Nahsana	615
16.	Ahmedabad	5
17.	Rajkot	241
18.	Aniroli	200
19.	Jamanagar	16
20.	Jamnagar	235
21.	Junagarh	545
22.	Bhavnagar	456
23.	Amreli	164
24.	Kutch	839
Total		14825

[English]

Increase in Prices of Drugs and Formulations

2063. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the named of drugs and formulations whose prices have been increased during the last three months; and

(b) what was earlier price and what is the present price and what is the percentage in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) and (b). The required details to the extent available will be collected and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Joint venture with France

2065. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to start some joint venture in the country in collaboration with France;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some joint venture projects have already been set up in the country in collaboration with France; 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) and (b). Some proposals for setting up Joint Ventures in the country in collaboration with France are currently being processed by the Government. Details of pending applications are not divulged till the Government have taken a final decision thereon.

(c) and (d) During the period from 1984 to June, 1989, 47 proposals for setting up joint venture in the country in collaboration with France were approved by Government. The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved viz name of the Indian Company, foreign collaborator, item of manufacture, 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 Parliament Library. It generally takes about two years for joint venture projects to reach the stage of production. Follow up of foreign collaboration approvals and watching the implementation thereof is the responsibility of Administrative Ministries and no centralised information is available about the number of joint venture projects which have already been set up.

Setting up of Gas Based Thermal Plant in Gujarat

2067. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are

aware that the Gujarat Government is left with the only alternative to use gas for generation of power;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for setting up of 600 MW Thermal Power Station in the State Sector based on Gas in Gandhar fields of Gujarat; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(a) The capacity addition programme during the Eighth Plan period envisages the setting up of not only gas-based power projects but also hydel and coal/lignite based power projects in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). The proposal to set up a 600 MW gas-based power project at Gandhar could be processed further after the availability of gas has been tied up.

[Translation]

Remuneration of part-time AIR correspondents

2068. SHRIDAL CHANDERJAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the remunerations being paid to part-time correspondents of All India Radio;

(b) when it was last fixed and the reasons for not revising it despite revision of wages in all sectors; and

(c) when their remuneration is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) The Part-time Correspondents are paid a monthly fee of Rs. 250/- only.

(b) and (c). The Part-time Correspondents are engaged in various professions and have other sources of income, besides the fee paid to them by All India Radio. Their present fee was last fixed on 1.4.1983. There is no proposal at present to enhance the fee paid to Part-time Correspondents.

[English]

Industrial progress in J & K

2069. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry will consider to go into question of low industrial progress in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, what further steps are being taken by his Ministry to set up more industries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Industrialisation of a specific State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Central Government supplements their efforts by providing

the priority in the grant of industrial licences, central incentives, concessional finances from the Financial Corporations, income tax concession under the Income Tax Act etc. to the entrepreneurs for setting up industries in industrially backward Districts/areas identified by the Central Government.

The entire State of Jammu and Kashmir has been identified as an "A category" backward area. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in that States eligible for priority in licences, concessional finances, income tax exemption, no export obligation for setting up non-appendix and non-reserved items for MRTP/FERA companies etc.

Two growth centres have been allocated to Jammu & Kashmir under the New Growth Centres scheme. The State Government have been provided allocation for Industry sector for the year 1989-90 as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Village & Small Industries 11.78

Industries other than VSI 10.72

22.50

The following number of Letter of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued for setting up of industries in the State of Jammu & Kashmir:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Letter of Intent Nos.</i>	<i>Industrial Licences Nos.</i>
1	2	3
1984	9	8
1985	18	6
1986	5	4
1987	10	4
1988	12	1
1989 (Upto May)	4	4

These Letter of Intent and Industrial Licences are at various stages of implementation.

Waiting List of LPG Connections in Sikkim

2070. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons are on the waiting list for LPG connections in Sikkim, at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof, districtwise;

(c) whether Government propose to take some action to reduce this waiting list;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). As on the 1st July, 1989 there were approximately 950 persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Sikkim East district. While a part of Sikkim South District is also provided with LPG through an extension point by the State Trading Corporation, Sikkim, from main distributorship at Gangtok, the remaining district are not covered by LPG facility at present.

(c) to (e). 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.

Change of nodal point from Siliguri to Calcutta

2071. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some requests from Government of Meghalaya have been received for change of nodal point from Siliguri to Calcutta/Patna for computation of the subsidy for movement of raw materials and finished goods to and from the North East;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take some action on such requests; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government have not agreed to their requests on the ground that the districts North and North East of Calcutta and Patna are not eligible for Transport Subsidy.

Industrial growth centres in Kerala

2072. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial growth centres functioning in Kerala, at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more such centres in future in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). No Growth Centre has been set up under the erstwhile scheme of Central Assistance for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in No-industry Districts in Kerala. However, under the New

Growth Centre Scheme, 2 growth centres have been allocated to the State of Kerala.

Introduction of Flights between Bombay-Calicut and Bombay-Cochin

2073. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long waiting list of passengers on Bombay-Calicut and Bombay-Cochin routes; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to introduce more flights on these routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines has plans to augment capacity on these two routes.

Price Adjustment Formula of RBI in Public Undertakings

2074. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 18 July, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 176 regarding Price Adjustment Formula of RBI in Public Undertakings and state:

(a) whether the BPE's guidelines have incorporated the Price Adjustment Formula for existing contract jobs depending upon the revision of Wholesale Price Index and announced by the RBI from time to time;

(b) if not, what rules have been made in the guidelines or separately for correct valuation of contract rates and to effect the same on the ongoing of contract job in various public sector undertakings for civil works; and

(c) what are the differences in calculation of price escalation of any given contract in accordance with the guidelines of BPE and the formula of the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The matter is being examined and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Airport at Peelanedu

2075. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the Peelanedu airport in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu is in progress; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The work relating to construction of a new terminal building and car park is in progress and is likely to be completed by the 31st of October, 1990.

Dulhasti Hydel Project

2076. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3499 regarding contract for Dulhasti Hydel Project and state:

(a) whether the negotiations for the Project have been completed;

(b) whether final decision is yet to be taken or has been taken in the meantime;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the firms/companies which formed the different consortium and with whom the steering and negotiating Committee had held negotiations;

(e) the revised prices offered by the Consortia during October/November, 1988 and the amount of variations indicated therein in comparison to their earlier offers; and

(f) the efforts to be made to ensure that prices are contained firmly and the project executed within time schedule?

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

(b) to (f). The Steering & Negotiating Committee held discussions with the French Consortium led by M/s CGEE Alsthom and the Indo-Austro-German (IAG) Consortium. The names of the firms/companies forming the two consortia are as follows:-

(i) *Austro-German Consortium*

1. Verbund Plan G m. bH
Austria
2. ILF-Ingenieurgesellschaft
Lasser-Feizimayr, Austria
3. Bilfinger + Berger
Bauaktiengesellschaft.,
West Germany
4. Jaeger Baugesellschaft
m.b.h., Austria
5. G. Hinteregger & Sohne
Bauges m.b.h., Austria
6. Voest-Alpine, Austria
7. Elin-Union, Austria

8. J.M. Voith G.m.b.h.—West
Germany

9. J.M. Voith
Aktiengesellschaft—Austria

10. AEG Aktuebgesellschaft—
West Germany

(ii) *French Consortium:*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. CGEE Alsthom
(Leader) | All from France |
| 2. Coyne-Et-Bellier | |
| 3. Dume International | |
| 4. COMPLEX | |
| 5. SEITP | |

In October/November, 1988, at exchange rates prevalent on 24.10 1988, the French and the IAG Consortium indicated the basic prices for execution of the project as Rs. 823.892 crores (Japanese Yen Price option) and Rs. 778.92 crores respectively. In April, 1986, the prices offered were Rs. 654.81 crores and Rs. 712.14 crores respectively, calculated at exchange rates prevalent in October, 1988. Taking into consideration the financing package accompanying the price offers, it has been decided to execute the project on a turn-key basis through the French Consortium. The agreement with the French Consortium would ensure that off-shore prices are firm and appropriate penalty clause built into the contract would ensure completion of the project on schedule.

Manufacture of Fire Doors

2077. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6891 regarding

manufacture of fire doors and state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the actual requirements of the country for such fire proof doors;

(b) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government had also submitted a proposal to establish fire proof doors manufacturing plant;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) what efforts are being made to popularise the use of fire proof doors in industrial undertakings as measures of fire safety programme?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) To encourage this industry, the Government have exempted it from the provisions of the industrial licensing Foreign collaboration proposals for this industry are also being encouraged for upgradation of technology.

LPG Distributorships

2078. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG distributors, State-wise who have been sanctioned quota of less than 6500 LPG cylinders;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase their quota;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The number of LPG distributors, State-wise who have been sanctioned less than 6500 LPG cylinders as on 30.6.89 is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). There is, no quota of LPG cylinders fixed for LPG distributors. There are, however, ceilings prescribed on the LPG cylinder sales per month for various cities/towns as follows:-

<i>Towns/cities with Population</i>	<i>No of ceiling per month</i>
(a) Below 50,000	
(b) Over 50,000 to 2 lakhs	4000
(c) Over 2 lakhs to 10 lakhs	
(d) Over 10 lakhs to 20 lakhs	5000
(e) Over 20 lakhs to 40 lakhs	6000
(f) Delhi, Madras, Calcutta	6000
(g) Bombay	8000

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) & (c). above.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>No. of LPG distributorships having less than 6500 cylinders</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	313
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9
3.	Assam	86
4.	Bihar	126
5.	Goa	26
6.	Gujarat	254
7.	Haryana	109
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	51
10.	Karnataka	199
11.	Kerala	138
12.	Madhya Pradesh	179
13.	Maharashtra	404
14.	Manipur	9
15.	Meghalaya	10
16.	Mizoram	4
17.	Nagaland	11
18.	Orissa	72
19.	Punjab	130
20.	Rajasthan	119
21.	Sikkim	2

1	2	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	261
23.	Tripura	9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	364
25.	West Bengal	181
<i>Union Territory</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1
2.	Chandigarh	23
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
4.	Delhi	132
5.	Daman & Diu	2
6.	Lakshdweep	—
7.	Pondicherry	5
Total		3260

Incentives for Modernisation of Existing Plants

2079. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow 100 per cent depreciation to the existing steel, sugar and paper industries for using up-graded indigenously developed Central and instrumentation systems;

(b) whether there is a proposal to give incentives for modernising the existing plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No specific proposal has been framed in this regard.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

2080. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has sent any proposal to Union Government for setting up new industries in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) During the year 1986 to 1989 (upto 31.5.1989), 58 applications have been received from the various State Government undertakings/corporations in Orissa. Out of these, 26 have been approved and letters of intent granted to the concerned undertakings. Of the remaining 32 applications, 29 have been rejected/otherwise disposed off and 3 are at various stages of processing

Setting up of LP T.V. relay centres in Orissa

2081 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether some new low power TV relay centres are proposed to be installed at some places in Orissa during the remaining period of Seventh Plan,

(b) if so, the names of such places,

(c) whether Baliapal Bhadrak and Soren are included among these places,

(d) whether Orissa Government has provided land for installation of such centres at these places;

(e) if so, the details thereof,

(f) whether the site selection committee had visited these places and selected the sites; and

(g) if so, the action taken in this regard and the time by which these centres are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under a new scheme approved recently, it is envisaged to set up nine Low Power (100 W) TV transmitters in Orissa, one each at Anandpur, Joda, Bhadrak, Baliapal, Bargarh, Brajraj Nagar/Jharsugada (Twin Town), Dhenkanal, Parlakemundi and Rayagada.

(d) to (g). Ready-built buildings for installation of proposed TV transmitters at Baliapal and Bhadrak have been taken over by Doordarshan. The required transmitter equipment is also on order with the manufacturers. Both these transmitters are expected to be installed and commissioned into service during the current year (1989) itself.

Issue of industrial licences and letters of intent involving foreign collaboration

2082 SHRI MOHANDHAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the number of industrial licences and letters of intent involving foreign collaboration both financial and technical issued during 1988-89,

(b) the number of applications pending with Union Government for clearance of licences for establishing new industries, State-wise, and

(c) the steps being taken to clear them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During the calendar years 1988 and 1989 (upto 31.3.89) 1086 foreign collaboration approvals, both financial and technical, have been

granted against various industrial approvals.

(c) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose off all industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Statements I and II are given below.

STATEMENT I

State-wise break-up of pending applications received for setting up of new undertaking during the calender year, 1988

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of applications</i>
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	19
2. Assam	3
3. Bihar	5
4. Dadra Nagar Haveli	1
5. Daman & Diu	2
6. Gujarat	3
7. Goa	1
8. Haryana	18
9. Himachal Pradesh	16
10. Karnataka	28
11. Kerala	3
12. Madhya Pradesh	42
13. Maharashtra	29
14. Megalaya	2
15. Orissa	4
16. Pondicherry	5
17. Punjab	11
18. Rajasthan	19

1	2
19. Sikkim	2
20. Tamil Nadu	14
21. Uttar Pradesh	83
22. West Bengal	7
23. More than one State	3
Total	320

STATEMENT NO. II

Details of pending applications received for setting up of new undertaking during the period 1-1-1989 to 31-3-1989

State	No. of applications
2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	24
2. Assam	1
3. Arunachal Pradesh	1
4. Bihar	5
5. Gujarat	7
6. Goa	3
7. Haryana	10
8. Himachal Pradesh	4
9. J & K	1
10. Karnataka	10
11. Kerala	4
12. Madhya Pradesh	20

	2	3
13.	Maharashtra	32
14.	Meghalaya	2
15.	Nagaland	1
16.	Orissa	4
17.	Pondicherry	5
18.	Punjab	5
19.	Rajasthan	14
20.	Tamil Nadu	6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	54
22.	West Bengal	3
Total :		216

Power share of Himachal Pradesh from Bhakra and Pond Dams

2083. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any advantages and facilities have accrued to Himachal Pradesh after the recognition of the State as a partner State in the management of the Bhakra Beas Management Board in case of Bhakra and Pong Dams;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the share in the availability of Hydel power, irrigation facilities in the catchment areas or such areas where the distribution channels like Shah Nehar and Anandpur Sahib Channel are under construction in the recruitment and other ancillary matters; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which such facilities would be extended?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following advantage/facilities have accrued to Himachal Pradesh from Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB):

- i) *Hydel Power*- H.P. is being supplied 2.5% of the share of power of the erstwhile Punjab in Bhakra Nangal Project on ad-hoc basis and 15 M.W. power (2.16 lakh units per day) from Beas Project on ad-hoc basis.

ii) *Irrigation*- No water has been allocated to Himachal Pradesh from Bhakra Nangal or Beas Project. However, a bilateral arrangement between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh exists for supply of waters from Punjab's share near Shah Nehar Barrage at Talwara and from Anandpur Sahib Hydel Channel

iii) *Recruitment*- Officers/Staff is being drawn from Himachal Pradesh to fill up the shortages in various posts in the BBMB.

(c) Question does not arise

Production by potteries

2084 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of potteries in country, State-wise, till June 1989.

(b) the total production by the potteries during the last two years;

(c) the quantum of products exported by these potteries during the last two years; and

(d) the names of the countries to which the products of the potteries have been exported during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There are 12 medium and large scale pottery units (upto June 89) registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development and about 450 units (upto March, 1986) in the small scale sector. The Small Scale units including those engaged in manufacturing potteries are not required to furnish production returns and as such, the up-to-date exact number of Small Scale pottery units is not available. The State-wise break-up of these units is as under:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>DGTD Units (upto June 1989)</i>	<i>SSI Units (upto March 1986)</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	2	—
Bihar	—	6
Gujarat	3	103
Haryana	1	28
Kerala	1	—
Maharashtra	1	—
Delhi (UT)	—	2
Orissa	1	—
Rajasthan	1	—

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	307
West Bengal	1	6

(b) Total Estimated Production (in MTs)

	DGT Units		SSI Units
1987	12,650	1987-88	85,910
1988	12,650	1988-89	94,501

(c) and (d). Estimated export of potteries to Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, UK, USA, Yugoslavia, Canada, Netherlands and Gulf countries were:

1987-88	Rs. 140 lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 154 lakhs

been taken in this regard;

(c) if so, the time by which the same will be implemented; and

(d) the expenditure to be involved therein?

Development of coking coal mines in Eighth Plan

2086. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to develop five new coking coal mines during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, whether final decision has

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). During the 8th Plan 16 coking coal mines have been identified for development by Coal India Ltd. Of these, 8 are proposed for BCCL and 8 for CCL. It is expected that some production will materialise from the new mines in CCL mentioned above in the Eighth Plan. Those which are likely to come up in BCCL will yield production during the 9th Plan. A list of the identified mines is placed below:

likely estimate of		
Name BCCL	Capacity (MTY)	Cost (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3
1. Pootkee Bulliary	1.8	265.00
2. Int. Kharkharee Dharmaband	2.4	480.00

1	2	3
3. Kalyanpur	1.5	300.00
4. Kapuria	1.8	360.00
5. Madhuband Phularitand	1.8	360.00
6. Mahal	1.2	240.00
7. Parbatpur	2.4	480.00
8. Sitanala	0.9	108.00
9. Parej East	1.75	85.17
10. Jharkhand	1.00	44.29
11. Jhirki	0.50	19.62
12. Uchitdih	0.40	19.67
13. Phusro OCP	0.35	18.77
14. Kathara interim	1.90	19.85
15. Kedla RPR	2.00	80.75
16. Topa OCP	1.20	58.45

Development of Plasticulture

2087. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have
selected 15 districts for intensive develop-
ment of plasticulture;

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

(c) what will be the total expenditure
involved in each district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-
CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF IN-
DUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) and (b).
Yes, Sir. The 15 identified districts for inten-
sive development of plasticulture are:

1. Bhavnagar
2. Nasik

3. Dharwad

Wage accord in Public Sector Undertakings

4. Madurai

2088. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

5. Khammam

Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

6. Kalahandi

(a) whether Union Government have approved the wage accord reached in the public sector undertakings;

8. Birbhum

(b) if so, the details of the agreement made;

10. Nainital

(c) the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the wage accord; and

11. Sultanpur

(d) the directions given to different public sector undertakings to implement the wage accord?

13. Hoshiarpur

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Wage accords covering about 12 lakh employees in 14 large enterprises have been approved by the Government in the last week of June, 1989 as per details given in the statement below.

14. Sikar

(c) and (d). There is no delay in the implementation of these wage accords.

15. Jabalpur

(c) An amount of about Rs. 350 crores will be spent on each such district for the purpose.

STATEMENT*Details of 14 wage accords approved by the Government in the last week of June, 1989*

Sl. No.	Enterprises	Period covered	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Oil Corporation	1.5.86	30.6.90
2.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1.1.89	31.12.91
3.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	1.1.89	30.6.92
4.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	1.9.86	31.12.91

1	2	3	4
5.	National Thermal Power Corporation.	1.1.87	31.12.91
6.	Hindustan Machine Tools.	1.1.87	31.12.91
7.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	1.1.87	31.12.91
8.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	1.1.87	31.12.91
9.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	1.1.87	31.12.91
10.	Coal India Ltd.	1.1.87	30.6.91
11.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	1.4.87	31.3.91
12.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	1.1.87	31.12.91
13.	Indian Airlines	1.10.85	31.8.90
14.	Air India.	1.10.85	31.8.90

Recovery of NLC Dues from Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board

2090. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of arrears of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation of about Rs. 60 crores towards the cost of power supplied is due from the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Union Government for early recovery of the dues from the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board?

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

(b) The matter is being pursued vigorously with the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and the State Government with the objective

of reducing outstandings to a level of around one month's billing i.e. about Rs. 15 crores.

[Translation]

Implementation of power projects in Eighth Plan

2091. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether forty one major projects proposed to produce thirteen thousand (13,000) MW power during the Eighth Plan are held up;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any concrete steps to implement these schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). Forty one power schemes yielding 13768 MW during the Eighth Plan period are yet to receive clearance from Environment/Forest angles. Various measures have been taken to expedite these clearances. A high level Coordination Committee has also been set up in the Department of Power to monitor the progress in this regard, which meets regularly to review the status of these clearances in regard to Central and State sector power projects and to resolve the outstanding issues as well as to pursue with the State Governments/project authorities the submission of the proposals for the clearances and information required by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, for their processing.

Prices of Fans

2092. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of fans have been consistently rising steeply;

(b) if so, whether the demand of fans has fallen as a result thereof;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to check the increase in the prices of basic raw material of the fans; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). There has been increase in the prices of electric fans as a result of rise in production costs. Government are not aware of any fall in demand for this item due to increase in prices.

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

Check on manufacturing of duplicate coolers

2093. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a company making duplicate coolers has been detected in Delhi which has been manufacturing coolers with the brand name of a reputed company;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action against the company so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to take any concrete steps in the matter; and

(e) if so, when 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) Directorate of Delhi Administration who have been consulted has no such information.

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

Sick Industries

2094. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the eminent economists of the country have given suggestions for making amendments in the present law and rules pertaining to the closure of sick industries or industries running in losses to accelerate the pace of economy of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are

considering the suggestions given by them;

(c) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) In a workshop on Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction organised by FICCI in August, 1988, some suggestions were made.

(b) to (d). The matter is under examination.

[English]

Foreign collaboration for manufacture of passenger cars

2095. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI VAKKOM PUS-
RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign automobile companies have submitted proposals for the manufacture of passenger cars in the country; and

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

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.

Beautification of Sea Beaches

2096. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to beautify the sea beaches in the country;

(b) whether Orissa Government has submitted a proposal for the beautification of Puri, Gopalpur and other sea beaches of the State; and

(c) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned by Union Government for the development and beautification of Orissa sea beaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Central Department to Tourism do not finance the beautification of sea beaches in the country. However, they do provide funds to State Governments for construction of beach resorts/cottages, which should be 500 metres away from high tide line.

(b) and (c). No proposal to beautify beaches of Puri, Gopalpur and other sea beaches have been received from the State Government of Orissa. However, Department to Tourism have received proposals for development of beach resorts at Chandipur, Paradip, Gopalpur and Mohododhiniwas. The proposals were examined and the Central Department to Tourism have requested the State Government to modify their proposals as they have to be cleared by Inter-Ministerial Committee from environmental angle. The State Government have not sent the modified proposals so far.

Pipeline from Bombay high to Kerala

2097. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether Union Government have received an request from Kerala Government for extending a gas pipeline from Bombay High to Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala had requested for supply of natural gas for setting up a gas based power project in the State. As no natural gas is available in Kerala, it would not be possible to commit gas for a power project in the State at present. It is also not considered feasible to construct a gas pipeline from Bombay High to Kerala.

Clearance to Hydro Electric Projects of Kerala

2098. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals for hydro-electric projects submitted by Kerala Government which have been cleared and which have yet to be cleared;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not granting sanction to the remaining projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Status of Hydroelectric Schemes of Kerala

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Installed Estimated		Cost (Rs. Crores)		Date of Commissioning/Status
		Capacity (MW)				
1	2	3	4	5		
A. Ongoing/Sanctioned H.E. Projects in Kerala						
1.	Kakkad	2 x 25	69.41	9/91, 12/91		
2.	Kallada	2 x 7.5	13.89	9/90, 12/90		
3.	Lower Periyar	3 x 60	109.00	9/91, 12/91, 3/92		
4.	Malampusha	1 x 2.5	3.45	11/90		
5.	Madupatty	1 x 2	3.32	11/90		
6.	Muvatupuzha (Malankara)	1 x 6	7.80	91/92		
7.	Chimoni	1 x 2.5	3.60	91/92		
8.	Peppara	1 x 3	5.67	91/92		

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Installed Estimated		Date of Commissioning/Status
		Capacity (MW)	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Porinagalkuthu L.B. Extn	1 x 16	9.02	94-95
B. Cea Cleared Schemes				
1.	Adirapally	2 x 8	95.22	The Scheme was considered for techno-economic clearance on 20.6.89 in CEA and was found to be techno economically in order. Formal clearance of CEA would be considered after disposal of the objections received from the public under Section 29 (1). The project would also need clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests.
2.	Anakkayam	2 x 8	17.93	The scheme was accorded techno-economic clearance on 20.6.1989 in CEA subject to clearance from environment and forest angle.

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Installed Estimated		Date of Commissioning/Status
		Capacity (MW)	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
1	2	3	4	5
C. Hydroelectric Schemes Rejected/Returned to State for Resubmission.				
1.	Karpara Kuriarkutty	1 x 15 + 1 x 20 +	32.00 (Power)	The scheme has not yet to been found acceptable from environmental angle by the Deptt. of Environment. KSEB have been informed of the decision of the Deptt. of Environment.
2.	Pandiar Punnapuzha	2 x 35	122 00	The Scheme proposed to utilise the regulated discharge of Pandiar Punnapuzha HE Scheme of T.N. which involves inter-state aspects yet to be resolved. project authorities have been advised to submit revised report after inter-state aspects of other projects in Tamil Nadu are resolved
3.	Kuttiadi Augmentation	—	13.00	The project involves estward diversion of waters from east

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Installed Estimated		Date of Commissioning/Status
		Capacity (MW)	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Mananthawadi MPP & IS	4 x 60	69.00 (Power)	flowing tributary of Cauvery. Issue of sharing waters is yet to be settled. Project authorities have been advised to submit received report.
5.	Pallivasal Replacement	4 x 60	200.00	The Scheme involves westward diversion of Cauvery waters, the sharing of which is still to be finally resolved. The project authorities have to submit revised project report based on the comments of CEA/CWC. Report returned in Dec, 1987. The Scheme is rejected by Deptt. of Environment.
6.	Puyankutty	2 x 120	250.00	This H.E Project was sanctioned by Planning Commission in August,

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Installed Estimated		Date of Commissioning/Status
		Capacity (MW)	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
1	2	3	4	5
				1986, subject to clearance from E & F angle. The scheme was subsequently rejected by Ministry of Environment & Forest due to non-furnishing in information by State Government

At present, no H E project of Kerala is under examination in Central Electricity Authority

Power Crisis in Kerala

2099. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kerala State is facing acute power crisis;

(b) whether Kerala Government has requested Union Government to take steps to solve the problem; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) During the period April, 1989 - June, 1989, Kerala faced a power deficit of 24.4%.

(b) and (c). As Kerala has only hydel generation, the actual generation mainly depends on the reservoirs levels. In order to mitigate the power shortage, assistance to the extent possible has been provided to Kerala from neighbouring States/Systems as well as from Central Stations in Southern Region. Other measures being taken to increase the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new capacity, reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses, demand management and energy conservation measures etc.

Assistance to State Governments for Development of Tourist Centre

2100. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide special assistance to State Governments for the development of tourist centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the schemes taken up by State Governments for the development of tourism, funds allocated and released to each State during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Department of Tourism allocates funds to State Governments for specific schemes under following categories:

Wildlife Tourism, Yatri Niwases, Social Tourism, Adventure and Sports Tourism, Mountain Resorts and Winter Sports, Fairs and Festivals, Transport at Selected Centres, Floodlighting/SEL Shows, Infrastructure Development at Tourist Centres, Cultural Tourism, Beach Tourism, Development of Andaman & Lakshadweep, Golf Course.

Details of funds released to States year-wise for last two years are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of Financial Assistance given to various States during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89

(Rs. in lakhs)			
S. No.	Name of the State	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	15.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—	41.45

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	—	26.50
4.	Bihar	12.00	6.00
5.	Goa	5.58	2.00
6.	Gujarat	41.50	27.30
7.	Haryana	109.00	97.14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.44	22.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.00	22.00
10.	Karnataka	7.00	31.00
11.	Kerala	129.43	163.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.14	50.91
13.	Maharashtra	15.00	4.00
14.	Manipur	10.25	18.00
15.	Meghalaya	—	10.00
16.	Mizoram	18.00	17.50
17.	Nagaland	16.36	21.50
18.	Orissa	25.00	0.89
19.	Punjab	38.00	—
20.	Rajasthan	6.91	39.09
21.	Sikkim	11.40	5.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	46.50	54.60
23.	Tripura	19.00	11.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	50.56	60.18
25.	West Bengal	42.99	26.00

Round-the-clock TV Programme on Delhi Doordarshan

2101. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start round-the-clock T.V. programmes on Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. TEWARY):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Theft of Electricity in Delhi

2102. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: SHRI RAMBHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether theft of electricity on a very large scale by big industries continues unabated in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to suggest measures to check such thefts and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). According to DESU, a number of cases of power theft have been detected as a result of the massive raids conducted by

them. Out of the 115 large industrial units checked during July, 1988 to June, 1989, 34 cases have been booked for theft of electricity. DESU have lodged necessary FIRs with the Police against the culprits.

(c) No, Sir.

Upgradation of Cauvery, Krishna-Godavari and Tripura Basins

2103. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to upgrade the three sedimentary basins of Cauvery, Krishna-Godavary and Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) how far it will increase the production; and

(d) the financial implications in this regard?

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

(b) Krishna-Godavari, Cauvery and Tripura basins sub basin are to be upgraded to Category-I (i.e. category of proved prolific basins with commercial productions) from the present Category-II (i.e. category of basins without commercial productions) on the basis of production capabilities established through early production systems and other indicators.

(c) and (d). The total gas production capability by the terminal year of the 8th Five Year Plan from these three areas is ex-

pected to be over 10 million cubic metres a day. Similarly, the annual crude oil production by that year in these three areas is expected to be around 2 million tonnes. Such production is expected to be economically attractive and viable. The financial implications would be worked out when project reports are prepared.

Programmes of Lok Sabha Candidates on T.V. and Radio

2104. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide an opportunity to highlight the policy and programmes to each candidate contesting Lok Sabha election on the ticket of a national party from his nearest Radio Stations and T.V. Centres atleast twice during the Central Election, 1989-90; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The existing scheme of Election broadcasts/telecasts over Akashvani and Doordarshan, which was devised in consultation with Election Commission and political parties, provides for Election broadcasts by recognised political parties only. There is no provision in the scheme for extending this facility to individual candidates.

Theft of Electricity

2105. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of electricity theft made to the Delhi Electric Supply

Undertaking authorities by associations and individuals during 1989;

(b) the number out of them on which action has been taken;

(c) the results of the investigations made in each case; and

(d) whether any case has been registered for prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). According to DESU, they do not keep separate record of complaints of electricity theft received from different sources. However, the complaints received from time to time are kept in view by the DESU while carrying out the raids to check the cases of electricity theft etc.

(c) and (d). According to DESU, a number of cases of power theft have been detected as a result of the massive raids conducted by them. Out of them 115 large industrial units checked during July, 1988 to June, 1989, 34 cases have been booked for theft of electricity. DESU have lodged necessary FIRs with the Police against the culprits.

Allotment of LPG agencies in Hilly and Tribal Areas of Bihar

2106. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to allot more LPG agencies in the hilly areas of Bihar, particularly the tribal areas of Chhota Nagpur;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of LPG agencies in those areas at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) Oil companies are at present taking up towns with a population of 20,000 and above (as per 1981 Census) and which offer adequate potential for marketing of LPG, in a phased manner. Accordingly, oil companies have plans to set up LPG distributorships in the following areas of Chhota Nagpur of Bihar upto the Oil Industry's Annual LPG Marketing Plan 1988-89:

<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2
1. Jamshedpur (5)	Singbhum
2. Dhanbad	Dhanbad
3. Bermo	Giridih
4. Jharia	Dhanbad
5. Katras	Dhanbad
6. Gomeh	Dhanbad
7. Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh
8. Ranchi (5)	Ranchi
9. Ranchi - A (2)	Ranchi
10. Ranchi- B (2)	Ranchi
11. Ghatsila	Singbhum
12. Adityapur	Singbhum
13. Daltanganj	Palamau

(figures in brackets indicates number of distributorships)

(c) 48 LPG distributorships are operating in the Chhota Nagpur Division of Bihar (as on 30.6.1989).

[Translation]

Increase in prices of Rifampicin and Ibuprofen

2107. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently announced an increase in the prices of Rifampicin and Ibuprofen;

(b) if so, the percentage increase in their prices;

(c) the reasons for this increase;

(d) whether Government propose to reduce the increased prices in view of the importance and utility of these medicines; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The percentage increase in prices are 40 and 25.5 in respect of Rifampicin and Ibuprofen bulk drugs respectively.

(c) The prices have been notified after considering the recommendation of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

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

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

Setting up of Industries in villages during Eighth Plan

2108. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group constituted by Government has fixed the number of villages for setting up industries during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the total number of villages where industries as proposed to be set up during the Plan period;

(c) whether Government have selected some schemes for implementation to achieve this target;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the facilities proposed to be provided by Government to encourage the establishment of industries in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Additional coverage of 1.5 lakh villages has been suggested under the KVI sector during the Eighth Plan, by the Working Group.

(c) and (d). In addition to Khadi, 60 industries are being promoted by Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The details are given in Statement-I and II below.

(e) Government has taken various positive and protective measures for promotion of Khadi and village industries, such as provision of funds at low rate of interest, subsidies towards interest, rebate on sale of Khadi, price and purchase preference for

KVI products and excise and customs duty exemption etc.

STATEMENT I

Industries under the purview of KVIC as on 31.3.1988

I. Khadi (Cotton, Woollen and Silk)

II. Village Industries

1. Beekeeping
2. Cottage match, manufacture of fire-works & agarbattis
3. Cottage Pottery
4. Cottage Soap
5. Flaying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary industries connected with the same cottage leather industry.
6. Ghani Oil
7. Handmade Paper
8. Manufacture of canegur and khandsari
9. Palmgur making and other palms products
10. Processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc.
11. Manufacture and use of manure and methane gas from cowdung and other waste products (such as flesh of dead animals, night soil etc.)
12. Lime stone, lime shell and other lime products

- | | |
|---|--|
| 13. Manufacture of shellac | bags and other paper containers. |
| 14. Collection of forest plants and fruits for medicinal purposes. | 4. Manufacture of exercise books, book-binding, envelope making, register making including all other stationery items made out of paper. |
| 15. Fruit and vegetable processing, preservation and canning including pickles. | 5. Khas tattis and broom making. |
| 16. Bamboo and Canework | 6. Collection, processing and packing of forest produce. |
| 17. Blacksmithy | 7. Photo framing. |
| 18. Carpentry | |
| 19. Fibre other than Coir | <i>Group- III: Agro-Based and Food Industry</i> |
| 20. Manufacture of household utensils in Aluminium | 8. Pithwork, manufacture of pith, mats and garlands etc. |
| 21. Manufacture of Katha | 9. Cashew processing. |
| 22. Manufacture of gum Resins | 10. Leaf cup making. |
| 23. Manufacture of Lok Vastra | <i>Group- IV: Polymer and Chemical Based Industry</i> |
| 24. Manufacture of Poly Vastra | 11. Products of the rexin, PVC etc. |
| 25. Processing of Maize and Ragi | 12. Horn and bone including ivory products. |
| 26. Manufacture of Rubber Goods (Dipped Latex Products) | 13. Candle, camphor and sealing wax making. |

STATEMENT II

New Industries Identified for being taken up by KVIC from 1988-89

Group- I: Mineral Based Industries

1. Stonecutting, crushing, carving and engraving for temples and buildings.
2. Utility articles made out of stone.

Group- II: Forest based Industry

3. Manufacture of paper cups, plates,

Group- V: Engineering and Non-Conventional Energy

14. Manufacture of paper pins, clips, safety pins, stove pins etc.
15. Manufacture of decorative bulbs, bottles, glass etc.
16. Umbrella assembling.
17. Solar and wind energy implements.
18. Manufacture of handmade utensils

out of brass.

sets etc.

19. Manufacture of handmade utensils out of copper.

Loan taken by ONGC from Foreign Countries

20. Manufacture of handmade utensils out of bell-metal.

2109. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

21. Other articles made out of brass, copper and bell-metal.

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has been taking loan from foreign countries during the last three years;

22. Production of radios.

23. Production of cassette players whether or not fitted with radios.

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the loan taken by ONGC from foreign countries;

24. Production of cassette recorders whether or not fitted with radios.

(c) the details of the loans proposed to be taken by ONGC from foreign countries in the current financial year;

25. Production of voltage stabilisers.

26. Manufacture of electronic clocks and alarm time pieces.

(d) the year-wise details of the amount of paid as interest on these loans to the foreign countries during these years; and

Group- VI: Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi)

(e) the year-wise details of profit earned by ONGC during these years?

27. Hosiery.

28. Tailoring and preparation of ready-made garments.

29. Fishing nets out of nylon/cotton by hand.

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

Group- VII: Service Industry

(b) The year-wise details of loans taken by ONGC during the last three years are as under:

30. Laundry

Year	Amount (Rs./crores)
------	------------------------

31. Barber

1	2
---	---

32. Plumbing

33. Servicing of electrical wiring and electronic domestic appliances and equipment.

1986-87 1372.64

1987-88 787.44

34. Repairs of diesel engines, pump

1988-89 867.36

(c) Decisions in regard to taking loans from foreign countries are taken from time to time. During the financial year ONGC has so far raised Japanese Yen 37.5 Billion loan.

(d) The details of interest payments on foreign loans during the last three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs./crores)</i>
1986-87	9.24
1987-88	82.00
1988-89	170.28

(e) The details of profit earned during the last three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit before interest & Tax (Rs./crores)</i>	<i>Profit after interest & tax (Rs. /crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1986-87	2226.34	1484.46
1987-88	2116.86	1507.53
1988-89	2171.44	1601.58

[English]

Profits of Air India and Indian Airlines

2110. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

(a) the profit earned by the Air India the Indian Airlines respectively during 1988-89;

(b) the profit likely to be earned by each company during 1989-90;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred for the purchase of new aircraft by the Air India and the Indian Airlines during the current year;

(d) whether any concrete plans has been made to strengthen the service and improve the facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During 1988-89, whereas Air India earned a net profit of Rs. 43.31 crores, Indian Airlines' pre-tax profit is estimated to be over Rs. 36 crores.

(b) During 1989-90, Air India has budgeted a net profit of Rs. 23 crores and Indian Airlines, a pre-tax profit Rs. 9 crores.

(c) During the year 1989-90 wheare as Air India has no plans to purchase aircraft, Indian Airlines' estimated expenditure for the purchase of 19 Airbus A320 aircraft to be delivered during the current financial year is of the order of Rs. 1270 crores.

(d) and (e). Strengthen of services and improving of facilities is a continuous process in Air India and Indian Airlines. Both the Corporations have taken several steps to improve the services and facilities, some of these are:

A. INDIAN AIRLINES

- Progressive augmentation of capacity on high and medium density routes;
- Introduction of more point-to-point services and non-stop flights;
- Improved scheduling and provision of stand-by aircraft capacity to provide adequate cushion.
- Computerised checking facilities at major airports;
- Streamlining of flight information system;
- Gradual extension of computerised reservation system to cover more stations;
- Review of present meal policy and norms menu composition aiming at maximum passenger satisfaction;
- review of training system to improve behavioral skills on front line staff.

B. AIR INDIA

- Introduction of two newly acquired B-747 Combi aircraft to Europe, U.K. and Japan for faster operations of non-stop point-to-point services.
- Introduction of flights with convenient departure and arrival timings;
- Structuring the pattern of operations between India and Gulf whereby night stop point to point

services are operated;

- Introduction of a weekly night stop flight between Delhi and Tokyo and increasing the frequency on route India-Japan from 3 to 4;
- Intensification of sales promotion and advertising efforts;
- Suitable changes in the inflight services.

Filling up of SC/ST Posts in Indian Airlines and Air India

2111. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Indian Airlines and the Air India to fill up the backlog of reserved vacancies of Engineers, Pilots, Cabin Crew and other categories;

(b) whether the Indian Airlines and the Air India have arranged recruitment at places other than Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad to select Scheduled Tribe candidates; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Air India and Indian Airlines have launched a special recruitment drive to secure SC/ST candidates on relaxed standards to clear backlog vacancies. The vacancies are specially released to the Employment Exchanges and in the newspapers from time to time with a view to giving widest possible publicity. Special teams are being sent to areas with concentration of SC/STs. Written examination/interviews are being held in such areas where sufficient number of SC/ST candidates have

applied.

(b) Yes, Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Flights between India and Foreign Countries

2112. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries where the Air Indian operates under mutual agreement or without agreement, as on date;

(b) the number of flights each such country has with India and vice-versa;

(c) the details of routes giving profits to the Air-India; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve upon the unprofitable routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The details showing the names of the coun-

tries where Air India operates air services under bilateral agreements and the number of flights operated to these countries by Air India and vice-versa are given in the Statement below.

(c) During the year 1988-89, all routes have shown cash surplus except for marginal loss to Rs. 0.01 crore on India/Europe freighter service. The following routes have shown operating profits:

(i) India/USA.

(ii) India/Japan.

(iii) India/Gulf.

(iv) India/USSR.

(v) India/Japan Freighter.

(vi) India/Zurich Freighter.

(d) Air India has acquired and put into services new aircraft, convenient departure and arrival timings have been introduced, sales promotion and advertisement intensified and non-stop/point to point flights have been started. Inflight services have also undergone several changes.

STATEMENT				
Sl.No.	Name of countries where Air India operates on mutual Agreement	No. of flights each such country has with India & Vice-Versa		
		No. of frequency Air India operate	No. of frequency other National carrier operate	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	U.S.A	8 (1 Freighter)	Panam	7
2.	U.K	12	British Airways	16
3.	France	4 5 (1 Freighter Eastbound only)	Air France (1 Frtr)	8
4.	F.R. Germany	7	Lufthansa (1 Frtr)	9
5.	Italy	3	Alitalia (1 Frtr)	6
6.	Netherlands	2	KLM	2
7.	Switzerland	3 (2 Freighters)	Swissair	7
8.	U.S.S.R.	6 (2 Freighters)	Aeroflot	7
9.	Kenya	2	Kenya Airways	3

Sl.No.	Name of countries where Air India operates on mutual Agreement	No. of flights each such country has with India & Vice-Versa			No. of frequency other National carrier operate
		No. of frequency Air India operate	3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
10.	Mauritius	Air India and Air Mauritius operate under joint venture arrangement. Effective mid July 1989 it is a once weekly frequency.			
11.	Zambia	AI and Zambia Airways operate one frequency under joint venture arrangements.			
12.	Dubai	14 (1 Freighter)	Emirates	16	
13.	Gulf states (Bahrain, U.A.E excluding Dubai, Qatar, Oman)	22	Gulf Air	30	
14.	Iran	1	Iran Air	2	
15.	Kuwait	7	Kuwait Airways	10	
16.	Saudi Arabia	12	Saudia	10	
17.	Hong Kong	2	Cathay Pacific	4	
18.	Japan	4	Japan Airlines	2	
19.	Thailand	AI	5	Thai Airways	8

Sl.No.	Name of countries where Air India operates on mutual Agreement	No. of flights each such country has with India & Vice-Versa		
		No. of frequency Air India operate	No. of frequency other National carrier operate	
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Australia	Indian Airlines 3	Qantas Airways 1	
21.	Malaysia	2	Malaysian Airlines 6	
22.	Singapore	AI 7	Singapore Airlines 8	
		Indian Airlines 1		

AI and Singapore Airlines operates two services under joint venture arrangements between DEL and SIN.

Reimbursement of subsidy to NAA

2113. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Airports Authority has asked Union Government to reimburse the subsidies it has extended to the Vayudoot, the Indian Airlines and Defence aircraft;

(b) if so, whether it has been pointed out that the National Airports Authority loses about Rs. 45 crores per annum by providing either free airport services or charging subsidised rates from domestic airlines;

(c) whether Union Government have decided to subsidise the loss incurred by National Airports Authority; and

(d) if so, when the subsidy is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The National Airports Authority has been requesting the Government to compensate it for the concessions in Landing, Route Navigation Facility Charges, it has been extending to the various organisations namely Vayudoot Ltd., Indian Airlines, Flying/Gliding Clubs, etc. In order to improve its resource position, the Authority has been permitted to raise Route Navigation Facility Charges, introduce Terminal Navigation Landing Charges, levy Passengers' Service Fee, etc.

Rate of Return to Private Power Units

2114. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased

to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow 15 percent rate of return to private power units;

(b) if so, the reasons for changing this percentage; and

(c) what were the earlier percentages decided?

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

(a) to (c). With a view to encouraging private sector participation for maximising power generation, one of the recommendations made by the Working Group constituted by the Government on the subject was to enhance the standard rate of return for the private sector units from the existing level of 2% over the ruling reserve bank rate.

Additional Capacities to produce basic Building Blocks

2115. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested for the creation of additional capacities for production of basic building blocks like ethylene, propylene etc., to meet the growing demand for petrochemicals;

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

(c) whether Government propose to increase the capacities of basic building blocks in the country; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Proposals/requests are received from various Quarters from time to time for increase in domestic production of various petrochemicals items and also creation of additional new capacities for production of raw materials to meet the growing demand for petrochemicals.

(b) to (d). A 3,00,000 TPA of Gas Cracker is under implementation by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited at Nagothane in the State of Maharashtra. In addition, a letter of intent has been granted to set up a Cracker at Hazira, in the State of Gujarat. Some more Crackers are envisaged during the VIIIth Plan Period.

Indo-Israel joint venture

2118. **SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:**
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israel has shown interest in setting up joint venture projects in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During the period 1984 to June, 1989 no foreign collaboration approval involving Israel has been given.

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

Bulk Drugs production

2119. **SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of bulk drugs in 1988-89;

(b) the figures of such production in 1987-88; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) and (b). Values of total production of bulk drugs during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

1987-88	—	480.00
1988-89*	—	525.00

*Estimates

(c) The implementation of measures such as the observance of ratio parameters between ex-factory value of bulk drug production to that of formulation, prescribed in the "Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India announced in 1986" continue to encourage higher production of bulk drug in the country.

[Translation]

Programme Advisory Committees for Radio Stations of Uttar Pradesh

2120. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether programme advisory committees have been constituted for various Radio stations of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which these committees will be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) to (c). All India Radio Stations which originate atleast 5 1/2 hrs. programmes daily are eligible to have Programme Advisory Committee. The Programme Advisory Committees have been constituted at all eligible AIR stations in Uttar Pradesh viz. Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Mathura, Najibabad, Rampur and Varanasi. AIR stations at Almora and Agra are not eligible to have Programme Advisory Committee. There is no Programme Advisory Committee at AIR Kanpur as it is a Commercial Broadcasting Centre.

Use of Alternative Sources of Energy in Hilly Areas

2121. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the

Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to prepare a Master Plan for increasing the use of alternative sources of energy in the hilly areas of the country;

(b) whether any Central assistance is being provided to hill states for the expansion of alternative sources of energy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The programmes in the area of non-conventional energy sources are being implemented throughout the country including the hilly areas/states, where intensive application is being suggested. In certain cases, like the installation of family size biogas plants and improved chulhas, hilly areas are given preferential treatment as well as higher rates of Central subsidy. The table below gives the prevailing rates of subsidy on biogas plants of different sizes in different areas.

(Amount in Rs.)

Capacity of plant (Cum. m of gas per day)	For north Eastern Region States (except Assam, & Sikkim)	Assam, HP, J & K and other notified hilly Distts. /areas	For other areas for			For all others (general category)
			SC/ST as well as all categories of beneficiaries in notified desert distts.	Small & marginal farmers & land less labourers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	—	—	1250	1250	1000	
2.	4410	2940	2350	2350	1560	
3.	5490	3660	2860	—	1900	
4	6580	4390	2860	—	2140	
6	8020	5350	2860	—	2610	
8	8020	5350	2860	—	2610	
10	8020	5350	2860	—	2610	

Similarly, for improved chulhas, the Central Government provides for 75% subsidy on portable models in hilly areas as against 50% for other areas.

These programmes will be expanded during the coming years subject to the availability of resources.

Hydel Power Generation Potential in Hilly Areas of U.P.

2122. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the hydel power generation potential in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the extent of power generation possible through large and medium hydro-electric projects and micro hydel projects;

(c) whether any scheme has been

prepared to exploit the power generation potential;

(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 hydro electric potential as assessed in the hilly areas of U.P. as per studies of CEA from major and medium hydro electric schemes is 9489 MW at 60% load factor. CEA has taken up studies for assessment of hydro electric potential from small streams and rivers in the country. The study would include streams and rivers of hilly areas of U.P. also. This is programmed to be completed by March, 1992.

(c) and (d). At present, a capacity of 724 MW is under operation in the hilly areas of U.P. The details of the schemes under

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Location (Distt)	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
A	Central Sector		
1.	Tanakpur HEP	Nainital	3 x 40
2.	Tehri Stage- I HEP	Tehri Garhwal	4 x 250
3	Tehri Stage II HEP*	Tehri Garhwal	2 x 250
4.	Dhauliganga HEP *	Pithoragarh	4 x 70
B	State Sector		
1.	Srinagar HEP	Pauri Garhwal	6 x 55
2.	Sobla HEP	Pithoragarh	3 x 2
3.	Vishnuprayag HEP	Chamoli	4 x 120
4.	Meneri Bhali - II HEP	Uttarkashi	4 x 76
5.	Lakhwar Vyasi HEP	Dehradun	3 x 100 + 2 x 60

* CEA cleared schemes.

63 Hydro Electric scheme including Mini/Micro/Small schemes with a total capacity of 4553.63 MW are under survey and investigation in hilly and backward areas.

(e) Question does not arise.

Small Portable LPG Cylinders

2123. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be Pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Small portable 2 KG. cylinders has been started for use in the rural areas of hill regions of the country;

(b) if so, their percentage as compared to the total requirement in the country;

(c) whether there is any proposal to produce such cylinders as per full requirement; and

(d) if so, the number of such cylinders likely to be produced during 1989-90?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Industries in Tribal areas

2124. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industries are located in the tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the names of such industries

and the places at which they are located particularly in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Tribe persons employed in such industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Information regarding industries located in different regions of the country including tribal areas and the number of Scheduled Tribes persons employed in such industries is not maintained centrally in the Ministry of Industry. However, so far as the information regarding industrial licences is concerned, a total of 52 industrial licences (including 5 Carry-on-Business licences) have been granted during the last three years i.e. 1986, 1987 & 1988 for setting up industries in centrally declared backward districts/No-Industry Districts of Madhya Pradesh. Of the 52 industrial licences granted during the years 1986, 1987, 21 licences have been granted for setting up industries in 'No Industry Districts'. These licences relate to the manufacture of items pertaining to Metallurgical Industries, Electrical Equipments, Telecommunications, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Commercial Office & Household equipments, Chemicals (other than fertilizers), Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Textiles, Food Processing Industries, Leather Goods, Glass Ceramics, Cement & Gypsum products and Timber products etc.

Quality for Renewable sources of Energy

2127. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Power Ministers Conference held in January, 1989 at New Delhi recommended at least ten per cent of the outlay for each State for genera-

tion of power renewable sources of energy;

(b) if so, the States which have implemented these recommendations/decisions and allocated at least ten percent of the outlay in their annual budget for 1989-90 for this purpose; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to assist the State Governments in this regard and the extent of assistance proposed to be given?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the Conference was held towards the end of January, 1989, and the Annual Plans of the Central Government and State Governments for 1989-90 were already in the process of finalisation, the State Governments/UTs were requested to keep the above recommendation in view while proposing outlays for various energy projects in the 8th Plan of the States/UTs. Proposals in this regard have not so far been received from the States/UTs.

(c) In view of the position at (b) above, the question does not arise.

Assistance to Documentary, Feature and T.V. Films

2128. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-

ASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided any assistance for the production of documentary, feature and T.V. films in languages spoken by over a million people, but not listed on the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the first four years of the Seventh Plan and the pattern of assistance followed so far; and

(c) the programme for the production of such films in the final year of the Seventh Plan and the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The pattern of assistance provided by National Film Development Corporation, a public sector enterprise under this Ministry, for the production of films (including in languages not listed in the Eighth Plan Schedule of the Constitution) is as under:

- (i) Loans to producers;
- (ii) Foreign Co-Production Scheme;
- (iii) NFDC - Doordarshan Co-production Scheme; and
- (iv) 100% financing scheme.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Title of the film</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Langtheri Maton	Manipuri	Rs. 6, 00,000/-
2.	Chekla Paikhrabada	Manipuri	Rs. 6,00,000/-
3.	Percy	English	Rs. 10, 00,000/-
4.	Building the Metro Railway (Documentary)	English	Rs.92, 965/-
5.	Loktak Lake (30 Mts. documentary)	Manipuri	Rs.1,50,000/-
6.	How the Peacock Got Beautiful feather (25 mts. documentary)	Khasi	Rs.1,15, 000/-
7.	Chanchlo (60nmts. short Tele-film)	Dogri	Rs.3,00,000/-
8.	U-Kiang Nongbah (90 Mts. Tele-film)	Khasi	Rs.7,00,000/-
9.	U-Ehbok and Cl-Lambok (30 mts. short TV film)	Khasi	Rs. 1,50,000/-
10.	Ishanou	Manipuri	Rs.8,00,000/-
11.	Sandesh (120 mts. Tele-film)	Haryanavi	Rs.3,00,000/-

**Purchase of land for Radio Stations
Production Studios and T.V. Transmitters**

2129. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have purchased land from any State Government for setting up Radio Stations/Production Studios and T.V. Transmitters in the Sixth and Seventh Plans;

(b) if so, the amount paid alongwith the area purchased in each case, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government have also persuaded some State Governments to reduce the price of land required for these purposes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

(c) and (d). The State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan were persuaded for reduction of cost of land required for Radio Stations.

For TV projects, the State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were requested to reduce the cost of land.

**Depletion of cottage and small scale
industries from villages**

2130. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for fast depletion of cottage and small scale industries from villages and shifting to cities for refuge;

(b) what concrete steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) what type of cottage, small scale industries and ancillary industries Government propose to set up in villages at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to available information, there has been a steady growth in the number of rural units in the small scale industries sector, as may be seen from the following figures:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of rural units (in thousands)</i>
1	2
1985-86	275
1986-87	333
1987-88	373
1988-89	419

The total production of khadi and village industries, which are concentrated in villages, has also increased during the same years as indicated below.

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores) Production in value</i>
1985-86	1124.04
1986-87	1316.72
1987-88	1488.39
1988-89	1650.00
	(Provisional)

Therefore, the question of flight of village and small scale industry to urban areas does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The small scale industries which should be set up in rural areas by entrepreneurs have been reflected in the Action Plans of each District Industries Centre (DIC) in the country. The type of industries identified broadly include industries based on local resources, local demand and local skill. They have been categorised into groups based on Agriculture, Forest, Mineral, Animal Husbandary Chemicals, Engineering and allied industries, Ceramics, etc. KVIC is promoting Khadi & Village industries based on Mineral, Forest, Agriculture & Food, Engineering and non-conventional energy, Polymer & Chemical, Textile and services.

Demand for LPT in Parbhani, Maharashtra

2131. SHRIUTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from the people of Hingoli, District Parbhani, Maharashtra for a low power T.V. transmitter for that area; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) Requests to this effect have been received from time to time.

(b) Due to constraint of resources, it is not possible to establish a TV transmitter at Hingoli under the Seventh Plan. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including Hingoli can be

carried out in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources for the purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

Linear Alkyl Benzene Project

2132. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have cleared a project for manufacturing linear alkyl benzene;

(b) if so, the location of the project;

(c) what will be total capacity of the project and the expenditure involved; and

(d) to what extent, the country will be benefited by the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) to (d). The Government have cleared three proposals for the setting up of a project for the manufacture of Linear Alkyl Benzene. The capacity of each project will be 60,000 tonnes per annum and each project is estimated to cost about Rs. 250 crores. The projects are proposed to be located at the following places:

1. Vishakapatnam in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
2. District Mathura in the State of U.P.
3. Permissible area in the State of Punjab.

These projects are expected to meet the growing demand of the main raw material for the synthetic detergent industry.

Radio Station at Murshidabad, W.B.

2134. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the proposed Radio station in the Murshidabad district of West Bengal is expected to be commissioned;

(b) the extent of its coverage; and

(c) the extent of employment generated and in which categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) The proposed Radio Station in the Murshidabad district of West Bengal is envisaged to be ready for commissioning by the end of December, 1989.

(b) The Murshidabad Radio Station will provide radio coverage to the area within a radius of 63 Kms.

(c) In the initial stage 2 Group A, 7 Group B, 26 Group C and 10 Group D posts will be required. Besides this there would be some posts of Staff Artists.

Compensation to Bhopal Gas Victims

2135. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the latest developments in the claim for compensation lodged on behalf of the Bhopal gas victims;

(b) whether any portion of the compensation has been accepted by the victims; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The protracted and complex litigation connection with the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster has concluded with the orders of the Supreme Court directing Union Carbide and Union Carbide India Limited to pay a total sum of US\$ 470 million in full settlement of all claims. The amount has since been deposited with the Supreme Court. A few Special Leave Petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court of India challenging the validity of the Bhopal Gas Leak (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985. These petitions have been heard by a Special Bench of the Supreme Court constituted for this purpose and the judgement is reserved. The matter is sub-judice.

Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service

2136. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service has been set up;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The constitution of an organised Service involves sorting out of a number of complex issues, which takes time. It is difficult to specify the exact date by which the Service will be constituted.

T.V. Centres in Rural Areas

2137. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more T.V. centres to cover rural areas not yet covered by the existing T.V. network; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides augmentation of facilities at existing Doordarshan Kendras, schemes for the establishment of 20 new Programme Production Centres and 179 TV Transmitters of different power ratings are under implementation as part of the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan. A large number of these transmitters are envisaged to be set up in small towns and rural areas. On implementation of all these schemes, TV service is expected to be available to about 81 percent rural population of the country as against approximately 70 percent such population at present.

Oil find in Golaghat, Assam

2138. SHRI ABDUL HAMID:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

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

(a) whether oil has been struck in Golaghat district of Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Oil has been struck at two structures, namely Uriamghat and Khoraghat, in Golaghat district of Assam.

Varahi Hydro-Electric Project

2139. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Varahi Hydro-electric Project has been completed; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be synchronized with the State Electricity grid?

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

(a) and (b). Varahi Hydro-Electric Project (2x115 MW+ 2x4.5MW) is under execution. The Unit - 1 of 115 MW was spun on 23.4.1989 and is awaiting synchronisation. Unit-2 of 115 MW is programmed to be commissioned in March, 1990. Two units of 4.5 MW are programmed for commissioning in 1990-91.

Indian Airlines Flights to Nepal

2140. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines flights to Nepal have been curtailed; and

(b) is so, since when and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Tourist Facilities at Chickmangalur

2141. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no tourist facilities available at Chickmangalur;

(b) whether Karnataka Government had submitted any proposal to provide tourist facilities there; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Realising the inadequacy of tourist facilities at Chickmangalur, the Central Department of Tourism have sanctioned Rs. 24.49 lakhs for construction of accommodation and other facilities at Chickmangalur.

Refinery Project in Eastern Region

2142. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has been asked by Government to conduct a feasibility study on the location of some refinery projects in the eastern region;

(b) if so, the details of the studies undertaken by IOC in this regard;

(c) the places considered suitable for the location of oil refineries in that region; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the projects as suggested by the I.O.C.?

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

(b) to (d). Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. have not submitted the Study Report so far to the Government.

[Translation]

Tidal Wave Energy in Gujarat

2143. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted in the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat to generate energy from tidal waves;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the quantity of power likely to be generated from tidal waves; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent thereon and the cost of power generation per unit?

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

(b) The investigations and studies carried out in Gulf of Kutch suggest that installation of a 900 MW tidal power project is feasible in Gulf of Kutch.

(c) The project is expected to generate 1690 million units of electricity annually.

(d) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 1310 crores including transmission system. The cost of power generation at December 1987 price level works out to around 90 paise per unit.

[English]

Generation Target of N.T.P.C.

2144. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has been entrusted with

the task of generating 37,000 million units during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the steps taken by N.T.P.C. in that regard;

(c) the new projects taken up or expansion scheme launched by N.T.P.C. to achieve the above target; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A generating capacity of 1634 MW is targetted to be commissioned during the year 1989-90, as per the details given below:—

(i)	Rihand Supper Thermal Power Project Unit-II		500 MW
(ii)	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project Unit-IV		210 MW
(iii)	Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project Unit -VI.....		500 MW
(iv)	Anta Gas Project Unit- II		88 MW
(v)	Auraiya Gas Project Unit-II		112 MW
(vi)	Auraiya Gas Project Unit-III		112 MW
(vii)	Auraiya Gas Project Unit-IV		112 MW
Total			1634 MW

Price of light Commercial Vehicles

2145. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been frequent increase in the prices of light commercial vehicles;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is due to the indigenisation programme of the new light commercial vehicles manufacturers;

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove the lacunae so that the prices do not rise frequently; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) In the recent past, the light commercial manufacturers, particularly those with Japanese collaboration, have increased the prices of their vehicles frequently.

(b) This was due to the steep appreciation in the value of the yen, its effect on the duties and taxes to be paid by the manufacturers and the rising input costs.

(c) to (e). Faster indigenisation has a direct bearing on price containment, particularly for vehicles being produced under

Phased Manufacturing Programme, The steep appreciation of foreign currencies and the competitive market which has emerged in the automotive sector is keeping the manufacturers under pressure to indigenise faster.

World Bank Assistance for Power Projects

2146. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is likely to provide financial assistance to India for three more power projects during 1989-90;

(b) if so, whether a high level official team had visited world Bank headquarters in May-June, 1989;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the name of power projects that will be assisted by the World Bank; and

(f) whether the power projects in Karnataka will also be assisted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (e). A high level delegation had visited World Bank in May, 1989 for discussions on various issues concerning the cooperation in Power Sector with the World Bank. Discussions are held with the World Bank periodically on project specific, as well as, sectoral issues. The project are included in the pipeline of the World Bank for finance only after they are cleared internally and assistance is provided by the Bank depending on the availability of funds.

However, World Bank assistance for

NTPC Regional Power System Project (which includes Farakka Stage-III S.T.P.S.) and the Northern Region Transmission Project are under advance stage of finalisation. The World Bank has already finalised a loan assistance of US\$ 400 million for Maharashtra Power Project during 1989-90.

(f) At present, no proposal from Karnataka is in the pipeline for World Bank assistance during 1989-90.

Payment of Central Sales Tax by Guwahati Refinery

2147. SHRI ABDUL HAMID:
SHRI BHADRESWAR
TANTI:

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

(a) whether any amount was paid as Central sales tax by the Guwahati refinery in 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The amount of Central Sales Tax paid by Guwahati Refinery during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below:

1987-88Rs. 10.70 lakhs

1988-89Rs. 12.23 lakhs

[Translation]

Vayudoot Services in Bihar

2148. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM: be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the places in Bihar having Vayudoot Services, at present;

(b) the number of Vayudoot Services running in profit;

(c) the particulars of Vayudoot services, if any, which have been suspended; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) At present, Vayudoot service is available at Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Patna, Gaya and Dhanbad in the State of Bihar.

(b) During the Financial year 1988-89 none of the Vayudoot services in the State of Bihar made any profit

(c) and (d). None of the scheduled services in the State of Bihar is suspended at present

[*English*]

New Power Station in Gujarat

2149. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the estimated electricity requirement in Gujarat in the terminal year (i.e. 1994-95) as worked out by 13th Annual Power Supply report;

(b) whether the present term and supply gap of power is likely to go up by 2270 MW. at the end of the Eighth Plan if new power station is not given clearance in Gujarat;

(c) if so whether Government have

drawn any plan to bridge the demand and supply gap of power, likely to be created in 1995 in Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for setting up new power stations in Gujarat and the total amount involved in each of the power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (e). The details of the position regarding estimated power availability in Gujarat in 1994-95 are as under:—

Peak Demand (MW)	5018
Peak Availability (MW)	3501
Peak Deficit (MW)	1517
Energy requirement (MU)	27159
Energy availability (MU)	25462
Energy Deficit (MW)U)	1697

It is tentatively envisaged to add a capacity of about 1513 MW in Gujarat during the Eighth Plan period in the State Sector. The details would be available after the Eighth Plan power programme is finalised by the Planning Commission. In addition, for improving the efficiency of existing installed capacity, renovation and modernisation of some of the thermal stations in Gujarat is in progress under the Centrally sponsored scheme. Reduction in transmission and distribution losses, efficient load management and energy conservation are some of the other measures which could improve the availability of power in Gujarat.

[Translation]

Air Broadcast to Foreign Countries

2150. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of AIR stations in the country which broadcast programmes to USSR, USA, Great Britain and China;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up a broadcasting station on the lines of B.B.C. so that Indian broadcasts reach throughout the World; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. TEWARY):

(a) External Services Division of All India Radio is broadcasting programmes to different parts of the globe, including U.S.S.R., Great Britain and China. There is no programme directed to U.S.A.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

LPT and HPT in Border Areas of Rajasthan

2151. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give priority to the border areas in setting up high-power and low -power transmitters;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up high-power transmitters in Barmer and Jaisalmer border districts of Rajasthan; and

(c) the time by which these transmitters

will be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. TEWARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The antennae of the proposed high power TV transmitters at Barmer and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan are to be mounted on 300 metre high RCC-Cum-Steel Towers. Such type of towers are to be erected by Doordarshan for the first time. A detailed exercise for finalising their design, taking into account such factors as local soil and environmental conditions and other techno-economic considerations had to be carried out. Orders for the transmitters and other allied equipment have already been placed on the manufacturers. Such projects are of long gestation involving a normal lead time of about 3 to 4 years after commencement of works at site. As per the present indications, the high power TV transmitters at Barmer and Jaisalmer are expected to be commissioned into service during 1992-93.

[English]

International Flights from National Airports

2155. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce new international flights from any of the national airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether runway and other infrastructural facilities are available for the purpose at those airports; and

(d) the time by which the flights operation is expected to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Indian Airlines has plans to operate an international service from Bangalore. Essential infrastructure for operation of international flights are available at many national airports, like Trichy, Trivandrum, Goa, Patna, Varanasi, Hyderabad etc. Indian Airlines hopes to introduce such a service some time during the next year, i.e. 1990.

Allocation of soft coke to States

2153. SHRI ABDUL HAMID:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wages of soft coke allocated to different States in 1988;

(b) whether allocation of soft coke to Assam and other States in proposed to be increased in 1989; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Quantity of soft coke allocated by Department of Coal to different States/Union Territories during the year 1988 and 1989 (Jan' to Sep') is indicated as below:—

(In thousand tonnes)

<i>Name of the States Govts./Union Territories.</i>	<i>Quantity of coal allocated</i>	
	<i>1986</i>	<i>1989 (Upto Sept)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Bihar	720.00	540.0
West Bengal	780.0	585.0
Uttar Pradesh	240.0	180.0
Orissa	21.6	16.2
Madhya Pradesh	48.0	36.0
Maharashtra	24.0	18.0
Gujarat	24.0	18.0
Rajasthan	54.0	40.05
Delhi	108.0	81.0
Punjab	18.0	13.5
Haryana	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	—	—
Karnataka	2.64	1.98
Kerala	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	12.0	9.0
Himachal Pradesh	12.0	9.0
Chandigarh	12.0	9.0
Assam	12.0	9.0
Sikkim	12.0	9.0
Nagaland	6.0	4.5
Arunachal Pradesh	1.2	0.9
Mizoram	3.0	2.25
Tripura	6.0	4.5
Manipur	1.2	0.9
Meghalaya	1.2	0.9

In view of declining production of soft coke in coal companies there does not appear to be possibility of increasing allocation of soft coke to Assam and other States for the half year commencing October, 1989.

Accountability of Chief Executives of Public Sector Units

2145. SHRI ABDUL HAMID:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken

any steps for holding officials at a level of higher Chief Executives of public sector units under his Ministry accountable for performance of the units; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Various steps are being taken from time to time to ensure the performance of the public sector units according to the approved targets. The Chief Executives of the public sector undertakings are accountable for performance of their units and this accountability is ensured through the system of Annual performance

Appraisal of too management incumbents.

Air Broadcast in Foreign languages

2155. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8788 regarding AIR Broadcast in foreign languages and state:

(a) the duration of external services of All India Radio, language-wise;

(b) the local time of reception of these broadcast in the target area; and

(c) the reasons why there are no external services in Bengal or Urdu which are the

major languages spoken and understood in Bangladesh and Pakistan respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. TEWARY): (a) and (c). The details regarding the duration of External Services of All India Radio (language-wise) together with local time of reception of these broadcasts in the target areas are given in the Statement below.

(c) External Services of All India Radio is broadcasting a daily service in Bengali and Urdu for listeners in Bangla Desh and Indian sub-continent, including Pakistan. While the Bengali service is being beamed for 6 hrs. 45 mts. daily, the duration of the Urdu service is 12 hrs. 15 mts. daily.

External Services Broadcast as on 22nd April'89 Foreign Language Services

Language	Timings		Local Time	Duration	Target Areas
	Ist	UTC			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Arabic	1000—1100 2300—0115 1830—1900	0430—0530 1730—1945 1300—1330	0730—0830 2030—2245 1800—1830	3 hrs. 15 mts. 30 mts	West Asia Pakistan
2. Baluchi	0615—0645 1645—1745	0045—0115 1115—1215	0715—0745 1745—1845	1hrs. 30 mts.	Burma
3. Burmese	1745—1845	1215—1315	2015—2115	2 hrs	China
4. Chinese	0315—0415 0830—0915 1900—2000	2145—2245 0300—0345 1330—1430	0545—0645 0730—0815 1800—1900	1 hr. 45 mts.	Afghanistan

<i>Language</i>	<i>Timings</i>		<i>Local Time</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Target Areas</i>
	<i>Ist</i>	<i>UTC</i>			
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
6. French	0015—0100	1845—1930	1945—2030	45 mts.	West & North West Africa
7. Indonesian	1415—15145	0845—0945	1615—1715	1 hr.	Indonesia
8. Nepali	0700—0800	0130—0230	0715—0815	3 hrs.	Nepal & Nepali Speaking areas of India.
	1230—1330	0700—0800	1245—1345		
	1930—2030	1400—1500	1945—2045		
9. Persian	0930—1000	0400—0430	0730—0800	1 hr.	Iran
	2145—2300	1615—1730	1945—2100		
10. Pushtu	0745—0830	0215—0300	0645—0730	2 hrs.	Afghanistan
	2000—2115	1430—1545	1900—2015		
11. Russian	2145—2245	1615—1715	1915—2015	1 hr.	U.S.S.R.

Language	Timings		Local Time	Duration	Target Areas
	Ist	UTC			
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Sinhala	1830—2030	1300—1500	1830—2030	2 hrs.	Sri Lanka
13. Swahili	2045—2145	1515—1615	1815—1915	2 hrs	East Africa
	1000—1100	430—0530	0730—0830		
14. Thai	1645—1730	1115—1200	1815—1900	45 mts.	Thailand
15. Tibetan	0745—0800	0215—0230	0815—0830	1 hr.	45 mts. Bhutan, Tibet, Tibetan
	1800—1930	1230—1400	1830—2000		Speaking areas of India & Sikkim.
16. English	(1) 0415—0645	2245—0115	0445—0715	9 hrs.	30 mts. East & South East Asia
(Gos)	(2) 1530 — 1630	1000—1100	1900—2000	— do —	North East Asia
	— do —	— do —	2200—2300	— do —	Australia, Newzealand.
	(3) 1900—2030	1330—1500	2100—2230	— do —	South East Asia
	(4) 2330 — 0400	1800—2230	1945 — 2330	— do —	U.K. West Europe

Language	Timings		Local Time	Duration	Target Areas
	Ist	UTC			
1	2	3	4	5	6
			2100—2300		East Africa
			2045 — 2145		West, North West Africa
			0845 — 1030		Australia, Newzealand.
INDIAN LANGUAGE SERVICES					
17. Hindi	(1) 0115—0215	1945—2045	1945—2045	4 hrs. 30 mts.	U.K, North Europe
	(2) 0430 — 0530	2300—0000	0630—0730	— do —	South East Asia
	(3) 2145 — 2230	0315—0415	1915 — 2000	— do —	East Africa Mauritius
			2015 — 2100		
	(4) 2315 — 0000	1745 — 1830	2045 — 2130	— do —	West Asia (Gulf Region)
18. Tamil	0515—0900	2345—0330	0515—0900	12 hrs.	South -East Asia
Air	1230— 1500	0700—0930	1230—1500		

Language	Timings		Local Time	Duration	Target Areas
	Ist	UTC			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi/Madras	1645—2230	1115—1700	1645—2230		
19. Bengali	0820—1000	0250—0430	0850—1030	6 hrs. 45 mts.	Bangla Desh
Air	1330—1630	0800—1100	1400—1700		
Culcutta	2015—2045	1445—1515	2045—2115		
	2130—2305	1600—1735	2200—2335		
20. Gujarati	0845—1000	0415—0430	0715—0730	1 hr.	East Africa
Air: Bombay	2230—2315	1700—1745	2000—2045		
21. Punjabi	1330—1400	0800—0830	1300—1330	2 hrs	Pakistan
Air Jalandhar	1830—2000	1300—1430	1800—1930		
22. Sindhi	1730—1830	1200—1300	1700—1800	2 hrs.	Pakistan
	1300—1400	0730—0830	1230—1330		

Language	Timings		Local Time	Duration	Target Areas
	Ist	UTC			
1	2	3	4	5	6
23. Urdu	0545—1000	0015—0430	0515—0930	12 hrs.	15 mts. PAKISTAN and India sub-continent.
	1400—1700	0830—1130	1330—1630		
	2000—0100	1430—1930	1930—0030		
Total Duration of Indian Languages					
				40 hrs.	30 mts.
Total Duration of Foreign Languages including Gos					
				34 hrs.	30 mts
Total Duration of ESD					
				—	75 hrs. per day.
Total No of X' mission of Foreign Language Service excluding Gos					
				25	
Total No. of X' mission of Gos					
				4	
Total No. of X' Mission of Indian Language					
				21	
Total no. of Transmission of ESD					
				50	

IST = Indian Standard Time

UTC= Universal Time Coordinated

GOS = General Overseas Service.

Installed Power Generation Capacity of Orissa

2156. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed power generation capacity in State and Central sector projects in Orissa at the beginning of the Seventh Plan;

(b) the present position thereof;

(c) the efforts being made by Government to increase the power generation capacity in Orissa;

(d) what would be the expected installed capacity by the end of the Seventh and Eighth Plans; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The installed generating capacity in Orissa at the beginning of 7th Plan (i.e. in March, 1985) and as on 31st march, 1989 was 1100 MW and 1360 MW respectively. No Central Sector project has been commissioned in Orissa so far.

(c) In order to increase the availability of power in the State, various measures are being taken, which include optimum utilisation of the existing capacity, reduction in transmission and distribution losses monitoring of the World Bank aided Upper Indravati project and early implementation of Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Scheme at Talcher Thermal Power Station. To the extent possible, assistance is also provided to Orissa from the Farakka and Chukha Power Stations as well as from the neighbouring systems.

(d) and (e). The expected installed capacity by the end of Seventh Plan in Orissa

would be about 1577.48 MW, comprising of 470.0 MW thermal and 1107.48 MW Hydro. The anticipated installed capacity at the end of Eighth Plan would be about 3153.48 MW, comprising of 1130 MW thermal and 1843.48 MW hydro. In addition to this 1000 MW thermal capacity is expected to be added in the Central Sector in Orissa in the Eighth plan period.

Cancellation of Gulf Bound Flights from Trivandrum

2157. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights being operated from Trivandrum to various Gulf countries;

(b) whether there are complaints about abrupt cancellation of flights causing problems to the passengers bound for the gulf countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) At present Air India operates 14 flights a week from Trivandrum. Of this, 10 are direct flights and 4 are via Bombay.

(b) and (c). Presently there are no complaints about cancellation of flights. There were some complaints in 1988. The cancellation of flights was mainly due to individual action by certain sections of employees. Normalcy has since been restored following negotiations/discussions with the Unions.

R & D Programme by BHEL on Sick and Old Power Plants

2158. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Corporate Research and Development (R&D) Division of the BHEL has launched a programme to get a new lease of life to sick and old power stations in the country;

(b) if so, the full details of the said proposed programme; and

(c) the details of the sick power plants in the country and how these will be revived?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The R&D Division of BHEL has launched a programme to assess the residual life of old thermal power plants. Based on the assessment, BHEL provides a proposal for extension of the life of the power plant.

(c) With a view to improving the performance of existing thermal power stations, a programme for renovation and modernisation was launched by the Central Electricity Authority all over the country in September 1984. 34 thermal power stations comprising 162 thermal units of varying ratings are covered by this programme.

Similarly, a scheme for renovation and uprating of 49 hydro power stations in the country has been formulated by the Central Electricity Authority.

Price Control of Bulk Drugs

2159. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on price control of bulk drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of conditions Government have stipulated with the relaxations to be given in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order,

1987 in the case of those drugs which are manufactured in the country from basic stage through an indigenously developed process with a view to boost development thereof on a wider scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has promulgated Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 w.e.f. 26th August, 1987 as amended from time to time.

(c) A statement containing copy of the Guidelines issued in this regard is given below.

STATEMENT

Guidelines No. 1/1989

In exercise of the powers conferred by Paragraph 25 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987, (hereinafter called the 'Side Order'), the Central Government hereby issue guidelines for the purpose of grant of exemption under Para 28 of the said order to such bulk drug manufacturing unit from the provisions of Para 3 of the said Order, in respect of such bulk drugs as is/are produced by that unit from the basic stage by a process of manufacture developed through its own Research and Development effort, for a specified period not exceeding five years reckoned from the date of commencement of commercial production of such bulk drug (s) subject to the following, namely:-

- (i) The process development activities are registered with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (hereinafter referred to

as DSIR) and a certificate is issued by DSIR to the effect that the manufacturer has developed the process of manufacture through its own R&D efforts.

(ii) The process so developed is significantly different from the known/available technology in the country leading to import substitutions/cost reduction etc.

(iii) The manufacturer shall make an application to the Government within 30 days of commencement of commercial production of such bulk drug or within 30 days of the date of issue of these guidelines in the case of bulk drugs already under production, as the case may be alongwith the information as per the Annexure given below and such other information as may be required by the Government and /or such additional information as the Company may voluntarily furnish.

(iv) The Government if satisfied with the application mentioned above, may be a Notification in the official Gazette, exempt a manufacturer from fixation of price or compliance with the price already fixed if any for such a bulk drug under the provisions of the said order.

(v) In case of bulk drugs which are already being produced from the basic stage by a process of manufacture developed through indigenous Research and Development, the period which has already elapsed since it came into commercial production by this process, shall count towards determining the said limit of five years prescribed under this Order.

(vi) In case of processes developed by National Laboratories and purchased and actually made use of by a manufacture such activity shall also be taken into consideration for the purpose of granting exemption.

(vii) The Government shall have the liberty to withdraw the exemption so granted at any time.

(viii) After expiry of the period of exemption, the manufacturer shall submit application (s) in Form I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 for fixation of price of such a bulk drug (s) under the provisions of the said Order.

(Information to be furnished in five copies) for exemption of bulk drugs from Price Control under Para 28 of DPCO, 1987)

1. Name and Address of the applicant:

2. Status and activities:

3. Details of recognition granted by DSIR:

(i) Date of recognition and validity period;

(ii) Research and Development Programmes proposed in the application for recognition with DSIR:

(iii) Date of issue of certificate by DSIR regarding development of processes for the manufacture of bulk (copy to be enclosed).

4. Name of the bulk drug for which

exemption is claimed and details of industrial approval held;

5. Dates of commencement and completion of R&D:

(i) Laboratory scale;

(ii) Pilot Scale;

(iii) Commercial trials:

6. Date of commencement of commercial production and quantity produced year-wise;

7. Brief details of the process developed;

8. Details of significant improvements over the processes already available, if any, in the country;

9. Quantity benefits in terms of

(i) Import substitutions

(ii) Cost reduction;

(iii) Any other:

10. Details of cost date and the proposed price as per Form I A of DPCO, 1987;

11. Any other details in support of the claim for exemption;

(The information furnished in this form is to be certified by the authorised signatory of the company).

Sd/

(R.S. Mathur)

Joint Secretary of the Govt. of India

Landed Cost of Tetracycline HCL

2160. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8804 regarding sale of Tetracycline HCL by IDPL and state:

(a) the break- up of the landed cost of Tetracycline HCL imported by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited; and

(b) the break-up of the operational handling cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Tetracycline HCL by IDPL

2161. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the units alongwith the quantities of Tetracycline HCL supplied to them during 1988-89 and during the period from 1 April, 1989 to 30 June, 1989, separately by the IDPL;

(b) the policy of IDPL for registering the demand and supply of Tetracycline HCL to the Small Scale Industrial Sector;

(c) whether Government have received complaints from SSI units and small scale associations against non supply of Tetracycline HCL by the IDPL; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure equitable distribution of this bulk drug by IDPL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) The requisite details are given in the Statements I & II below.

(b) Demand is registered on the basis of firm orders backed by valid Letters of Credit.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) IDPL has been granted adequate Import Licence to ensure that there are no shortages.

STATEMENT - I

Tetracycline HCL Supplied during 1988-89

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Party's Name</i>	<i>Quantity (in kgs.)</i>
1	2	3
	M/s	
1.	Alembic chemicals, Bombay	364
2.	Alpine Industries, Delhi	750
3.	Acichem Labs., Bombay	200
4.	Alpha Labs., Indore	150
5.	Bengal Chem. & Pharmaceuticals Works, Calcutta	300
6.	Bini Labs., Nasik	100
7.	Beekay Pcls., Taloja (Bombay)	100
8.	Bombay Pcls. Products, Indore	40
9.	British Pcls. Labs., Bombay	50
10.	Bafna Pcls., Madras	25
11.	Curemed (I) Pcls., Delhi	50
12.	Concept Pcls., Bombay	100
13.	Citadel Pcls., Madras	596
14.	Dey's Medical Store (Mfg) UP	1000
15.	- do - Calcutta (W.B.)	2474

1	2	3
16.	DCI, Goa	1050
17.	Dorsey Pcls., Madras	20
18.	Dee Pharma, New Delhi	325
19.	Eu-Pharma, Labs., Bombay	750
20.	Esquire Drug House, Gujarat	40
21.	Elan Labs., Guhati	20
22.	East India Pcls., Works, Calcutta	150
23.	Fairdeal Corporation of India, Bombay	1260
24.	Flora Pharma, Kanpur	277
25.	Hoechst, Bombay	28374
26.	Haff-Kine Bio-Pcls., Bombay	800
27.	H. Jules & Co., Nagpur	20
28.	Hollyhock Pcls. Pvt. Ltd., Thane	155
29.	Handson, Sharanpur	50
30.	Indian Remedies, Bombay	10
31.	Intrac Pcls., Madras	600
32.	Jagannath Chem. & Pcls. Works, Orissa	25
33.	Jackson Labs , Amritsar	60
34.	Jeclins Pcls. Ltd., Ahmedabad	300
35.	Jersy Pharam, Madurai	20
36.	K.S D.P.L., Alleppey	299
37.	Karnataka Antibiotics, Karnataka	1100
38.	Kiriti Works Pharma, Bombay	20

1	2	3
39.	La-Granda, Delhi	100
40.	Lark Labs., New Delhi	800
41.	Locost Standard, Gujarat	25
43.	Madley Pcls. Ltd., Bombay	65
43.	Mercury Labs., Vadodara	540
44.	Novika Pcls., Bombay	140
45.	Maladi Drugs & Pcls. Madras	92
46.	Nestor Pcls. (P) Ltd., Faridabad	480
47.	New Labs., Bombay	20
48.	Orissa Drugs & Chem. Ltd., Orissa	454
49.	Paras Pcls., Orissa	75
50.	Pharma Impex, Calcutta	1500
51.	Parasn Ltd., Bombay	100
52.	Pure Pharma Products, Indore	195
53.	Phyto Pcls., Ltd., Jagatpur	25
54.	Parasman Pharma, Faridabad	475
55.	RDPL, Jaipur	200
56.	Relief Labs., Nagpur	280
57.	Redicure Pharma, Delhi	120
58.	Sai Pcls., Orissa	400
59.	Smith Stanistreet, Calcutta	975
60.	Shivachem Pharma, Faridabad	75
61.	Seamless Capsules, Bombay	50

1	2	3
62.	Sigma Pharma, Kanpur	90
63.	Sipli chemicals, Madras	50
64.	Therachem Labs., Bombay	40
65.	Tuton Pharma, S Naveari (Gujarat)	50
66.	Tamil Nadu Drugs, Madras	500
67.	UDPL, Lucknow	1754
68.	Union Pharma, Aligarh	80
69.	Vikas Pcls., Laba., Bombay	98.3
70.	Vitro Pharma (P) Ltd., Bombay	101
71.	Winson Labs. Bombay	25
72.	Western Chem. Indore	200
73.	Wings, Faridabad	50
74.	Yashwant Pharma, Tamil Nadu	50
		52298

STATEMENT - II*Tetracycline HCL from April '89 to June, '89*

Sl. No.	Name of the Party's and Place	Qty. (Kms.)
1	2	3
M/s		
1.	UPDPL, Lucknow	750
2.	Citadel, Madras	200
3.	RDPL, Jaipur	100
4.	Gluconate Labs., Calcutta	50

1	2	3
5.	Hoechst India, Bombay	7479
6.	H. Jules & Co., Nagpur	50
7.	Haffkine Bio Pcls, Bombay	250
8.	Jessy Pharma, Madras	18
9.	Adroit Pharma, Nagpur	50
10.	Smith Stanistreet Pcls. Labs. Calcutta	200
11.	Sipali Chem. Madras	25
12.	Alpine Industries, New Delhi	100
13.	DCI, Goa	100
14.	Accichem Labs., Bombay	25
15.	Relief Labs., Bombay	25
16.	Esskay, Madras	25
17.	Seamless Capsule, Bombay	25
18.	GAPL, Bombay	50
19.	KSDPL, Alleppy	25
20.	Alpha Labs., Indore	25
21.	Hollyhock, Bombay	50

IDPL supply of bulk drugs to SSI units and others

2162. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to publish every month the list of supply of bulk drugs effected by IDPL to actual users other

then SSI units and making them available to concerned small scale associations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-

PARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

List of Industries U- 2163 Industries under the purview of KVIC as on 31.3.1988

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The sale and purchase of material by IDPL are the commercial transactions which do not require to be published.

Promotion of Village Industries in Eighth Plan

2163. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the village industries which are proposed to be given priority during the Eighth Plan;

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up therefor; and

(c) the amount of investment proposed to be made to promote village industries in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM). (a) With the amendment of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, the village industries have been redefined, giving scopes to wider coverage of more types of village industries. In addition to the existing 26 village industries, 34 new village industries have so far been identified. A list of village industries is given in the statement below.

(b) The State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and voluntary institutions have taken up promotion of these industries.

(c) This will be known after the Eighth Plan Document is finalised.

- I. Khadi (Cotton, Woollen and Silk)
- II. Village Industries
1. Beekeeping
2. Cottage match, manufacture of fireworks & Agarbattis
3. Cottage Pottery
4. Cottage Soap
5. Flaying curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary industries connected with the same cottage leather industry.
6. Ghani Oil
7. Handmade Paper
8. Manufacture of canegur and Khandsari
9. Palmgur making and other palm products
10. Processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc.
11. Manufacture and use of manure and methane gas from cowdung and other waste products (such as flesh of dead animals, night soil etc)
12. Lime stone, lime shell and other lime products
13. Manufacture of shellac

14. Collection of forest plants and fruits for medicinal purposes
15. Fruit and vegetable processing, preservation and canning including pickles
16. Bamboo and Canework
17. Blacksmithy
18. Carpentry
19. Fibre other than Coir
20. Manufacture of household utensils in Aluminium
21. Manufacture of Katha
22. Manufacture of Gum Resins
23. Manufacture of Lok Vastra
24. Manufacture of Poly Vastra
25. Processing of Maize and Ragi
26. Manufacture of Rubber Goods (Dipped latex products)

New Industries Identified for being taken up by KVIC from 1988-89

4. Manufacture of exercise books, book-bindings, envelope making, register making including all other stationery items made out of paper
5. Khas tattis and broom making
6. Collection processing and packing of forest produce
7. Photo farming

Group - III Agro-based and Food Industry

8. Pithwork, manufacture of pith, mats and garlands etc.
9. Cashew Processing
10. Leaf cup making

Group- IV Polymer and chemical Based Industry

11. Products of the rexin, PVC etc.
12. Horn and bone including ivory products
13. Candle, camphor and sealing wax making

Group - V Engineering and Non-Conventional Energy

14. Manufacture of paper pins, clips, safety pins, stove pins etc.
15. Manufacture of decorative bulbs, bottles, glass etc.
16. Umbrella assembling
17. Solar and wind energy implements

Group - I Mineral Based Industries

1. Stone cutting, crushing, carving and engraving for temples and buildings
2. Utility articles made out of stone

Group - II Forest Based Industry

3. Manufacture of paper cups, plates, bags and other paper containers

18. Manufacture of handmade utensils out of brass
19. Manufacture of handmade utensils out of copper
20. Manufacture of handmade utensils out of bell-metal
21. Other articles made out of brass, copper and bell-metal
22. Production of radios
23. Production of cassette players whether or not fitted with radios
24. Production of cassette recorders whether or not fitted with radios
25. Production of voltage stabilisers
26. Manufacture of electronic clocks and alarm time pieces

Group- VI Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi)

27. Hosiery
28. Tailoring and preparations of readymade garments
29. Fishing nets out of nylon/cotton by hand

Group- VII Service Industry

30. Laundry
31. Barber

32. Plumbing**33. Servicing of electrical wiring and electronic domestic appliances and equipment****34. Repairs of diesel engines, pump sets etc.****Development of Coal Mines with French Assistance**

2164. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to develop some coal mines with French assistance;

(b) if so, the different coal mines that are proposed to be developed with French assistance;

(c) whether any coal mine located in Orissa is proposed to be developed with French aid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). Some coal projects including Ananta and Nandira projects in Orissa have been under consideration for bilateral cooperation with France. Based on the feasibility studies for these projects and consultations between experts on both the sides, the following projects have presently have approved for bilateral cooperation with Finance:

1.	East Katras (Blasting gallery)	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
2.	East Katras (Sub-level caving)	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
3.	Chora	Eastern Coalfields Limited
4.	Kottadih	Eastern Coalfields Limited
5.	Godavari Khani 10	Singareni Collieries Company Limited.

Dust Dispersion Problems in Coal Mines

2165. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing dust problems in coal mines which ultimately pose serious health hazard to the workers;

(b) if so, the steps taken, if any, to reduce dispersion of dust; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Dust dispersal is inevitable to some extent in mining operations. Coal companies have taken the following steps to reduce the problem of dust dispersal:

- (i) Mechanical appliances/equipment used in the mining operations are generally fitted with automatic water-sprayers to suppress dust. Dust extractors and dust suppressing devices are also provided in coal handling plants. Whenever necessary, manual sprinkling of water is done of control dust.
- (ii) Surfaced roads are constructed at min-sites and workers' colonies and pucca pavements are provided around workshops, HEMM maintenance shops and dumper sheds.
- (iii) For all new coal projects, Environmental Management Plans have been made compulsory to take care of ecology and reduce pollution, including dust.
- (iv) To reduce pollution and environmental hazards from open 'bhat-

tas', producing soft/hard coke, a new technology has been evolved for mechanised production of soft/hard coke which causes least damage to environment.

Modernisation of coal mines

2166. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to modernise all the coal mines;

(b) if so, the number of coal mines modernised so far;

(c) whether any specific time limit has been fixed for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Coal India Ltd., has reviewed the potentially for reorganisation and modernisation of existing mines and the projects to be taken up for implementation have been identified. The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. have also formulated plans and have taken up modernisation of their mines, wherever possible.

(b) So far, Coal India Ltd., have completed reorganisation and modernisation work in respect of 88 projects. The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., have modernised 18 mines (including 10 from the planning stage).

(c) and (d). Reorganisation and modernisation of mines is a continuing process and the projects will be completed according to their respective time schedule.

LPG Connections in Punjab

2167. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections provided in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab till 30 June, 1989; and

(b) the number of LPG connections likely to be provided in Hoshiarpur district during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) As of the 30 June, 1989 approximately 26,600 LPG connections have been released in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab.

(b) Release of new L.P.G. connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including in Hoshiarpur district, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG.

T.V. Centres and Radio Stations in Punjab

2168. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.V. centres and Radio stations set up in Punjab till 31st March, 1989;

(b) whether any T.V. centres or Radio stations are proposed to be set up in Punjab by the end of 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) Four T.V. transmitters and one Radio Station have been set up in Punjab upto 31st March, 1989.

(b) and (c). Three low power TV trans-

mitters, one each at Gurdaspur, Ferozepur and Fazilka and a transposer at Talwara are envisaged to be commissioned in Punjab during the current financial year.

As regard Radio stations, two new radio stations each equipped with 2x3 KW FM transmitter, multi-purpose studios each and staff quarters are envisaged to be set up at Bhatinda and Patiala in Punjab during the current financial year.

Tourist Information and Assistance Centres

2169. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established tourist information and assistance centres in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure, incurred thereon; and

(c) the other measures taken by Government to attract more tourists to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. There are Government of India Tourist Offices overseas.

(b) The details of the offices are given in the statement below. The expenditure incurred on the establishment of the offices during 1988-89 was Rs. 1,59,56,000/-.

(c) The measures taken by Government to attract more tourists to India include launching of extensive electronic media campaigns in the major tourist generating markets of the world, support to tour operators overseas for launching new India programmes, special promotion with international Airlines. Other measures also include

production of tourist publicity literature films and audio-visuals, cultural presentations, participation in trade fairs, exhibitions etc.

STATEMENT

Department of Tourism has the following offices in the countries shown below:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. of offices</i>	<i>Places</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	U.S.A.	3	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago
2.	Canada	1	Toronto
3.	U.K.	1	London
4.	Switzerland	1	Geneva
5.	France	1	Paris
6.	Netherlands	1	Amsterdam
7.	Germany	1	Frankfurt
8.	Sweden	1	Stockholm
9.	Italy	1	Milan
10.	Spain	1	Madrid
11.	Australia	1	Sydney
12.	Singapore	1	Singapore
13.	Malaysia	1	Kualalumpur
14.	Japan	1	Tokyo
15.	Thailand	1	Bangkok
16.	UAE	2	Bahrain, Dubai

Supply of Natural gas for commercial and domestic

2170. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of natural gas supplied to the industrial units and for the domestic purposes during the last three years; and

(b) the rate charged for natural gas from

the industrial organisations and the price charged for the domestic consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The percentage of natural gas applied to the industrial sector (including fertilizers/power plants tea plantations and for LPG extraction/internal use by ONGC and OIL) and for domestic use, during the last 3 years is as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Industrial Sector</i>	<i>Domestic use</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1986-87	99.2	0.25
1987-88	99.6	0.40
1988-89	98.1	0.51

(b) With effect from 30.1.87 the prices of natural gas supplied by ONGC/OIL/GAIL has been fixed by the Govt. as detailed below:

- (i) For offshore gas at landfall point and onshore gas Rs. 1400/1000 M³
- (ii) For gas along the HBJ Pipeline: Rs. 2250/1000 M³
- (iii) For gas in the North-East region: Rs. 1000/1000 M³ (with a provision for discount of Rs. 500/1000 M)

In addition the pricing policy allows concessional price for gas from fields under development and a discount of 15% for fallback consumers. These prices are exclusive of royalty, taxes, local levies etc. There is not distinction in the basic price charged to different sectors.

Construction of New Air Terminal Complex at Porbandar

2171. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the National Airports Authority during 1989-90 for the construction of new air terminal complex at Porbandar; and

(b) when the construction work will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) An amount of Rs 30.00 lakhs has been provided for the construction of a new terminal complex at Porbandar during 1989-90.

(b) The National Airports Authority have plans to take up the constructive of the passenger terminal complex once the land is handed over to them.

Films Financed by NFDC

2172. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films finalised by the National Film Development Corporation during 1988-89;

(b) the names of the films financed and

the amount given; and

(c) the conditions, on which finance was provided?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) National Film Development Corporation has financed, either partly or fully, eleven feature films during 1988-89.

(b) and (c). The names of the films financed, amount disbursed and the conditions on which finance was provided are given below:

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the film	Amount disbursed		Conditions on which finance was provided	
		1	2	3	4
1.	Tera Naam Mera Naam (Hindi)	Rs. 8, 550.00			Sanctioned with out collateral security with 25% share in profits
2.	Rihaee (Hindi)	Rs. 14, 060.00			— do —
3.	Parinda (Hindi)	Rs.1,50,000.00			Subject to collateral security
4.	Trishangi (Hindi)	Rs.2, 42, 575.28			Without collateral security subject to 25 % share in profits.
5.	Ore Thooval Pakshikal (Mala yalam)	Rs.1,210.00			— do —
6.	Andha Diganta (Oriya)	Rs. 89,640.00			Subject to collateral Security.
7.	Chekal Paikhara bada (Manipuri)	Rs. 50,000.00			Without collateral security subject to 25% share in profits.
8.	Banani (Assamese)	Rs. 6,03,582.09			With collateral security
9.	Kubi Mattu Tyala (Kannada)	Rs.1,00,000.00			Without collateral security subject to 25% share in profits.
10.	Percy (Gujarathi/English)	Rs.9, 16, 664.72			— do —
11.	Alicinte Anweshanam (Malayalam)	Rs.70,000.00			— do —

New Air Studio at Panaji

2173. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the progress made with respect of construction of new studio for All India Radio, Panaji?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): The layout Plan of the Type III (R) Studio building at Panaji has been finalised and Preliminary Estimates sanctioned. Civil works awarded on 31.3.89 are in progress.

Diesel Outlets in Madhya Pradesh

2174. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been done to start new diesel retail outlets at Sanchi, Kurwai, Shamsabad, Basode and Amlaha towns of Madhya Pradesh in the near future; and

(b) if so, what is the progress in getting final approval for their feasibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir. Surveys have already been conducted for development of Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) at Sanchi, Rurwai, Shamsabad, Basoda and Amlaha towns of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Location Shamsabad in District Vidisha was included in the Oil Industry's Annual Retail Marketing Plan 1981-82 under 'ST' category. Even after advertising thrice, no suitable candidate was found and hence the location was decategorised to 'Open' and has since been advertised on 3.3.1989

for selection of a suitable person.

Location Sanchi in District Raisen has been found feasible and would be included in the Oil Industry's next Annual Retail Marketing Plan.

At location Basoda, there are already two retail outlets (HSD) and additional retail outlets at that location is not found justified.

Locations Kurwai and Amlaha have not been found feasible for setting up of new outlet dealerships as per the volume/distance norms currently in vogue.

Diesel/Petrol Retail Outlets in Madhya Pradesh

2175. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved some diesel and petrol retail outlets for Vidisha, Bhopal, Raisen and Sihore districts of Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the oil companies to advertise for these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Upto the Annual Retail Marketing Plan 1987-88, the oil industry has plans to set up retail outlets (Petrol/Diesel) in Vidisha, Bhopal, Raisen and Sihore districts of Madhya Pradesh as follows:

<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2
1. Shamshabad	Vidisha
2. Khajuri	Bhopal

1	2
3. Chiklod	Raisen
4. Bilkeesganj	Sihore
5. Shahpura	Bhopal
6. Gulabganj	Vidisha
7. Bhopal Bypass	Bhopal
8. Runacha Crossing	Bhopal
9. Mandideep	Raisen
10. Sironj	Vidisha

All the above locations have been advertised.

Setting up of LPTs in Bundi and Kurwai, Madhya Pradesh

2176. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals for setting up new Low Power Transmitters at Bundi and Kurwai cities of Madhya Pradesh during 1989-90; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) Requests to this effect have been received from time to time.

(b) Bundi lies within the coverage area and Kurwai in the Fringe of the service area of the High Power (10KW) TV transmitter functioning at Bhopal. These two places do not receive satisfactory service from the Bhopal transmitter in view of intervening distance and terrain. Any improvement of TV service in Bundi and Kurwai (as also other parts of the country similarly placed) can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources for this purpose in the future Plans of TV expansion.

Target of SEEUY

2177. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets of Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth Scheme have been revised for different States during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the instruction have been sent to all DICs in this regard?

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

(b) A statement indicating allocation of targets for the year 1989-90 amongst the States/UTs is given below.

(c) These targets have already been communicated to the State/UT Governments and they have requested to distribute the targets amongst the District Industries Centres of their respective States/UTs.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise targets under SEEUY Scheme for 1989-90

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Targets for 1989-90</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50
3.	Assam	3100
4.	Bihar	14800
5.	Goa	175
6.	Gujarat	5350
7.	Haryana	2300
8.	Himachal Pradesh	800
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	700
10.	Karnataka	6200
11.	Kerala	9975
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8800
13.	Maharashtra	7750
14.	Manipur	750
15.	Meghalaya	150
16.	Mizoram	160
17.	Nagaland	100
18.	Orissa	4650
19.	Punjab	7500
20.	Rajasthan	5150

1	2	3
21.	Sikkim	75
22.	Tamil Nadu	9050
23.	Tripura	500
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15650
25.	West Bengal	12150
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50
27.	Chandigarh	90
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50
29.	Daman & Diu	25
30.	Lakshadweep	25
31.	Pondicherry	225
Total		1,25,000

Bio-Gas Plants

2178. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of bio-gas plants at present functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) what is the number of such plants which were set up in different State during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) what is the number of such bio-gas plants which are still to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Under the National Project for Biogas Development, which caters to family type biogas plants, a total of over 10.75 lakh biogas plants have

been set up in different States/Union Territories during the period 1981-82 to 1988-89, out of which over 7.3 lakhs plants have been set up during the first four years of the Seventh Plan Period. State-wise are given in statement-I below. The responsibility for proper operation and maintenance of biogas plants lies with individual owners and accordingly the functioning of plant varies. Reports of evaluation survey studies completed recently by independent agencies in respect of some States (Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Orissa) indicate that, on an overall basis, over 82.2 percent of plants surveyed have been found functioning.

(c) A target of setting up of 1.6 lakh biogas plants has been fixed for the terminal year of the Seventh Plan period, i.e. 1989-90 for different States/agencies. Details are given in Statement II below.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise-Number of Family Type Biogas Plants Installed During the Period 1981-82 to 1984-85 and for the 7th Plan Period 1985-86 to 1988-89 Under NPBD

Sl.No.	State/Union territories	No. of Plants Installed in Different years				Total
		1981-82 to 1984-85	1985-86 to 1988-89			
1	2	3	4		5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29,662	56,479			86,141
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	24			24
3.	Assam	925	6,055			6,980
4.	Bihar	19,748	34,115			53,863
5.	Goa and Damn & Diu	530	640			1,170
6.	Gujarat	22,622	53,981			76,603
7.	Haryana	7,834	8,264			16,098
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3,530	12,206			15,736

Sl.No.	State/Union territories	No. of Plants Installed in Different years				
		1981-82 to 1984-85	1985-86 to 1988-89	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	126	525	651		
10.	Karnataka	19,571	38522	58093		
11.	Kerala	6,300	13446	19746		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14,959	17942	32901		
13.	Maharashtra	86,340	234258	320598		
14.	Manipur	21	127	148		
15.	Meghalaya	71	25	96		
16.	Mizoram	14	472	486		
17.	Nagaland	49	75	124		
18.	Orissa	5,889	25934	31223		
19.	Punjab	4,969	7756	12725		

Sl.No.	State/Union territories	No. of Plants Installed in Different years			
		1981-82 to 1984-85	1985-86 to 1988-89	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
20.	Rajasthan	13,774	17347	31121	
21.	Sikkim	31	170	201	
22.	Tamil Nadu	31,260	81209	112469	
23.	Tripura	—	39	39	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	69,203	98050	167253	
25.	West Bengal	5,910	24167	30077	
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	3	84	87	
27.	Chandigarh	52	20	72	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72	51	123	

Sl.No.	State/Union territories	No. of Plants Installed in Different years			
		1981-82 to 1984-85	1985-86 to 1988-89	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
29.	Delhi	188	355	543	
30.	Pondicherry	277	149	426	
Grand Total		343930	731887	1075817	

STATEMENT - II*Target for setting up of family type biogas plants for 1989-90*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs/Agencies</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3.	Assam	2000
4.	Bihar	5000
5.	Goa	250
6.	Gujarat	11400
7.	Haryana	2000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	200
10.	Karnataka	7000
11.	Kerala	2500
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3000
13.	Maharashtra	34500
14.	Manipur	200
15.	Meghalaya	60
16.	Mizoram	100
17.	Nagaland	10
18.	Orissa	3000
19.	Punjab	2000
20.	Rajasthan	3000

1	2	3
21.	Sikkim	50
22.	Tamil Nadu	12400
23.	Tripura	75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12000
25.	West Bengal	9000
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	45
27.	Chandigarh	5
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5
29.	Daman & Diu	5
30.	Delhi	35
31.	Pondicherry	50
	Sub-Total	126900
32.	Khadi & Village Industries Commission	18000
33.	National Dairy Development Board	100
34.	Action for Food Production	15000
	Sub Total	33100
	Grant Total	160000

Radio Stations in Orissa

(c) the details of the location of those Radio Stations; and

2179. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(d) when those Radio Stations are likely to be commissioned?

(a) whether some more Radio Stations are being set up in Orissa and these are in different stages of construction;

(b) if so, the progress made in the construction of buildings for those Radio Stations;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):
(a) to (d). The details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Location	Civil Work Progress	Envisaged Schedule for Commissioning
1	2	3	4
1.	2 x 100 Kw MW Transmitter, Type I Studio at Bhavani Patna	Civil works are in progress	By 1990-91
2.	2 x 5 KW FM Transmitter at Barhampur.	Civil works have been awarded	By 1990-91
3.	2 x 3 KW FM Local Radio Station at Baripada	Building works have been completed	By 31 st March, 1990
4.	2 x 3 K W FM Local Radio Station at Balangir	Civil works are in progress.	By 1990-91
5.	2 x 3 K W FM Local Radio Station at Rourkela.	For want of approach roads the construction of the building has not yet started.	By 1991

Promotion of Khadi and Polyvastars in Eighth Plan

2180. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to promote Khadi and Polyvastars during Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any instruction to State Governments have been issued in that regard; and

(d) if so, the specific steps taken by State Governments in that matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government are already implementing programmes for promotion of Khadi and Polyvastra. Some of them are:

- (i) Special assistance for Research and Development.
- (ii) Provision of funds at low rate of interest.
- (iii) Subsidy towards interest.
- (iv) Rebate on sale of Khadi and polyvastra.
- (v) Preferential treatment in regard to raw material supply.
- (vi) Price and purchase preference to KVI products.
- (vii) Excise and Customs duty exemption.

(viii) Use of duty-free polyester fibre for polyvastra.

(c) and (d). The State Governments are actively involved in the promotion programme.

A.I.R. Stations in Kerala

2182. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Radio Stations set up in Kerala during the last one year; and

(b) the details of the future plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) No new Radio Station was set up in the State of Kerala during the last one year. However, AIR's 7th Plan schemes including provisions to set up 3 new Radio Stations with 2x3 KW FM Transmitters, Multipurpose Studio, Receiving Facilities and Staff Quarters at Cannanore, Cochin and Idukki in Kerala State. Besides, other scheme in the State of Kerala include (i) Permanent Type IV Studios, at Trivandrum (ii) Provision of 50 KW SW Transmitter at Trivandrum (iii) Upgradation of 20 KW MW Transmitter at Trichur to 100 KW Power and (iv) upgradation of 10 KW MW Transmitter at Calicut to 100 KW MW. All these schemes are at different stages of implementation.

(b) the 8th Plan proposals are at the formulation stage.

Visit of Foreign Tourists to Punjab

2183. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who

visited Punjab during the last three years, the State?
year-wise;

(b) whether the number of foreign tourists has increased as compared to the preceding three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and measures taken to attract more tourists to

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). As per the statistics provided by the State Government, the number of foreign tourists who visited Punjab during the last three years and upto May, 1989 are as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1986	2,959	—
1987	2,663	— 10.0
1988	2,433	— 8.6
1989 (up to May)	2,172*	135.1*

* Compared to corresponding period of 1988.

(c) The reasons for decline in foreign tourist traffic to Punjab during 1987 and 1988 include adverse publicity on various events in Punjab and the ban orders on the entry of foreign tourists imposed by Government in June 1984. However, after the removal of ban orders in March 1988, foreign tourists again started visiting Punjab.

Financial Assistance for the Development of Tourist Spots in Punjab

2184. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have extended any financial assistance for the development of tourist spots in Punjab during the Seventh Plan, till date;

(b) if so, the details of the tourist spots

developed during the said period and those likely to be developed during the year 1989-90; and

(c) the funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred on the development of each such spots, district-wise, for each year of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (c). The details of the projects sanctioned during the Seventh Plan by the Central Department of Tourism and amount released therefor, is given in the statement below. No decision has been taken by the Department for undertaking new projects during the year 1989-90. The funds for various projects/ schemes are sanctioned scheme-wise and not district wise.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1985-86			
1.	Accommodation at Ropar	16.34	19.00
2.	Accommodation at Kartarpur	2.85	2.50
3.	Accommodation at Sirhind	4.60	4.14
4.	Log Huts at Madhopur	3.70	1.50
5.	Log Huts at Shambhu	3.70	1.50
6.	Log Huts at Phagwara	3.70	2.00
1986-87			
7.	Yatri Niwas at Jallandhar	23.97	10.00
1987-88			
8.	Tourist Complex at Patiala	29.50	10.00
9.	Tourist Complex at Hoshiarpur	18.88	5.00
10.	Snack bar at Nadampur	7.15	3.00
11.	Tourist Complex at Desuya	8.45	3.00
12.	Tourist Complex at Moga	10.00	4.00
13.	Tourist Complex at Goindwal	10.50	3.00
*14.	Tourist Complex at Bhatinda	17.00	5.00
15.	Yatri Niwas at Jallandhar	17.00	5.00

* Project has been dropped by the State Government.

Purchase of stores by IA

2185. **SHRIV. SREENIVASA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8464 regarding procurement of stores by Indian Airlines and state:

(a) whether Government/the Indian Airlines have received representations from some Public Sector organisations, mostly in small-scale industrial sector, for purchasing their products;

(b) the details of purchases made from various Companies under single tender basis;

(c) the new companies under Public Sector which have been included in the list of suppliers during the past six or seven months; and

(d) what further efforts are being made to procure and the requirements from the newly listed Public Sector organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing details regarding purchases made from Public/State Sector Units on single tender basis during the period 1987-88, 1988-89 and upto June, 1989 is given below.

(c) Indian Airlines has included the following two companies in the list of suppliers in the past 6/7 months.

(i) M/s Arunachal Horticulture processing Industries Ltd., and

(ii) M/s Rehabilitation Industries Corp. Ltd.

(d) Purchases from Public/State Sector undertakings are subject to their products/stores conforming to the required specifications of Indian Airlines and the competitiveness of their offers.

STATEMENT

Details of Purchases on Single Tender Basis

Sl.No.	Name of the Undertakings	Items/Services	Purchase made during			Total Amount
			1987-88	88-89	April to June, 89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	M/s. Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd., Hyderabad.	Baggage X-ray Machine	50.36	126.96	—	177.32
2.	Central Warehousing Corp. New Delhi	Dissinfection Aircraft, Catering Vans & Tractors.	—	2.89	—	2.89
3.	Hindustan Machines Tools Bangalore/New Delhi.	Wrist watches Lathe Machine etc.	2.02	6.86	—	8.83
4.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corp. Ltd. New Delhi.	Calculators, Computer Modems etc.	0.81	2.84	0.03	3.68
5.	Maruti Udyog Ltd., New Delhi	Ambulance Van.	0.88	0.92	—	1.80
6.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. New Delhi/Bangalore	Tow Tractors	56.43	—	—	56.43

Sl.No.	Name of the Undertakings	Items/Services	Purchase made during				Total Amount
			1987-88	88-89	April to June, 89		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
7.	Hyderabad Allwyn, New Delhi/Hyderabad.	Furniture	—	0.36	—	—	0.36
8.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd., New Delhi/Kanpur	Shoes	0.60	—	—	—	0.60
9.	India Oil Corporation, Bombay	Aviation Specialities, namely, Oils & greases	170-24	288 69	—	—	458.93
10.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. Bombay	— do —	165.95	—	—	—	165.95
11.	Karnataka Agro Industries Corpn. Ltd.	Mango Juice in Tetrapack	—	—	0.38	—	0.38

Recommendations of National Committee on Tourism

2186. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8495 regarding implementation of the recommendations of National Committee on Tourism and state:

(a) the progress in the implementation of 17 recommendations, item-wise, which have been accepted and are under implementation; and

(b) the progress in regard to other recommendations which have not been rejected and in the formulation of concrete proposals in respect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The progress in the implementation of the 17 recommendations of the National Committee on Tourism is given below:

- (i) The Tourism Finance Corporation has been incorporated as a Public Limited Company and has stated its operations.
- (ii) A scheme on Assistance for the Development of International Tourism (ADIT) has been launched.
- (iii) Interest rebate on foreign exchange earnings of hotels has been announced.
- (iv) Higher rate of interest subsidy has been introduced for loans granted to 1, 2, & 3 star categories of hotels.
- (v) Income-tax concessions on foreign exchange earnings, investment in

equity shares for new capital issues and reinvestment on tourism projects have been announced.

- (vi) The concerned Ministries have issued orders for giving preferential treatment in the provision of essential facilities of telephone, telex and LP Gas.
- (vii) The Policy on charter traffic to India has already been liberalised.
- (viii) Preferential treatment on reservations has been introduced for foreign tourists in domestic air services.
- (ix) Pre-paid taxi service has been introduced in three International airports.
- (x) Government has approved the formation of a cadre of immigration officers for the major international airports and the Ministry of Home Affairs is taking necessary action.
- (xi) Publicity campaigns in all the important overseas markets have already been stepped up.
- (xii) The capacity of training in the Institutes of Hotel Management & Catering Technology has already been increased.
- (xiii) New curriculum has been introduced which have modernised the training programme in Hotel Management Institutes.
- (xiv) The Institutes at Bombay and Delhi have been adopted by hotel chains.
- (xv) The Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management has already started conducting Management

Development Programmes on Tourism.

(xvi) A Tourist Information Network is being set-up with the assistance of Computer Maintenance Corporation.

(xvii) Preparation of Master Plans for selected centres have been taken-up.

(b) The major recommendations which are at various stages of examination are the establishment of National Tourism Board, formation of Indian Tourism Service and partial privatisation of National airlines.

Reservations in IGRUA for SC/ST

2187. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates for training as pilots in Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj, U.P.;

(b) whether any financial assistance or scholarship is given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates undergoing training in Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that adequate number of SC and ST candidates are trained as commercial pilots by IGRUA;

(d) whether there is any member of SC and ST on the selection board which selects candidates for the training; and

(e) if not, the action proposed to be taken in order to include such a member?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir,

(b) to (e). The cost of training at IGRUA is subsidised by 75% for all trainees including SC and ST. The candidates belonging to S.C. and S.T. are, however, given concessions in age, qualifying marks and to and fro Rail/Bus fare to attend interview etc. for admission in the Akademi. It has now been decided to have a SC or ST member on the Selection Boards hereafter.

Airport without night landless Facility

2188. SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the airports which do not have night landing facilities;

(b) whether Government propose to provide night landing facilities at any of these airports; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The names of the National Airports Authority's airports which are being operated by Indian Airlines but do not have night landing facilities, are;

1. Aurangabad
2. Dibrugarh
3. Dimapur
4. Imphal
5. Jabalpur
6. Raipur

7. Tirupathi have plans to provide night landing facilities at Aurangabad, Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Raipur and Vijayawada airports during 1989-90, the details of which are as under:
8. Vijayawada
(b) and (c). National Airports Authority

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of airports</i>	<i>Facilities to be provided</i>
1	2	3
1.	Aurangabad	High Intensity Runway Lights, Precision Approach Path Indicator and Approached Lighting system.
2.	Dibrugarh	High Intensity Runway Light and Precision Approach Path Indicator.
3.	Dimapur	High Intensity Runway Lights and Precision Approach Path Indicator.
4.	Raipur	High Intensity Runway Lights, Precision Approach Path Indicator and Approach Lighting System.
5.	Vijayawada	High Intensity Runway Lights, Precision Approach Path Indicator and Approach Lighting System.

Purchase of Jetliner Airbus-340 by A.I.

2189. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India is negotiating for the purchase of Jetliner Airbus-340;

(b) if so, the numbers of aircraft the Air India is likely to buy and the capital outlay involved;

(c) how the Air-India propose to meet this expenditure;

(d) whether a high-level Indian delegation visited Paris to negotiate this deal; if so, its composition; and

(e) the outcome of these negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Integrated Fleet Plan for the period 1988-89 to 1995-96 has been prepared and is under evaluation by a Sub-Committee of Air-India Board. The Committee has held negotiations with M/s. Airbus Industries alongwith others.

(b) and (c). As per the Integrated Fleet Plan, 12 aircraft would be required. The cost of these 12 aircraft is estimated at Rs. 1800 crores which is proposed to be met from international financial market.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Construction of Five Star Hotels

2190. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct additional 5-Star hotels in the country during 1989-90; and

(b) if so, how many hotels will be constructed and where they will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tourist Facilities for Wild Life Sanctuaries

2191. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

the details of facilities provided to tourists who visit Wild Life Sanctuaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The Department of Tourism provide financial assistance to State Governments for creation of infrastructural facilities such as Forest Lodges/Tourists Lodges and Transport within the sanctuaries to facilitate the tourists visiting Wild Life Sanctuaries.

Development of Sea Beaches in Karnataka

2192. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop sea beaches in North Konara in Karnataka in order to attract more tourists and particularly to divert tourists from crowded Goa beaches;

(b) whether Karnataka Government

has submitted any schemes in that regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to implement those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal for construction of Beach Resort at Karwar in Karnataka has been submitted by the State Government.

(c) The matter is under correspondence with the State Government, who have still to provide suitable place of land for this project.

Increase in Vayudoot Fares

2193. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the recent increase in air fares by the Indian Airlines, Vayudoot fares have also been increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its impact on domestic patronage of the Vayudoot services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The fare taper of Vayudoot has been increased by 20% with effect from 20th July, 1989.

(c) The increase in the air fare is not likely to adversely affect the passenger traffic on Vayudoot sectors.

Training to Pilots for Airbus A-320

2194. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether training facilities for the pilots and other air crew have been set up in India;

(b) if so, whether a special training is being given to the pilots and other crew to handle Airbus A-320; and

(c) if so, the number of pilots and air crew who are being trained for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, in terms of the contract signed with M/s Airbus Industries, France, special training to pilots to handle airbus A-320 is being imparted in Toulouse, France. Cabin Crew training is being imparted in India.

(c) For Airbus A-3200, 152 pilots to Indian Airlines have been earmarked for training abroad. Adequate number of cabin crew are being trained as per planned requirement.

Strengthening of Cochin Runway

2195. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to strengthen the Cochin Airport runway;

(b) if so, whether the Cochin Airport runport runway will be closed for six months to strengthen the runway; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The main runway at the Cochin airport which belongs to the Indian navy, is proposed to be repaired and strengthened during 1989-90. The original proposal to close the airport for repair work has been reviewed and it has been decided to keep the runway open for a few hours to allow operations of the Indian Airlines' services. The runway has developed cracks and depressions due to linkage. Special repairs are, therefore, proposed to be carried out to rectify the damages which would take about 80 weeks. The estimated cost of repair work is Rs. 400 crores.

Disposal to Aircraft by IA/AI

2196. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft with the Indian Airlines and the Air Indian which have completed 30,00 landings;

(b) whether there is any proposal to dispose of all such aircraft; and

(c) if so, how it is proposed to meet the fleet requirement of the country if those aircraft are disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The number of aircraft with Indian Airlines and Air India which have completed 30,000 landings is as follows:

A. Indian Airlines	Type of aircraft	No. of aircraft	
1	2	3	
	Boeing-737	..	11 (Including one taken on lease)
	HS-748 (Avro)	..	3

1	2	3
	F-27 (Fokker Friendship)	4 (including two leased to Coast Guards)
	Total:	18

B. Air India

Nil

(b) No, Sir. Indian Airlines will continue to utilise the Boeing-737 aircraft on its network. However, four B-737 aircraft acquired during 1970-71 are proposed to be withdrawn from schedule services during 1990-91. Avro and F-27 aircraft have already been withdrawn from scheduled operations of Indian Airlines and will be utilized for transportation of men and material. One B-737 taken on lease which has completed more than 30,000 landings will be returned to the lessor at the expiry of leased period in March 1990.

(c) Indian Airlines has already ordered the second batch of 12 Airbus A-320 aircraft which are scheduled for delivery during 1990-92.

Loss to IAAI in Foreign Project

2197. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Airports Authority of India incurred losses during 1988 through airport projects undertaken abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). During the year 1988-89, IAAI have incurred

a loss of Rs. 7.67 crores in respect of three airport projects undertaken in Libya. The above loss was due to provision for ~~tax~~ liabilities made in the accounts, taking 13% of the cost of work as profit, as per Libyan Tax Laws. There has, however, been no working loss during the year.

Upgradation of ITDC Hotels

2198. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGHAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to upgrade some of the hotels run by India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the names of such hotels;

(c) the details of the future business strategy of ITDC; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase the operational efficiency of ITDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). ITDC is presently upgrading/expanding its following hotels by adding more rooms:

Jaipur Ashok Hotel
Agra Ashok Hotel
Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort

In addition, ITDC is also converting its Travellers' Lodge at Manali (Himachal

Pradesh) into a 3-star hotel by adding 21 rooms.

Besides, during 1989-90, ITDC also proposes to renovate/improve by way of additions and alternations, another 17 hotels owned and run by them.

(c) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

(d) The various steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the operational efficiency include:

- (i) to improve upon the product by renovation/refurnishing etc. over a period of 3-5 years.
- (ii) To continue streamlining of operational systems/procedures in conformity with the norms in the industry, including a control mechanism for monitoring the performance.
- (iii) To organise in-house training programmes for the hotel employees for upgrading their skills; etc.

STATEMENT

- 1. To provide customer satisfaction
- 2. To ensure annual growth of 15% in sale turnover and profit before tax.
- 3. To develop and organisational culture for achieving excellence.
- 4. To ensure that each product/sub-product has an acceptable consumer pull to achieve/maintain competitive standard of hoteliering.
- 5. To expand the Ashok Group through (a) joint ventures with State Tourism bodies in 3-star hotels, (b)

management/marketing of properties divorced from investment by ITDC; (c) addition of rooms/facilities to existing ITDC properties based on market needs; (d) equity investment/management/marketing in restaurants/hotels in selected locations in USSR; (e) low cost fast food restaurants as an adjunct to hotel operation in fulfilment of social obligation.

- 6. To provide competitively, a package of tourism related PR and advertising services to Central Department of Tourism and State Tourism Development Corporations.
- 7. To provide at competitive price, class and service demanded by customers at international airports in respect of their requirements of duty free shopping and food/beverages dispensed from restaurants under the present/future managements of ITDC.
- 8. To ensure annual growth of 20% in profitable foreign exchange earnings.
- 9. To establish Ashok Travel & Tours as a solid marketing arm of the Ashok Group with focus on hotel occupancies etc. and in tandem with thrust of Hotel Sales.
- 10. To use contemporary technology as an instrument for providing added customer value/generation of internal profit.

Deferment of order for Maruti Vehicles by Yugoslavia

2199. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Maruti Udyog Limited on the two way transportation of cars meant for export to Yugoslavia from Kandla Port consequent on the deferment of the order by Yugoslavia;

(b) whether any claims for its reimbursement is tenable in terms of the export order; and

(c) how it is proposed to dispose of those cars and the steps being taken to avoid such expenditure in future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) 120 cars were transported by Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL) to Kandla Port for export to Yugoslavia. These vehicles have not been brought back to MUL factory and, therefore, MUL has not incurred any additional expenditure on transportation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The vehicles will shortly be exported to another country.

Energy from Ethanol and Methanol

2200. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to minimise the non-renewable source of energy and made use of renewable sources of energy such as ethanol and methanol;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard in terms of quantities used as source of energy; and

(c) whether other non-conventional sources of energy have also been developed and if so, the details thereof and energy actually being generated in terms of electric power?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Government policy is to conserve use of scarce and non-renewable sources of energy in particular petroleum fuel and encourage use of renewable sources Technology for use of methanol and ethanol alcohol for transportation has been developed through R & D funding of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. In a demonstration project, 10 DTC buses were operated for over 6.4 lakh K.M. using methanol with diesel fuel. An average diesel replacement of approximately 14% was achieved. With significant reduction of approximately 33% in the smoke emissions. As a follow-up a demonstration project is being planned by the DNES for use of ethanol for part diesel fuel replacement in buses.

Various forms of non-conventional energy sources like, biogas, biomass, wind, solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, mini hydel, etc. have been developed. These provide not only energy in the form of electricity but also to meet the needs of cooking, heating water and space, water pumping etc.

Seven wind-farms set up by the DNES in association with State Electricity Board have already generated about 17 million units of electricity. Additional wind power generation capacity of 27.35 MW is being set up. In solar photovoltaics over 5000 villages have been lit with PV panels and a few 1 to 5 KW solar PV plants have been established. Two large plants of 20 to 25 KWP capacity are under installation. An experimental 50 KW solar thermal pilot power has been set up at Solar Energy Centre. An experimental 3.75 MW R&D pilot plant for incineration of municipal solid waste and power generation has been commissioned and is now under extensive R & D phase operation. Under the biomass programme about 200 gasifier systems to achieve 65-70% diesel oil replacement are being set up ranging from 5 to 20 H.P. for mechanical

applications and 300-400 KW for power generation. Small scale power is also being generated for water pumping and slurry mixing in over 100 large sized biogas plants.

Large scale power generation from renewable sources is now feasible if sufficient financial resources can be allocated.

Payment of claims of Bhopal Gas Victims

2201. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bhopal gas victims in respect of whom claims for compensation has been filed so far;

(b) the method adopted for the settlement of claims; and

(c) what decision has been taken to make the payment of the claimants?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported that the number of claims filed by gas victims for personal injury is 6,06,024.

(b) and (c). Certain related issues being still sub-judice, it has not been possible to take up processing of claims.

Insurance cover to company depositors

2202. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to protect the company depositors with necessary insurance covers so that in the event of failure of the companies to repay the deposit amount, the interest of depositors is protected; and

(b) if so, the details of modalities worked out by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Government have not taken any decision for providing Insurance Cover to Company deposits in the event of failure to re-pay matured deposits by companies.

Publication of Newspapers and Magazines in Tamil Nadu

2204. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers and magazines printed and published by various party organs in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the number of copies of each of those newspapers, magazines, etc. in circulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). Four newspapers/periodicals owned by political parties/organisations are registered with the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India. Of them, only one daily, "Theekkathir" (Tamil) had submitted its annual return for 1988 giving its average circulation as 9,840 copies per publishing day.

Allocation for Development of Tourism in Kerala

2206. SHRI VAKKOM P. RUSHOTHAMAN:
SHRI K. MOHANDAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and released so far by Union Government for the development of tourism and tourist centres in Kerala during the last three years, Project-wise;

(b) the details of the projects being implemented; and

(c) the time by which these projects are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The details of the projects, amount allocated and released for the development of tourism and tourist centres in Kerala during the last three years (1986-87 to 1988-89) project wise which are being implemented, are given in the statement below.

(c) No specific time limit could be indicated as these projects are at different stages of implementation.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1986-87			
1	2	3	4
1.	Water Sports at Kovalam	17.31	15.00
2.	Beach Resort at Kappad	67.24	8.00
3.	Trekking Equipment	3.24	2.92
4.	Yatri Niwas, Quilon	35.35	8.00
5.	Yatri Niwas, Trivandrum	26.43	8.00
6.	Forest Lodge, Parambikulam	12.42	6.00
7.	Fairs and Festivals	On - going project (Sanctioned for 2.81)	0.25
Total:		161.99	48.17

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
Sl.No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1987-88			
1	2	3	4
1.	Aquatic Sports at Malampuzha	7.82	7.03
2.	Speed Boat at Pathiramanal	36.72	18.36
3.	Floating Restaurant at Veli	13.44	6.32
4.	Yatri Niwas, Cochin	35.00	10.00
5.	Yatri Niwas, Trichur	29.95	7.00
6.	Min Buses for Wynad Sanctuary	5.53	4.70
7.	Min Buses for Parambikulam and Nayyar Dam	9.28	8.35
8.	Floodlighting of Trivandrum Museum and Kannakakunu Palace	14.82	13.33
9.	Luxury cruisers for Kovalam and Cochin	190.00	54.34
10.	Provision of Boast for Cochin, Quilon, Kumarakom and Thekkady	On going project (Sanctioned for 50.78)	20.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount released</i>
1987-88			
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
11.	Beach Resort at Kappad	On-going project (Sanctioned for 67.24)	10.00
Total:		342.56	159.43
1988-89			
1.	Forest Lodge at Nayyar Dam	13.54	6.00
2.	Beach Resort at Varkala	95.00	30.00
3.	Way side amenities at five places	58.00	35.00
4.	Beach Resort at Kappad	On going project (Sanctioned for 67.24)	10.00
5.	Boats for Cochin, Kumarakom, Quilon and Thekkady	On going project (Sanctioned for 50.78)	20.00

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount released</i>
1988-89			
1	2	3	4
6.	Lukury cruisers for Kovalam and Cochin	On going project (Sanctioned for 190.70)	62.00
Total:		166.54	163.00
Grand Total		671.09	370.60

Extension of Terminal Buildings Nagpur Airport

2207. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 5 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3402 regarding expansion of Nagpur Airport and state:

(a) whether the drawings and estimates for the extension of Nagpur Airport terminal building have been prepared by the National Airports Authority;

(b) if so, when the administrative approval and expenditure sanction will be accorded; and

(c) the time by which the expansion work at Nagpur Airport will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The preliminary drawings and estimates have been prepared.

(b) The administrative approval and expenditure sanction is expected to be issued by 31.8.1989.

(c) It is expected to be taken up in this financial year and to be completed in about 15-18 months from the date of commencement.

Canteens in Public Sector Undertakings

2209. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in many of the Central Public Undertakings, the officers supervisors, and workers are having separate canteens; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Generally, the canteens run by the managements of the public sector undertakings are common to officers, supervisors and workers. However, there are few undertakings like Jessop & Company, Chochin Shipyard Ltd., Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., etc. where the Associations of Officers/Supervisors are running their own canteens with permission of the management.

Shifting of Delhi Flying Club

2210. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to shift Delhi Flying Club and the Delhi Course from the existing place; and

(b) if so, at which place; and

(c) when these are likely to be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). No decision has been taken to shift the Delhi Flying Club from the existing place. As regards the Delhi Race Course, a decision has been taken in principle to shift it from the existing location. However, it is not possible to indicate, at this stage, the time it will take to shift and the location to which it will be shifted.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Why

don't you call them by one? What is all this? You are sitting there.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sitting here because I want to see how I can hear all these people, all at once. Why cannot they do it one by one? They don't seek my permission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Indo-Sri Lankan talks are going on, I think, for the last four days. Today is the fourth day. We are unable to know what actually the talks between India and Sri Lanka, with regard to the Tamils are. The Members of this House must be taken into confidence.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I came to know through newspapers that actually, it is running into problems. Is it correct? Will the Government come forward with a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: When the talks are over, then we will ask them to have a discussion here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chiranyinkil): In Kerala coastal belt, the situation is very grave. Two fishermen were killed by the police firing. People are suffering because of the police atrocities.

MR. SPEAKER: The problem with me is that this is a State subject. I cannot help it. I have so many times told over and over again; I cannot do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER: But the State Government is not willing, even to discuss the matter in the House. This is the problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the State Assembly to do it; You are a Member of the House. Tell me, can I do anything about it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Can I exceed my limits?

SHRI T. BASHEER: The State Government is not taking action.

MR. SPEAKER: You tell me, can I exceed my limits? I can only sympathise with you. I cannot help you.

SHRI T. BASHEER: I request, through you—you can ask for a report from the Minister. At least you can do that.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask. I cannot do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister is there. You can write to him, if there is any grievance. You are free to do that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.A. ANTONY (Trichur): Entire area from Cochin to Trivandrum is disturbed and the fishermen are suffering.

MR. SPEAKER: May be. The State Assembly is there. It can take care of this. They have to do their job. Not me.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): You may recollect that a few days back I had raised the issue regarding* invitation to International Jurists to witness the trial. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. I cannot allow. He

is a Member of the Upper House and you cannot refer to him.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I will make a point. He has invited International Tourists to witness the trial. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is a Member of the Upper House. Let it be referred there.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: May I know whether the Government is aware...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss the matter; but you cannot refer to him.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Is there any, precedent in the history of this country, where International Tourists were invited to witness a trial and that too with ulterior motive?

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to the Home Ministry, if any law is broken.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Let us know from the Government whether the Government is aware...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to the Government. I cannot be a postman.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I would like to know whether permission has been granted and whether anyone has approached the Government, the External Affairs Ministry...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You ask him. Not me. Mr. Naik, it is okay know, it is all right.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Now, what he says does not form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing now. It is finished. I have withdrawn my permission.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): The Bachawat Commission with regard to the terms and conditions of journalists.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me a motion.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I have given a Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I will give you something we will discuss it.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: One more small point. All over, certain State Governments are going about saying that loans below Rs. 10 thousand given to farmers wiped out.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me something.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I have given a Calling Attention. We would like to know the Government's stand.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like you to give me some motion, by which it can be debated in this House. It is a very important question. I will give you permission to discuss it. But you give me some formal notice.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: We have given a Calling Attention.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, I am not going to raise the question of law and order but I am raising a question about the protection of the weaker sections.

MR. SPEAKER: No. That is with the

State Government and not with me. You cannot put the question here.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: It is a concurred subject. It is connected with fishing and the Central Government also is concerned with it.

MR. SPEAKER: You can take care of it in the House there. The House there is sitting.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: It is a Central Government subject also.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is not. I do not agree.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): From time to time there has been a justified demand of ex-servicemen pensioners.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Give it in writing to the Petition Committee.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: There is an agitation going on today at India Gate.

MR. SPEAKER: Send it to the Petitions Committee.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Prof. Parashar also raised this point yesterday in the House. Through you I want to request the Government to come out with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to the Petitions Committee or to me.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I want to draw your attention.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already drawn and I have given you the permission to present it to the Petitions Committee.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: An agitation is going on and they are doing it peacefully. Even Prof. Parashar raised it yesterday.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed it to the raised yesterday under Rule 377.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been requesting you and trying to draw your attention for a long time that two persons are on fast unto death over the question of allowing use of Hindi and other Indian languages in the entrance examination for I.I.Ts.

MR. SPEAKER: Has no decision been taken in the matter?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no decision has so far been taken. The situation has become serious.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, will you take notice of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: An assurance was given on the floor of the House. It was also given in writing to the people concerned that examinations would be introduced in those languages. Why has it not been done?

SHRIMATISHEILA DIKSHIT: Is it about IIT?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Please find out. It is an assurance given on the Floor of the House. Why has it not been done? I would like to know it. I told that day also.

[*Translation*]

SHRIBALKAVIBAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they may be persuaded to break their fast.

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): It is most unfortunate. In West Bengal 27 new-born babies died in the Government hospital. It is a very important matter. You ask the Health Minister to visit that hospital because due to the negligence of the State Government everyday babies are dying.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a Central subject?

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Give me a formal notice. Then I can ask them.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: What is the reaction of the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: Let me have a formal notice. Then I can ask the Government.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We are giving the notice, Sir. Please ask the Health Minister to visit that hospital

SHRI M Y GHORPADE (Raichur): We wrote to you on 27th July.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Several parts of the country are reeling under

floods. As many as 6 districts in Uttar Pradesh are in the grip of devastating floods.

MR. SPEAKER: The discussion on the subject is to be held shortly.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Please listen to me for a minute. Unless relief is provided, small and marginal farmers will not be able to do anything.

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to have a discussion.

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Sir, with your permission, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to blockade of National Highway from Jammu to Srinagar at several places.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be cleared. What is there in it?

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Tourists are facing lot of difficulties due to it. The Government should take note of it.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs (Prices Control) Second Amendment Order, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 524 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1989, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8086/89]

Notification under Delhi Development Act, 1957

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1233 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1989 amending the Hotels, Boarding Houses, Guest Houses, Hotels, Lodging Houses and Motels (Building Standards) Regulations, 1977, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8087/89]

Notification regarding extension of period of take-over of Management of Messrs Lily Biscuit Co. (Pte) Ltd. and Messrs Lily Barley Mills (Pte) Ltd., Calcutta upto 31.3.1990 and statement re delay in laying and Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 246 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1989 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Lily Biscuit Company (Private) Limited and Messrs Lily Barley Mills (Private) Limited, Calcutta, upto 31st March, 1990, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8088/89]
- (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-8088/89]
- (3) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries

(Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:-

- (i) S.O. 247 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1989 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Apollo Zipper Company Private Limited, Calcutta, upto 31st March, 1990.
 - (ii) S.O. 248 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1989 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indira Belting and Cotton Mills Limited, Serampore., upto 31st March, 1990.
- (4) Two statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8089/89]
 - (5) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22A of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Act, 1969:-
 - (i) S.O. 406 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1989 making certain amendment to Notification No. S.O. 65 (E) dated the 21st February, 1986.
 - (ii) S.O. 467 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1989 exempting proposals relating to the substantial expansion or establishment of a new undertaking involving commercial utilisation of a technology totally developed in India subject to certain conditions. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8090/89]

- (6) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 468 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8091/89]

Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1989, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st July, 1989."

EMPLOYERS' STATE INSURANCE
(AMENDMENT) BILL. AS PASSED BY
RAJYA SABHA

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Corporatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended on 30th June, 1986 together with Audit Report thereon.

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1989 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended the 30th June, 1986.

12.9 1/2 hrs.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I HAVE to inform the House that Under Rule 9 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I have nominated Prof. Narain Chand Parashar as Member of the Panel of Chairman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri N. Venkata Ratnam from the Membership of Lok Sabha.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8092/89]

12.09 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES

[English]

Nineteenth Report

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

12.10 1/4 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Estimates Committee

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Williamson A. Sangma, ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Governor."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee of Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Williamson A. Sangma, ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Governor."

The motion was adopted.

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Large Scale Acquisition of land by DDA and other authorities in Delhi and adjoining areas

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): I call

the attention of the Minister of Urban Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon:-

"Large scale acquisition of land by Delhi Development Authority and other authorities in Delhi and adjoining areas thereby depriving thousands of farmers the only source of their livelihood and the steps taken by the Government to mitigate their sufferings."

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would first like to apprise the Hon'ble Members of the reasons and compulsions for acquisition of land in Delhi on a large scale.

The attainment of independence and the partition of India were two events which affected Delhi profoundly. Delhi acquired a new status as the Capital of an independent country, destined to play an important role in the world affairs. Instead of being the headquarters role in the world affairs. Instead of being a headquarters of a colonial government, mainly concerned with preserving the status quo, it became the Capital of a Nation on the March in the political, social and economic fields. As a result of tremendous growth in the sphere of activity of a government, striving towards ideal of a Welfare State, there was an enormous increase in the number of offices and people working in them. Other nations soon established their missions in Delhi and this meant an additional demand for office and residential accommodation. Economic activity generated demand for land, for shops, offices, factories, etc. Industry and trade brought a large number of people to the capital in search of employment from all over the country. Labourers came from the neighbouring States, in search of a living, on account of tremendous spurt in building construction that followed independence.

The total population of the Union territory of Delhi which was only 9.17 lakhs in 1941 rose to 17.4 lakhs in the next census

[Smt. Mohsina Kidwai]

(largely due to migration from the areas which became a part of Pakistan) an increase 90% as compared with the increase of 44% in the previous decade, and thereafter the population began to grow steadily at the rate of about one hundred thousand a year.

This increase in population and growth in governmental activities, trade and commerce, led to a massive increase in the demand for land and land values began to rise steeply after 1954. Colonisation in Delhi which was purely in the private sector and at a scale far too inadequate for the growing need for shelter, also had to be banned under the Delhi Control of Building operations Act, 1955. All this led to scramble for land, haphazard construction and encroachment. Time had come for the Government to move to arrest this trend, to take stock of realistic requirements of land for various purposes as also to provide for planned development of the Capital City of a new Nation.

Representatives of the people deliberated in this very House on the gravity of the situation and with a view, to giving a direction to the development of the Capital City enacted the Delhi Development Act, 1957 authorising the creation of a body which would be charged with the responsibility of preparing a master plan and to take all steps

and actions for the development of Delhi in accordance with that plan.

While it would take some time for the Delhi Development Authority to come into being, do the spade work necessary for the preparation of a Master Plan for the next twenty years, it was necessary for the Government to take effective steps to stem the rot which had been set by hapazard growth of buildings and shanties all over the city and the spurt in land prices.

It is in this background that the government laid down a policy which is known as 'the Scheme for Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi', for the planned development of Delhi. All the acquisition of land has since then been done under the scheme and strictly according to the provisions of the Master Plan and to cater to actual requirements. That policy still continues to be valid. Government is not only committed but it also bound to cater to land requirements for various purposes and people in a planned way and it will continue to acquire more land, should it become necessary to do so to achieve these objectives.

Government has so far acquired 63,279.37 acres of land for the planned development of Delhi. Out of this, 56,985.71 acres of land has already been handed over to Delhi Development Authority which has used it for the following purposes:-

1)	Residential scheme	17,508.77 acres
2)	Industrial scheme	2,555.37 acres
3)	For development scheme	.36.99 acres
4)	Horticultural Department	7,287.40 acres
5)	Slum & JJ Scheme	5,785.14 acres
6)	Commercial, Institutional Government and semi-Government, private agencies	9,758.51 acres
7)	Cooperative Societies	4,805.82 acres
8)	Balance	9,247.71 acres
Total		56,985.71 acres

Compensation for land is paid in accordance with the procedure and the principles approved by the Parliament and as prescribed in the Land Acquisition Act which is applicable to the entire country and Delhi is no exception. It includes not only the market value of land but also additional payment @ 12% and solatium @ 30% of such market value. Those who are deprived of their land are also given alternative plots of various sizes depending upon the area of land acquired, at no profit no loss price which is even less than one tenth of the prevailing market price of land in Delhi. In some cases, shops are also given.

It would thus be seen that while acquisition of land is not only *not* indiscriminate, it is absolutely necessary to ensure the planned development of the Capital City and to cater to the barest minimum requirements as contemplated in the Master Plan and while doing so, it is ensured that adequate compensation is paid to the land owners and care is also taken for their rehabilitation. Government are conscious of the dislocation caused to the owners of land and its cultivators. It has always been our endeavour to contain the requirement of land to the barest minimum, consistent with the demands of building a Capital worthy of our great nation. Simultaneously, Delhi Development Authority and the Government have been compensating the farmers adequately both in cash and kind.

Land has been acquired from time to time in areas adjoining Delhi. The Master Plan of 1962 advocated the approach of developing the Delhi Metropolitan Area comprising the Union Territory of Delhi and the ring towns of Loni and Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh, Faridabad, Ballab Garh, Bahadurgarh and Gurgaon in Haryana and Narela in Delhi territory to achieve a rational growth of Delhi. It was considered necessary to plan this whole area as a composite unit for having an integrated and balanced overall programme of development not only to deflect some of the population that would otherwise come into Delhi and jeopardise the planned growth of Delhi but also to help

these towns to grow in a planned way. The development of the ring towns could be ensured by strengthening their economic base which could be achieved by planning industrial development and locating governmental offices in these towns. This approach to the coordinated development of this region was followed over the years by the concerned Governments with varying degree of success. In 1985, the National Capital Region Planning Board Act was promulgated to evolve a harmonized policy for control of land use and development of infrastructure so as to avoid any haphazard development of the Region. The National Capital Region Planning Board has since prepared a Regional Plan for the National Capital Region with 2001 AD as the perspective having the core objectives of balanced and harmonised development of the National Capital Region and achieving a manageable Delhi. This Plan has been approved by the Board and notified under the Act. However, the acquisition of land in pursuance of the above policies is done by the concerned State Governments in their respective jurisdiction.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while agreeing with the Minister about the two events which affected Delhi's population profoundly, one, that it acquired the status of capital of independent India, and two, the influx of people from Pakistan because of partition, but there is no denial of the fact that there are other factors also which are responsible for the very large population of Delhi.

Only a few centuries ago, it was being said that '*Delhi bahut door hai*'. Those who tried to come to Delhi either failed or perished on the way. Even kingdoms could not reach Delhi; it was very difficult at that time. Now, Delhi has so much attraction even to common man. Everything is done from Delhi. Many things are for Delhi only. That is why everybody tries to come to Delhi. By everything I do not mean political power, but things like allotment of industrial licences, distribution of quotas, distribution of public essential goods like food and other things. Everything

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is decided from Delhi. Also, we are giving a lot of concession to people staying in Delhi with regard to transport and other facilities. We also passed an Act in Parliament that officers who retired from Government service can take possession of their houses, which were given on rent earlier, almost immediately on their retirement. It is only for Delhi and not applicable to other metropolitan towns. There is also a lot of industrial growth and possibilities of investment in and around Delhi. And that is why, Delhi is growing very fast.

What you have stated in para three of your statement is that the population of Delhi was 9.17 lakhs in 1941 and it rose to 17.4 lakhs in the next census; the increase was 90 per cent in a period of ten years. Now, let us consider the increase in the last four years. If you see the population of Delhi in 1982, it was 64 lakhs and it has increased to 86 lakhs or more than that by now. It is 34 per cent increase in about four years. Why is it so? It is not because of the people in Delhi giving birth to more children, but it is because of influx from outside. If you compare the birth rate of children in Delhi, it is below the nation average. It is 27 per thousand as compared to 33 per thousand national average. That is why, you have to think about it very seriously. Even Ghaziabad will not be sufficient; you will have to go to Meerut if this influx continues. What is our projection by 2000 A.D? It is one crore. But if you take the rate of growth of population in the last four-five years, it has grown by 22 lakhs. That means that the population of Delhi will be about two crores by 2000 A.D. All your planning regarding water supply, electricity supply, sewerage, providing alternative accommodation of jhugis, which are at present in 600 clusters will be a failure. So, it is not only the problem of land acquisition, it is a problem of overall planning. You are thinking of national capital region. If anybody wants to have a house or a flat in Delhi, he will try to measure the distance of that house from Connaught Place and he will not like to go to Ghaziabad or Gurgaon suburban areas. This

trend has to be changed. We have to think in some concrete terms about the future problems that will crop up.

The first problem is about the agricultural production. Five years ago Delhi was able to get vegetable just from the surrounding areas but because of large scale acquisition of land there is a decrease in the agricultural land. Have you conducted a survey? It is mentioned in some report that we are developing agriculture and on 200 hectare land floriculture has been developed. What is the use of floriculture? It is only for the beautification of our gardens and the result of this is that Delhi has to depend for its food requirement on other parts of the country. Long distance transport will be required even for getting vegetables. We are not considering this point. Because of large scale acquisition scheme that has been undertaken you are acquiring the land without any proportion and without any expansion plans. That is why this problem has come up.

Madam, we see that the problems in Delhi are not limited to the transport alone. Even the sewerage water problem is assuming an alarming proportion. You have not been able to develop the Sewerage Water Plants to the extent they are required. Today 325 million Gallon of sewerage water is poured every day and within 4 or 5 years it will be doubled or even more than that. You have not been able to maintain the water supply. Just 4 days ago under 377 I raised the matter about water supply and I had given the details.

There is an increase in the cost of land because today development costs of the acquired land are going higher and higher. If in 1983 a housing society got the land at the cost of Rs. 135 per sq.m. it is estimated that it will cost more than Rs. 500 per Sq.m. for the new housing society which has registered itself as early as 1983. You have not been able to give land in Pappankalan area because whatever land you were able to acquire a lot of encroachments have come on that. You are not able to contain that encroachment and now you are trying to

remove them. So, in this process or removal a lot of delay is taking place because of which you are not able to give land to the people who have formed the Cooperative Housing Society and registered themselves in 1983. So, on the one hand you are not able to maintain properly whatever land you have acquired because of the encroachments that are coming up and on the other hand you are spreading your tentacles towards Ghaziabad and Gurgaon.

Have you ever thought of the transport system that will be affected by the large scale population growth in Delhi? 14,000 vehicles were there on the roads in the year 1952 now it is more than 1,50,000. It is estimated that from now onwards about 1 lakh vehicles will be registered per year; that means about 25 lakh vehicles will be there on the road by the year 2000 A.D. You just imagine the pollution that will be created; the traffic congestion that will be there. What solution do you have for that? Are you going to stop this large scale acquisition and then convince the people to stay in the places where they are and not to rush to Delhi? We have to find out as to why they are rushing towards Delhi.

Why are you allowing growth of industries in Delhi? It is all right as far as satellite towns are concerned. Because, they should be economically viable. Now, near Delhi, NOIDA is coming up. Beyond NOIDA, there is a very big residential area, with a very large population. So there industrial pollution of NOIDA, Okhla, Ghaziabad, Bahadurgarh and so on will be there.

Delhi should be divided into two rings...inner ring and outer ring. The inner ring should include Connaught Circus, Greater Kailash and so on. The other ring should include all industrial area and the residential area should be kept separate. If you do that, it will affect only the outer cover. If you do not have a perspective plan or if you do not consider all these things and just go on acquiring these lands without rehabilitating these people, then what will happen? The National Commission on Urbanisation

had made some suggestions. Are you going to implement them?

Madam, we have got a Delhi Development Act of 1957. Now, we have combined the Delhi Development Act and the DDA together. Because of this *dadagiri* is going on. You are also not declaring the market price. You had declared market price earlier. Are you going to declare the market price before acquiring the land as suggested by the National Commission on Urbanisation? So, it is very necessary. It should be made public.

And the next thing is that whatever you acquire, are you going to do the development work within the time frame that you will stipulate or haphazardly are you going to say that for future expansion, it is required? You should also tell us as to how much land you acquired; what compensation you paid; and whether the people who were displaced from their land were given proper jobs and also proper houses. You have mentioned that you are giving them flats. To some people you are giving shops also. We welcome that. But what about our farmers? They don't have sufficient money with them. Every year, they used to get some money from the agricultural produce and they live on that money only. Even if they get Rs. 1 lakh or something like that as one time compensation are you able to train them or you able to give them an idea as to how it should be invested? So, training is required. It is also suggested by the National Commission on Urbanisation—the compensation which are received by the displaced persons—how it should be invested. I would like to ask you whether you are going to give them training. It is very much required. Even if you train them in this respect, it is also necessary that they should be given training for the jobs also.

If a farmer who is educated upto fourth standard and if his son who is educated upto seventh standard if they go to a nearby Bharat Electronics Ltd or some public sector or private sector company, they will not be able to get jobs. Whatever compensation or

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some such thing he gets, whether it is Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs, he sometimes spends it in the form of *Jua* with the result, he becomes a pauper. I would like to know from you, what policy you have got in this regard. This is a very serious problem. It should be tackled very urgently. It is not only the problem of acquisition but it is also a problem of rehabilitation. There is a problem of planning.

Lastly, in Delhi we are constructing houses of two storeys or at the most four storeys. Why are we constructing like that? Because, Delhi comes under the seismic belt. Then, why are you allowing the Five Star Hotel people to construct 10 storeyed or 15 storeyed buildings. There also people stay and sleep during nights. If they are allowed to construct like that, why not other people? Why can't we build ten storeyed houses? Why should there be a lot of transport? There are a lot of two-storeyed buildings in R.K. Puram. There are people who are leaving this place and are going to very long distant places. There are people who are coming from 20 miles or so to their offices. If you allow by having a new policy of construction of multi-storeyed houses, then to some extent the problems will be solved. In Bombay, there are many multi-storeyed buildings. There is a Thirtyfive storeyed Oberoi Tower. Here, we have got a two-storeyed Italian Embassy. But the Taj Mansingh is a 10 or 15 storeyed building. I want to ask you whether only the Italian Embassy is going to be affected by the earthquake and whether it is the Italian Embassy which comes under the seismic belt area. No. That is why you have to review this policy.

Secondly, the NRI investment is more in Delhi. We should encourage them to invest their funds in other State capitals. We have to make a review of the industry; if we review the situation, the large-scale unscrupulous acquisition will also stop, and the problem will be mitigated. Otherwise we have seen how the population has grown. We thought there would be a population of 100 crores by 2,000 A.D. in Delhi; i.e. one out

of every 100 persons in India will be staying in Delhi. But with the present growth, two out of every 100 persons in India will stay in Delhi. What can we make available to them then? Even if we bring drinking water from Ganga, it will not be sufficient for drinking purposes. Now we are bringing it from Jamuna. So, this is a serious problem, and I would like to have answers for these questions.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I quite understand the reply that has been given by the hon. Minister. We do not dispute that, specially when we say that Delhi has acquired a new status as the capital of an independent country, destined to play an important role in world affairs.

We do agree; but the question is, at what cost? The manner in which things are going on, the manner in which farmers, specially the small farmers are just thrown out, without appropriate compensation—I will say what compensation means—without looking to the fate of their families, children and their education etc. is not the manner in which we would like our capital to grow or develop. And it is precisely because of this that the Committee on Petitions, upon receiving a petition from a citizen of this county, went into this aspect in detail; and they have made certain observations which I humbly request you to consider in due course of time. There is one relevant paragraph at the beginning of the Committee's report, wherein the points made by the petitioner in his petition have been quoted. I quote:

"Between 1951 and 1980 the Delhi Administration and the DDA acquired over 484 million square yards of cultivated village land. Since then another 111 million square yards have been acquired or are in the process of being acquired. Over 287 million sq. yards are earmarked for acquisition in the inviolate Green Belt by the revised Master Plan (1981-2000). The so-called 'socialisation' of lands in Delhi has helped not peasants or other less privileged strata of society but the urban rich. It has

reduced 150 villages to urban slums, and deprived over 200000 villagers of both livelihood and dignity."

This summarizes the substance of the planning that is proposed by DDA and other authorities. It is not that our law, viz. the Land Acquisition Act is silent on this point. It gives the right, to those whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired by the Government, to put in their grievances or problems before Government. It has a valuable section known as Section 5A, under which any person whose land is proposed to be acquired can file a petition, so that he can say that the value apart—the value will come in subsequently—the land should not be acquired...for such and such reasons; and he can show in that petition that his inconvenience will be greater than the probable benefit to the society etc. He can point them out.

What is happening today is that: the petitions under Section 5A which are filed before the Land Acquisition Officers are not taken seriously. Nobody hears them, because there is a man who has got written some petition from somebody and comes. Sometimes no hearing is given. Therefore, the first thing I would like to request you, in general terms, is to issue instructions that these petitions under Section 5A which come from people, specially farmers of the area wherever lands are acquired—farming lands—their problems and their grievances should be considered under that Section 5A; and only if the land is very much essential for a public purpose, to use the correct term, the land should be acquired; and that that man should be compensated accordingly.

Accordingly, the compensation would be so much. Supposing a man has been deprived of his land and you are giving him this much compensation. If he is asked to choose between the two proposals regarding compensation put forward by you, if he is willing to accept that, then it is a real compensation; then it is a correct measure followed in the payment of compensation.

Secondly, our Land Acquisition Act requires an amendment in the sense that it should mention as to when a land can be acquired for public purpose. After the land is acquired, the Collector and the Land Acquisition Officer take their own time in scrutinising applications they roughly deal with the matter and scrutinise applications. Therefore, this Act requires an amendment. Then the policy should be not to grab the land but acquired it. If you do it in this manner, then it is called as bad as grabbing the land. You acquire the land for the good of the public. So, if this policy is adopted, then all the corrective measures which are there, automatically, they can be taken care of. Secondly, the acquisition of land should be done within a stipulated time. Today, supposing a Government Officer goes somewhere and sees a particular land which is a green land, a good pasture land. If he wants to take that land for expanding the city further, then it is not good. But, today, it is happening like that. They don't think for a moment about the green land, a good pasture land. They don't think for a moment what is meant by converting this green land into urbanisation. They will immediately apply Section 4, although there is no plan for its development ready nothing is ready. As soon as they apply Section 4, everything will be stalled. So, what you have to take into consideration first is this. Unless an appropriate plan is prepared and readily available with the Government, this Section 4 should not be made applicable; and people should not be harassed unduly. I am laying stress on green land, especially the agricultural land.

Suppose a particular land is acquired and a particular party is given so much of compensation. Normally, that compensation is not adequate. They fix it on the basis of some imaginary figures. Then the party has to go to a Tribunal. If the Tribunal assesses the value of the land according to the market price at the relevant time, then the man gets an appropriate compensation. Suppose some compensation is given. But the Collector or the Land Acquisition Officer will not consider that value. I think after the Tribunal has given its Award or fixed the

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price for compensation, the same method should be followed for subsequent cases or similar cases. The Land Acquisition Officer or the person who determines the price for compensation should consider that value. But he does not do it; he will again arbitrarily fix some price which is a low price. So, that makes that person again to go to a Tribunal. So, at least this aspect should be considered by the Collector.

I would venture to say that when we acquire land for housing, only that land which is available under the Urban Ceiling Act should be acquired, as far as possible. Now, you may say that under that Act how much land can be acquired. So, first of all, please try to get that land; please try to implement that Act and not just go somewhere and acquire the land; whether it is green land or good pasture land or some other land. No. You please try to acquire the barren land, rocky land. If it is not available, if it is not possible, then you go to acquire green pasture land. Is this principle ever followed? Is this the way the Land Acquisition Officer tries to get land for urbanisation? Obviously, not. If the green land is there near the city, if the good pasture land is there near the city, and if they want to expand the city, they acquire it; they do it for the expansion of the city only. But it is possible that a few kilometres away there may be land which is not used for agriculture or it is not used for agriculture to that extent. If so, then, why not clear that land and leave this greenery?

Regarding prices, when the prices are fixed all these problems come up, when compensation is paid. When land is acquired for public purposes these aspects have to be considered. As far as the prices are concerned some cheats are there but the real value is not estimated. The actual sufferings of the man, his future, the future of his children and their education, all these have to be considered, while assessing the value of the land. It is very difficult. Madam may say solarium of one per cent is paid. But that, I would say, does not mean real compensa-

tion and the authority concerned, the Land Acquisition Officer, should try to assess the real value and he can easily recognise what can be the real compensation.

Also, the loss of profession, especially agriculture, the future of the owner, the likelihood of the prospects of the owner in that land, all these aspects have to be considered and they should be examined. I am also not quite sure of it when I am making this submission. I am admitting frankly. When you pay a certain price to a person, say, 'A', he may be a man of meagre means, and another persons, 'B' may be a man of higher means. The land acquired from both may be the same. While paying the compensation, whether you will consider this aspect or not is another point to be considered. If a man of higher means has got more lands, paying a little less compensation does not harm him. But it does harm a man of a lower income, his family may be affected. I am not sure of this aspect, whether it has to be considered or not. But this is relevant when you think of compensating a person. So kindly examine this aspect.

Some times DDA also derives some profit in the process. Just for Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 some square yards of land is purchased and subsequently the same land is sold by DDA for Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 10,000. You may say that it happens only with a few acres of land, and ultimately it is given for shops, etc. But most of the lands are not like that. I knew that some such answer would come from the Government, as I could see from the report. But some times, DDA does profit by it. When you pay only Rs. 5/- to a farmer and subsequently you sell it for Rs. 5,000, it is something, which is not understandable.

Now, the entire problem has come up because of the Master Plan for Delhi as many villagers and farmers will be displaced. The earlier Plan was expiring in 1981. No attempts were made to prepare a Master Plan for the next 20 years. If the Plan had been prepared earlier, from 1981 onwards that Plan could have been systematically implemented with a cool mind. For eight to

nine years now things have not been moving in a proper manner, Lands are acquired from the farmers and they are suffering. They have got their own grievances. Therefore, such plans have to be prepared in advance and the society should also be educated. I would say that it is not only the poor people who do not understand. The society should be educated about this Plan, and they can be educated, they can be told, and only if proper compensation is paid, if the owners are properly settled by giving money or house-plots or whatever it may be, then only society will understand it. And here, when we are acquiring land for a city, for the expansion of the Capital, where urbanisation will come up, for greater purposes, then we have to see what we are doing with respect to those persons who will be displaced.

With this angle in view, I would request the Government to consider the Master Plan of Delhi, especially with this perspective in mind.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, you should reply the points raised, after careful consideration, taking into account the plight of the villagers living in these villages of Delhi, whose land has been acquired. You should not simply go by what is written in the statement. Before replying, you should think about the future of the inhabitants and their children who are bound by the 'Laldora'. They can't violate this Laldora. It will not be proper to suffocate them. So land should be acquired taking into account all these things. Laws need to be amended to a great extent, for which serious thought should be given. Some people are being settled displacing others. Being a lady, you can well understand their suffering and right step should be taken in this regard. This matter requires your serious attention.

[*English*]

This is a very serious question which we have to deal with. In that context, the policy

makers do not understand what they are doing.

[*Translation*]

Before taking a decision you will take into account all these points.

[*English*]

It is something very serious for the village people.

[*Translation*]

because they will have no place place to go to. Land is like mother to them. Before acquiring their land, some alternative arrangements have to be made for feeding them. You should think about it.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many-many thanks to you. I am grateful to those hon. Members who called the attention of the Government through this Motion and participated in the debate on it. Work is being done in accordance with the policy chalked out and approved by the Government. So far as the question of acquisition of land is concerned, I totally agree with you. The person whose land is acquired, has to face lot of difficulties, Land is acquired from the farmers for development work and public purposes such as construction of residential buildings, hospitals, schools, roads and implementation of other big projects. Most of the land which is acquired belongs to rural farmers. Land belonging to a very small number of urban people is acquired. No one takes pleasure in acquiring land of other and the Government is no exception to it. It acquires land on compulsion. It is always our endeavour not to acquire land as far as possible, but no development work can be undertaken without resorting to it. Figures pertaining to old acquisition of land have already been given.

As this question pertains to Delhi, so I will confine myself to Delhi only. I am fully in agreement with Shri Patil that the population of Delhi and its neighbouring areas, is in-

[Smt. Mohsina Kidwai]

creasing very fast. Delhi was planned to accommodate 12 lakh people only, but today its population is 80 lakh and by the turn of this century, it is likely to be more than 1 crore. According to yet another estimate, it may touch the figure of 112 lakh or as high as 132 lakh. But it is certain that population of Delhi will cross the figure of ten million.

Delhi is also facing the problem of migration from other places. There are some problems of delhities also. Land belonging to villages situated in and around Delhi can be acquired. It has been the endeavour of the Government that agriculture land or green-belt land in Delhi is not acquired. Only such land, which is not fertile or which is barren, is acquired but it is not always practicable to take only the barren land, leaving the patches in between.

As regards the point raised by Shri Patil, I would like to submit that I agree with him but has not given any suggestions with regard to the course of action to be taken by us. All these problems are of Delhi only. He mentioned the transport problem. In this regard I would like to submit that there are no other cities in the world except Delhi which has only one mode of transport i.e. road. There is no other mode of transport whether one travels by bus or car or three-wheeler, they are all road based modes of conveyance. Metro or other systems are not available. In order to lessen the congestion in Delhi and check migration of people to Delhi, National Capital was set up. It comprises territories of three States. Efforts have been made to settle the people of Delhi in places beyond its limit and people have now gone upto Ghaziabad and Meerut. Meerut has also been included in the National Capital Region Plan.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: They will reach Moradabad.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: It will be expanded ever further. It has been our endeavour that heavy industries are not set up here as they adversely affect the environ-

ment. We want to construct a ring road or ring railway, so that people living in far off places, such as Meerut, Faridabad and Ghaziabad etc., return home in the evening. With a view to checking the rapid expansion of Delhi, we want to bring about some changes in our policy so that land belonging to farmers may not be acquired.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me that if the Government does not acquire their land, private colonisers will purchase their land. In this very august House, demand is made to provide land to cooperative societies, we are taken to task for not providing land to them. If we do not acquire land, from where we will provide it to the cooperative societies. I do accept that the compensation paid to them is very meagre. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might recall that at the initiative of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Land Acquisition Act of 1894 was amended in 1984. It is a fact that prior to that the farmers were given compensation for their acquired land at the rate of 4 annas per sq. yard. All of us have been its victim. My land was also acquired and the people purchased it at throw away price of 4 annas per sq. yard. It is a fact that if anyone agrees to part with this land, he wants good return for it. It gives satisfaction to us also, if the land is sold at reasonably good price. But it is fact that the farmers have been exploited a lot. I think that their land had been acquired 15-20 years back but no compensation was paid to them. Their cases could not be decided. The farmers are feeling relieved consequent upon the recent amendment in the Land Acquisition Act of 1984. I do not mean to say that they are getting a good amount as compensation but it is an improvement upon the previous rate of compensation. Earlier the land used to be acquired 15-20 years in advance. During that period the land was kept vacant without setting up a project on it or without any use. Now it has been made obligatory on the part of the District Collector that as soon as a declaration is made in respect of the acquisition of a particular land, entire amount of compensation should be given to the party after the settlement of claim within a period of two years of such a declaration. In case

the farmers are not paid the compensation, it will automatically stand denotified on the expiry of 2 years. For example if the land was acquired 3 years ago and its case is still pending then it stand denotified. then the land will be acquired at the current market price. Besides, the Government has also increased the earlier rate of interest which was 10 to 12 per cent and also the rate of solatium which was 15 per cent has been raised to 30 per cent. It implies that if a person purchases lands at the rate of Rs. 100 per square yard then by the time its case is decided i.e. after 3 years, its price will automatically go up to Rs. 242. This provision has been made for the benefit of the poor farmers who are short of funds and resources. Now if, in the case of a poor farmer's land which was sold at a low price, the court gives its verdict that its price is not reasonable and should have been higher, then that higher price would be automatically payable not only in the case of that person who had filed the petition but in the case of all those farmers of the area who were hold similar land, and who could not approach the courts. I am submitting all this the context of the amendment which has been recently made in the Land Acquisition Act of 1984.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with you. I have talked to the officers of my department also in this regard. We are not interested in providing housing to the people at the cost of ruining the farmers but at times we acquire a particular land only when there is no other alternative. We want that such farmers should be so attractively paid for their land that they may leave a substantial amount for their future generation and adequate assistance is provided to them so that the housing problem is faced at least by their families upto three children. I am just expressing my views before you. We have to acquire only small prices of agricultural land falling in between measuring upto one acre. However it has been the effort of the Government to provide a shop or something else to the farmers having small pieces of land, so that they may earn their livelihood.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Thousands of people living near the Jamia Millia are being rendered homeless as their land is under acquisition which has created lot of trouble for these people.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Shri Banatwalla, when the people, who have encroached upon the land, are asked to vacate it, the problem arises.

MR. SPEAKER: The Government acquires land well in advance but it is encroached upon by others since it is not in use. It would be appropriate if you acquire it at the time when you need it as per the requirements of your plans.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are very right but we do not get the land when we need it. If it already sold out and the people occupy it. However, it is our effort that suitable compensation is paid to the person whose land is acquired, and some such arrangements are made to provide him something in exchange of his life-long to enable him to lead a comfortable life.

So far as Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta are concerned, I feel that if the land of the surrounding areas is not acquired, private parties will construct their buildings on it and in fact they are already doing it. Whereever the farmers sell their land, it is purchased by the private parties and buildings are constructed on it.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): It can be notified well in advance.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: In spite of notification, land is encroached upon. When a notification is made under section 4 it implies that the Government is going to acquire the land. As regards the implication of section-5 as mentioned by you, it is only on paper that the concerned individual will be given an opportunity of hearing. But in how many cases does it take place? If somebody

[Smt. Mohsina Kidwai]

tries to acquire my land with my permission I will never be prepared for it. How can we negotiate with the farmer regarding the acquisition of his land. This is not practical. Therefore in respect of the high-rise buildings of which you have made a mention, new guidelines have been introduced even in Delhi. You referred to Bombay where earlier 60 dwelling units could be constructed on a one acre piece of land but now they propose to construct 100 dwelling units on it. Construction of high rise buildings is allowed under rules but as regards the construction of basement and parking place, provisions have been made in that respect in the new guidelines for Delhi. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that it does not give us pleasure when we acquire the land of farmers. So far as the D.D.A. is concerned, the Government has acquired another 63 thousand acres of land out of which 56 thousand acres have already been handed over to the D.D.A. after developing it, where various projects are under progress. The projects of Papankalan, Narela and other places are also under progress. I think that D.D.A. proposes to build a small town with a population of 10 lakh at Papankalan. They envisage to accommodate the co-operative societies, commercial areas and the weaker sections also in it. Whenever Government acquires land on a large scale, its major portion is utilised in the construction of roads, parks and other public places. In fact only a small part of land is left for the residential purposes since huge expenditure is incurred on the peripheral development. As regards the development charges, it is correct that the prices do increase, after all expenditure is incurred on developmental works. In case you intend to spend on roads, pipeline, water and electricity, the overall expenditure on that account will automatically and constantly increase the prices with the passage of time. When the Government purchases land from the farmers at a higher price, it will have to sell it to the co-operatives or the charitable institutions at a correspondingly higher rate. When

the land meant for the housing colony is sold at exorbitant prices, the weaker sections and those belonging to the middle class have to face lot of difficulties. I feel that all this state of affairs and complexities are due to the increasing population. The 1981 census showed a population of 80 crores and God knows how many more will be added to it by the year 1991. I feel that population explosion is the biggest problem for our country. Unless it is suitably controlled, this problem will continue to haunt us and the Government will be helpless. These problems will continue, so we will have to find out a solution to it. The fact is that very small plots of land are given to the poor whereas they need larger area plots since they live together in a group of 3-4 families at one place. By making the allotment of very small plots of land to these people it seems as if we are creating slums. The hon. Prime Minister has for the first time appointed the Charles Koria Commission. It has brought everything to light including the area of land allotted to these people. If you have gone through the report, you would have noticed the fact that for the first time urban area has been vividly planned so as to illustrate the kind of magnate towns and counter magnate towns to be built up. Regarding the organisation problem I feel that a Bill to that effect will be introduced during the current session. Through this Bill we will acquire some more powers.

So far as acquisition is concerned, I feel that people take their cases to the courts which take years to decide them. The purpose of acquisition is to construct places of public utility and provide certain basic amenities to the weaker sections. The suggestion which you have given here is very significant and I agree with you that we should do something in this regard.

I am grateful to you for raising this matter.

13.05 1/2 hrs.

RE: DISCUSSION ON JAWAHAR
ROZGAR YOJANA*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): Sir, we have a long list of speakers to speak on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. If you permit, Sir, we will sit through the Lunch and continue the business.

MR. SPEAKER: If that is the will of the House, I have no objection.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, we can sit through the Lunch

MR. SPEAKER: Then, it is all right.

Now, matters under Rule 377.

13.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Demand for extension of the Dhauli Express train upto Puri and provision of another direct train from south India to Puri

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTI (Puri): Puri Town in the district of Puri, Orissa, is a famous place of Hindu, Buddhist and Sikh pilgrimage. The temple of Lord Jagannath attracts thousands of people from all over the country to visit the place. Besides, it is a centre of Indian culture from times immemorial. Adi Sankaracharya, Ramanujam, Chaitanyadeb, Ballavachari, all the saints

and philosophers have visited the State and have established their monastery to propagate their ideas. On account of the most beautiful sea coast it attracts international tourists in large numbers to visit the place and Konark, which is only 25 kilometres away from Puri. The first rail line was constructed in Orissa to meet the needs of passenger traffic to Puri throughout the year and particularly during Car Festival.

13.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, the State has no adequate rail communication. Dhauli Express running from Howrah to Bhubaneswar is required to be extended upto Puri and another direct train from South India to Puri is required to meet the need of the pilgrims and tourists coming from South India.

I request the Railway Minister to consider the matter and be pleased to take up appropriate steps to do the needful at the earliest.

- (ii) Demand for funds from Central Government for construction of roads in Arunachal Pradesh

SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG (Arunachal Pradesh): Arunachal Pradesh with an area of about 84,000 sq. km is the biggest among the North Eastern States of India. Although the population is less, the area is very vast. It is a mountainous State covering thousands of kilometres spreading on the entire north eastern frontier of the country bordering China and Burma. It is therefore, necessary that the roads in Arunachal Pradesh should be maintained properly from all the time not only for development of this backward State, but also for keeping vigil on the sensitive international border.

Arunachal Pradesh being a newly emerging and economically backward State, it is difficult to meet the huge expenditure involved in construction and maintenance of

the roads running the sands of kilometres through difficult terrain. Some of the roads in district Headquarters and border area are, therefore, presently being maintained by the Border Roads Organisation. I would humbly urge upon the Government that all the roads in Arunachal Pradesh connecting the district Headquarters and extending to international border should be taken over either by the Border Roads Organisation or they should be included under North Eastern Council Project and the Central Government should provide funds for such road constructions.

(iii) Demand for a stop for passenger trains at Budhi in Jammu and Kashmir State

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): There is a long standing demand of the people of "Budhi" Tehsil and District Kathua (Jammu and Kashmir State) that passenger trains should stop there for two or three minutes so that the passengers from an area of over thirty thousand population residing around this spot are able to board the train from here instead of travelling to Kathua or Hiranagar which are places quite distant from here. Since the people of the area have been pressing hard for this demand repeatedly, I request the Hon'ble Minister to take early steps in this direction.

(iv) Demand for take over of the Kamla Mills Ltd., Bombay and running it under N.T.C. management

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles towards the situation arising out of closed Kamla Mills Limited, Bombay.

Staff and workers of Kamla Mills Limited are on road since last about 8 to 9 months as management has suspended the work without declaring closure or lockout because of the financial problems.

3000 workers of the Kamla Mills Limited are without any source of sustenance for the

last 8 to 9 months. They are on way to starvation and not in a position to give education to their children.

Their dues regarding provident fund, gratuity are at stake as management is not in a position to pay anything.

So, I urge upon the Government of India to take over Kamla Mills Limited, Bombay and run it under the management of National Textiles Corporation to safeguard the interests of 3000 workers of Kamla Mills Limited.

(v) Demand for clearance to the Orissa Government's modernisation scheme for distribution system of the Hirakud Dam

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Hirakud, the first river dam project of the country has not been renovated since it was commissioned by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1955. The present condition of the dam and the distribution channel is a matter of great concern for everybody in Orissa and more particularly for the people of Sambalpur and Bolangir districts. The silting of the reservoir and the cracks that have developed in the dam have posed a great threat to its survival. Besides generating of 240 MW of hydro power, it irrigates a total area of about 2,35,000 hectares in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts. So its contribution to the economic development of the State is very significant. In 1984, the State Government had submitted a project report for the modernisation of the distribution system of the Hirakud dam project an estimated cost of Rs. 32.60 crores which is awaiting clearance of Central Water Commission. It is unfortunate that the urgent need of implementation of the proposal has not been realised by the CWC and hence the delay. As the Hirakud dam affects the future of the people of Orissa in general and Sambalpur and Bolangir districts in particular, I urge upon the Government to clear the modernisation scheme forthwith. The scheme pertaining to the cracks in the dam should also be implemented immediately.

(vi) Demand for reconsidering the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd's proposal for setting up filament yarn industry in Balasore (Orissa)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): There is huge gap between Poly Propylene Filament Yarn production in the country and indigenous requirements. The Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) had applied to the Government of India in the Ministry of Fertilisers and Chemicals to issue letter of Intent to set up a new project in the 'No Industry District' Balasore in Orissa with a estimated cost of Rs. 12 crores to manufacture 3000 tonnes of such yarn and 1500 tonnes of partially oriented yarn, per annum with permanent employment generation of more than 200 persons and about 100 persons temporarily. The State Government of Orissa had strongly recommended the case. But for reasons best known to the Ministry concerned, it has rejected the proposal. IPICOL has again made an appeal to the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals to reconsider their request.

In view of huge indigenous demand of this type of yarn. I request the Ministry to kindly issue letter of Intent to the IPICOL at the earliest for setting up such an industry at 'No Industry District' Balasore in Orissa, in the Seventh Plan Period.

[Translation]

(vii) Demand for strict implementation of the provisions of Dowry Prohibition Act, etc.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has been making constant efforts for the economic and social development of women in Indian society. A number

of laws have been enacted to provide security to the women. Several laws were amended during the last session. Even today the Government is making all out efforts to improve their lot through women development schemes and by reserving 30 per cent jobs for women. While welcoming these laudable decisions, the women are also demanding measures for personal safety and security.

Our revered leader, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was moved by the pathetic condition of women and in 1984 she introduced amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act and the law relating to prevention of rape in order to make them more effective and had them passed by this House. But even after that dowry deaths, atrocities on women and cases of rape are increasing day by day instead of decreasing, because machinery for the proper implementation of this law has not so far been set up at State and district levels. No importance is attached to this type of laws in the Indian judicial system. A survey should be conducted in every State for this purpose. The Central Government should find out the number of cases in which investigations were carried out and the number of cases in which punishment was awarded. Detailed information in this regard should be collected by the Government as well as told to the people.

Every State should have compulsory and independent arrangement for investigation and administration of justice at the district level. It is necessary to provide security to the victims of rape and other women harassed by the society and to make arrangement for their economic rehabilitation. Today dowry death and atrocities on women have become a matter of shame and concern for all in the society.

13.17 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 28th April, 1989 regarding Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are taking up further discussion under Rule 193. Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra can continue.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Shall I start my speech from the beginning or shall I speak in continuation?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue.

[Translation]

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday I had said in the House that the Gram Rajya and the dreams of Gandhiji's Ram Rajya were going to be realised through the implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. A large number of people are availing of the benefits and facilities accruing from the laws enacted by the Central Government. It is for the first time that people living below the poverty line will receive the benefits direct from the Centre. The scheme has been formulated in such a way that there will be no middlemen in it. It is also a matter of pleasure that it is the villagers who will fix the priority. The schemes will be undertaken for the villagers and executed by the villagers themselves. It is a very good thing indeed. The funds will reach the Panchayat level direct from the Centre. One of the benefits of this scheme is that it will provide employment to 440 lakh families. The livelihood of agricultural labourers is linked with rain whether it is drought or flood. But the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana will guarantee employment to agricultural labourers. It will also check migration of people from villages to cities and also check the growth of jhuggis in the cities. In this connection, I would like to

urge the Government to raise the period of guaranteed employment from 100 days to some more days, so that they are not forced to migrate to cities from their native places. If the number of days is increased beyond 100, the poor people will get employment. It will also help in decentralisation of power. When Central schemes will be implemented at the Panchayat level, the villagers will feel a sense of responsibility. With that sense of responsibility, they will also feel responsible to the nation and will work in the direction of joining the national mainstream. They will feel that they are also responsible citizens. The Bill provides to grant Rs. 1 lakh to each Panchayat. I want that in view of the state of unemployment in the villages and keeping in view the need of the agricultural labourers, this amount may please be increased further as other programmes like the social forestry, Jaldhara and Indira Awas Yojana have also been amalgamated in this scheme. That is also one of the reasons why this amount falls short. Whatever figures we present here about unemployment, they are not correct, because these figures do not include the number of child labourers. Their number is also very large and we are not able to make a proper assessment of it. I, therefore, want you to raise this amount further so that these people could be provided maximum benefits. I would like to make yet another submission in regard to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The workers at the lower level working on daily wage basis, whether in rural banks or elsewhere, get employment only for 8 months in a year. They remain idle for the remaining 4 months. I request that they may please be made permanent so that they could work through out the year. Social forestry is our major programme which covers matters related to environment. The Indian farmers are linked with it. I request you to pay special attention to it. With the nationalisation of forests, the people in the villages are finding it difficult to construct their houses. Earlier, the practice was that the agricultural labourers used to cut timber from the forests and construct their houses in the villages. But this practice has since been stopped. I want the Government to reconsider the matter and merge this scheme with Indira Awas

Yojana. All these schemes speak of all-round development. I may tell you that digging of a well costs Rs. 15,000. As such the amount provided under the 'Jaldhara' scheme should also be increased besides increasing the number of beneficiaries, so that people could get drinking water as well as water for irrigation purposes. I would like to make a point in respect of my home state Madhya Pradesh with particular reference to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Government has proposed to provide wheat for under the scheme Food for Works in this State. But in Madhya Pradesh, the number of rice eaters is more. Therefore, arrangements should be made to supply rice in place of wheat. The increase in the price effected recently should also be withdrawn. The provision of Rs. 62,000 for a village under a Panchayat is too meagre and therefore, it needs to be enhanced. The provisions made in respect of wasteland is very essential for the agricultural labourers. This work should be given priority. I would also like to add that the Government has taken a right step by proposing reservation of 30 per cent jobs for women. It should be ensured that the reserved jobs are made available to them. Special attention should also be paid to Adivasis and people living in remote areas. Proper monitoring should be done in order to find out whether the benefits reach these people or not. People should be imparted education under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Awareness should be created among these people about their responsibilities. They should be made to understand that these schemes are meant for their welfare and these will be useful for their future generations also. I would also like to point out that the 5 per cent provision for administrative expenses is too meagre. As such, a separate provision should be made for this head and this amount should be increased.

Finally, I would like to say that the programmes under the Khadi and Village Industries should also be included in the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana so that a large number of weavers and agricultural labourers associated with Khadi and Village Industries could

also avail of the benefits of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

With these words I express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-lem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is taking into consideration the fact that both the IRDP and the RLEGP programmes fundamentally intended for development and employment were not really delivering the results to the extent we expected and also keeping in mind that rural unemployment has reached to levels of even 40-50 millions, that the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been announced by the hon. Prime Minister.

Without doubt, this programme is revolutionary. We have heard over and over again in this House for the last four decades people voicing sympathy for unemployment and condemning the economic situation creating unemployment. But when it came to the actual action, there was hesitancy because the very physical size of the problem was such that most did not want to tackle it.

Obviously any economic problem would have economic consequences; one cannot deny it. But the courage, tenacity and commitment of the Prime Minister is very much visible in this programme, especially since this was one of the fundamental ideas that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself had not only written about, but pointed out also.

Our country can never really claim to be a developed country in the real sense of the term unless it uses its most valuable asset or resource—that is the human being himself. We have often said population is a problem. Yes. When it is galloping and growing at the rate at which it has been, it is a problem. But at the same time the human being is one of the most wonderful creations that God has made on the surface of the earth. The talent and skill that the Indian has, has been praised world over. It is a universally known fact. The ability to use and use effectively for develop-

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ment and growth is a talent which unfortunately I think we have not shown here. We have not exploited the human talent in India.

I have often said on the floor of this House as many others also have said that manpower planning is a necessity. We must plan as to how we are going to use our manpower, what are we going to do with our manpower and until our planned growth is not linked to manpower planning, we would not be able to achieve the heights which we want to achieve.

All of us are aware that today among the third world nations we are really one of the developed nations, undoubtedly. Everybody is aware that we are on the launching pad, both economically as well as socially. But unfortunately I think our launching engines are slipping like the SLV did in its first attempt. What is necessary is, we must become an Agni. We have to move out like a ballistic missile and have a quantum jump. Undoubtedly the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a step. Whether it will suffice, is another question. Originally, it was for Rs. 2,300 crores. Since that was the allocation between TRDP and NREP, it was Rs. 700 crores on the account of IRDP and Rs. 1,600 crores on the account of NREP. But fortunately, for all of us, the Prime Minister has increased it. If I am right, it must be Rs. 2,750 crores. Am I right Mr. Minister? What has it been increased to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): It is not the merger of IRDP and NREP

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: No. What is it now?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Rs. 2,650 crores. For the hon. Member's information, I may say that it is not the merger of IRDP and NREP. It is the merger of NREP, RLEGP and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: So, it is the merger of NREP, RLEGP and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I stand corrected, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am grateful to the hon. Minister. So, Rs. 700 crores in IRDP will stand, additionally.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: That is self-employment. This is wage employment.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: That shows that even though the accounting originally shown to us was that the IRDP, where a number of people are being provided employment, would be merged, it would not be right. That would still stand because it stands on the self-employment programme. It is only the wage employment that has been increased. The increase in the budget also shows that this time the attempt is not to white-wash or re-name, but the attempt is definitely to attack the problem and solve it.

Further, at this particular stage, what is relevant to point out is that the guidelines have been made out that references have been set out. What is happening in certain States is highly questionable. Because of the effectiveness of the implementation and our experience with regard to NREP and RLEGP programmes, we said 80% of the allocation should go directly to the Gram Panchayat. I think, approximately a lakh of rupees per Gram Panchayat would be going, if not a little more with the additional allocation that we have given. But, I am sorry to state that in my home State, that is Tamilnadu, with the earlier programmes, the Poverty Alleviation Programme, the development programmes that we put forward—in order to sideline the efforts of the Central Government, to decentralise people's power, to bring the power to people, and to make the Panchayats stronger, what has been done is that they have created Advisory Committees to Panchayats. These Committees consist of the local executive officer, the BDO, the Tehsildar, the Panchayat President and five other nominees of the State Government. They make sure that this Committee decides on the beneficiaries of the IRDP and decides

on the schemes that are going to be implemented under NREP and RLEGP. By this method, they ensure that the elected representatives at the Panchayat level do not have a say in deciding either the beneficiaries or the schemes because the Panchayat President becomes a minority. Even if one takes the officials out of the picture, it is 1:5. The Panchayat President does not end up nominating one person who was with him, if he is not politically in tune with the State Government. That is the situation in Tamilnadu. After doing this, they have drawn up beneficiaries. We, on enquiry, have found that more than 80% of the beneficiaries are very well about the poverty line and not classified as below the poverty line. They are only the members of the ruling party, who are becoming beneficiaries, at the present moment. We have represented this to the hon. Prime Minister. We have also represented to the hon. Minister of State for Rural Development and we have also represented to the hon. Minister, Shri Bhajan Lal, himself. But I do not know what is the action that has been taken. I am quite confident that the bureaucrats would have given some reasonable explanation to confuse the hon. Ministers, but ultimately the reality at the grass-root is that the Panchayat Union Presidents have gone to the Court. Finding that there is no way in which they will get their voice heard they had to go to court. We are talking of bringing a Constitutional amendment to strengthen the Panchayat Raj. We are talking of bringing a Constitutional amendment to bring Peoples' power but ultimately the power that exists is not being exercised. The truth is that unless Central Government takes firm steps to intervene to ensure that fundamental democracy is protected whatever be the law you bring if a State Government wants to undo the powers of the Panchayat President they can do it and they have done it. What is necessary is to ensure that all our developmental projects whether IRDP or Jawahar Rozgar Yojana the decision on the scheme and the beneficiary must be made only by the elected representatives and not by nominated persons. We are reserving 30% quota for women and also for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the

elected representatives then what is the need to have this advisory committee and task force? There is no such necessity of having nay such thing. By doing this we are only undoing the democratic structure. This must be understood.

Unfortunately in the same of giving representation to the women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, knowing very well that the elected Panchayat Samiti has got this representation a Government Order has been passed in Tamil Nadu. I want to inform the Minister that in my constituency, that is Salem three of the Panchayat union namely Panmarathupatti, Ayodhapattinam and Veerapandi have gone to the High Court of Madras and have obtained stay orders against the IRDP list of beneficiaries and the distribution of amounts. I understand quite reliably that as yet in Tamil Nadu no amount has been distributed and that all the beneficiaries directly and indirectly are linked to the ruling party in Tamil Nadu and more than 80 per cent of them do not deserve to be beneficiaries. I would plead with the Minister that he should intervene immediately and issue directions that the money should not be distributed to these beneficiaries and on the contrary elected representatives should decide who should be the beneficiaries. Even if you do not involve the MPs and MLAs it does not matter but the nominated persons or officers.

It is my personal opinion that unemployment has become a major problem which needs to be tackled. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana tackles rural unemployment and IRDP also tackles in terms of self-employment. But will it suffice? I did a small calculation and found that if one looks at, let us say, a minimum wages of Rs. 13 per day and sees the number of man-hours and sees how many people are going to get relief under the schemes it is not a small number. Over a crore of people are going to get work for a full year. But the second question which arises in my mind is that there is still gap of two to three crore left of unemployed which we have to solve. It is not impossible. It can be met and it can be solved. This is a beginning

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and right step in the right direction. It is a major leap from the earlier effort but it is my plea that one must no longer have it as a mere scheme. You have introduced into Parliament a constitutional amendment to strengthen the very fundamental forum of democracy—the Panchayat Raj. You plan to introduce a constitutional amendment for the local bodies in urban areas. Why is it that we cannot amend the Constitution to provide a guarantee for employment? It is not necessary. I do not say a guarantee to work. I distinguish. It does not mean the State has to provide always. But if a person is not able to get employment, not able to earn minimum wage when he reaches the age to 25 years, why should he not be guaranteed by the State that, yes, he will be given an employment? It may not be an employment of his choice. It could be some other.

I would like to congratulate the Government and the Prime Minister. At the same time, I also make a plea that while revolutionary changes are being brought with regard to democratic forum, let us also have a revolution with regard to unemployment and have a fundamental right of guarantee to employment included in our Constitution.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I support the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The hon. Prime Minister has launched an extremely important scheme. However, I would like to submit a few points in regard to it. So that the hon. Minister may assess the situation and take necessary steps in the States where some people are trying to frustrate the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I hail from Haryana, where the funds to each gram panchayat have been released directly by the Centre. The gram panchayat's are happy that the middlemen have been eliminated. They have got the funds on which their panchayat had a right. With the help of that money the people living below poverty line will be able to earn their livelihood. But the

Deputy Commissioners in Haryana have received orders from the Chief Minister that they should issue guidelines to each gram panchayat so that the scheme is not properly implemented and the centers scheme to provide livelihood to the unemployed in the villages is frustrated. My submission is that the hon. Minister may note this point and should not allow the non-Congress ruled States to succeed in getting such guidelines implemented. For example, the Deputy Commissioners have sent guidelines to each gram panchayat that out of this fund, 15 per cent should be kept for pavements, 5 per cent for street, 15 per cent for scavenging and 7 per cent for education. When the total amount is only Rs. five thousand, how many street, pavements and small bridges be constructed? Their intention is that the people should not be benefited through this scheme. I would also like to submit that it has been mentioned in the guidelines that if Rs. 10 thousand have been allocated to a village, Rs. 5 thousand should be spent on the purchase of bricks and construction of street and the rest of the amount should be spent as wages. I recently toured 150-200 villages and the Sarpanch of each village told me that same story. Rs. 5 thousand is not spent on wages but this has been done so that the funds may not be utilised properly and may go waste and later on it may be alleged that the Government is deliberately not doing anything.

The Central Government should issue guidelines that the State Government and its employees should not interfere in the funds allocated in the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The funds should directly reach the panchayats since every panchayat is aware as to which task should be given priority. Should keep the funds allocated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana should be left with the panchayats and they should decide the manner in which it is to be spent. Otherwise this funds will again so misused and the officers who misused it earlier will continue to so.

Now, I turn to Haryana. The basic principle of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is that the Government should provide means of

livelihood to the poor but in 50 per cent factories of Haryana there is lock-out. This is because the Chief Minister is Haryana and his son openly take bribes to the tune of Rs. 50 lakh from the factory owners there. They factory owners say that they are unable to give jobs to the employees and have declared lock-out. The B.S.T., Bharat Steel Tube Factory is situated Gannaur town in my Constituency. Lock out in this factory has been continuing for the last 2 months and two thousand employees are on hunger-strike since then. They have even staged a *dharna* but the State Government has not provided them any protection. The police beats them up and it is the Chief Minister there who is responsible for all this. It is a question of livelihood of 2 thousand families who have been starving there for the last 10 months. A number of points have been submitted to and I have myself met them but that they say that they can either pay to the employees or to the Chief Minister. Since they can not pay to both of them. They will continue with the lock out and they have permanently closed the factory. In this way, 50 per cent factories have been closed.

The Government is committed to provide employment to the people but in Haryana a sum of Rs. 15 thousand was taken as bribe a year ago for the recruitment to the post of constable. Today Rs. 30 thousand is charged for this post. Now if a person has to pay Rs. 30 thousand as bribe for becoming a constable, can't he invest that amount and start his own shop or establish some other business. No where in the world is corruption so deep-rooted as in Haryana. There is no law and only the law of jungle prevails there.

In such circumstances, we should pay attention to those States which are ruled by non-Congress parties and where we have no control. The Centre should formulate laws in such a way that they may not exploit and maltreat the poor people in this manner. They should rather take steps to provide them means of livelihood.

According to the Employment Exchange

Act, the factories employing more than 30 workers have to recruit employees through the Employment Exchange. But this provision of the Act is openly violated because names of job-seekers are not asked from any Employment Exchange. This needs to be looked into.

I would like to make another request. During the 1987 Assembly elections in Haryana, the election-manifesto of the Lok Dal mentioned that either employment or unemployment allowance will be provided to all the unemployed in Haryana. However, the youth are just being mocked and neither employment nor any unemployment allowance has been paid to them till date. On the contrary, they have been announcing throughout the country that they have fulfilled all their promises and have given employment to all. However, this is far from reality.

In the end I would like to make a request. Nearly 3 thousand D.T.C. employees of this State were dismissed during the D.T.C. strike. They are many such employees who neither participated in the strike nor in any other unlawful activity. Today, the families of those three thousand D.T.C. employees are starving. Their families as well as they themselves are leading a miserable life. My submission is that the Government should reinstate them so that they may lead a happy family life. With these words I conclude.

SHRI ASLAM-SHER KHAN (Betul): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister for having introduced the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana because this is a revolutionary step which was long awaited. Whenever the schemes related to employment or development were formulated by the Centre for the rural areas, they are always twisted and misrepresented at the State and the district level. Consequently, the poor were exploited. The demands of the poor in our country are not gigantic. They are related only to the villages, and include construction of roads, wells, school buildings etc. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana will prove extremely beneficial for them now.

[Sh. Aslam Sher Khan]

Shrimati Indira Gandhi had taken a revolutionary step by nationalising the banks and the poor were benefited. They got loans as well as employment with the help of the banks. But the need to provide employment at the village level remained. What has been happening till now is that the educated youth kept on migrating to towns due to lack of employment avenues in the villages. Consequently, towns are under pressure. Now with this scheme, the villagers feel that they will get employment.

It is a matter of happiness that the funds under this scheme have already reached the panchayats and projects have started there. However, the Government will have to pay attention to two-three points. The people who are responsible for the implementation of these schemes are not familiar with all the rules and regulations. We should see that the administration or the B.D.Os. know all the rules and regulations. Otherwise they should be educated about these rules.

At some places it has been seen that even the 'Sarpanches' are not aware of the guidelines of this programme. These guidelines should be specific and clear. In Madhya Pradesh the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, which has been implemented there through the Panchayats, had a tremendous impact. With funds in hand they have been able to start some very good works. The Government has to take steps to get the plan works also executed as these works are causing problems for the 'Sarpanches'. Most of the works are complete but certain works are lying incomplete because problems have arisen after evaluating the cost of these works. Since it is a matter concerning this Ministry I hope the pending works will be taken up and completed thus giving relief to the farmers.

This confirms what hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been saying all along that if Rs. 6/- are sanctioned from the Centre, only Rs. 1/- ultimately reaches the village level. With the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana he has tried to realize the dream of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

in his centenary year. It was in this august House that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said that he would not consider the country independent until the poor in this country were uplifted. It is this ideal that inspired the Government to launch the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the Nehru Centenary year. For this the Government deserves to be congratulated.

With these words I thank you.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support Jawahar Rozgar Yojana on which discussion is being held here in this House under Rule 193.

Every great person has a tale to tell and this is a tale of his deep association with the nation. Mahatma Gandhi wanted our villages to develop. The people of every village should realise they stand to benefit from the steps being taken or schemes being introduced by the Government. In the implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has certainly removed the middlemen from the system. Previously the Panchayats used to act on the directives of the State Government but this is perhaps for the first time that the rights of the panchayats are being restored to them.

14.00 hrs.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister and I have raised this point with the hon. Finance Minister also, that though this scheme is being appreciated by every villager but the money allocated to the Panchayats is insufficient for the proper implementation of the Jawahar rozgar Yojana. I have noticed that the Yojana consists of 5-6 schemes. If we take up just one scheme all the funds get exhausted in that. On a recent visit of my constituency I saw that 50% of the money would be spent. It is true that the unemployed will get employment but as hon. Shri Kumaramanagalam rightly said the nominated members will have to be excluded.

An analysis of Bihar and other States will show that Panchayat elections were held there 12 years ago. According to the old provision elections to the panchayat are to be held every three years. Steps should be taken to ensure that these elections are always held on time so that every office-bearer is able to fulfill his responsibilities. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is meant for the development of villages. The Government should conduct a survey of the Gram Panchayats. There are many Gram Panchayats where nothing has been done worth the name of development. A study team should be sent to every State to ascertain the number of Panchayats which have not developed in any way and allot more funds to them. In this way Panchayat in every State will be able to develop and then implement this scheme from a common stand point. Yesterday also hon. Members said that

14.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

the M.P. or M.L.A. residing in that Panchayat area should be asked to participate when a public meeting is held. Sarpanches Pradhans and the members of the Panchayats who are ignorant of the rules and regulations should be gathered together and explained the rules and regulations relating the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The hon. Prime Minister announced that every Panchayat shall be linked with a telephone. I hope this facility is made available to the Panchayats at the earliest. Along with this I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. This scheme will certainly provide employment to the unemployed in villages.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Madam Chairman, various hon. Members have expressed their views in the discussion on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I too want to express my views on this subject.

There have been many Prime Ministers since Independence. But this is the first time that a Prime Minister has not only granted constitutional powers to the Panchayats but has also given them economic assistance. Till now, Panchayats were under the State Governments, elections to them were not held on time and they could not even function properly. This is the first time that a Prime Minister has taken steps towards providing economic assistance to these Panchayats. For this, our Hon. Prime Minister deserves to be complemented. Along with this the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has announced that the State would make 20% contribution. Besides, amount realised from land revenue, will also be given to Panchayats. Therefore, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh also deserves to be congratulated because he was the first Chief Minister to make such an announcement in any State.

I would like to submit that some changes are required to be brought about in the programmes to be taken up under 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojana'. You have included some labour oriented works in this Yojana. But there are some such work in which labourers get lesser amount as wages as compared to the magnitude of their work. I would like that it should be ensured that in the villages the Gram Panchayats should first undertake such work which are very essential and such works should not allowed to be held up for want of funds. Generally it has been seen that in the villages, especially in Uttar Pradesh, roads are in bad shape, pavements are broken and drains are choked, as a result of which health hazards arise. This work should be accorded top priority by the Gram Panchayats. If this work could be done under this very Yojana, it is well and good, otherwise it should be done on priority basis by releasing separate grants or loans to the Gram Panchayats.

Besides, the works lying incomplete, should be completed on priority basis. I would like that such works should be completed even if the Central Government is required to give additional grants to the State Governments.

[Sh. Jagdish Awasthi]

I would also like to submit that Review Committees have not been constituted. My suggestions is that you should constitute a Review Committee consisting of Block Pramukh, the local M.L.A. and the M.P. in each block to review the works undertaken in the villages. This committee should also monitor the speed with which the work is being done. This Committee may provide guidance to the Gram Pradhans as to what kind of work is suitable for a particular area and how the said work is to be undertaken. I would like that this type of Committee should be set up in each block. In this way, these committees could also contribute to the implementation of this Yojana and in fact the work could be done properly in the villages and the people would be made aware of it.

It is also imperative to impart training to the village Pradhans as to how best they could discharge their duties. It has been explained in detail in the guidelines issued recently by the Uttar Pradesh Government. I would like to submit that brief guidelines are required to be issued by the Central Government also detailing therein the methods to be adopted in executing the work so that it could be ensured that the schemes formulated by the Central Government are not left incomplete by the State Governments. The hon. Minister should himself oversee the implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Importance of this scheme lies not just in its formulation, but it lies in as to how best it is implemented. It has been our experience that most often schemes are formulated but they are not implemented properly. Therefore, I would like to submit that you should ensure that the work under this scheme is done properly in the States. Some people in some of the States would certainly try to sabotage the scheme. So you should ensure that this yojana is not allowed to fail. Our Prime Minister has launched this yojana with the noble goal, to uplift the poor people and give employment to them. So you should keep this in mind while implementing it. This should be implemented with the same, spirit

with which it has been launched, only then this yojana will a success.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):
Madam Chairman: I am very grateful to your goodself that you have kindly allowed me to participate in this very useful and essential discussion. Very often in Parliamentary debates as well as outside, we express grave concern about mounting unemployment in our country. It was in this background that the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given a clarion call for growth with social justice. She went on to emphasise the importance of creating adequate employment opportunities. From that time onwards, in the Fourth Five Year Plan, a chapter has been added regarding elimination of poverty from the country.

You know 77 per cent of our population live in the rural areas and millions of such agricultural labourers are staying in villages having no employment guaranteed either for the whole year or for some months in every year. So, more jobs are to be created in the rural areas. The allocations of NREP, RLEGP, etc. are not adequate to face such a gigantic problem in the rural areas. A study carried out by the National Survey on Unemployment and Employment shows that the employment opportunities in the rural areas both for males and females are declining day by day. It is due to population growth and many other factors, which I do not want to mention because of less time at my disposal. Besides, results of the Rural Labour Inquiry carried out in the sixties, the Seventies and also the eighties, show that the labour force in the rural areas has substantially increased over the last three decades. All the evidences clearly indicate that the situation in the rural areas has been rapidly deteriorating despite modern methods applied for growth in the agricultural sector.

If we go in for more industries to provide employment, it needs massive investment

for which we are crippled. Besides, the problem of sickness of industries is there which are making millions of our workers jobless. There are many other factors also. Then we have to reverse the trend of over congestion in the urban areas. Then there is a problem of environment pollution; then there are problems of accommodation and law and order. Taking all these aspects into account, our respected Prime Minister has brought this revolutionary scheme and placed it before the nation for its implementation. So, it is our sacred duty to implement it with all sincerity and earnestness. It is unique because the Sarpanches or the Gram Pradhan in the Panchayat will get fund directly from the Centre within a week or even less than that, which was never done before Independence and also after Independence. Then they will spend it in the programmes and schemes which they decide in that Gram Panchayat. So, this is historic and also revolutionary. This will also cut red-tapism, because, as you know, after a project has been passed in the Assembly, it will go to the Finance Department, then Head of the Department, then District level, then block level, then Panchayat level and then Gram Panchayat; for all this, it was taking months or in some cases even years together. Now it would not be there under the present set up. So, now the whole problem would be solved if we strengthen the Panchayat Raj institutions. I am grateful to our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi as well as the concerned Ministers who are now present here, that they have brought this Panchayat Raj Amendment Bill and for which I congratulate them also. But unfortunately some of our friends in the Opposition are making lot of noise about Panchayat Raj. I must urge upon them and also all sections of the people that they must come forward to strengthen the Panchayat Raj system so that this unemployment problem which is a gigantic problem before the country, can be solved to a great extent.

I have only two more submissions to make to the hon. Minister. I also want that instructions should be issued to the concerned States as also to the Panchayats that

these funds should be utilised in such a manner that it would change the economic condition of the rural masses and the beneficiaries, besides the Panchayats.

Madam Chairperson, as you know very well, the income of the Gram Panchayats is very limited. So, if the funds given under the scheme are utilised properly, directly or indirectly, it will generate some income to the Gram Panchayats.

Another problem in our State is there which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and that is, that in Orissa the Gram Panchayat Act says that the Gram Funds will be deposited in Postal Savings Bank Account. But in some villages where the Gram Panchayat are there only some Branch Post Offices are there and they cannot provide the funds required for execution of such programmes as the Branch Post Offices cannot keep more than four hundred rupees with them. When this was brought to my notice, I talked to the Superintendent of Post Offices concerned. He agreed to issue some instructions to the Branch Post Offices that whenever the Panchayats require the money in a day or two the money should be made available. I request that this matter may be taken up with the Communications Ministry to ensure that there are no problems in drawing the money when the Gram Panchayats like to draw.

With these words I wholeheartedly support the Scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Janardhana Poojary.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Is he intervening or is he replying?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is only intervening.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I am, with your permission, intervening. My

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senior colleague, the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Bhajan Lal will be replying. The final reply will be given by the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

I heard with rapt attention the criticism as well as the appreciation from both the sides. The hon. member from the opposite side had criticised. I want to particularly mention the name of hon. member Shri Shahabuddin. The appreciation that has come from the Treasury Benches along with the suggestion, is also noted.

This Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has got two objectives.

One is to give gainful employment to the unemployed and also the under-employed poor people of the rural area. The second objective is to create productive assets which will give benefits to the rural masses in rural India. With these two objectives, the hon. Prime Minister has come up before the nation with massive investment of Rs. 2623 crores, which include twenty per cent share of the State Government.

The hon. Member Shri Shahabuddinji has mentioned that this is not sufficient and Rs. 24600 crores are required. He has also stated that two hundred man-days per individual are required. And other statistics given by him also are not correct. I, on behalf of the Government, on that day itself mentioned that Mr. Shahabuddin was not correct and that he might be present at the time of my reply. Yesterday he was not present and today also he is not present. Madam, as per the latest statistics submitted to us, we have got a population of 82 crores. Out of that, about 600 millions are living in the rural India. Out of 600 millions, thirty per cent of that population is living below the poverty line, namely 180 million people. It appears that Shri Shahabuddin's calculations were based on the figures for 1983 and 1984, i.e. 37 per cent of the population is living below the poverty line. According to the latest information, the up-to-date information is that thirty

per cent of the population is living below the poverty line. That means, out of six hundred million, 180 millions are living below the poverty line. If you calculate at the rate of five persons in a family, then we have got 35 million families, which live below the poverty line. Now we have got. Rs. 2623 crores for this programme. We are going to generate about 1000 million man-days. Last year for NREP and RLEGP, which are the wage employment programmes, we have provided Rs. 1600 crores. This year we are providing Rs. 2623 crores. There is a difference between wage employment and self-employment. IRDP, SEPUP and other self-employment programmes are not the wage employment programmes. NREP and RLEGP are the wage employment programmes. The wages are paid and economic assets are created for the benefit of the community in the rural areas. This is not the only programme to tackle the poverty in the country. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is not the only programme. There are other programmes costing thousands of crores of rupees. For example, IRDP which is a self-employment programme, is meant for tackling the unemployment problem in rural areas. Apart from Rozgar Yojana, we have got other works in rural areas. What are they? Dams are being constructed. Agricultural labourers are working in the fields. Irrigation projects are being constructed. Railway projects are there. Public works under State Governments like construction of roads, irrigation projects and so many other projects are there. In all these fields, people from rural areas are employed. Then in the private sector people are employed. Then there are cottage industries in the villages. That way, there are so many programmes involving thousands of crores.

The purpose of this Programme is to create productive economic assets and also to provide gainful employment to the people. The hon. Prime Minister has come out with such a good programme. But unfortunately, there is a criticism both inside and outside Parliament by opposition parties that by this programme the State's autonomy is being eroded and the Central Government is by-passing the State Governments and that the

funds are being given directly to the districts. We are not eroding the State's autonomy. We are not by-passing the State Governments nor do we want to sabotage their authority. What is the intention then? As the hon. Members know, in the year 1985 after the general elections, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister, he did not live in ivory towers, in air-conditioned rooms but he had gone to the villages to see the plight of the people. We had seen on the TV and read in the newspapers that the hon. Prime Minister went to every nook and corner of the country. He did not go to the houses of rich people but he had gone to the houses of the poorest of the poor. It is not that he had gone to their courtyards but he had gone to their kitchen in order to see the plight of the people. The Prime Minister asked those people whether they were receiving the benefits of the programmes launched by the Government. The answer from those weaker sections, down-trodden people in the rural areas was no. The Prime Minister called the meetings of the Collectors. Panchayat Raj Sammelens were held to find out how local administration could be improved. The recommendation of the Sammelens was that the administration should be changed and that it should be done at the grassroot level. He had consultations with his colleagues in the Cabinet. Deliberations took place. Ultimately he came up with the Panchayat Raj Bill which was introduced in this House. It will come up for discussion in a day or two. Apart from this, as stated by me earlier, there should be decentralisation and money should go to the grassroot level. What has he stated? Why has he done it? He is giving the funds directly to the grass-root level, to the district level and from the district level, the funds will go to these Panchayats. The hon. Member may kindly note that out of the total amount of Rs. 2623 crores, about Rs. 120 crores will be earmarked for Indira Awas Yojana, that is, for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This amount will be earmarked for the construction of houses for these people.

On what basis this particular amount will be spent? Out of this particular amount

will be spent? Out of this amount of Rs. 130 crores, after deducting 20% of this amount which will remain at the district level, 80% of the amount will go to the Panchayats. Now, at the Panchayat level, there is no sectoral allocation. The hon. Member was pleased to say—and some hon. Members on this side made some suggestions—that there should not be sectoral allocation. Freedom of spending the allocated funds and freedom of selecting the projects for execution should be left to the Panchayats themselves and they should be at their liberty to go in for their own projects. These are the guidelines that have been given by the hon. Prime Minister. One point that has been made is that there is no fund given for the spill-over work. That was undertaken last year itself under the NREP and RLEGP. For the information of the hon. Members, I may state that the unspent amount was to the extent of Rs. 446 crores which has been left with the State Governments. In addition to that, 20% of the total allocation of about Rs. 525 crores which are left at the district level could be used for the spill-over work, for the on-going work. So, about Rs. 1000 crores would be available for the spill-over work.

Now, at the Panchayat level, how should the amount be spent? As soon as the amount comes to districts authorities, it should be deposited in any commercial bank or any scheduled commercial bank or any cooperative bank. Now, there are complaints saying that these guidelines are not followed and they are flouted. The hon. Minister for Agriculture has received some complaints. When I visited some parts of the country, I also received some complaints, particularly from those States which are ruled by the Oppositions. They don't follow the guidelines and on the contrary, they have gone to the extent of saying that they cannot follow the guidelines given for implementing the programme. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned I categorically state that if they are going to flout the guidelines, for that matter any other State is going to flout the guidelines, definitely we will not release the amount. The second instalment will not be released unless they follow the guidelines. Now, you may ask why we

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are doing that, why this new change in the administration has taken place, and what the Government's thinking is in regard to the performance of the State Governments. What is the performance of the West Bengal Government, the so-called progressive State? They say that they are implementing the programmes effectively. That is their claim. In the year 1985-86, for the RLEGP programme, an amount of Rs. 54.19 crores was made available to them. What all is the expenditure? How much they spent? Rs. 21.37 crores. Percentage of utilization was 39. In the year 1988-89 we had provided Rs. 62.12 crores. What was the expenditure? It was Rs. 27.80 crores. The percentage of utilization was 44.91. So far as Karnataka is concerned—it is another Opposition ruled State—what is their performance? There, the amount of allocation is the year 1985-86 in respect of RLEGP was Rs. 30.97 crores. What was the expenditure? They were in a position to spend Rs. 21.33 crores. The percentage of utilization was 68.1. In the year 1988-89 in respect of Karnataka, Rs. 41.20 crores was the allocation, the expenditure was Rs. 21.41 crores. The utilization percentage was only 51.58. Why is it happening like that? Why are they not in a position to spend? What is the reason? On the first day of financial year what commences from 1st April every year, we give the amount, we send the cheques to the State Governments. At the Headquarters they receive. For example, in the case of Karnataka they receive the money at Bangalore, they give it to their Finance Ministry. The Finance Ministry instead of sending it immediately to the districts, they misutilise it they divert that amount, the money will not be sent to districts for 3 to 6 months. If the money is spent in the month of April, May or June, then the money could be spent in the summer season for the work. At least if it is not spent during the rainy seasons, they will not be in a position to do any work. The matters get delayed, they are not in a position to spend. The amount is utilised for what? For ways and means position. Then what is to be done? How the improvements

will be brought in? What the Prime Minister has to do as a responsible Prime Minister? The Prime Minister thought that there should be an improvement, delay should be curtailed, there should not be any intermediary, directly we can send the money to be districts; instead of sending to Bangalore, they can straightaway send it to the district and the districts should immediately send it to the panchayats, immediately the work should be started and efficiency should be brought in. Unfortunately, it is being criticised. It is said that the Prime Minister is doing injustice to the nation. I am just putting a question; For example, a district of a particular State or a particular village of the State, if they are getting the money directly, are they under the supervision or administrative control of Pakistan or China? They are under the supervision and administrative control of that particular State only. The district or the Village is not under the supervision or administrative control of the Central Government, it continues to be under the administrative control of the State Government only. Then why the Prime Minister should delay the execution of work? He should not delay it for the purpose of bringing efficiency. Here is a dynamic Prime Minister in order to see that the work is executed efficiently and this is the criticism hurled against him!

Now, the hon. Members may think whether we are bypassing them by giving the money directly to the district or the panchayat. For the sake of argument, I may say, we are not bypassing as such what they are contemplating, but for better functioning bypass surgeries are also sometimes necessary, nobody can avoid them. Now, here we have brought in this change, this involvement of the people at the grass-root level. People are involved at the panchayat level. Earlier it was not so. For example, if some roads are required under RLEGP in Rawatji's constituency, the matter has to go through the district level, State level and then it has to come to Rural Development Department of our Ministry. The State Government wants decentralisation upto the State level only and not beyond that. They want decentralisation from Delhi to Bangalore or Cal-

cutta. They do not want to do the decentralisation upto the panchayat level. But the Prime Minister has stated that there should be decentralisation and the projects should be implemented at the panchayat level. This is the decentralisation. This is what has been done by the hon. Prime Minister. This complete decentralisation had never happened. We should congratulate the Prime Minister for this. On the contrary, the Opposition people are condemning it. This is very unfortunate. Now, people are involved at the grass-root level. It was not happening earlier. If Rawatji or somebody from his constituency in the village requires any road, he has to go to BDO and tell him. Then the bureaucrat officer will say, "I will say either 'Yes' or 'No'." If he given any road, then he thinks that it is a favour done to those village people and it is a reward given by the bureaucrat. That was the approach.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Now, what will happen to RLEGP?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will come to that afterwards. Now, there is a change introduced by the Prime Minister, i.e. the involvement of the people. The choice of the projects would be decided by the panchayats. They are at liberty to select the project and it will be technically approved at the block level. It need not come to Delhi at all. This change from bureaucratic nature of development to people oriented development has been brought by the Prime Minister to the country. There is a structural change in the approach. The panchayat people are selecting the projects now. The priority will be given by the panchayats. Earlier, if the panchayat did not want a project, then the bureaucrat would say that it was the project for them. Hereafter, nothing of that sort will happen and I may say that this Panchayati Raj system is not a minor change brought by the Prime Minister. This is a new concept. It is a change in the administration which has not been done earlier. I can tell this august House that it is a shift from dependence to self-reliance. That is what the hon. Prime Minister has brought to the nation. This is not a small job. I toured the country and heard

the representatives of the people from the panchayat level and not at the national level or from the leaders of the Opposition parties. I want to the villages and the panchayat people wanted more funds. They wanted more power. When the Prime Minister said, "I am giving this power to you and I am giving you more funds", they are very happy, whether it is Janata Dal or BJP or Communist; they are very happy at the grass-root level but unfortunately they feel that Congress is becoming popular and the Prime Minister is becoming popular by this move and that has to be stopped. That is why they are thinking of objecting to the passing of the Panchayati Raj Bill. That is their deliberate intention. That is why they do not want to Amendment of the Constitution to be passed. Now what is our responsibility? We, the Congress, have to go to the villages and tell the people, to give a proper reply, that if the Opposition parties, as they have done it, oppose this Panchayati Raj Bill, the people will oppose the move of the Opposition parties. Hence, I am requesting that we need not be bothered about the attempt of the Opposition parties to scuttle it. On the contrary, we will get the support of the people.

Now, coming to Kerala, hon. Member Shri T. Basheerji raised one point. He asserted that is the claim of the State Government that the amount which they received under this Rozgar Programme is less than what they received during the previous year. I am sorry to say that this is a wrong statement made by them. Last year, their allocation was Rs. 57 crores. They made representation. The Central Government gave Rs. 6 crores more last year even though it is an Opposition-rule State. That was the gesture of the Prime Minister and of the Central Government. So, they have got Rs. 6 crores more. This year they are getting Rs. 66 crores. Is it a less amount? Instead of thanking the Prime Minister, they are cursing him. It is the most unfortunate point. Now only that. They are saying that they are going to deposit the amount in the treasury. It will not be allowed. We will not release the amount if they do like that. Why are we doing it? It is because we do not want an interfer-

[Sh. Janardhana Poojary]

ence in the functioning of the panchayats by the State Government. It is the people's implementation and if they go on preventing them, tomorrow the fund will not be available to them and the very purpose of sending the money direct to the district and through the district to the panchayat will be defeated. That means their intention is to defeat the implementation of the programme. That means they do not want to the money to go to the weaker sections. They do not want to have rural development. That is why, they do not want to give the money in the banks and that intention will not be tolerated by the Central Government.

Coming to the performance of the Central Government in respect of wage employment, for the Seventh Five Year Plan we have provided Rs. 2,944 crores as assistance from the Central Government. For the wage employment in rural areas, we have given in the first four years, more than Rs. 5,444/- crores. We have given this year Rs. 2,100 crores as assistance from the Central Government. The amount will be more than Rs. 7,444/- crores. This is the commitment to the nation that "we will improve the rural India". Unfortunately, he has become an ex-Member of Parliament. He was my senior colleague in the Finance Ministry—I mean V.P. Singh. Yesterday, he stated that if he came to power he would give more than 50 percent to rural India's development. He further stated that this Congress Government is doing nothing. I was also in the Finance Ministry for six years and one month. We know what had happened. We know as to what is the position. We have crossed the 60 percent mark of the Budget and this amount is spent for the rural India's development. Rural India's development does not mean having the Rozgar Programme or the IRDP programme only. Rural India's development includes the development of railway-lines, opening of the post-offices, constructing dams, having facilities like irrigation, education and so many programmes are built up in the rural areas for the development of the rural India. I think, this amount

should also be included and no Finance Minister, even in future, can give more than 50 percent of the Budget for one programme or two programmes only. I don't think it so. Of course, it can be done for one programme, if I am going to give 50 percent for the Rozgar programme or for IRDP alone. But I don't think in those terms. It is impossible. The entire economy will be destroyed. There are various programmes, various provisions in the Budget. With these provisions of the Budget under the various sectors, the village life is improved and the economy of the village is improved. Allocations are made for the village improvement. Mr. V.P. Singh should know this fact also. Unfortunately, they are misleading. How far can they do it? Everywhere they are misleading. I congratulate Shri Shahabuddin. Why? Because, he did not run away from the responsibility as a Member of Parliament. In electing a Member, about 8-10 lakh people vote. He might have been voted by four lakh people. The point is that it is not only the CAG Report which is an important issue in the country today. There is the Rozgar Yojana. The hon. Agriculture Minister will answer in details and he will highlight the various problems like natural calamities, flood etc. which are facing the nation. There are issues like the security of the country. There are so many burning problems. It is the duty of the Opposition Member to highlight those problems. Are they present here today? They are not here. We congratulate these Opposition Members who are present, who are attending the Parliament. They have not run away from their responsibility. They are facing the Parliament. They are facing the Government. They are highlighting the deficiency of the Government. They are meant for that purpose. They are here not merely for the sake of opposing the Government. It is an alternative. It is the Shadow Cabinet. That is what the Opposition means. As I said earlier, the Opposition is not here for opposing the Government alone. What has happened today? Don't we have responsibility? Yes, we have got the responsibility. Gimmick is not going to help any person. This is not a gimmick. This is a programme. Some people say that it is an election stunt. It is not an

election stunt. For the last five years, this process regarding Panchayat Raj has been there. There have been long studies and deliberations. It is not done in a hurry. A change in the Administration has been brought in within a short span of five years by the hon. Prime Minister. Never before it had happened so. It is happening now before our own eyes. There is a change in outlook. But they are not complimenting it; they are not congratulating it. They do not want that. Since I am having an opportunity here, I would like to take only two minutes to mention on one point. Sir, they did not join the Joint Parliamentary Committee. At their own request, it was constituted. They ran away. They could have said some thing. Shri Shahabuddin is here. Shri Vajpayee is there. Prof. Dandavate was there. All these people could have said something about it. They could have found out something. They could have summoned the documents. They did not do that. Why? There is nothing in that Bofors that they need. Had they done it, they would have done it as they did in the case of Indiraji. Between 1977-79, I was in the opposition, the Congress was in the opposition. We faced the Parliament. We did not run away. Indiraji was expelled. We faced the Parliament boldly. What did they do about the Capsule? They wanted to dig out the Capsule. They had done their job. But nothing was found. They made allegations that Indiraji was corrupt. They raided her house. Everything was done. Nothing was found. The House may keep one thing in mind that the people of this nation will not tolerate if anybody in this country says that the Nehru family is corrupt. It will not be tolerated by anyone. What was the punishment given? Indiraji was arrested. She was expelled from the Parliament. People saw the harassment. And the very same Indiraji was brought back here. She was made to sit here as the Prime Minister of the nation. That is the verdict. I warn the opposition parties that even if they go on harassing Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the country knows that Shri Rajiv Gandhi cannot be a corrupt man and the Nehru family cannot be a corrupt family. Everybody knows it. If anyone wants to make it, he should know

the sacrifice made by this family. In Allahabad, the Anand Bhavan was sacrificed for the nation. People know it. People know about the sacrifice of Shri Motilal Nehru, Kamala Nehru Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and even the sacrifice of the family today. What have these opposition parties done? The Grand Mother of the children, the Prime Minister was murdered in front of her house. For the same of security, even those children cannot go to the school. The danger of being killed is there. They cannot go to market, they cannot even play with other children; they cannot talk to anyone. There is a danger that they will be killed. for what? For the security of the nation.

Somebody wanted to divide India. They said that Punjab should be divided and it should be named as Khalistan. But the Nehru family did not agree to that. A great sacrifice was done in the death of Indiraji, the Prime Minister of the country. And here, we cannot even give one seat in the college to the grand son of that Indiraji. Is it the heart? Is it our culture? Indian culture is not like that. And the people will answer to that. People will give their verdict. You can be dead sure that people of this country do not like this sort of gimmicks. They are very serious. And the answer will come. And the country is in a position to give a seat to the child of the Prime Minister. This is what they are doing. Hence, whether it is Shri Shahabuddin or anybody else, people know what we are doing here. They cannot shut their eyes. There will be punishment. I am dead sure that they will give punishment.

I have touched some of the main points. I thank the hon. Members for drawing my kind attention to the points raised by them. If the hon. Members have got any doubt, they can speak to me or they can meet me in my chamber, I will clear the doubts. With these words, Madam, I have made my submission on some of the points raised by the hon. Members. Thank you.

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena):

Madam Chairman, I thank you for providing me time to speak. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has launched Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, it is a very laudable scheme, I would like to congratulate him for this. Besides, I would like to submit that Government is required to ensure that the responsibility for utilisation of funds to be given to Panchayats under this scheme should not be that of B.D.Os, Sarpanches and for that matter of any other officers but the District Magistrate should be made responsible for their utilisation because have that the funds given by the Central Government have been misused, construction work remains incomplete and they are not completed even in 5 to 10 years. Therefore, my request is that the amount given by the Central Government for construction work should be under the Control of District Magistrate.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Besides, I would like to submit that a large number of educated youths are unemployed, they should be provided facilities to set up agro-based industries. For setting up industries based on agriculture produce such as tomato 'musambi' and carrot funds are required to be provided to them immediately, and instead of Rs. 25,000, being provided at present, they should be given an amount of Rs. one lakh so that they may be able to set up their own industry and be come self-employed.

A large number of educated unemployed youths are in search of jobs in the country. Though work involving physical labour is available in the country and an unskilled labourer gets Rs. 20 as daily wages and a skilled labourer like manson gets Rs. 50 per day but there are still some such educated youths belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the villages who are not

interested in doing the job of a labourer. Some sort of schemes should be prepared for them immediately so that they get regular employment.

Similarly, Government should raise a 'Bhoomi Sena' to provide employment to the educated unemployed youths and educated unemployed boys should be recruited in this 'Bhoomi Sena'. Today the various works, which are being done through contractors, should be entrusted to this 'Bhoomi Sena'. All these construction works whether it is construction of bridges or roads or any other construction work, should be entrusted to this 'Bhoomi Sena' then it will be done properly.

My yet another suggestion is with regard to my own constituency in which stone used in production of cement is available in abundance. Mostly Harijan-advansi people are living in this area and this stone is found in five segments of my constituency. Government should set up a cement factory in this region so that the poor and educated unemployed youth in the area could get employment.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak and congratulate the Government for launching this Yojana.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a few points with regard to 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojana'. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has launched a very good scheme. In order to realise the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi introduced Panchayat Raj System to benefit the people. At the instance of our Prime Minister funds have been provided to the Gram Sabhas under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana as per their population given in the census of 1981 in order to solve their various problems such as construction of school buildings or an other problems. Previously, they had to approach block and district level office to get the work done. Out of the total amount given to District, 80 percent of it is given to the Gram Sabhas and the rest 20% is kept with

the District Magistrate. They undertake works as per their needs. Work relating to construction of link roads and school buildings or afforestation, and need be, is being done by them. Today a lot of development work is being done. Our leader Smt. Indira Gandhi had nationalised the banks and prior to it, Zamindari system was abolished. similarly, now our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi wants to introduce Panchayati Raj System. Today our people are convinced that with the devolution of power to them, they will be relieved of all sorts of difficulties. One person from each family is being provided employment to remove poverty and unemployment. People living below the poverty line are also being helped under this scheme. Effects are being made to develop the country through Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Panchayati Raj System. The people of India will certainly get much benefit from the proposed Panchayati Raj Bill to be introduced in the House very shortly. A lot of development would take place with the work to be undertaken under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Now I come to some of the problems faced by my constituency of Jaunpur. The roads constructed under D.R.D.A. have been damaged by rains. We are not able to repair these roads because our work can not be completed with this amount of 20 percent. Separate funds are required for this purpose. I would like to request that for the maintenance of roads and other developmental works, which have not been completed, allocation of separate funds is necessary. M.P.s and M.L.As put forth problems of their regions in the meetings of D.R.D.A. Similarly under this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana of course I am not advocating for any active participation they should be associated to oversee the implementation of the scheme in their respective areas.

The Chief Minister of our State has taken a historical step by deciding that the collections received as land revenue would be allocated to Gram Panchayats under this scheme. I think that this is a great achievement. It would enable them to get additional funds for accomplishing the work. Our district is facing many problems. One of them is

that our district Jaunpur is often hit by floods due to which the urban and rural areas are submerged under waters; roads are washed away and crops are destroyed. There was a proposal to construct a dam of a cost of about Rs. 22 crores and the project was approved. I had given notice of a question about it in this very House and the reply was given that the project in question was Gangapur Project and work on the said project could not start due to certain reasons. I do not know till today what were these reasons. Flood situation in Jaunpur district becomes horrible and in view of this, a scheme was chalked out to construct a dam to check floods. There was also a proposal to construct a concrete wall on bridge over Sahibi river with one Km. long concrete wall on both sides of the river. There is an urgent need to start work on these schemes. A bridge was constructed over Gomti river which is flooded very often. A drain also flows parallel to it. A bridge with a concrete wall should also be constructed over it so as to ensure undisturbed movement of traffic since the path used to be blocked due to flood. I am sure that you will certainly pay attention to it. Today the people all over the country pay attention to it. Today the people all over the country are praising Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Panchayati Raj. When the Members belonging to the Opposition visited their respective constituencies after resigning their Lok Sabha seats, people expressed their displeasure saying that during their five year term, they paid no attention to solve the problems of the people except engaging themselves in petty quarrels and indulging in indiscipline. They had been trying to waste money worth crores of rupees belonging to the Government and the public. The people are asking them why they have resigned their seats. I would like to assure Shri Rajiv Gandhi that the people have full faith in his leadership and they would extend their support and give him the Congress party a sweeping majority in the coming elections.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

[Sh. Nirmal Khattri]

During the struggle for Independence and even in the post independence period, our leaders had considered the prospects of adopting Panchayati Raj under the constitutional framework and also made efforts to implement it....

But no attention was paid to the economic aspects which play a significant role in strengthening those provisions. Today it is a matter of great pleasure not only for us but for the farmers living in rural areas, agricultural labourers and the rural people, in general that beside utilising their labour, the Central Government and the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi have given them the right to take decisions for the works required for the development of the villages, to implement the schemes themselves and to strengthen the economic aspects of those schemes through the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Sir, in the past, the head of the village used to be elected as 'Mukhia' and through he carried great responsibilities, yet he was unable to fulfil them. He was dependent on the administration and the public representatives, i.e. the MPs and MLAs etc. for undertaking construction work of roads, digging of wells and construction of water channels and drains for irrigation purposes. He used to waste his times in approaching these people. Sometimes, he was able to convince them on the basis of political factors while on other occasions he could not succeed in his attempt to do so. Due to this reason, we still find that there are a number of areas in every district or division which have marched far ahead of others. There are many villages where pucca roads have been laid, pavement have been provided and all other essential requirements have been fulfilled, but at the same time there are still some villages which do not have even approach roads. Such a situation developed only due to political reasons. Whether it was due to selection of works by the elected representatives under the DRDA and RLEGP or some other factors, it was not an all round development. In

fact it was a lop sided development. By providing direct funds to every village according to the population under the Rozgar Yojana, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has proved that he wants every village to develop equally irrespective of region, caste and religion the people belong to or the political ideology they subscribe to. He is of the view that it is our foremost duty to fulfil their requirements for development purposes and it is with this determination that the Government has presented this scheme before the people. On behalf of millions of my countrymen including the people of my own constituency, I express my gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and thank him for strengthening the infrastructure of the country on the one hand and giving importance to the participation of rural people in the development of the villages through this scheme. They themselves have to plan as to how do they want to manage the affairs of their village, instead of leaving it to the State Government or the Central Government.

Sir, I would like to mention a few more things in the House. Though an impressive scheme has been launched and good ideas have been put forward, yet we have to give adequate consideration to the technical works, such as construction of culverts. The people of the village, 'Pradhan' of the village and the 'panchas' are free to make the best use of these funds. It has been generally observed that junior engineers or the other concerned officials who carry the responsibility to provide technical assistance are not showing that much interest as they used to show earlier. What is needed is to see that the scheme which has been launched for the welfare of the people and which has been welcomed by the people whole-heartedly is not effected in any way due to the non-cooperation of the employees at the lower level because those powers have not been transferred to 'panchas'. Hence its functioning should be reviewed from time to time by the Government in order to see that the people at lower level do not face any problems. I would like to thank the Government for relaxing the norms fixed for undertaking various works and authorising the 'Pradhan'

and the 'Panchas' to accomplish the work the way they think it to be right.

[English]

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman Sir, at the outset, I congratulate our hon. Prime Minister. Despite the overall growth of our country in all sectors, the basic concept to give justice to the poorest of the poor, the ideal dream of 'Ram Rajya' of Mahatma Gandhi and the basic philosophy of socialist planning has not been lost. While Mrs. Indira Gandhi tried to achieve this goal by poverty eradicated programme, 20s Point Programme, etc., our Prime Minister has come forward to strengthen it further with this new new scheme, namely, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Out of the 82 crores of people in our nation, 600 million people live in rural India. That means 30 percent of the population is below the poverty line. This figure is as per the new census and survey. This means that 180 million people are below the poverty line. As per the definition, a family earning less than Rs. 6400 per annum will be regarded as living below the poverty line. However, many scientists and economists have given an idea that some more basic amenities and economists have given an idea that some more basic amenities should be included to identify as to who are living below the poverty line. But taking the present figures and strategy into consideration, 180 million people are still remaining below the poverty line. The basic objectives of this Yojana are to generate additional gainful employment, to create capital assets and growth in rural economy. Keeping all these points in view we are spending Rs. 2650 crores towards wages after employment. Apart from this, we are spending Rs. 1000 crores for IRDP. There are other programmes to create employment especially in the field of irrigation, social forestry and other developmental works. Apart from the amount, we are spending crores of rupees in all these programmes. While distributing the money, the geographical features of the country also should be taken into consideration. At present, distribution is made only on the basis of

population. There are areas like hilly and scattered areas. For example, I can name the blocks where in 54 revenue villages, hardly 32000 people live. The development work in that area relating to irrigation and other projects is concentrated only in a particular area. In order to give justice to those people living in the hilly and scattered areas, the geographical conditions should also be taken into consideration while allocating funds.

Secondly, for depositing these funds in the post offices, there are some problems as pointed out already by my hon. colleagues. I would urge upon the Minister that he should take up the issue with the Communication Minister so that the Gram Panchayats are not put to any difficulties.

Then, one of the aspect to which the Prime Minister has given more emphasis while inaugurating the Panchayati Raj Seminar in Vigyan Bhavan is with regard to the administrative costs. We should give proper attention to this aspect so that the administrative costs are not very high, otherwise, the basis purpose for which the funds are being allotted will be defeated.

Although I am of the view that most of the works should be of permanent nature, there was an Evaluation committee of the Planning Commission and they have rightly remarked that many a time the temptation of providing permanent nature of work defeats the basic purpose of providing employment to the rural people. No doubt, the work should always be of a permanent nature, because it will be an asset for the villagers and the village, but simultaneously we should see that the basic idea of providing employment to the rural people is not defeated. We should be careful with regard to that.

As you are aware, Sir, there are some areas in which the number of people below the poverty line is more than in other areas. And, then there are areas which are drought-prone areas and there are no industries. The rural unemployment is always very high in such areas. In such areas apart from a

[Sh. Jagannath Pattnaik]

period of about three months, there is no scope for employment unless some Government or Panchayat work is going on. Therefore, there is need for setting up major industries or irrigation projects in such areas in order to give employment to the people there. For that, if necessary, more funds should be allocated because the basic thrust of the 8th Plan, as envisaged by the Prime Minister and the basic concept of the social planning is to look after the poorest of the poor. It is high time that after overall achievement and progress in all sectors, we should look after these people who are below the poverty line. They should be brought into the mainstream. At least one male person and one female person in every family should be provided with employment and for that whatever funds are necessary, those should be allocated, otherwise we will not do justice to them.

Lastly, I would urge upon the Government that the right to employment should be made a fundamental right in our Constitution.

This is a very progressive and revolutionary programme. This programme is of such a nature that we will achieve our goal of socialism. It is, however, most unfortunate that the leaders and the members of the opposition, who should have participated in this debate, have chosen to resign for their political ends. I am sorry for that.

With these words, I conclude and thank you.

[Translation]

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana announced by our Prime Minister. It is a revolutionary scheme and should be supported by all. I take this opportunity to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for initiating such a programme. The late lamented Smt. Indira Gandhi brought a socio-economic revolu-

tion through her 20 Point Programme. While implementing it some lapses came to be noticed at the level of the implementing agencies. By the time it got down to the state district and Panchayat level, a lot of delay had occurred and in many cases the intended beneficiaries did not get the benefits. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has realised it and that is why he wanted to provide the assistance and take the programmes directly to the Panchayats. By launching this Yojana Shri Rajiv Gandhi has launched a great offensive against poverty and unemployment.

During the past 40 years of independence the Government has taken all steps necessary to bring about economic development in the country through the process of planning. Nevertheless unemployment could not be eradicated. We have made progress in the agricultural and industrial sectors still the unemployment remains. One of the main factors for this state of affairs is the growing population. The other factors are the faulty system of education and the prevailing regional imbalance in the country. We have on the one side educated unemployed and on the other uneducated unemployed. Although agricultural development has taken place there is poverty in the rural sector. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been formulated to tackle rural poverty and unemployment. If this programme succeeds it will change the very complexion of rural India.

Under this programme villages which have a population of 3000 to 5000 will get Rs. 1,00,000/- for generating employment. The total allocation has been raised to Rs. 2600 crores. One notable feature about this scheme is that the money will be given to the Panchayats directly so that it does not get eaten away somewhere in the middle. In this context I want to make a suggestion. The Central Government should set up an effective monitoring machinery to oversee the implementation of this programmes. In many parts of our country, particularly in the North the Sarpanches or the village heads are very powerful and influential people, who may misuse the money allotted for this programme. The beneficiaries are mostly Har-

ijans who live below poverty line. They may not have the guts to go before the Sarpanches and demand their rights. Therefore, there is a chance of misuse of this programme. We must guard against such an eventuality. Kerala is a state where there is acute unemployment. About 30 lacs of people are estimated to be without employment in that State. Therefore, Kerala needs special attention. Shri E.K. Nayanar, the Chief Minister of Kerala has openly criticised this scheme. He has adopted a very negative attitude in this regard which does not help the State. The fact of the matter is that this Government is not interested in solving the unemployment problems. His party looks at every programme from narrow partisan angle. Their main complaint is that the allocation under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana for Kerala is less than what it was getting under RLEGP and NREP programmes. As a matter of fact Kerala was getting rupees 38.74 crores under NREP and RLEGP programmes whereas it is getting about rupees 53 crores under the Rozgar Yojana. Of course if the criteria followed under RLEGP and NREP were adopted for the Rozgar Yojana, Kerala would have got a little more money. This is so because the criteria adopted for Rozgar Yojana is only rural poverty and the incidence of rural poverty is comparatively less in Kerala. If rural unemployment also were given some weightage Kerala's share of allocation would have gone up. In this context I want to say that we the representatives of people from Kerala met the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister and pleaded for more allocation for Kerala. I am thankful to the Hon. Prime Minister for allotting more money to the State under this programme. The incidence of rural poverty is less in Kerala because the U.D.F. Government under the leadership of Congress Party implemented various welfare measures for the agricultural workers. Because of this is State not suffer. Therefore I would request the Government that Kerala's case should be given special consideration in the matter of allotment of money for the Rozgar Yojana. As I said in the beginning the left front government in Kerala is not interested in implementing this programme. During the Assem-

bly election they had promised employment for 10 lacs people every year. 2 1/2 years have passed since they came to power. Not even one person has been given employment. As a matter of fact they are not interested in generating employment, because they want to make political capital out of unrest caused by unemployment. Under the guidelines issued by the Centre the money that is allotted by the centre for the Rozgar Yojana should be deposited in a nationalised bank, Post Offices or Service Co-operative Banks. But the Government of Kerala is insisting that the money should be put in the State treasury. I may point out that the Government of Kerala has become almost a pauper and they have no money even to pay the salary of their employees. So if the money is put in the treasury, they will be able to divert it for other purposes. I would, therefore, request the Government not to allow the State Government to deposit the money in the State treasury.

There should be strict monitoring of spending of money. Under the Central guidelines the money should be handled by the President of the Panchayat and a representative of the Panchayat Board. But the Government of Kerala wants to give this responsibility to the Executive Officers and a B.D.O. and thus entrust the whole thing to the bureaucrats who are under the control of the State Government. This should be stopped and the State Govt. should be directed to adhere to the Central guidelines and allow the elected representatives of the people of handle the money and implement the programmes.

When Shri Rajiv Gandhi has initiated such a revolutionary programme for the poorest of the poor in the country the Opposition has criticized it and stayed away from the House. A revolution is sweeping across the countryside and the people of India are beholden to the Prime Minister for bringing about this revolution. When it succeeds the Opposition will have no face to show to the people. That is why they have run away from Parliament. I once again wholeheartedly support the programme and wish the Government all success.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH (Pilibhit): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being discussed in the House. Several hon. Members have expressed their views on it. If one goes by the opinion in the rural areas or the speeches delivered by various leaders, and those carried by the newspapers, the impression which the general public get is that Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is nothing but election stunt and it is merely a dream which cannot be realised. But it is a truth and to shy away from truth is a sign of cowardice.

I had expected that when it will be taken up for discussion in the House, the hon. Members who have since left the House, will participate in the discussion and allow us as well as the Government to take note of their wise and constructive thinking. I had also expected that they will co-operate with us to make an all round development of the villages to uplift the poor the are living below the poverty line, and those 80 percent people of this country who live in small villages, towns and in hill areas and also let us know during the course of discussion as to how the Government could ensure development of these people within a limited time with limited resources. But they took a totally opposite stand. This is the last session of the present Lok Sabha. I find here that these people have no constructive and healthy approach towards life and by resigning from the membership of the House, the have betrayed their electorate. Had they not betrayed people in this way, they would have participated in the discussion on the issues pertaining to the work of development till the last day of the session and would have displayed their constructive approach in this regard. Has not this Government done any good work during these 5 years? It is very often seen that these people have always opposed every good work of the Government in the House. There was not a single motion or a Bill which was not opposed by these people, everytime asking the Prime Minister to resign and lay down his office.

I had sent some suggestions to the hon. Minister of Agriculture. Just now one of our

hon. friends has stated that Members of Parliament should be given some powers. I would like to make a point, against this proposal. People, who have come here, have been given powers by the people. When they have been given powers by the people themselves, what is the need of obtaining powers again from others. They should go to the people and attend the meetings of block development committees to listen to the views of people and see how people put up their grievances. The only work they have to do is to co-ordinate their activities and work as a link between the bureaucrats and the Government so that the Government schemes could be implemented properly.

I feel that the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana should be viewed from a different angle. It should be made employment oriented. Under this scheme funds are being provided on the basis of our census figures of 1981. However, in every village of our district, we have provided a booklet to every Gram Pradhan containing guide lines for him. Now they are to collect information regarding the number of people living below the poverty line, number of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, with male and female wise break up of them and also the number of the unemployed and the landless in their respective village. It is also necessary that the Gram Sabha should enforce the Land Ceiling Acts effectively. Mr. hon. friend, Shri Rawat is sitting here. There are also other members from Uttar Pradesh. I saw in 1980-81 that there were people who owned big farms and the land of those farms come under Gram Sabha. But hundreds of acres of land belonging to these Gram Sabhas were benami land and under the possession of some big and influential people. The farms were in possession of such people. If Land Ceiling Act is implemented properly, the people, who are unemployed and trying to have a small piece of land, could have a share in the hundreds of acres of surplus land in these villages. The opposition parties have not so far asked the Government to make indepth study of this law and speedily implement the same as it is

for the welfare of one and all and it is a matter of concern for all of us. In this connection, I would like to make a few submissions. Firstly, every Gram Pradhan should be provided with a property register and a map of the village and the expenses on this account should be borne by the Revenue Department of the respective State. Until and unless the Gram Pradhans know as to what are the estates of their village, how can they undertake the development of these estates. It has been observed that though the details and detailed maps of the village land holdings and other properties are available with the Patwari but these are very old and contain the maps of the houses which were built 100 years ago, and also the maps of the roads and hospitals etc. which were constructed 50 years ago. The Gram Pradhan does not know all these details. As such the village estates register should be updated and provided to Gram Pradhans alongwith the maps of the villages.

We, the elected representatives of the people, had made a request to the District Collector of Pillibhit to provide an Estate Register and maps of the villages to the Gram Pradhans. We had also requested him that a meeting of the three prominent persons at the lowest level, i.e. the Patwari, the Gram Sewak and the Lokhpal should be held every month. Then only the employment scheme could be successful.

This scheme is being termed as an election stunt. It is not an election stunt. On one thing, I do agree that had the Government introduced this scheme in 1985, when we came here after having been elected by the people, these people would have been exposed and they would not have opposed this welfare scheme. At that time, the people would have identified them as the very people who engineer riots in the villages and do not allow the development plans to be executed. Billions of rupees released by the Central Government for the development of the villages do not reach them. It is, therefore, necessary that the Central Government should closely monitor the activities of the State Governments and eliminate the inter-

mediaries. Out of the total money released by the Centre, 3/4 of it is being swindled away by these people and nothing goes in the hands of the Gram Pradhans. As such suitable directions should be issued by the Centre and monitoring should be done properly.

I would like to express my thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister for introducing the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. At the same time I would like to tell those people who have resigned their membership from the House that the next elections will teach them a lesson, and our Hon. Prime Minister will be returned this august House and he will bring in far better welfare schemes than the present ones.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for taking a right step at the right time and in the right direction. When this nation is paying homage to the builder of the modern India, Jawaharlal Nehru, this nation owes to him that we dedicate ourselves to his ideals, to his commitments and to his ideology. Therefore, our hon. Prime Minister has rightly named this—I would not call it ambitious but a very necessary scheme for the rural landless—as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for the first time, realised that the concept of community development had not really filtered down to the rural poor. Although it was the Maharashtra Government which essentially started the employment guarantee scheme, still it was Mrs. Gandhi, who first realised its importance here in New Delhi. She started national Rural Employment Programme, but still it was realised that the implementation was not very effective. The programme itself was improved upon the Rural Landless Employment Guaranteed Programme was initiated.

Now, the two programmes have been merged into one and an additional amount of Rs. 500 crores, that means a total of Rs.

[Sh. Digvijaya Singh]

2600 crores has been provided for the implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Our Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has always been concerned for the rural landless. He has amply shown that by constituting the Commission for Rural Landless, which has yet to give its report. This section of the rural landless is one of the most exploited sections of the country today and it deserves the topmost priority.

If you see the total programme in the right perspective, we find that about 4.4 crore families which are living below the poverty line have to be helped under this programme. If we say that 20 percent of these families are to be helped under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Programme, still we have almost a crore of families which have to be brought under the purview of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. If you see the guidelines fixed by the Government of India we would find that only 70 to 80 percent would be there to be paid as wages and that too provided the Panchayat takes up labour intensive works. So, I would plead with the hon. Prime Minister that there is a very strong case for enhancing the total provision for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, if we have to provide at least a minimum of 100 days of employment which is necessary to bring them some satisfaction out of the scheme. The devolution of funds has been done on the right lines. Productivity of the land, the number of people living below the poverty line, the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc., have been the criteria for fixing the amount to be handed over to the States, and to the districts. But the devolution of this pattern on these lines, stops at the district level. There is a disparity in the productivity of the land in districts, in blocks and even in Panchayats. Wherever there is an irrigation scheme there is higher productivity and therefore consequently more work.

By distributing the funds equally to all the Panchayats we have given money to

these Panchayats also where there is no labour available. For example, in a Panchayat there are about four villages. Out of the four villages, two are irrigated. Naturally, there will be more work for the labour in those villages, but the other two villages will be starved of funds. Therefore, the funds have to be distributed in a more concentrated manner so that specific labour intensive programmes and schemes can be taken up for providing more useful work to the rural landless.

I feel that the funds should be given to the blocks, as per the standards of productivity, number of rural landless, and the number of people living under the poverty line and then there should be a committee at the block level which should decide what productive work can be taken up. If you spread your resources too thin, there will not be any useful work which you can take up at that level.

For example, in my State of Madhya Pradesh we have constituted Panchayats for a minimum of a thousand population. The funds provided under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana vary from Rs. 27,000 for a Panchayat to Rs. 1,10,000 or Rs. 1,20,000 for another Panchayat. And that too, the amount of Rs. 27,000 has to be spent, first for a plantation programme, then for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that is an individual programme and then for productive work. By spreading our resources too thin, we are not taking up useful productive work. Therefore, I plead that the block should get the funds in totality and it should be left to the Block, which work should be taken up and where.

Sir, I would suggest to the Rural Development Department, which is regulating this programme, that there should be no strict guidelines brought by them. There should be ample provision and ample scope for the elected Panchayat representatives to make their own programmes and schemes.

Sir, I feel that instead of taking this scheme to every Panchayat, you should concentrate on certain blocks or in certain

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areas, where you have migratory labour. Ultimately you want to provide useful work to the section of people, which is migrating from one part of the country to other in search of labour. Sir, by concentrating in these areas, you will be able to provide more employment.

We have already identified the families which are living below the poverty line. I would suggested that each family should be given an identity card and only on the basis of that, the families which have got the identity cards should be given employment under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Otherwise you will find it very difficult to monitor at that level the families which are influential and which are not living below the poverty line will be getting employment, and the families which are living below the poverty line will be ignored.

Sir, implementation itself needs a very effective Panchayat system. Our hon. Prime Minister has rightly decided to bring the Panchayati Raj Bill in this Session itself. It is unfortunate that our esteemed colleagues of the opposition have not considered it necessary and important to be present in the House and they left at a time when this country was looking forward's this august House to give them a direction, to give them a line or to give them an Act by which an effective Panchayat system could be brought in this country. Sir, we are there to get it through and I am sure that with the right guidelines and with the right leadership of our Prime Minister, we would be able to give this country an effective Panchayati Raj, by which all these schemes could be implemented in the rural areas.

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasargod): Mr. Chairman, I feel that Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a product of the vast experience gained by the hon. Prime Minister, who has toured not only big cities but also every nook and corner, where the poorest of the poor are living, especially the Harijans and Girijans.

This Yojana is to provide employment to one member in a family which is living below

the poverty line. During the last four decades, the great architect Nehru and Indiraji have done many revolutionary programmes especially land reforms, bank nationalisation, privy purse abolition. There were some people at that time also who opposed these schemes.

This Yojana has been created just for the benefit of the poorest of the poor people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue next time.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Statement made by the Minister of Agriculture in the House on 26th July, 1989 regarding current flood situation in the country and the relief measures undertaken by the Government

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while expressing my grief and sympathy for all those people who have lost their lives and whose houses have collapsed and who suffered loss of their property in the recent floods, I would like to express many many thanks to the hon. Minister of Agriculture, who, in his statement, made clear his intentions of the Government of India in the express words that it would take prompt action to provide succour to such people. He also deserves our congratulations. So far, about 1000 people have lost their lives in the recent floods including 24 persons from a small State like Arunachal Pradesh who were washed away by the flood waters. Maximum number of people had died in Andhra Pradesh and maximum loss has also been suffered in this very State as also in some parts of Maharashtra. It would have been much better had the hon. Minister of Water Resources and the Minister of Agriculture also been present here to listen to this discussion. Because, the hon. Minister of Agriculture is directly

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concerned with the relief part of the suggestions we are going to make during the course of discussion on this subject but the part pertaining to permanent steps is the duty of the hon. Minister of Water Resources. I would like to urge upon Shri Bhajan Lal to request the hon. Minister of Water Resources to clarify those points which have been raised during the course of the discussion.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): I have been noting down the points concerning his department.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The work of Agriculture Ministry has been confined to relief and rehabilitation, whereas basically the Agriculture Ministry should function as a doctor. It is so because soil conservation is an integral part of flood protection. You have just now stated that people living in hilly areas are instrumental in causing floods in the plains. I agree with him. We do not do it for the sake of pleasure but we are compelled to do so in distress. The difficulty is that the people living in the plains, especially the State Government and the people sitting in the Secretariat do not realise the gravity of the situation and do not know as to what is the sources of these floods. If preventive measures could be taken in the hilly areas, I feel, the losses caused by the floods in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and various parts of Bihar could be checked. The money we spent on soil conservation is half the amount of the losses caused by the floods in a year. If you assess the quantum of loss caused by floods during the last 5 years at Rs. 50 crores, the Central Government as well as the State Governments have jointly spent up Rs. 12,00 crores on soil conservation during the current Five Year Plan period. However, this amount is so small that it is meaningless to quote this figure or say anything about it in view of the area of land coming under this part of the country. We have been making this demand for a long time to the Planning Commission as well as to the Ministry of Agriculture that allocation of funds for soil conservation, should be treated as national

priority, especially for all those hilly areas from where the rivers originate. Basically, the Central Government has left the work of soil conservation to State Governments but they have limited resources. Whatever little work they do with their limited resources, further deteriorates the situation creating more problems for them instead of being of any help in soil conservation and flood protection work. It will be better if the Ministry of Agriculture launches a long term, scheme in the affected areas and Nepal and its adjacent areas in consultation with the Planning Commission and issues required amount of money from the national exchequer. The crowned State Government should be asked to undertake the work of soil conservation and afforestation in these areas. Talks could also be held in this regard with Nepal because there is havoc of flood in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar mainly due to Nepal and the rivers originating from Nepal.

Sir, I would like to submit that the role of the Ministry of Agriculture has been reduced to that of a fire brigade. Their work starts only when it has caught fire. But the affected people want immediate relief whereas the State Governments do not have adequate funds to provide immediate relief. They have scanty resources. You ask the State Governments to spend first and get some part of the expenditure reimbursed later. You know very well that there are some high flood prone areas, why should not the Central Government earmark and allocate every year a special fixed amount for these states on the basis of average amount so far spent on this account, and ask them to spend this amount on the flood affected people as soon as the floods occur in their States and people are affected by them. The Government sends a Central team which conducts a survey and assesses the situation there, after which the State Government is asked to send a memorandum. Then alone does the Centre approve of some relief funds. The entire process is so long drawn and cumbersome that by the time the relief reaches the poor they are already ruined. The Central assistance is of not much use to them. Rather

the State Governments get an opportunity to exploit the situation under the cover of drought and flood. Therefore, if provision of relief funds to the State Governments is made before the floods hit the area, it would be more beneficial.

Sir, it would have been better had the hon. Minister for Water Resources been present here. The Central Government had prepared a model plan for the flood affected areas. What happened to that? You know that mostly poor people live on the river banks and grow seasonal crops like water melon etc. When the floods come, they are unaware of it and thus their property and other goods are destroyed. Their families are ruined. In this regard the Central Government had circulated a master plan to the State Governments that those who are interested in putting up near the riverbanks, should be given permission to live 2 kilometres away from the river banks. I would like to know the fate of the communication in this regard? How many State Governments accepted this and how many of them expressed doubts over it? There should be co-ordination not only at the Central Government level but also between the Centre and the State Governments and between the State Government's own agencies. Recently, it was published in the newspapers that the State Government has to give assistance for flood relief in Maharashtra but the Shiv Sena which is dominating the administration does not want to receive it because it is afraid that if the State Government gives benefit to the people through its resources, the credit will go to the State Government. This situation exists not only between the non-Congress ruled States and the Centre but also at times in case of Congress ruled States. There should be a proper and planned co-ordination between all the agencies of the State Government. There is need to pay attention in this direction and make arrangements accordingly. The Central Government should not only take steps to give assistance but also adopt such a system of flood forecasting which should prove at least 90 per cent correct. Sometimes the weather forecast, is so incorrect

that even when rain is announced in a particular place it does not come for 7-8 days. What is the use of such a forecast? Neither do we have dearth of scientists, nor is there any shortage of the facilities. Despite this, the forecast is not accurate. What is the reason? Is the Government evolving some method with the help of the satellite system so that assistance may be provided to the State Governments and other flood-affected areas.

For the last many years we have been observing that if one part of the country is in the grip of drought the other is hit by floods. If South is in the grip of drought, North is reeling under floods. If there is drought in North, there are floods in the South. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to inter link the major rivers of the country, particularly rivers Gandak and Sone. Efforts in this direction should be initiated. The Government can not overlook this by saying that there is lack of resources. In a country like India, where the number of priorities is very large, it is difficult for any Government to allocate funds for the long-term schemes. However, a firm determination is required for this. I would like to submit that after holding discussions with the Planning Commission a plan for 15-20 years should be formulated in the 8th or the 9th Five Year Plan, on the basis of which we may undertake work in this field. In the end I would like to submit to the hon. Minister a few points regarding Uttar Pradesh. The State has been ravaged by floods last year and earlier also. But the amount of flood relief sanctioned is much less than what had been demanded. It is generally observed that the loss of life in the floods which hit Uttar Pradesh, is low. This is because major portion is comprised of plains. The rivers slow down as they enter the plains. But the loss of property is maximum in Uttar Pradesh since it is a densely populated area. The norms of assessment adopted by the Central team do not suit Uttar Pradesh, and the affected areas are not benefited. This method will be beneficial in States like Andhra Pradesh where the flash floods strike. In flash floods, the loss of life is more than of property. Assam can be allocated more

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funds because its rivers carry floods to southern States and take a heavy toll of life. In areas like Uttar Pradesh, loss of life is less but that of property is very high, because it is comprised of densely populated areas. Those areas get inadequate funds from the centre and the State Governments are not in a position to provide relief from their own resources.

The hon. Finance Minister recently made an aerial survey of Uttar Pradesh to assess the loss suffered there. There has been extensive destruction throughout the State and the Central Government should give immediate relief so that the Uttar Pradesh Government may start the relief work immediately.

Regarding the hilly areas, people feel that floods do not strike there. But the fact is that in place of floods, there are land-slides. Landslides too are in a way part of floods, but the Government does not put them in the same category. In official parlance, flood means heavy over-flow of water and the losses suffered by landslides is not at all compensated.

There are eight hilly areas in Uttar Pradesh which are not covered under flood-prone areas. When we say that floods have hit those areas, nobody believes us and they say that floods can only strike the plains. When we say that flood was in the form of landslide, they say that the latter is another part of natural calamity. The method of assessing the destruction by natural calamities should at least be done in such a manner that landslides are also considered as part of floods. Landslides are also a consequence of the rains just like floods. They should also be treated as part of the floods so that relief may be provided in such areas as well.

Unless a permanent commission is constituted for the assessment of the natural calamities, and a long term scheme is formulated with the help of positive thinking, we will only keep on discussing the flood situation

every year and our national resources worth crores of rupees will continue to be wasted. With this submission, I conclude.

[English]

SHR: SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Krishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the entire House expresses its sympathy for those who have been affected, who have lost their lives and properties and the near and dear ones in the recent floods. But, Mr. Chairman, floods are a recurrent phenomenon. We react to them with a touch of sympathy, no doubt. But our actions are adhoc. We seem to have stumbled from flood to flood, from year to year, from one natural disaster to another, from one region to another and from one State to another State. Human misery, whatever the region, has the same face and the people suffer in the same manner. There is a similar loss to the nation everywhere, loss to the infrastructure to the fruits of our development, to roads, railway lines, to lines of communication and to our public buildings. It slows down the tempo of development, because floods wash away in a few hours what we have built with our sweat, tears and blood in years and decades. Therefore, Sir, I feel that our reaction to these floods which is a recurrent phenomenon, should not be adhoc.

Our is a huge country. Every year we face natural disaster in one part or the other. Therefore, I would like the Government not merely to content itself on giving immediate relief or saying a word of sympathy or visit by the hon. Minister to the flood-affected areas but we have to evolve a National Plan for meeting this situation which arises every year.

We are in the age of science and technology. We are in the age of satellites. We have developed our technological resources to the extent that we can sense the events before they come. So, why cannot we instal an early warning system on natural disaster? Whether it is in the Himalayan region or in the coastal belt, I think it is possible to minimise the loss of life and damage to

property if we have got a properly functioning and effective early warning system.

Secondly, I feel that there has to be a contingency plan for giving immediate relief in every flood-prone district. We can identify flood-prone districts. In those districts, it is possible to even identify flood-prone blocks and we should have a contingency plan for each such block and each such district. How shall we rescue the people in time of flood? Where shall we take them for shelter? What relief shall be provided immediately. Under whose authority? In what form? What shall be the magnitude and quantum of relief? How shall it be provided? Which agencies of the Government shall be brought into action? Which staff shall be deployed? Where shall we situate the relief centres and medical facilities? It should be in the form of Civil Defence Plan for each flood-prone district and flood-prone block.

Thirdly, there has to be a National Disaster Fund which should have the purpose not only of providing relief and rehabilitation to those immediately affected but also make up within the shortest possible time the damage to the infra-structure that been visited upon a particular region. I would like to mention here that in 1987 Purnea district of Bihar in the North-East was ravaged by the floods but the ravages are yet to be undone and more than two years have elapsed because the State Government or the district Administration simply do not have the resources to rebuild the bridges and the main arteries that have been damaged. This National Disaster Fund should have inputs from the Government funds as well as public donations. I must inform you that there are possibilities of international contributions. In fact, the United Nations has been discussing the establishment of an International Natural Disaster Relief Programme which can easily contribute to a national programme if we make the right approach.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one important point and I would like to request him to draw the attention of the State Governments to this aspect

of the matter. Every State Government has a Relief Code but this Relief Code is antiquated and out of date. In terms of the rupee value, it has become absolutely meaningless for those persons whose entire belongings, whose entire savings of a life time, are washed away by the floods. I would like to suggest that the State Government be advised to bring the Relief Code up to date and raise the immediate relief quantum, the norm, the criterion, to a meaningful level keeping with the value of the rupee. This should be done perhaps every three years and this Code should go not only into the question of providing urgent relief but also what is to be done in terms of collection of land revenue and other dues from the people of the flood-affected blocks, whether it relates to IRDP or it is a bank loan. Surely loans can be re-scheduled and that should form part of the Relief Code. That should form part of the relief programme. The floods have become perhaps more recurrent for one reason that the natural drainage systems in certain parts of our country have been disturbed to an extent and that is the price we are paying for development. The rivers, which used to drain away surplus water, their courses have been disturbed perhaps because of the unimaginative alignment of roads and railways. But this can hardly be remedied now. But one thing that can be done is to institute to a permanent programme for continuous desilting of the drainage systems particularly in the areas in the lands that lie between the bunds that we have constructed.

Sir, the second reason again perhaps can be related to the process of development, the soil erosion and the loss of vegetation. Therefore, as my colleague has pointed out, a Conservation Programme has to be taken up on a national basis. I would suggest that every river basin, every river system with all the tributaries which flow into the main river, must have a perspective plan for flood control. That basin must be studied in its geographical, in its geological and in its fluvial aspects. A flood control plan must be evolved and progressively implemented. I fully appreciate the fact that no flood control plan can be implemented over-night or within

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

a single year. But let us at least have a plan for every major river basin and let that be finalised by the Ministry of Water Resources and it can be taken up through the agency of the State Government concerned progressively from year to year. By doing that, at least we can certainly have a fool-proof flood control programme put into being within the next twenty years.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about the district which I have the honour to represent. Purnia is a part of the Mahananda basin. Today, at this moment when we are having rains, when we are speaking in this Hall the Mahananda river is cutting its banks at least in three or four places into the road systems, human habitations etc. Its tributary Kankai is eating away two known market places in Beeviganj and Ashura. Another tributary called Old Ratua has completely swallowed the Fulwaria Haat where I recall, during my election campaign, both the Chief Minister and myself had held public meetings. That maidan is no more. It has been swallowed by the river. When I speak to the district administration, they have the stock answer saying that they do not have a plan; they do not have a programme; they do not have technical expertise and they do not have the resources. What are we to do, Mr. Chairman? This is what the people ask us. We see the problem before our very eyes. The administration sees it. But it is totally incapable of meeting the situation and in the distant capital, nobody listens to them.

Sir, there is another river called Bakra River. But that behaves like a *Bakra*. It meanders from year to year and even this year it has eaten away at least five or six bridges making some of the main roads totally impossible to cross. Again there is an air of total helplessness. This situation would not have arisen if the Mahananda Basin Programme, which was initiated not today but in the early 70s, had been finalised. Even today, after 17 years, the plan has not been finalised, what to speak of its progressive

implementation! This situation has to be remedied. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that his colleague the Minister of Water Sources must immediately on a war-footing take up this question of having a perspective plan for each major river basin system. I plead for each one of them. I do not plead for Mahananda basin alone.

Finally, I would like to say that. I find in some States, that flood control does not receive any priority. In fact it is made a part of the irrigation Department and the result is that flood control aspect is completely lost sight of. I do not mind having a Ministry of Water Resources, as there is at the Centre. But let there be, under that Ministry of Water Resources, a separate Department of Flood Control. Let there be a separate Chief Engineer or Engineer-in-Chief in charge of flood control. That Department must have the necessary funds; must have necessary technology and the equipment. In every flood-prone district, which should be constituted into Flood Control Division so that immediately action can be taken at the district level whenever river erosion or river cutting or washing away of bridges comes to notice.

Sir, my final point is that flood control in a country like ours needs international cooperation. After all, nature made this piece of earth lying between the icy peaks of the Himalayas and the blue water of the Indian Ocean into a geographic entity. Human hands might have drawn lines across the map but that does not affect either the wind system on the water system or the path of the monsoon. They do not respect international frontiers. Therefore, taking the sub-continent as a whole, I would suggest that flood control should figure the high priority almost the top level, in the programme of cooperation under the SAARC. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that from his side and on behalf of the Ministry of Water Resources, he should seek the assistance of the Ministry of External Affairs also in this respect in order to secure the full cooperation of the neighbouring countries particularly of Nepal, of Bangla Desh and, if I may say so, even of Pakistan in working out a

flood control plan for this subcontinent as a whole.

With these words, I would I would like to express my appreciation for the prompt visit by the hon. Minister of Agriculture to the flood affected areas. But, I do hope that his visit will result in concrete and substantive sustenance to the unfortunate people of the flood ravaged area.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year, floods and cyclones take a large toll of human lives and damage to property whether it is Assam, Andhra, Bihar, Orissa, Kerala, Maharashtra or any other place. And we do not know in which year which area will be damaged. We cannot anticipate it. But with the advancement of science, we expect that Moorvi will not recur. Eight years ago, about thousands of lives had been lost in Gujarat in Moorvi town alone, because of floods and breakage of the dam. Now, similar situation has arisen in Maharashtra in the village called Jambulpara. Although the number of lives lost may be less yet it can be attributed to the negligence of the human beings on the one hand, and failure of the scientific techniques to forecast the cyclone and following floods on the other.

Sir, the low air pressure belt was moving from Orissa towards Maharashtra through Madhya Pradesh. And when it reached the coastal area of Maharashtra through Raigarh, Pen, Panvel, Bombay and other cities as also the Beed area of Marathwara, there were torrential rains. Till yesterday, more than 800 lives had been lost in Maharashtra lone followed by Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh. Of course, in other States also, there has been a loss of life and property. But the heaviest loss is in Maharashtra. I am thankful to the hon. Minister for making a *suo motu* statement in this august House and declaring the first relief assistance of Rs. 204 crores to all the States for flood relief.

Our Prime Minister was kind enough to sanction Rs. 40 lakhs from the Prime Minis-

ter's Fund, for giving some relief to the farmers or the affected people. I would like to thank, on my behalf and on behalf of the people of Maharashtra who suffered damage, the hon. Minister for his visit to the flood affected areas.

Flood is not the problem of Maharashtra alone. It is the problem of the Indian Subcontinent. It is not the problem for only one year; it is a continuous problem.

Loss to property and even to human beings is very serious. But more serious than this is the loss to soil. That is, the top soil is being washed away by floods and because of this the fertility of the land is being reduced year after year. Intensive cultivation goes waste and the soil is being washed away because of the floods. Hundred millions of tonnes of soil, especially of fertile land is being washed away every year. What is the loss? I will give the estimates for the four major countries. I will quote the figures from "State of the World", written by My. Lester Brown. 'In US, the total crop land is 421 million acres; the excessive soil loss is 1,700 million tonnes. In Soviet Union, the total crop land is 620 million acres; the excessive soil loss is 2,500 million tonnes. In India, the total crop land is 346 million acres; the excessive soil loss is 4,700 million tonnes. In China, the total crop land is 245 million acres; the excessive soil loss is 4,300 million tonnes.'

This loss is over and above the formation of top soil which takes place every year. This is not only because of floods, but because of various other reasons also. But the major portion of this is because of the floods. If we are not able to contain and reduce it, a time will come when our agricultural production will go down to an extent, which will be beyond our control.

We see that natural calamities like fire, earth-quake and floods take place, in many parts of the world. We knew that a fire occurred in 1983 in Kamilton area Borneo in of Indonesia which damaged 3.5 million acres of very good tropical forest. We have seen earth-quake in Soviet Union which claimed

[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

30 thousand lives. Last year, we have seen the cyclone in Bangladesh, which claimed thousands of lives. Similar situation has arisen in India this year, especially in three concentrated pockets of Maharashtra. The Bindusara river of Beed District alone claimed about 400 lives. Why does this happen? There is a tendency among the people to construct 'jhuggis' small houses on the river beds or river banks. This is not their fault. It is because, for years together, the rains do not come, and all of a sudden, the rains come and during one night, it reaches ten inches or 20 inches. About five-six years ago in Jaipur the railway track was washed away and also a complete road and bridge was damaged because of heavy rainfall. Jaipur normally receives scanty rainfall. A similar situation happened in Rayelaseema district of Andhra Pradesh this year. If you ask a person of 80 years of age he will tell you that in a particular river he had never seen floods in his lifetime whereas because of floods this year some dozens of lives have been lost there. When my friend says there should be some constraint on the people in regard to constructing houses near the river beds that is not possible because in the villages people do not get place for construction of houses especially poor people and also when they do not see water in the river sometimes they construct their huts near the river beds. A similar thing happened in Jambulpada. Some huts were there near the banks of the river. During the night because of heavy rains water was let loose from the dam. Some villages had the prior information but since this village did not have the prior information there was heavy loss of life. So also there is heavy loss to industry in Rohe and Patalganga. About Rs. 100 crores of industrial goods and machinery have been damaged. You have sanctioned Rs. 13 crores for Maharashtra which is not sufficient. I will request the Central Government to consider for more relief.

In Bombay city alone 89 people have lost their lives. Many fishermen who went on the high-seas and as there was no advance danger signal many have been reported

dead or missing. The unfortunate part of this is the lack of coordination between the Shiv Sena and the Administration of the Bombay Corporation. Some of the staff was in a mood to go on strike while some had already begun the strike and on that particular day this heavy rainfall occurred in Bombay which claimed lot of loss to property and human lives.

Sir, a long-term solution should be found out for such calamities. There was talk of formation of Model Flood Plain Zoning Bill as far back as 1975. This Bill was circulated to all the States but no proper response had been received and, as such, this Bill had not seen the light of the day. I will request the hon. Minister that now 14 years have passed there should be a review undertaken and something should be brought about on the lines of that Bill.

My friend Mr. Rawat mentioned that the course of the rivers can be diverted and connected to other rivers. There was a plan of connecting Ganga to Cauvery. Control of floods was also envisaged in that. Every year we are spending about Rs. 600 crores on flood relief whether the floods are in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat or any other state. If this Rs. 600 crores can be reduced to Rs. 300 crores by constructing permanent dams on big rivers like Tapti, Ganga, Narmada, Cauvery, Godavari, etc. then it will be a long-term measure in the direction of flood control. So also many of the countries have planned diversion of the rivers. We should re-think on this. I would again like to quote from this book what other countries have planned. In the Soviet Union, they have planned to divert the Northern European Rivers-Caspian Sea Basin- covering a distance of 3,500 kilometres. The planned annual volume will be 20 cubic metres and the estimated cost is about \$ 3.1 billion.

In our neighbouring country, China, they have decided to divert Chan Jiang River-North China Plain. The distance covered will be 1,150 kilometres and the cost will be \$ 5.2 billion. The cost is as per the year 1995 estimate.

I would like to conclude by saying that it is time for us to take up again the Ganga - Cauvery inter-connection. As I have mentioned earlier, the Bill, which was sought to be introduced in Parliament after consulting the State Governments as far back as 1975, should be looked into. This year, the heaviest loss on this occasion is to the Government of Maharashtra and to the people of that State. About 35,000 people have been rendered destitute. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister through this august House to give more relief to the State of Maharashtra.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, it is indeed really sad that once again our country is under the ravage of unprecedented floods. You will remember that two years back, we had the worst drought of the century. Due to very timely and effective measures we were able to build our economy and we were slowly recovering from the menace of that drought. But unfortunately we are again facing the worst floods that we have seen in the recent years.

The loss caused to life and property because of these floods has not been fully assessed so far as various parts of the country are still under the ravage of the floods. The reports will be coming slowly. In many parts of the country, the people are facing great problems. The latest reports show that more than 586 persons have already died and several others are missing. The loss of property has also not been fully assessed. The reports are coming from Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and almost from every part of the coastal belt of this country.

Though floods have become a very common phenomenon in this country, we are satisfied with the relief measures which are taken. Whenever we face that problem, we do only relief work. We don't do anything for a permanent solution. As some of my colleagues have already stated, I also request that a perspective plan be implemented in, say, one or two Five year Plans. This will

have to be chalked out and implemented in a phased manner. We are told that the Ganga-Cauvery project will be implemented but that still remains a dream for this great country. As has been stated here, we are spending several crores of rupees for relief measures. We are having losses worth thousands of crores of rupees on account of drought and floods each year. If we are able to spend at least very small portions of the amount we spend on those losses and of the amount we spend for relief measures, I am sure, the drought and the flood could be controlled in a phased manner. So, I request the hon. Minister to at least appoint a study team so that a project can be chalked out for implementation in a phased manner. I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he has taken timely action this time for extending relief measures in almost every area. Regarding Kerala State, I am happy that hon. Minister Shri Madhav Singh Solanki had visited most of the flood-affected areas of my State. I am sure that on the basis of the report, timely action will be taken for the relief measures, for extending support to the affected families, to the families of the deceased who are still suffering and to give them at least temporary accommodation. In Trivandrum, the worst affected area is the coastal belt. This is happening every year and in every monsoon. The traditional fishermen, the weakest and poorest sections of this country, are facing the onslaught of monsoon every year. The coastal belt is being eroded slowly and thousands of huts are being washed away every year. The result is loss of life and property. So, there is a proposal to have a sea wall in Trivandrum my constituency, and I request you to take action for the construction of sea wall which will be a permanent solution to that area at least. The hon. Minister is here. The proposal submitted by me is pending for the last several years. In Trivandrum, there is a place called Chowavara Kodi which is jutting towards the sea. Kollamkode is about 15 kms. from there, that is south of the Tamil Nadu border. In this coastal belt of 15 kms. there are more than a lakh of traditional fishermen living. In every monsoon, these traditional fishermen are unable to go out for

[Sh. A. Charles]

fishing. So, they are under starvation. In every monsoon, this coastal belt is attacked by sea. The proposal is to have a small fishing harbour by constructing the sea wall, at Chowavara Kodi and Kollamkode. The sea wall serve as a blockage from the sea. This will provide fishing facilities for more than 15000 fishermen who are engaged in traditional fishing and who are unable to go to the sea for fishing for almost four months every year. The total cost of this project is only Rs.10 crores. The approximate cost for the construction of the sea wall is estimated to be Rs. 1 crore per kilometre, that is less than the amount which will have to be spent for the construction of the wall and which is a must there. If we are able to implement this small project, coastal life can be protected and about 15000 traditional fishermen who are engaged in fishing can go out for fishing throughout the season. So, I plead that priority should be given to this project and I am told that foreign aid from Japan will also be available for such projects. I request the hon. Minister that that aspect may kindly be considered and Trivandrum may be given the facility of this small harbour to protect the fishermen of that area. Regarding other parts of the State, Idukki is the worst affected area. Several people have died. I request that suitable action should be taken to extend relief measures to the State of Kerala. I am thankful to the hon. Minister for taking similar steps in other parts of the country also.

I once again plead that a permanent solution should be found out so that this country can be saved from the onslaughts of floods, and droughts at least in future.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Mr. Chairman, Sir, not a session has elapsed when we have had no discussion about the natural calamities like drought, cyclone, floods etc. The considered opinion of this House is that the different rivers should be connected from east to west and south to north and not only the water basins at the national level should be surveyed, but also the water basins at the State levels should be surveyed. For instance, in Orissa a number

of water basins have not been surveyed as yet.

A suggestion from the hon. Members of this House is that there should be a permanent fund to meet the natural calamities and the devastation caused by them. The Central Government gives cent per cent assistance for the damage caused by some natural calamities to different States, whereas for damages caused by other calamities, assistance is given at the first instance by the Centre, it is met from the funds allotted to the States. There should be one yardstick for all natural calamities, let it be flood, drought or cyclone, there should not be two different standards for giving Central assistance to the people for any particular natural calamity.

It has also been mentioned in the House that our Government should discuss with Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan to chalk out a plan how best the flood control can be effected. I suggest that the hon. Minister should think of putting this matter before the SAARC Committee so that this matter of flood control in India and the neighbouring countries can be discussed and some solution found out.

The Water Resources Department allots funds after getting the same under the World Bank assistance for construction of different irrigation projects, but the irrigation projects are not completed within the time schedule and on account of the price escalation, it lingers on for years together and takes a long time to complete those projects giving rise to many complications.

Coming to Orissa, not a year lapses in that State when it is not devastated either by flood, cyclone or drought or tornado. That is another devastating factor peculiar to Orissa. In one district or block in Orissa, if there is flood, in the other district or block, there is drought. There are drought-prone districts, there are flood-prone districts and there are districts like Kanjhar and Mayurbhang, where tornado, another natural calamity is occurring quite often.

17.00 hrs.

So, the Central Government should give sufficient assistance to Orissa State Government to face these calamities which occur every year. Recently because of the flood and cyclone the saline water has spread to thousands of acres of land in Orissa and the crops have been spoiled. The land has been rendered unfit for further cultivation. Therefore, I would request that the Central Government should come in a very big way to assist the Orissa Government to reclaim these lands and make them fit for cultivation.

Irrigation projects such as Harabhangi which was scheduled to be completed by the year 1978 at a cost of Rs. 10 crores has now gone upto more than Rs. 50 crores and it is yet to be completed. The Bahuga project which was started some twenty years back is not yet completed. So also the Khairbanki and Biluamara projects have not started construction though surveyed by the State Government. They have not yet been cleared. All these projects should be constructed in time and completed in time to save the havoc caused by the flood. The water that flows through all the rivers causing devastation can be best utilised for growing crops and also for development.

As you know, in the last drought time even when the Chief Ministers of States and other authorities had not visited the worst drought affected areas, the Prime Minister of India Shri Rajiv Gandhi had first visited and started many programmes. Many States later thought of programmes as to how best to meet the situation.

Now the foodgrain production in the country has gone upto 170 million tonnes, thanks to the Agriculture Department and the farmers of our country. So, when we could meet the production of foodgrains, we should also think of how to face and meet these natural calamities. In right earnest that can be done if we take right step now and see that we achieve it in some years' time in a planned manner.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank the Home Minister for laying before the House a comprehensive statement of the situation regarding floods obtained upto now. I also thank the Department and the Ministry for taking necessary steps to meet the situation. We are really very sorry that a large number of lives are lost in some States and considerable damage has been caused to public and private property. I hope that the Ministry and the State concerned will continue their efforts to meet the situation to alleviate the miseries of the people and to save the property as far as possible.

So far as my State is concerned, it is too early to discuss floods in Assam. So far we have had two waves of floods- one was a little feeble and the other is a little serious. But the more serious waves of floods are yet to come. I warn the Ministry and the State Government also that more serious waves of flood are yet to come. Therefore we should prepare ourselves thoroughly to meet that situation.

It happened last year. You remember that last year towards the end of August and early September the flood situation in Assam was very very serious. The Prime Minister himself had to go there for three days. He saw the damages done by the floods and was very much overwhelmed by what happened. This time also we anticipate some such situation. As per my information, till the last evening heavy rains were continuing. Even in the city of Guwahati large areas are under water, not to talk of villages. Therefore, I would like to caution, forewarn the Ministry and the State Government that they will have to meet more serious situation in Assam and they should be prepared for that.

As I have been saying very often in this House and also in the other House, when I was there - I have been emphasising on one point so far as that part of the country is concerned-that more than flood the real damage is being caused by erosion. Even this time erosion is causing havoc in Arunachal and Assam both. Floods come and go,

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]

No doubt some crops are damaged, cattle are killed, people lose their lives, some damage to the property is caused but floods come and go. But erosion goes on eating the land. A large area in Assam has been devoured by from the river Brahmaputra because of the erosion. Whatever we see in Dibrugarh today is only one-fourth of what Dibrugarh was. The hon. Minister knows it. Three-fourth of it has been eaten away by the Brahmaputra river. Similarly villages have been wiped out. Even tea gardens are attacked. I am afraid one day even oil installations will be attacked. Therefore, I give more importance to the problem of erosion and I would like to tell the Government to take effective measures to meet the situation of erosion, otherwise that entire area will slowly, year by year, go under water and disappear.

Sir, I will not waste the time of the House by suggesting various steps. I have suggested several steps before. I shall confine myself to say that both the Central Government and the State Government - State Government cannot do it on their own - will have to take effective steps to meet the situation of erosion.

This time the flood situation in Barak valley is very serious. I don't know what will happen next month. It is a very small valley. This river becomes very turbulent some-times and causes damages. I hope the Ministry and the State Government will take adequate steps to meet the situation there and bring some relief measures. In the matter of giving relief I would like to tell Shri Bhajan Lalji that he should see that whatever money is given to the State Government is properly spent for the relief purpose only and not for other purposes. I am saying this because of my past experience. Money given to them for relief purposes must be spent for relief purposes only.

Some permanent mechanism or some permanent arrangement should be made to meet the flood situation every year. I hope

the Minister will think as to what permanent arrangement can be made to meet the flood situation in various parts of the country. Standards and norms of relief must be laid down very clearly so that there is no room for any complaint by anyone. Some standards of norms of relief for flood must be laid down very clearly by the State Government.

Sir, there is a Brahmaputra Board which looks after the problem of the river. This Board has drawn up a Master Plan to control the Brahmaputra river. If you give me one more minute I will say that during Indiraji's time some American experts were invited to suggest measures to control the Brahmaputra river. The Americans went there and surveyed the whole river from Dibrugarh to Dhuburi and submitted the Report to Indiraji. They said: "We know how to control rivers. We have done it in our country. But we do not know how to control a sea." Brahmaputra in the Eastern part, near about Dibrugarh is not a river, it is a sea. It is 12 miles wide at some points. So, they could not control it. But I have repeatedly said: "Don't depend on experts from abroad-British or American or Russian or Chinese - our engineers can do it. I have seen their work. I hope the Brahmaputra Board will fully utilise the services of our engineers and try to execute their Master Plan."

I would like to submit that you cannot execute the Master Plan in one year, you cannot do it in five years, it will take 25 years to 30 years. Since 1970, I had been shouting in the other House saying that you should not of the money involved, because you are not going to spend so much money in only 5 years. If you take 25 years to 30 years to execute the Master Plan of the Brahmaputra Board, it may involve a large amount of money and it will come in 25 years. So, you must start doing something. They have drawn up the Plan. At least, you start executing some schemes. This is my humble prayer. Don't sit simply with such a huge Plan by saying, "It requires so much money and we do not have so much money. How can we do it?" You spend Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 200 crores in one year and execute some

schemes. Let there be a beginning. Then the people will believe and say, "Yes, you are going to do something." If you make a beginning today, in 25 years or 30 years, you will be able to control that turbulent river.

So, I suggest that Brahmaputra Board's Plan and also some specific Schemes regarding control of erosion must be taken up very seriously.

Mr. Bhajan Lal, if you do not take up the problem of erosion very seriously, the second Brahmaputra bridge may be washed away by the river. A stage was there last year. The second Brahmaputra bridge is a very long bridge. If you do not take steps to control the Brahmaputra, it will be washed away one day. I know it because one part of it falls under my constituency

My last point is this. I must say that the Prime Minister's visit to Assam last year, had a very good effect in several directions. Firstly, he himself realised the situation by seeing for himself as to what had happened there. Secondly, people were happy that the top-most leader in the country had come to see them in distress. And thirdly, he could make an assessment himself as to how much assistance was required or as to how much relief he should give or the Central Government should give to Assam. I must thank and congratulate the Prime Minister for his last year's visit to Assam at a very difficult time. If such an occasion arises again, I hope the Prime Minister welcome again and see for himself as to what has been done and what has not been done.

Nevertheless, I request Mr. Bhajan Lal to draw up some kind of a tour programme to Assam towards the end of this month or the third week of this month when flood situation will be very-very serious and to see for himself the damages caused, the amount of relief to be given and other steps to be taken by the Central Government.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, recent torrential rains, floods, swollen rivers and cyclones have

caused a great havoc in several parts of our country and there is considerable damage to life and property. Among the States that have suffered heavily are, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, U.P. Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. Hundreds of persons have lost their lives in drowning, landslides, house collapses etc and a large number of persons, including thousands, of fishermen, are missing at several places.

Floods are a perennial problem. It is unfortunate that our approach to floods lacks in consistent zeal to tackle the problem very seriously. Government wakes up at the time of human misery, rushes some assistance and then as the wailing and mourning in the wake of floods subside, the Government and the Administration relapse into snoring slumber. This type of approach will have to be given up, and we have to see that this perennial question of floods is not sought to be solved through *ad hoc* measures; but permanent measures are taken for mitigation of human suffering.

My State, Kerala, has also suffered heavily. The State of Kerala suffers on three counts, it suffers from drought, it suffers from floods and it suffers from soil erosion, because of the sea, the coastline there. On every occasion, there is much to be desired both as far as the State Government and the Central Government are concerned. Of course, the attitude of the present State Government is the most disappointing. Great hopes, therefore, are pinned on the Central Government. But let us admit that as far as the Central Government also is concerned, there is much that is to be desired. Kerala had drought from January to May 1989. On 16th March 1989, Government of Kerala submitted a memorandum for Central assistance of Rs. 47.92 crores. A supplementary demand or a supplementary memorandum was then presented in May 1989 seeking further assistance of Rs. 22.65 crores. It is unfortunate that the response of the Central Government was rather poor. The entire procedure to provide assistance needs a relook. A Central team was sent there, and it

[Sh. G.M. Banarwalla]

visited Kerala on 10th May; and then it was found suddenly that the Central Government's team was also there with limited terms of reference. Its terms of reference were restricted to the assessment of only the need for drinking water supply. The drought there was total, and the shortage of drinking water supply was one of the problems. So, such shortcomings then come up, and the human misery continues.

17.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This time we are having floods, and Kerala has suffered heavily, specially at Idukki, Quilon, Trichur, Malappuram, Alleppey, Kottayam and Trivandrum. In my own constituency of Ponnani, there has been great loss both of life and property.

On the admission of the Chief Minister himself, in Kerala nearly 67 people have lost their lives. A large number of people on the coastal belt have been rendered homeless; huts, coconut trees, etc. have all been washed away. The poor fishermen are in total misery. The attitude of the State Government there is hostile.

Recently, there was a police firing on the agitated fishermen resulting into two of them having died. So, these poor fishermen on the one hand are the victim of natural calamities, and on the other, receiving, instead of assistance, bullets from the State Government and its police force working under it. The plight of the fishermen in this coastal belt is very miserable. They are in total insecurity and fishermen throughout the belt need to be protected.

I was speaking about Ponnani. Ponnani once had a very foremost port on the western shores of our country. It is ruined today as a result of continuous neglect. There is much need to develop this port of Ponnani. However, that is a different matter. I am sure that this misery compounded with hostile

attitude of the Government over there will be taken seriously by our Central Government over here. Every financial assistance right now needed should be rushed without any delay.

Kerala also faces a grave problem of soil erosion; it is a serious question that year after year a lot of land is lost to the sea; this is a very serious matter. It is a loss of Indian territory. No person can take it lightly. Unfortunately, soil conservation programmes or schemes do not receive that priority and importance. I must emphasise and re-emphasise the need for the necessary schemes for constructing the sea wall, putting the granites at the sea, etc. All those things we have discussed, those measures, again and again here in the House. But mere discussion leads us nowhere. The need is that this programme to prevent soil erosion be taken up in earnestness; let not an inch of our territory be lost to the sea merely for lack of funds or on account of resource constraint; that must not be the case. The human misery also caused due to this should be taken note of. I must emphasise for a permanent programme and its consistent implementation. I have spoken at length on several occasions in this House about the various schemes and the various measures that can be taken. I do not want now to repeat all those things. There is no dearth of measures. What is wanted is a proper and consistent attitude. The entire procedure also needs to have a re-look. I must point out here that the entire procedure with respect to extension of financial assistance has also to be properly streamlined.

In the first place, in case of calamities central teams must visit the States expeditiously on receipt of the memoranda from the State Governments. This must be done without any delay. Secondly, the team must not have a restricted term of reference as I pointed out but should look into the entire aspect of the situation. Otherwise, we are faced with red tape, loss of time and growing human misery.

Thirdly, the team should consist of senior

level officers. Some Members of Parliament, especially one from the Home State must also be associated with these teams. Fourthly, the low ceiling limits for relief expenditure have to be substantially raised. Similarly, the fifth point is, that the present norms of assistance are very low and need to be enhanced. Under the special circumstances special treatment will also have to be given to certain States and our norms must take that point also into consideration.

Therefore, while I emphasise a permanent national plan to face this question of floods, consistent implementation of these plans and not mere *ad hoc* or a fire brigade approach, I also emphasise the need for adequate schemes for prevention of soil erosion. Floods cause considerable sufferings. It is a great human problem. Unfortunately, we wake up and that too a little later, just to rush some assistance in the face of colossal human misery. The need is to take up seriously, as I submitted, the implementation of the flood protection measures. Long term measures will have to be taken up and take up with the required consistent zeal to ensure that annual recurrence of human misery is averted.

I hope that the necessary sense of urgency will be realised by the Government.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we are discussing floods and the devastation caused by them in many States in the country. Such discussions are held every year. The only difference is that apart from States where floods are a regular feature, other States too were also hit by floods this year. One such State is Maharashtra where for the past 50-60 years, there had been no flood. Perhaps there is a lesson to be learnt from this natural calamity. The hon. Member who spoke before me said that at some places water is plentiful while at others there is acute scarcity. For years we have been discussing the need to remove this imbalance so as to protect people from the onslaught of floods.

It is true that we lack funds to formulate and subsequently implement a large-scale plan. For this purpose a number of smaller plans should be made. We do not require experts to make these small plans. Local people can be involved and their requirements and experiences kept in view. We need to start planning now if we are to deal with such calamities in future.

Our hon. Agriculture Minister went around several places in Maharashtra and took stock of the situation there. I am pleased to note that he did so. But this time floods have affected the oil-wells in the sea and the fisheries trade also. Houses and schools have been washed away. So it is difficult to imagine the extent of damage wrought by these floods. I hope all the Central Ministries will join together and form a co-ordination committee for providing relief to people. We must take steps to settle people who have been uprooted from their homes. We have to adopt a fresh approach to solve this problem because the current planning process is not a co-ordinated one. This makes it impossible for us to estimate the losses suffered in terms of roads, bridges that have been damaged or destroyed. Since the losses are varied the role of all the Ministries comes into play.

The weather factor was also discussed here. In my State, weather reports over the radio announced the possibility of storm and flood in Vidarbha and Akola. Instead, the floods hit Marathwada and Konkan areas. So much for the announcement over the radio! This sort of a misleading announcement was also one of the reasons why people were taken unawares. The meteorological department must do some rethinking in this matter.

Hon. Shri Vijay Patil and many others spoke about Maharashtra. I too hail from Maharashtra and know what happens there during a natural calamity. 10-12 districts have been badly affected. Hundreds of people died and over 800 persons were injured in those districts. But the extent of damage would be known only after a month.

[Smt. Usha Choudhari]

or two. At present the State Government does not have an estimate of loss of men, money or material. All that the Maharashtra Government knows is that around 800 people have died.

Last year, the Maharashtra Government met the challenge of drought bravely. All this became possible due to Maharashtra being a big State and also because of Central assistance. In Bombay, I saw, Maharashtra Government appealing the social workers and those from the co-operative sector to come forward and help. About Rs. 20 crores have been received as flood relief from different parts of the country. People belonging to different religions and from all walks of life contributed to help the flood-affected people. Sugar industries are set up and bridges are constructed with the approval of the Central Government. So why can't the work relating to maintenance of bridges and augmenting of irrigation capacity be handled by institutions in the co-operative sector? If taken into confidence, these institutions can be useful to the Government. I would like to submit to the hon. Agriculture Minister that collection of statistics relating to loss of lives and house collapses is possible but it is very difficult to assess the destruction of crops. It is difficult to do any thing for the dead except shedding a few tears for them. But what is more important is the welfare of the survivors. The rules followed by NABARD and R.B.I. are very rigid. Recently, during a drought in Maharashtra, the State Government gave loans to farmers at 6% interest and increased the time-limit for repayment through instalments. But for all this the Maharashtra Government the co-operative sector and the farmers had to fight against the Reserve Bank's policy. Only with hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's intervention was the matter amicably settled. But this problem can recur. The R.B.I., NABARD and the I.D.B.I. have declared that entrepreneurs in the flood-affected areas would be granted a loan of Rs. 5,000 immediately. I request that loans given to farmers be written off. If this is not possible line limit for instalments should be extended.

Now farmers need seeds also. The Central Government or the co-operative sector should help the farmer and beware of complications created by the NABARD or the R.B.I.

Lastly I want to submit about encroachment. The Government has a separate Department for this. In spite of the Prohibition Department the liquor shops continue to proliferate, similarly encroachment too is on the increase in villages and cities, on the river banks and sea coast. Resettlement of these people is important to check encroachment. I am sure that most of the house collapses have been in areas where there is maximum encroachment. So the Central Government and the State Government should take a serious view of this situation. The poor and the farmers should be given loans from nationalised banks on easy terms. The Maharashtra Government has taken some good steps but the Central Government should provide assistance to as many States as possible.

People have attributed motives to hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the flood affected areas. But this is not true. He has toured the remote areas of the country and visited the Adivasi areas. I am sure that hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi will come again to exhort us to work harder. With this hope I conclude my speech.

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki): This year also monsoon has caused great havoc in the country. There is not only loss and damage to properties but also to human lives. This time flood has affected most of the States in our country. Maharashtra is most affected. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Northeastern States have also been affected by floods. Loss to properties and life has not so far been fully calculated. The hon. Minister, in his statement, has narrated the loss to the life and property. But I think that is only preliminary. The actual loss is much more than that. Sir, may I, at this moment, thank our Prime Minister for the timely action, he has taken in announcing relief to the kith and kins of those

who have died due to these floods? An amount of Rs. 10,000 per person has been sanctioned for them immediately from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund immediately. The prompt action taken from the side of the Prime Minister in extending this relief to those affected people is really quite appreciable. I express my gratefulness and thanks to the hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, Bhajanlalji has announced in this House that an amount of Rs. 204 crores has been set apart for the use of the States from the margin money. Well, Sir, the Revenue Minister of Kerala State told me that out of the allotment made for Kerala State, a sum of Rs. 9 crores has already been spent. He told me that during the droughts, during the last year's drought, they had spent some money and there is no money left with them at present. I would like to bring this point before the House and would request the Government to ensure allotment of sufficient fund and the same may be placed at the disposal of the State Government of Kerala so that they can continue the relief measures.

Again, you have said that immediate action will be taken as soon as a Memorandum from the State Government is received. I would like to suggest in this connection that the Central Government need not wait for the receipt of any representation or Memorandum from the State Government by you. In your Department, you have mentioned, there is a Crisis Management Group. This Crisis Management Group should start working immediately. They themselves, of their own should visit the flood affected areas and assess the damage and without waiting for the request from the State Government should release immediate assistance. Not only that. The Centre should not depend on the State Government for the assessment. The Central Government can send its officers and they can assess the damage on their own and arrive at a conclusion and then release the money for relief measures in the flood-affected areas.

Sir, when we talk of floods or any disas-

ter, there should be two type of solutions. The first one is the short-term solution in regard to the relief measures. That we are always taking. Whenever there is flood, you allot funds, the Government assist the people. But what is more important is the long term measures to be taken to prevent such floods. We should think of long term measures to prevent the floods which are occurring year after year. I understand that Government of India had appointed a National Flood Commission and the Commission has submitted its reports to the Government. I would request you to examine and consider these recommendations and see that some steps are taken as a long-term solution for this problem of floods affecting our country every year.

Earlier there was a suggestion to link the rivers of India by a major canal. Some of my friends who spoke before me also said about Ganga - Cauvery canal. Even if Ganga-Cauvery Canal is not possible, think of connecting the rivers in the North by some canal. Similarly, think of connecting the rivers in the South by some canal because when flood has affected in some part, there need not be rain and flood in the other part. So, at least if rivers in the North are connected by some canal and rivers in South are also connected, that will be a solution. But this, I am sure, is a Herculean task. For this thousands of crores of rupees is needed. But what I suggest is that since we are spending every year a certain quantum of money, the Planning Commission can think of diverting a portion of this money earmarking in every year's budget so that over a period of 5 to 10 years this linking of canal can be achieved. I would like the Agriculture Minister to kindly take note of this.

Similarly, coming to my State of Kerala, it is to be noted that all rivers originate from the Western Ghats and they flow to the West. It is very feasible to connect all the rivers in Kerala from North to South by a canal. There are number of rivers and when one river is in spate, another may not be so much in floods. Therefore, it will be useful to connect all the rivers. Of course, the expen-

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

diture is very high, I agree. But I would request the hon. Minister to consider this proposition of connecting all the rivers in Kerala from North to South in order to have a long-term solution to the problem of floods in Kerala.

Sir, earlier there was a suggestion to create a National Disaster Relief Fund. Even though that suggestion was there, that has not been accepted or implemented. I would suggest that this National Disaster Relief Fund should be created so that as soon as some disaster occurs, the relief assistance can be released immediately.

Sir, I have to say a few words with regard to Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, you should give me some more time because it is concerning my constituency which is most affected in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tell quickly because other persons also are to speak.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Yes, I want to say a few words about the norms of giving assistance in flood relief. In Kerala during the time of the last flood a team of experts from the Agriculture Ministry visited the State of Kerala and they said that whatever may be the damage to crop, what you give is a certain amount, Rs. 200 per acre. But there is a speciality in Kerala, that should be considered by the hon. Minister. I want the hon. Minister to pay attention to what I am saying. Sir, in Kerala the peddy field is less. Most of our crop is cash crop and cash crop means it is pepper, it is cardamom or it is coconut. In one acre of land there can be more than 200 Vines and if you plant one pepper vine, it will take four years to grow and the vine will last for 15 years and, Sir, if one pepper tree is lost due to flood, the loss to the farmer will be more than Rs. 500/- He has to plant again

and again give fertilizer, then irrigation and other things—another five years. Then only can he get the result of planting. Again, if one coconut tree is lost, one coconut after planting will take seven years to give yield and once it starts giving yield, it will continue for 30 to 40 years. If one coconut tree is lost, the loss will be nearly one thousand rupees and in one acre, there will be nearly 75 to 80 coconut trees. So, if one acre of coconut trees is lost, the loss for the farmer will be in ten thousands whereas you allow only negligible relief. Therefore, I would strongly urge upon the Minister that the norms of agricultural assistance in flood relief with regard to pepper trees, coconut trees and cardamom should be revised and special assistance should be given to these cash crops. Your normal norm of giving assistance will not help. I am emphasizing it because it is in my constituency that most of the pepper is grown. We are getting foreign exchange to the tune of more than Rs. 200 crores from pepper and 60 per cent of the pepper is from my constituency only. Due to these floods this time, atleast ten thousand acres of pepper trees have been totally destroyed and 27 persons have died in my constituency. I am very sorry to say that in one house, all the five family members have been washed away. Their photos were published in the newspapers. Four thousand houses have been totally destroyed. This is the peculiarity of that district. I am saying this because I want there personally and saw it. Our Planning Minister was also there for one day with me. Unfortunately, the Planning Minister could not land in my constituency, because the helipad was not properly maintained there. So, he could not personally see all these things, but I personally saw all these things. Therefore, I would request that special assistance should be given to my district Idukki where 4000 houses have been damaged and 27 persons have died. Nearly ten thousand acres of pepper trees have been totally destroyed and an equal area of cardamom plants was destroyed in addition to the loss to the coconut.

Sir, coming to the whole State, 65 persons have died totally. After my district, the

worst affected areas are Wynad and Palghat. Most of the damage is there for coconut trees and for paddy fields. So many houses have also get submerged under water. So, the case of Kerala should be given special consideration, especially with regard to the norms of giving agricultural assistance. This is to be treated as a special case. This is my request.

Sir, once again, I think the Minister for the action he has taken in allocating Rs. 204 crores. But I would request that not only for Kerala, but for all States more money should be released immediately and put under the disposal of the state Governments so that they can continue with their relief work. With these words, I conclude my brief speech.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion on floods. I feel sad while participating in this discussion on floods, because so many lives have been lost due to floods in the country so far. Floods have taken a toll of 700-800 lives in Maharashtra alone but official figures present a quite different picture of it. According to my estimate when the factual position is known, the actual number of victims of these devastating floods would have cross the mark of one thousand people. I condole the death of all these victims and with a feeling of sympathy, I join this House to express my feeling of grief for the families who have suffered loss due to floods. God may give them strength and courage to bear it patiently and help them to live through the days to come peacefully.

The devastation by floods has become a regular feature in our country and we discuss this problem every year in this August House. Floods will be there even in future. Though the National Irrigation Commission and National Commission on Agriculture appointed by the Government have made a number of recommendations in this regard but I do not know the reasons why no

action has been taken so far by the Government on these recommendations, it may be for want of money or for some other reasons. When Shri K. L. Rao had also given a number of suggestions, I was also there in this House. He had given many suggestions like the linking of Ganga and Kaveri rivers and the formation of a national river grid so as to strike a balance between the floods and the drought and to make the water available in the drought prone areas, so that there may not be shortage of water of water for the paddy crops and more paddy is produced in these areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second thing I would like to say is about Maharashtra. It is not the problem of my region alone, because it is facing drought now a days, but it concerns the entire state of Maharashtra because everybody knows it and you yourself have also visited the entire state for which I would like to thank Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi as he took pains to send his Ministers to visit each and every flood affected state and these Ministers assessed the gravity of the situation to present a report on it to the Government. On the basis of those very reports of the Ministers, Government had announced an assistance of Rs. 204 crores for the flood relief and out of that sum, only an amount of Rs. 13 crores has been given to Maharashtra. I would like to say that this amount is not adequate. Secondly, the amount which has been given by the Government, is an advance from the amount of annual aid proposed to be given to that state under the plan head. The important thing yet to be seen in this respect is the extent of this amount which would be given in the form of grant. How much assistance you want to give to these areas depends only on the amount of grant to be given by Government. However, I would like to say that the entire amount should be given in the form of grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about four lakh people have been affected by the floods in Maharashtra. At least 40 thousand families have been completely ruined and about 30 thousand families have been partially

[Sh. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

ruined and exact figures about the extent of land erosion caused by the floods are not yet known. As yet we have not been able to assess the loss of our cattlehead. Hence, I would like to say that as regards the announcement made by the Government for the allotment of free houses costing 10 to 20 thousand rupees to the flood victims by the State Government, it is a right step. Some voluntary organisations are also helping in this. Hence it is beyond our comprehension as to what do they mean by the word 'rehabilitation'. The people who were given subsidised loans under the 20 point programme for the purchase of goats, have now lost their goats in floods. In case you ask them to refund the amount of loan, how these people would manage to refund their loans? Similarly the Government gave loans to the farmers for the reclamation of land and now when they have been deprived of their land, houses and cattlehead, and also the bread winner of their family, how does the Government propose to rehabilitate their families? What steps does the Government propose to ensure proper care of their children and the provision of drinking water in the villages. The heads of thousands of families have been swept away in the floods. I would like to request the Government that a provision should be made to provide Government jobs to the such families. Only the resettlement of families will not solve the problem of the family of a farmer, who was provided loan for the purpose of land reclamation under 20 Point Programme. So the Government has to take care as to what will be the source of their income. The Government have their permanent schemes for the drought prone, cyclone prone, desert prone and the flood affected areas. But crop insurance is also the need of the hour. Government have a voluntary insurance scheme for the cattle heads and insurance cover for human life. There should be a compulsory insurance cover for the crops also in the flood affected areas. It will give some relief to the farmers. With this provision, the farmers will be able to return their loans or they would get some other benefits under this scheme. The Gov-

ernment provides funds to the cooperative banks but no assistance is being given for the purpose of insurance by the nationalised banks. Therefore, I would like to say, that their loans should be written off. Trees have been washed away in many areas and State Government has promised to give land and seeds to these people. The land will be cultivated by these farmers after its reclamation and it will also take time to have crops from it to earn money for feeding their families. After all, how these farmers will provide sustenance to their families during the inter-rugnum. It is correct that the Government have launched the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and employment Guarantee Scheme is also in operation in the State of Maharashtra, with provision of incentives for a constructive job under these schemes. But I would like to say that in view of the decision taken by the Centre Government for the merger of both these schemes, the Central Government should also contribute its share of assistance for the schemes because an amount of Rs. 200 crores will not serve the purpose. In my view, Maharashtra State has suffered a loss of at least Rs. 250 to 300 crores. Therefore, I would like to request that if you give more assistance to Maharashtra, only then the Maharashtra Government would be able to do this work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, farmers, labourers and manual workers have suffered heavily and unless and until you provide them with complete resources for production, it will not meet their requirements. The flood affected petty shopkeepers and general merchants who have lost everything in floods, should be given fresh loans and their old loans should be written off.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I come to the issue of science and technology, I agree that floods are a natural calamity but we should remember that to day we are living in the satellite age. Hence, we should try to study the movements and the vagaries of nature so as to foretell the time of floods and heavy rainfall in particular region. We should also pay more attention to provide this information to the farmers and labourers well in

advance. It is just on account of compulsion that people live near the river banks because they do not have any other source of livelihood. They grow watermelons and other vegetables on such pieces of land in respect of which they do not have even the lease deed. They do not go there out of pleasure but it is because of certain compelling circumstances, that these people have to live near the river banks. Their life depends only on the safety of the river embankment. Therefore, I would like to submit that those families, for whom our Prime Minister has launched many schemes, they should also be given insurance cover for their crops by introducing some more concrete programmes.

With these words, I would like to submit that efforts should be made to provide more facilities to the State of Maharashtra.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRIN. TOMBISINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is much more than a normal debate because millions of people are reeling under flood waters these days particularly in the States of Assam and Manipur. I would like to confine myself to the State of Manipur.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow.

RESIGNATIONS BY MEMBERS

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has received today letters from the following Members resigning their seats in Lok Sabha:—

- (1) Prof. Parag Chaliha
- (2) Shri Mewa Singh Gill
- (3) Bhai Shaminder Singh

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has received today letters from the following Member resigning their seats in Lok Sabha:—

The Speaker has accepted their resignations with immediate effect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, August 2, 1989.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 2, 1989/ Sravana 11, 1911 (Saka)