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Tuesday, March 24, 1987
Chaitra 3, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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March 24, 1987/Chaitra 3, 1909 (Saka)*

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 24, 1987/
Chaitra 3, 1909 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ramachandra Reddy.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Sir, many happy returns of the day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you, Sir. I wish the same for you also.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Use of Non-Commercial Fuels in Rural Areas

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

(a) the percentage of energy consisting of non-commercial fuels like fire-wood, cowdung and farm waste, consumed by rural population;

(b) whether continued use of these non-commercial sources of energy in rural areas has resulted in large scale environmental destruction; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Various studies conducted for different sectors viz. domestic, agriculture etc. indicate that generally, in the rural areas, the share of non-commercial energy consumed is more than 80%.

(b) Environmental destruction is caused by a variety of factors most of which are not related to fuel. However, traditional methods of use of fuel are also contributing to environmental degradation.

(c) Steps taken in this regards include inter-alia development and extension of newer methods and technologies for using local renewable sources, such as fuel efficient smokeless chulhas, biogas plants, energy plantations, solar thermal and photovoltaic devices, wind power and gasifiers etc.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: While answering part (a) of my question, the hon. Minister has admitted that non-commercial energy consumed in villages is more than 80 per cent and that is one of the reasons-using firewood as fuel for the deterioration of the environment. The environmental deterioration has to be stopped at any cost in villages because people are using non-commercial energy; they are using firewood as fuel for cooking, they depend on forests and forests are being destroyed. In order to solve this problem of deterioration of environment, will Government come forward and allot sufficient funds for starting of community bio-gas plants in villages? I want to know what is the amount that has been allotted for this purpose in this year.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is our policy that particularly in rural areas

we should have more and more use of non-conventional sources of energy such as bio-gas, bio-mass, solar, wind and even mini hydels. In fact, all forms of these natural sources of energy should be used so that we can supplement the need of fuel. In rural areas, as the hon. Members know, as far as domestic need is concerned, it is energy in the form of fuel that they need; and as far as agriculture is concerned, it is energy in the form of irrigation that they need. These are the two major basic needs. As far as depredation of forests, etc., is concerned, there is a misunderstanding. All Members who come from rural areas know that the major cause of deforestation has not been the need of fuel that is collected by the farmers and their children; they collect mostly the twigs and cow-dung is also used. The main cause of deforestation actually has been the urban needs; from forests, big trees like sal, teak, etc., are cut for urban needs. This is the main cause. Therefore, firstly, we are trying to ensure that bio-gas plants and bio-mass plants are set up which will meet the fuel needs, so that even those twigs, etc. are not required to be used. We have provided enough; I do not have the figure ready with me. The hon. Member has asked me how much we have provided for bio-gas programme. I will supply. We are giving adequate emphasis on that.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Is there any enhancement in the allotment?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, there is need for enhancement.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : In our country there are places with high-velocity winds, and high-velocity winds can be used for generating wind-power so that dependence on other types of energy is reduced. Will the Government come forward to make use of high velocity winds in places like Anantapur and coastal Andhra for generating wind-power, so that this power can be utilised and if they have, what is the amount allotted this year and is there any increase over that which was allotted last year for this purpose?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as wind energy is concerned we have already

set-up all around the country wherever sufficient wind velocity is available wind farms. Even on the Andhra coast there is this possibility and we are trying to utilise. As it is at Tuticorn we have already set-up and we will utilise this power as well.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : A lot is being said about non-conventional sources of energy like biogas and biomass. I am afraid whether 1 per cent of the villagers understand this, will the hon. Minister let us know what he proposes to do to educate the people regarding these non-conventional sources of energy?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Actually it is unfair to the people in the villages to say that they do not know what these biogas plants and non-conventional sources of energy are.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They do not know the English names only.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The 'sudharak' chullahs and gobar gas plants are so popular that everyone knows the use and advantage of it. *(Interruptions)*

Let the facts speak for themselves. In 1981-82 from 1.26 lakh families using biogas plants today it has gone to 7.56 lakhs. Could this have happened if the rural areas has not taken it up? It is many time more. Unless this was popular it would not increase two-fold.

Now the question is only of resources. I have often said if you provide Rs. 100 crores for the entire national programme of non-conventional sources of energy and that is deducted what miracles can be there.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, bio-gas and other non-conventional fuels cannot become successful in the hill areas which remain snow bound. For these areas wood or some other fuel has to be made available because they remain snow bound the year round.

Is the Government considering to make other sources available for them so that there is no need to fell trees and they are able to make use of bio-gas or some other alternative source of energy?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In such areas, solar energy has been found to be useful and we are installing solar panels on a large scale so that we could meet their energy requirements.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, the Minister has rightly said that a substantial part of this forest material goes to the industry and in particular the paper industry. My information is that bagasse from sugar factories can be utilised as a feed stock for producing biogas which can be used for boiler purposes in the sugar factories while at the same time the fibre that will be left over can be used for paper plants. I would like to know whether research has been done in this regard? If so, to what stage that research has given the results? If not, let the Government take in on a big scale so that it will save our forests to some extent.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is known that biogas can be produced from bagasse and there are many plants both in the cooperative and other sectors where they are using bagass for producing energy not only for their own requirement but also if surplus energy is there they are putting it in the grid I am not sure; I do not have the facts; I will find out from our Industry Ministry whether the remaining portion of bagasse can be used for paper and whether enough research has been done for that purpose.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO : The Minister has not rightly understood the question, Bagasse is now used in the boilers. If it is used for bio-gas generation, the bio-gas can be used for boilers and the fibres can be used for producing paper.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Whether after using it for bio-gas generation, the

remaining part of bagasse can be used for paper-I am not aware of this technology and whether it has been perfected. I will try to get the information and pass it on to the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the total amount of consumption of energy in the urban areas and the total amount of consumption of energy in the villages? What steps do the Government propose to take to see that energy is supplied to the rural as well as the urban areas proportionately?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I had stated once in the House that today of the energy produced, eighty per cent is used in the urban areas and only twenty per cent is used in the rural areas. Today in the rural areas power is required mainly for irrigation purposes. The basic energy requirement in the urban areas or semi-urban areas is for industries. Nearly fifty-six per cent of the total power in the country is used by industry. That is why wherever there are industries, power goes there. Tomorrow if we industrialise our rural areas, naturally more power will go to that side. Eighty per cent of power is generated by the State Electricity Boards and the entire distribution is done by them. We can only help them. But as for as the agricultural needs are concerned, it is the policy of the Government to supply as much power as we can to the rural areas. Various State Governments including Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are also pursuing the same policy. If they are not, there is some failure somewhere.

Tidal Power Project in Gulf of Kutchh

*366. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether field investigation and data collection for setting up a tidal power project in Gulf of Kutchh has been completed;

(b) whether electrical engineering studies for the techno-economic feasibility

of the project have also been completed ; and

(c) if not, when the feasibility report is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) All field investigations except drilling under water in Hansthal Creek have been completed.

(b) and (c). The electrical engineering studies are nearing completion and the techno-economic feasibility report is expected to be ready by March, 1988.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Gujarat is an industrially developed State, but due to shortage of power, industrial growth as well as other growth where energy is needed is suffering greatly. I would like to know from the Government whether preference would be given to complete this report as soon as possible so that more energy can be given for the development of this particular backward area ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : We will try and expedite this report as early as possible, but seeing everything and the practicability, as things stand today, we have said that March 1988 is the time when this report is likely to be final. At the same time, Gujarat is in a better way than many other States, though we would like to see it to do still better. There are many States which are suffering due to power shortage. We would like to see that Gujarat does not have power shortage. At the same time, this is the first project of this type in the country. As a matter of fact, there is only one big project in the entire world and that is in France. There are many other small projects in many countries, U.K. and other places. This being the first project and a very specialised one at that, we are naturally trying to monitor it and see that the number of agencies who are connected with it do their work in a coordinated way. We are trying to see that this 850 MW project, the first of its type is really successful when it comes up. Therefore, it is taking time.

We should try and see if it can be expedited.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : The hon. Minister has very extensively given an answer and stated that other countries have also gone into this matter of tidal power projects. I would like to know why the Government is still seeking report on these methods when the findings are already there in other countries. Why cannot this project be hastened by inviting those people who have already gone into this type of work ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : The Government did not lag behind. As a matter of fact, the French consultants who know this work and who are the only people to have put up a big station of 240 MW in France; have been consulted. They have given their report and that is under examination. We are trying to utilise all their data, all their information and all their studies. We are availing of all and every opportunity to see all the aspects.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : The preliminary report on this tidal power project is under the active consideration of the Ministry of Energy. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the technology has been studied in depth. The techno-economic report which is being expected to be ready by March 1988 should be expedited and brought out earlier so that other States such as Rajasthan which is on the border of this Rann of Kutch, can also be benefited by this project.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sufficient and significant amount of work has already been done, so far as this techno-economic report is concerned. As I stated in the reply, only the electric engineering studies are nearing completion and we hope that it will be done in time. After this report comes, we will have to go into the next phase. The next stage is the designing part of the work and entering into contracts and other agreements. That will also take some time. But we are not trying in any way to delay the coming of this report.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : I would like to know whether it will be an inter-

state project so that the neighbouring States also can benefit.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has consulted some Swedish Companies to check and stop the wastage of electricity supply in Bharat Electricals and some other existing units.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How is it related to the tidal power project ?

We will move to the next question.

Scheme for Rectification of Pump Sets

*368. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering a scheme for the rectification of 8 lakh pump sets as a part of their programme for comprehensive energy conservation in both industry and agriculture ;

(b) If so, the details thereof and the cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation has prepared a demonstration project for conservation of energy by rectification of 8 lakh pumpsets. The rectification of 8 lakh pumpsets is expected to result in a saving of about 600 million units of energy per year and is estimated to cost Rs. 120 crores, of which, the proposal envisages, Rs. 40 crores would be made available to SEBs by way of grant and the balance by NABARD by loans. In the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs has been released to the Rural Electrification Corporation for this programme.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Sir, the hon. Minister has just now stated in her reply that the estimated cost of rectification of 8 lakh pump sets is about Rs. 120 crores of which, Rs. 40 crores

would be available by way of grants to the State Electricity Boards and the rest would be available as loan from the NABARD.

Sir, there are about 9 million pumpsets running in the country and these pumpsets work at 50 per cent or less efficiency resulting in huge losses of power and diesel. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the NABARD and other financial agencies on survey found out that over 90 per cent of the agricultural pumpsets are defective due to non-observation of quality control by the manufacturers and faulty installation of equipment and so on. If so, what is the reaction of the Government ? Have any measures been taken by the Government to improve the quality of the pumpsets and to improve the efficiency in the use of energy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : This is a very good question. I would like to say that the REC has involved itself deeply in this matter and it has conducted experiments in six States—Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Then it was subsidised which was later turned into a full grant by the Central Government and we have found that they were able to conserve energy upto 28 per cent. Therefore, there is a substantial saving in energy by using specially good quality pumpsets and the Power Department has taken up this matter in their hands. We have asked the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards that they must bring about certain changes in their regulations so that only good quality pumpsets can be seen in future ; at the same time, the ISI standard pumpsets do not cause any major difficulty to the small manufacturers. We would like to take this policy in a gradual manner also. But at the same time, we are also taking meetings with the ISI, with the Ministry of Industry, to see how more and more pumpsets can be rectified and more and more energy can be saved. I would only like to say this amount is not very little. As a matter of fact, when it is converted into power, it really works out to 137 MWs and when we take the cost of transmission,

generation and distribution, it comes to Rs. 250 crores, which has been saved and which has been carried out.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
Sir, I would like know from the hon. Minister what is the total potential of the pumpsets in the country, what is the total achievement till the end of the Sixth Plan and whether any target is fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan and if so, what is the total achievement till now and whether this achievement is due to the improved efficiency in the use of energy or whether it is, as on now, still less ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :
Sir, this rectification is for the future pumpsets to be installed and we have done it on a moderate scale. It will be our endeavour to see that we go in only for the ISI and for the better quality pumpsets in order to conserve energy. But since the agricultural sector consumes about 18 per cent of the total electricity, we find that 64 lakh motor operate electric pumpsets are already operating in the country. In the next five years, we hope to have additional 23 lakh new electric pumpsets and we will try and see that they come upto the rectified standards.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is a backward State and has acute shortage of power. Hardly 50 per cent of our villages have been electrified. By when will it be possible to electrify the villages which have been cleared for electrification under the R.E.C. Scheme ?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. No. Next question Shri Raj Kumar Rai.

[*Translation*]

L.T.C. Cases in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

*370. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited upto 15 February, 1987 to employees as Leave Travel Concession and for visiting home towns ;

(b) whether all such employees actually availed of the facility and if not, whether Government have received refunds from them ;

(c) the number of employees whose L.T.C. cases are lying pending ; and

(d) the time by which all the cases are likely to be disposed of ?

[*English*]

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

Statement

(a) A total amount of Rs. 47.6 lakhs was sanctioned to employees by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam from 1.4.1986 to 15.2.1987 as Leave Travel Concession for visiting home towns/any place in India.

(b) Except for 180 employees, others have reportedly actually availed the facility. Of the 180 who did not avail of the facility, 160 have refunded the advance. Recoveries are being made from the salaries of remaining 20.

(c) Claims of 790 employees are under settlement.

(d) The claims are expected to be settled in about 2 months.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to the statement of the hon. Minister recoveries are being made from 20 employees and the cases of rest of the 790 employees are under settlement. I want to know as to what is the nature of these 790 cases ? Have they furnished any certificates or is

there any lacuna in their cases? It is the policy of the Government to grant L.T.C. at the earliest and provide facilities for travel.

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Regarding the settlement of accounts of 790 employees, mostly these employees have taken the tours. They have submitted their accounts. These are in the process of settlement, because generally they get one month time to submit the final account.

As regards the 20 employees, the total amount is Rs. 25,693/- This will be recovered from their salaries, since they have not undertaken the trip, after drawing the money.

As regards irregularities, no such case has come to our notice; and we have no such case, to our knowledge.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that recovery is being made in 20 cases. In this connection, I want to know as to why is not the recovery being made in lump sum in stead of recovering it in instalments?

Secondly, I had put a question in regard to Leave Travel Concession. The hon. Minister has informed me about the facilities provided for home-town journeys and for journeys to any part of India. Have the Government made any categorisation by which the people who want to go to their home towns would get more facilities and swifter settlement of claims as compared to those who want to undertake journeys to any part of the country or do both fall under the same category? If it is so, will you kindly put them under different categories because need to visit the home town is more urgent. Hence, more facilities should be provided for it and as regards visiting any part of India, it is a matter of recreation which is not urgent. Hence, will the Government of India frame a rule by which the facilities provided for

going to home town will be different from those provided for visiting any part of India?

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : The existing rules provide facilities to go either to the home town, or to any part of the country. It is the discretion of the person who enjoys it. He can go to his home town once in two years, which is considered to be the block year. If he wants to go to any place in the country, he can also do it in the course of a four year block. It is upto him.

Now about the question of recovery. Under the rules applicable to Central Government employees, if an employee has taken other loans such as house building loans or loans for medical purposes etc. We cannot recover amounts which come to more than one-third of his salary. So, there is a difficulty. Keeping this in view, deductions are made from the salary, seeing to it that the existing rules are not violated. As a result, from such employees who have taken other loans, we cannot recover the full amount at a time. Otherwise, his pay packet will become so small that it will be difficult for him to pull on. This is the main difficulty.

Vegetable Processing Plant in Haryana

*371. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :**
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 428 on 15 April 1985 regarding vegetable processing plant in Haryana and state :

(a) whether the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited has cleared the feasibility report for fruit and vegetable processing plant ;

(b) whether the land for the plant has been acquired ;

(c) if so, the time by which the said plant will start functioning ; and

(d) the reasons for delay in setting up this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) (a) The company has considered the project report and come to the conclusion that it is not feasible.

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

DR CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : The hon Minister is undoubtedly relevant, well-learned and highly capable. I was confident that no official could mislead him or misinform him.

The moment I read the reply given by the hon. Minister, I was greatly surprised to see how the facts have been concealed. I would like to quote the reply given by the hon; Minister to question No. 428 in April 1985 on the floor of this august House.

While replying to question No. 428 in April 1985, the Minister had very clearly said that the techno-economic feasibility report for a Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plant proposed to be set up by Modern Food Industries India) Ltd. in Gurgaon district in Haryana had been finalized. The estimated capital cost to be incurred, it was said, was Rs. 151.6 lakhs. While replying to the question regarding delay in finalizing the project, the Minister said that it was to be reviewed from time to time. Therefore, it took a lot of time.

Now, in this reply, the hon. Minister has clearly refused that it was not found feasible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It may be now.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Now what are the points on which at present it was found not feasible ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : The operative part of the question which the hon. member has asked lastly is very relevant. I needs an answer and therefore

I propose to give him an answer. It is not correct to say that officers have succeeded in misleading me or anything ; it is true that I do not consider the feasibility report myself nor do I prepare it; it is the Board of Directors of the company who do it. It is not correct to say that they have succeeded in misleading me. After going through their reasons which are with me, I have given this answer. But this is a fact at one time they had prepared the feasibility report and so on. But, finally they considered and they found that for various reasons this unit would not be economical, and therefore, they gave up this proposal. Now the hon. member wants to know thereasons. Their project report is also with me which they had prepared at one time. If I compare from that I find that originally they had got 65 per cent capacity utilization or 65 per cent utilization was necessary for the project to break even. Generally in fruit and vegetable processing industry, the capacity utilisation ranges from 36-38 per cent. Therefore, the minimum capacity utilisation envisaged in the project report even to achieve the breakeven point was considered unrealistic. The second point is that Haryana Agro Industries Corporation a State Government undertaking have a plant at Murthal (Sonapat). This plant was set up at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs in 1975 and has the capacity to manufacture tomato ketchup (7 tonnes per day) jump, jellies etc. (2000 bottles per day) and fruit-based beverages (36000 bottles per day. As against this capacity, production during 1985 and 1986 was 411.78 tonnes and 328.38 tonnes respectively which is well below 25 per cent of the project which is already existing. While considering the feasibility earlier, it was thought that 65 per cent capacity utilization with that was not possible. Then, tomato paste figures prominently in the product-mix envisaged in the revised project report. A production of 468 tonnes of tomato paste per annum has been assumed on the basis that it would be possible to market that much to institutional buyers like hotels, railways, airlines industrial canteens and industrial units making tomato ketchup juice etc. However keeping in view the experience of the existing units, this assumption was considered unrealistic. For example, there is another unit in Bihar also where

the same position was found. Another important item in the product mix of the revised project report is guava pulp. It generally has not been found to be popular. Then the main thing is the tomatoes. For a production of 468 tonnes tomato paste per annum envisaged in the project report 3,600 tonnes of fresh tomatoes would be required. The assumption that this much quantity would be available from Gurgaon, Sonapat and other neighbouring areas at reasonable rates is considered unrealistic keeping in view their closeness to Delhi which affords a good market for fresh tomatoes and in fact actually draws on substantial quantities from the neighbouring areas.

The procurement price assumed for tomatoes is 60 paise per kg. which seems doubtful keeping in view the prevailing market prices.

Therefore, considering all these things, the company thought that it would not serve any useful purpose and it would not be economical. On these substantial grounds, they said that the project was not feasible.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : How many agro-based industries at present are functioning in the country? What is the feasibility of those industries?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I must frankly confess that today I have confined my preparation to this project alone. I won't be able to tell him at the moment how many of them are there. But in a broad manner, I can tell him that the percentage utilisation is very low. My Ministry does not deal with all agro-based industries. My Ministry deals with vegetable and fruit and product. There the capacity percentage is already low. The Government is keen and certain concessions in MODVAT etc., have been given recently and export in certain cases which have been de-licensed, the Government does not want to enter this field. But these facts and figures as he wants to know are not with me at the moment.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : My Question No. 374 is also on Agro-based Industries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have mentioned as soon as this question was taken up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, was the feasibility report of this plant received recently or some years ago, in which it was stated that the plant was not feasible? I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it would be reconsidered? Along with it I also want to know whether any survey has been conducted in order to find out the places where fruit and vegetable processing plants could be installed?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has not made a survey of such places and whether such plants can be set up in the Government sector or should be set up in every place, the Government has not taken any such decision. As regards reconsideration of the plant project, it will be difficult to do so under the present circumstances. Let the hon. member approach me, make me understand, convince me in this regard. Then I may have no objection to his suggestion.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is more than evident from the detailed reply of the Minister that tomato is the real mischief maker in this Haryana case because the price is between Rs. 3 and 5 there, not even breaking, I know it. The price of tomato is Rs. 1/- per kilogramme or less than one rupee in Bhagalpur where a plant has already been completed, is ready for operation, while the ketchup plant has not been given, this plant is lying waste for the last two years and at silchar where the plant will come up after years the factory has been given. Why this discrepancy in this case? I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if his Department could tell us the reason.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I will certainly look into it. I know that this plant was set up at Bhagalpur some years ago. I would not like to give any off hand reply to a very knowledgeable

Member who was himself a Minister in this Department. I would not give him off hand information. I will find out

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I do not claim more knowledge than the Minister but not less than him.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : You are a knowledgeable person. I know it. Certainly. This is my view.

I have been told that at the Bhagalpur plant, about 100 tonnes of tomatoes have been processed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This parity is welcome.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : And this parity in between also.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : So far as this project is concerned, I welcome the hon. Member, I am prepared to sit and discuss with me.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I welcome this offer of sitting with him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not take away Haryana.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I agree with the hon. Minister's reply about the feasibility report. But I would like to know, whether, when this feasibility report was prepared and the officials studied the facts, and later when they considered that it was not possible, has any action been taken against those officers, who said first it was feasible and later that it was not economical? What action has the Minister taken?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I have not taken any action, nor do I contemplate taking any action on the ground if certain officers prepare a feasibility report at one time and consider it feasible and after some time they come to a conclusion that it is not feasible. Let me make it clear that neither any officer is nor the Ministry are — biased against this project. If we start taking action against officers, then it will discourage. *(Interruption)*

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : You have not understood.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : It has happened that sometimes we had prepared a project at a certain estimated cost and later on for various reasons the cost has gone up. The point is that when the final report was prepared the conclusion was that this was not economically feasible. Now, for that should I punish them? No.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly state whether in Maharashtra also.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No Maharashtra.

(Interruption)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Both are in India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Both are in India but he has already stated that he has prepared for Haryana only.

[Translation]

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Will the hon. Minister kindly state as to what are the prevailing rates of tomatoes in Bhagalpur, Santhal Pargana etc. *(Interruptions)* and what is the rate in Delhi and in its neighbourhood? You have made provisions for installing a plant there. *(Interruption)*

[English]

This is a very important issue. In view of the fact that the potentiality of processing vegetables and fruits in that area is immense, will the Minister take initiative in this regard?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not relevant next question.

Setting up of Bottling Plants by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

*372. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost and capacity of each bottling plant being set up by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited in different parts of the country;

(b) whether any foreign collaboration will be involved therein; and

(c) if so, its details ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The requisite information in respect of bottling plants being set up by BPCL under the LPG phase III project is given in the statement given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Location with State	Capacity MTPA	Estimated cost Rupees (in crores)
1. Uran (Maharashtra)	75,000	36.35
2. Asaoti/Pyala (Haryana)	75,000	27.59
3. Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	25,000	15.91
4. Sholapur (Maharashtra)	12,500	7.13
5. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	12,500	7.23
6. Lalru Ambala (Haryana)	25,000	18.54
7. Trivandrum (Kerala)	12,500	8.10
8. Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	12,500	3.25
9. Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	6,500	3.24
10. Hissar (Haryana)	6,500	3.46
11. Khurda (Orissa)	6,500	3.24
12. Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	6,500	1.99

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister at what stage these bottling units stand and whether any unit has reached the maximum capacity of production ? Which are the agencies funding these units ? Which is the supervising agency to check whether these units are properly funded and money properly utilised ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : These units are being set up by different companies in the country. BPCL is one agency. The other agencies are IOC and HPC. So, in the country various bottling plants have been set up by these companies. They are responsible for seeing that they are properly implemented and they function properly. As I said, no foreign collaboration is

involved. Therefore, there is no question of spending any foreign exchange.

SHRI SOMNATA RATH : I asked about funding.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Funding is to be done by them.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : My question is whether there is any agency to supervise that these units are properly funded and money properly utilised. Has any of these units reached the maximum capacity of production ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : These units are to be implemented by these companies and they have to be funded by these companies. According to our information, all these units have been set up and are at different stages of production.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : The hon. Minister has not answered to my satisfaction whether any unit has reached the maximum capacity of production. My second question is, for the unit at Khurda in Orissa, which is the firm which has taken up the construction of this unit; whether it is in the private or public sector, what amount has been funded to this unit and at what stage it stands ? Is there any time limit fixed for starting the production ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as Khurda unit is concerned, it is being implemented by the BPCL. It is estimated to be completed by March, 1988. Now to whom they have given sub-contract for construction, digging and other things, it is for the BPCL to say. I have not enquired about it.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Sir, in view of the fact that we are surplus in gas as well as in cylinder production in the country and the whole thing is held up for want of bottling plants, what steps has the Government taken to see that these plants come up in due time and what is the stage of construction at Piola bottling plant where sub-standard material is being used and inexperienced engineers have been employed ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I do not know about the specific plant for which the question is being asked, but in the country effort is being made to set up adequate capacity of bottling plants. I have already stated that in nearly 42 places, in the country we are setting up these plants with capacities varying from 75,000 to 5000 MTPA. We hope that this should meet the requirement of the country.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you know, the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir remains cut off from the rest of the country for over six months in a year. At present the Indian Oil Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum are distributing LPG through two agencies. Keeping in view blockade of the road, these dealers are not booking more than 2,500 connections each. Because of the problem of stocking of cylinders for six months in that region. As you know, Sir, Ladakh has very extreme cold climatic condition and we have got a great shortage of fuel. One kilogram of coal costs Rs three in Leh. So, in the light of this may I know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government will direct either of the two companies to set up a bottling plant in that region so that the problem of stocking of the cylinders is overcome because these dealers are not in a position to stock more than 30,000 to 40,000 cylinders for the six winter months ? Both the dealers taken together are required to stock 70,000 to 80,000 cylinders which they cannot do because of the financial problem. So, I would like to know whether the Government will consider setting up a bottling plant in that region.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir I entirely agree that the problem of these remote regions is very acute and very important because they need fuel and for them fuel in any other form is very costly. We will definitely examine this question. If it is economically feasible, even if it costs a little more, we will definitely consider setting up of such a plant to ease the situation in that region.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now we were

discussing remote areas. But in Bihar in the absence of a bottling plant, supply is not adequate and people have to wait for as many as 6 months or more to get their refills. In this connection, I had asked earlier also as to what action is being taken in this regard. So, now I want to ask the hon. Minister what concrete steps are being taken by the Government in Bihar Bihar and in other parts of the country in this direction ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir whatever measures have been mentioned now, are all concrete steps. In Bihar problems exist not only in regard to this matter but in regard to other matters as well. We are making all efforts to solve problems wherever they exist.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has provided the list of the places where bottling plants have been installed. A glance at the list reveals that in a very large part of the country, the consumers do not get refills for 2-3 months because there are no bottling plants in that area. Will the Minister conduct any survey to identify the areas where bottling plants can be installed and these should be installed because demand for cooking gas is bound to increase day by day and it has to be met. As has been stated by an hon. Member from Bihar, in Gorakhpur, thousands of consumers are waiting to get their gas connections. What action is being taken in this regard ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I had said earlier, there is a great demand for cooking gas as fuel in the country today. Its popularity is also increasing. Our efforts are to supply it to the people as and when it is available and we are installing bottling plants wherever necessary. We are also meeting the demands of some areas through supplies

from other areas. In short, our Government is making efforts to fulfil the requirements of the people.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Rajasthan is a famine prone area. The main reason for it is deforestation. I want to submit that in Rajasthan, which is the second largest state in the country in terms of area, there has been considerable deforestation and our cosmonauts who want to space have testified that only 3 to 4 per cent of forests have been left in that region. In order to save those forests, will special consideration be given for the setting up of bottling plants there because gas is available at Jaisalmer ? I want to request you that this problem should be solved so that our forests are saved. Hence will the hon. Minister pay special attention to Rajasthan.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Of course, we will do it.

[*English*]

Board of Directors of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

*373. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited; and

(b) the number of Directors on the Board belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

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

Statement

Members, Board of Directors of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.

1

2

3

(a) 1. Secretary,
Department of Telecom.

Ex-officio

Part-time
Chairman.

1	2	3
2. Addl. Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.	Ex-officio	Part-time Director.
3. Addl. Secretary, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.	—do—	Part-time Director.
4. Adviser (Communication & Information), Planning Commission.	—do—	Part-time Director.
5. Addl. Secretary, Department of Electronics.	—do—	Part-time Director.
6. Member (Telecom. Operations) Deptt. of Telecom.	—do—	Part-time Director.
7. Member (Finance), Department of Telecom.	—do—	Part-time Director.
8. Member (Telecom. Personnel) Department of Telecom.	—do—	Part-time Director.
9. Managing Director	—do—	Full time Director.

(b) None of the present incumbents in the Board of Directors belong to SC/ST.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I would congratulate the hon. Minister for having constituted a Nigam. Telephone has become the most essential part of our life. The hon. Minister has constituted this Nigam to improve the quality of its service. I want to read out the list of the Board of Directors provided to me.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You wanted the composition of the Boards of Directors.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : I am saying the same thing. The list consists of 9 members, out of whom 8 are ex-officio

and on part time basis. The 9th member who is the managing director is a full time director. These officers have always been available and their services could have always been utilised by Government. If these are to be the members of the Board, then we cannot expect any change because this thing directly concerns the people. The Board has no representation from either the subscribers or the employees. Similarly, there is neither any public representative nor any Union leader or scheduled caste/tribe representative. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any new members will be appointed in the manner that I have suggested ?

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
Nigam has come into existence as per the Companies Act and Directors are nine in

number. Maximum number of Directors can be 12. Most of the Directors have been selected on the basis of their expertise and experience in the respective field of organisation. The hon. Members has read out a list of names. I may point out that 8 of them are on part-time basis and one is on full time, that is, the Managing Director. At the moment there is no thinking of appointing any new directors and even if they are elected in future, expertise and experience will be the main consideration, not the caste, creed or religion. As regards the Employees' Union representing the Board, the other day the Industry Minister had already said that because of the multiplicity of the Unions, it will be very difficult to give any the proportional representation in the Board at the moment. Unless there is some system evolved by the Unions for representing themselves. It is not possible for us to give them representation.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : The hon. Minister has given a very evasive reply. The Government provides the telephone service and the consumers utilise it. Unless there are representatives from the public, who will tell you whether the telephone services are efficient or not and what will be the results of your decisions? The names of the experts which you have mentioned and whose services are available will not be very different from that of the Department. Secondly, there are 8 ex-officio, part-time members and one full-time director. In the public undertakings the managing director is recruited separately by the P.S.E.B. Several candidates are called for the post and the most suitable person is selected. I want to know from the hon. Member whether all the necessary formalities have been completed in this case, and if not, why?

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, as regards involvement of the subscriber in every Telephone Circle, there are T.A.Cs. which is represented by the Commerce and Industry Associations, Consumers and social Organisations and as well as the users. As regards the appointment of the Managing

Director, the rule is the same such all Companies and it has been followed and there is no deviation from the existing rules.

[Translation]

Expansion of Agro-based Industries

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*374. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :**
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are formulating any scheme for extension of agro-based industries keeping in view the increasing trend of agricultural production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). The Seventh Five Year Plan has placed emphasis, *inter-alia* on the measures necessary for implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. The development of agro-based industries is a necessary concomitant of this programme. Several incentives and concessions including fiscal and financial are extended to entrepreneurs for setting up of industries including agro-based industries. Further, Government have delicensed the following agro-based industries :—

1. Paper and Pulp namely :

(a) Writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residue, waste and bagasse.

(b) Cotton seed linter pulp.

2. Canned fruit and vegetable products, protein and processed foods, vegetable based weaning food, marine products and cattle feed.
3. Vegetable Oils, names :—
 - (a) Solvent extraction of oil/oil cakes from minor seeds excluding cotton seeds.
4. Roller Flour Milling.

The de-licensing is subject to the following conditions :—

1. The industrial undertaking does not fall within the purview of MRTP Act or Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;
2. The article of manufacture is not reserved for small scale sector; and
3. The industrial undertaking is not located or proposed to be located :—
 - (a) Within the Standard Urban Limits, as determined in the Census of India, 1981, of a city having a population of more than 10 lakhs; or
 - (b) Within the Municipal limits of a city with a population of more than 5 lakhs, as determined in the said Census.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the point is regarding agro-based industries. According to the report of the Processed Food Export Council, it has been stated that the total processed food export had crossed Rs. 300 crore mark including the frozen meat, starch and 'papad'. Keeping in view the over-production of foodgrains in Punjab, Haryana and in certain areas of U.P. and Rajasthan—I want a specific answer from the hon. Minister—my question is whether the Government is making

any study to further expand the food processing industries in these areas, as assured by the hon. Prime Minister in his budget speech.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : It is a vague question, Sir. The food processing industries will come under the Industries Department, food under Food Ministry and Agriculture Ministry. As our friend's question is mainly about Pepsi Cola...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, he has not asked that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : No, that is soft drink. I am not referring that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(English)

Energy Saving in Big Industries

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

(a) the number of large power-consuming industries like iron and steel, pulp and paper, and fertilizers which have taken steps to save energy in their industries; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for saving of energy in big industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Several major public sector units in industries including iron and steel, aluminium, pulp and paper, cement, fertilizers, chemicals and petrochemicals have initiated measures to save energy. It will take some time before reli-

able information on the number of units which have taken effective steps to save energy can be collated.

(b) The steps proposed, inter-alia, include better operation and maintenance practices, fixation of energy consumption norms, monitoring of energy usage, energy audits, training of energy management personnel, technology upgradation, fiscal incentives on energy saving devices and promoting awareness of the need and scope for energy conservation.

Increase in Price of Bread

*375. SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

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

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the widely expressed criticism regarding the recent decision of increase in the price of bread ;

(b) the justification for this increase ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that in the market, retail prices are being charged much more than the increase announced officially ; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The bread price in Delhi for 400 Gms loaf was raised from Rs. 1.45 to Rs. 1.55 and that for 800 Gms. from Rs. 2.80 to Rs. 3.00 w.e.f. 2.2.1987. This was the first revision allowed after 7.2.1986. The increase in price of bread is on account of increase in the prices of inputs used in making bread. The increase takes into account all aspects including consumer interest.

(c) and (d). Some complaints of over-charging have come to the notice of Delhi Administration. The following steps have

been taken to ensure that the customers are not charged prices in excess of the fixed rates :

(i) consumers were advised through Press notes not to pay more than the fixed price. Simultaneously the traders were also warned against over-charging ;

(ii) bread manufacturers were directed to ensure that their stockists and dealers do not charge more than the fixed prices ;

(iii) Delhi Administration are conducting vigorous checking to detect cases of over-charging ; and

(iv) FIRs have also been lodged against the defaulters.

Installation of Paperless Trunk Exchanges

*376. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether CMC Ltd. has been awarded a Rs. 36 crore contract for the supply and installation of indigenous developed paperless trunk exchanges to be installed at various telephone trunk exchanges in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of such telephone exchanges where such paperless trunk exchanges are likely to be installed ;

(c) the terms of the contract ; and

(d) how far it will benefit the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A contract has been awarded to CMC for the development of paperless trunk exchange for following stations :

(i) Guwahati.

(ii) Agra.

- (iii) Allahabad.
- (iv) Patna.
- (v) Bhubaneswar.
- (vi) Vadodara.
- (vii) Ghaziabad.
- (viii) Shillog

(c) The broad terms of the contract are :

- (i) Cost of each system will be Rs. 45.45 lakh.
 - (ii) CMC will warranty the system one year after commissioning.
 - (iii) Delivery period will be 9 months for the first system and for the rest, two systems each quarter.
 - (iv) Liquidated damage will be chargeable at the rate of 1% for every month delay in supply.
- (d) Paperless working of trunk exchanges will benefit the subscribers as follows :
- (i) It will be possible to ensure that trunk calls are tried strictly in order of priority and booking time.
 - (ii) The handling of calls will be speeded up.
 - (iii) It will be possible to readily find out about the status of a call and answer any queries quickly.
 - (iv) Valuation of trunk call tickets for billing will be speeded up.
 - (v) Traffic and managerial data will be available speedily to improve trunk working.

Enhancement of D.A. for Members of Parliament

*377. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the D.A. for the Members of Parliament taking into consideration the hike in the prices of essential commodities ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. The Salary, Allowances and other facilities of MPs were revised some time ago.

Workshop on 'Women and Law'

*378. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government have seen a report in the Hindustan Times dated 11 January, 1987, wherein it is stated that a workshop on 'Women and Law' in the SAARC region held in Dhaka on December 28-30, 1986, recommended strongly the need for a uniform civil code ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is making an in depth study of the proposal of the uniform civil code.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges in State Capitals

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish an electronic telephone exchange in every State Capital ; and

(b) If so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited team to West Germany

*380. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation consisting of officers of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and Government of India visited West Germany recently ;

(b) whether the team of officials held consultations with the technical consultants, M/s. Rheinbraun Consulting of West Germany on certain issues of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The Indian Delegation did not have any consultation with M/s Rheinbraun Consulting of West Germany. The Rheinbraun Consulting are standing consultants of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., who was also a member of the Indian Delegation to F.R.G. had, however, consultations with Rheinbraun Consulting on the following subjects :

- (i) Safety check programmes for opencast mining machinery,
- (ii) Mine Planning,
- (iii) Detailed Dewatering Model,
- (iv) Reliability of Mining Equipment and Operations,

(v) Efficiency of Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant.

Women Judges in High Courts

*381. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

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

(a) the number of women judges in various High Courts ; and

(b) whether it is proposed to increase their number ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) A present, 11 women Judges are in position in the following Courts of the country :

Andhra Pradesh	1
Bombay	1
Calcutta	3
Delhi	2
Kerala	1
Madras	1
Rajasthan	2
	11

(b) The Government have addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts saying that should be possible for them to locate women lawyers who are suitable for appointment as High Court Judges, and they have been requested to keep this in view while making recommendations for appointments to the High Courts so as to increase their representation on the Bench.

[Translation]

Gas Agencies in District Headquarters of U.P.

*382. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of district headquarters in Uttar Pradesh where cooking gas facility is not available at present ;

(b) whether Government propose to open a gas agency in district headquarters of Kheri which has a population of about one lakh and where people have to purchase gas at higher rates from other places ; and

(c) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Two.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is dependent on the disposal by the High Court, Allahabad of the pending writ petition relating to the selection for the distributorship.

[English]

Replacement of Telephone Exchanges with Digital Exchanges

*383. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. KHOSALE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some telephone exchanges in the country have been replaced by digital exchanges during 1984 to 1986 ,

(b) if so, the number thereof, State-wise ;

(c) whether Government propose to replace more exchanges by digital exchanges during 1987 to 1990.

(d) if so, the number thereof, State-wise ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) A Statement I is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Statement II is given below.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply at (d) above.

Statement—I

State-wise Details of Telephone Exchanges in the Country which have been replaced by digital Exchanges during 1984 to 1986.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of exchanges
1.	Kerala	1
2.	Punjab	1
3.	Rajasthan	2
4.	Tamilnadu	1
5.	West Bengal	3
Total :		8

Statement—II

Statewise Details regarding proposal for Replacement of Existing Exchanges by Digital Exchanges in the country during 1987 to 1990.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of exchanges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	8
5.	Delhi (UT)	2
6.	Gujarat	2

1	2	3
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6
9.	J & K.	1
10.	Karnataka	7
11.	Kerala	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12
13.	Maharashtra	16
14.	Manipur	2
15.	Mizoram	1
16.	Orissa	7
17.	Punjab	—
18.	Rajasthan	13
19.	Tamil Nadu	2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	13
21.	West Bengal	10
Total :		114

French Collaboration on Wireline Logging Techniques

*384. SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has recently signed an agreement with the French firm 'Schlumberger' to set up a joint research and engineering centre in India on wireline logging techniques;

(b) if so, what will be its functions; and

(c) the terms of the agreement ?

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

(b) The proposed centre will conduct research in wireline well logging to develop and improve wireline logging tools, techniques and softwares with the assistance of 'Schlumberger'.

(c) (i) The centre will have equity participation in the ratio of 60 40 between ONGC and Schlumberger.

(ii) The centre will be managed by a five member Board of Governors of whom three will be nominees of ONGC and two that of Schlumberger.

(iii) The centre will own all refinements/development of new technology and Schlumberger and ONGC shall be entitled to commercially exploit these refinements, within India without any fees to the Research Centre.

Postal Services in Bihar

*385. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a matter of policy, Government have identified certain backward and tribal areas in Bihar State for providing better postal services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that in certain remote tribal areas of the State the ordinary dak takes several days to reach; and

(d) if so, whether Government contemplate to make the postal services in those areas quicker and more efficient ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). As a general approach, in all States

and Union Territories, the following categories of areas have been made eligible for concessional norms in the matter of opening of new post offices :

- (i) Areas identified as 'tribal' for purposes of implementation of tribal sub-Plans/Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP).
- (ii) Areas identified as 'hilly' for purposes of Hill Area Development Programme (HADP). and
- (iii) Other areas declared as 'backward' by the State Government/Union Territory administration concerned for purposes of accelerated development.

In so far as the State of Bihar is concerned, the following areas are being treated as tribal/backward for purposes of postal development :

(a) Ranchi and Singhbhum districts and sub-divisions of Palamau and Santhal Parganas districts notified as tribal.

(b) Shahkund, Gopalpur, Sonhaura, Sabour, Katoria, Shambhunganj, Dhouraiya and Barhat blocks of Bhagalpur district, Chakai, Sono, Lakshmipur, Jamalpur (Sadar), Dharhara, Surajgarh, Halsi, Sikandra and Khaira blocks of Monghyr Districts, Adhaura block of Rohtas District, Pirtanar blocks of Girdih District are classified as backward.

The list is, however, likely to be reviewed in consultation with the appropriate Departments of the Government of Bihar.

(c) and (d). Tests conducted recently have shown that, by and large, postal correspondence addressed to people in remote/rural areas of Bihar are being delivered within the normal transit time. Instances of delay were found to be mainly attributable to delays in the running of rail and road transport services conveying mail up to the sub post office point. In order to improve the punctuality of such services periodical meetings are being held with the concerned authorities.

Target for Direct Exchange Lines in Sixth Plan Period

3892. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for achieving only 66 per cent of the target for Direct Exchange Lines in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the reasons for achieving less than 50 per cent of the physical targets in the case of long distance switching and transmission systems in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall of as much as Rupees 15.49 crores in the utilisation of Sixth Five Year Plan provision for Overseas Communications Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). The reasons for shortfall in achieving targets for direct exchange lines and long distance switching and transmission system are :—

(i) delay in imports and in collaboration proposal;

(ii) delay in supply or unmatched supplies;

(iii) reduce allocation during 1984-85 as a result of which the targets particularly for DELs had to be scaled down;

(iv) the plan targets were initially fixed at a somewhat higher value than what could be covered by the allocation in the hope that the outlay will be revised upwards later. This, however, did not materialise.

(c) This is mainly due to the time taken in getting clearance for various projects/schemes for outside agencies, delay in finalisation of contracts through DGS&D and non-availability of suitable plots of land for the earth stations

**Registered User Agreement of Colgate
Trade Mark**

3893. SHRI ANAND PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registered User Agreement of 'Colgate' trade mark has been rejected;

(b) if so the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Colgate Palmolive has taken the matter to court; and

(d) whether Government propose to modify the Trade Marks Act so as to clarify the Government's policy regarding the use Foreign Trade Marks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The application for registration as Registered User of M/s. Colgate Palmolive Company had been rejected having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the interest of the general public and the development of industries, trade or commerce in India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The issue of regulating the use of foreign trade marks on internal sales is engaging the attention of the Government.

**Leasing Companies for Expansion of
Telephone Network**

3894. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps were initiated during 1986-87 by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited for availing of the assistance

of a consortium of leasing companies for the expansion and modernisation of the telephone network in Bombay and Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of progress made in this regard; and

(c) which are the leasing companies involved and the total quantum of lease business for the year 1986-87 and the estimated lease business for the year 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). Some proposal have been received and no decision has yet been taken.

**Growth Rate of Employment in Small
Scale Industries**

3895. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units, capital employed, value of output and employment in small scale industries during the last three years;

(b) the growth rate of output and employment in small scale industries as compared to that in large scale and medium scale industries; and

(c) the criteria for determining the growth of the small scale sector on which the Government bases its information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Estimates of number of units, capital employed, value of output and employment in small scale industries during the last three years are given below :

Years As at the end of	No. of units (Lakh Nos.)	Capital employed (Rs. crores)	Value of output (at current prices) (Rs. crores)	Employment (Lakh Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1983-84	11.58	7360	41620	84.15
1984-85	12.42	8380	50520	90.00
1985-86 (Provisional)	13.53	9585	61100	96.00

(b) Growth rate of output and employment in large scale and medium scale industries are not available separately. As such a comparison of growth rate of small scale industries with large and medium scale industries is not possible.

(c) The growth of the small scale sector is revealed in terms of several characteristics including number of units, capital employed, value of output and employment. These estimates are based on the trend witnessed in a sample of observations, information contained in the registration application forms, etc.

Survey for Coal in Godavari Coalfield in Andhra Pradesh

3896. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India have conducted a survey for coal in the Mulug coal belt between Maneru river and Parsa in the Godavari coalfield in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Geological Survey of India (GSI) is engaged in regional exploration for coal in the Mulug coal belt of Andhra Pradesh. Exploration for coal has been completed

in Bhopalpalli and Satrajpalli sectors during GSI field season 1985-86. Investigation is being carried out in Chelvai-Pasra, Lakshmidvipet sector. A total reserve of 1588.55 million tonnes of coal of all categories has been estimated.

Payment to Contractual Workers under Central Coalfields Ltd.

3897. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the contractual workers in the slurry of the coal washery of Kathera under Central Coalfields Ltd. are being paid less than the amount fixed by Government and if so, facts thereof;

(b) whether the matter was pointed out by the Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) to the Central Coalfields Ltd. management and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Kathera management of the Central Coalfields Ltd. has also been prosecuted by the State Labour Department, if so, details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, it may be mentioned that the contract workers had

represented to the management and Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) that there were discrepancies between the actual attendance and attendance paid for by the contractors. CCL management and the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) interacted and the dispute was amicably resolved.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

3898. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether there is a buffer stock of 23 million tonnes of foodgrains in the country ; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to cope with large surplus stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The total stock of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1.3.1987 was estimated at 21.49 million tonnes.

(b) The stocks are being utilised for the public distribution system, rural employment programmes, supplies at specially subsidized prices to the people in ITDP areas and tribal majority States/ Union Territories, nutrition programme for young children, pregnant woman and nursing mothers. Open market sale and export have also been allowed on a limited scale.

Hydroelectric Power Projects in Maharashtra

3899. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hydroelectric power projects at present in existence in Maharashtra ;

(b) the power generation capacity of these projects ;

(c) whether some hydroelectric power projects are under construction in Maharashtra; and

(d) the number of hydroelectric power projects proposed to be taken in hand during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) : There are presently 14 Hydroelectric Power stations with total installed capacity of 1465.5 MW in Maharashtra.

(c) At present, 8 major and Medium Hydroelectric Power Projects are under construction in Maharashtra.

(d) During the VIIth Five Year Plan period, it is targetted to commission 8 Hydroelectric Power Projects in Maharashtra, out of which 1 has already been commissioned.

Losses Incurred by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.

3900. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of losses incurred by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited Durgapur, during the last three years, year-wise and the total accumulated losses,

(b) whether any survey has been made to ascertain the reasons of such losses; and

(c) if so, the findings of the survey and the measures proposed by Government to wipe out the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY): (a) The losses incurred by MAMC during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Loss (Rs. in crores)
1983-84	7.92
1984-85	11.92
1985-86	12.12

The accumulated losses of MAMC as on 31.3.1986 are Rs. 155.75 crores.

(b) and (c). Government have been reviewing the performance of the company closely from time to time. The reasons for losses of the company have been under-utilisation of capacity, obsolescence of the plant and machinery, difficult liquidity position etc. The order to improve viability the company has been taking various steps such as increase in capacity utilisation higher level of inplant production, reduction of costs, better working capital management, restructuring of capital and financial relief, etc.

Drilling in Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab

3901. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASAAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places, district-wise, in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab, where the drilling operations for the location of gas or oil have been conducted during the last three years and (i) have since been closed down or (ii) are continuing at present;

(b) the latest findings of the drilling at the sites already negotiated; and

(c) whether any more sites have since been identified and the names thereof, district-wise, for each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) During the last three years drilling has been taken up only at Cherri in Solan District of Himachal Pradesh, where it is continuing.

(b) Results would be known only after the drilling is over.

(c) Locations have been identified for drilling as follows:

Name of location	District
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	
Changartalai	Hamirpur
Nurpur	Kangra
Jwalamukhi	Kangra
Cherri	Solan
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>	
Suruinsar	Jammu
Samwal	Udhampur
Barigarh	Udhampur

No site has so far been identified for drilling in Punjab State.

New Telephone Connections in Calcutta

3902. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of applications for new telephone connections in the "45" and "49" exchanges of Calcutta Telephones have been pending since long;

(b) whether the "49" exchange has not been fully utilised and out of its 10,000 lines, only about 2000 connections have been provided;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof including the details of interest paid or accrued on the applications for different categories as on 31 December, 1986; and

(d) the action contemplated to utilise the exchange capacity and to avoid payment of interest on account of applicants' deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The number of applications on the waiting list in '45' and '49' exchanges of Calcutta Telephones under various categories as on 10.3.87 are given below :

Category	Number
General	20 42
OYT	1 36
Special	50

The earliest application waiting is since 27.10.79 in Non-OYT-General category.

(b) and (c). '49' telephone exchange of Calcutta is of 4,000 lines capacity. Out of the connectable capacity of 3,760 lines, 2164 lines are working and 696 Work Orders for new connections and shift in cases are under execution. 600 lines of this exchange have been planned to be used by transfer of working lines from life expired equipment of '45' exchange. Information about amount of interest accrued on the pending applications is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

(d) The spare capacity of 300 lines is planned to be utilised for providing further new connections.

Control of Inventory and Stock of Coal

3903. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any instances of wrong reporting of coal production have come to the notice of Government and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government have issued guidelines to the coal producing companies for proper control of inventory and stock; and

(c) whether an independent vigilance organisation has been set up to control the theft of coal from the coal dumps ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Companies under Coal India India Limited, have been following the established procedure laid down for periodical verification of stocks. Coal India Limited, also has been carrying out annual verification of stocks through independent coal inventory teams. As a result of these exercises, cases of stock shortages, if found, are enquired into and appropriate action taken as per procedure.

Internal security organisation of the subsidiary companies of CIL has been entrusted with the job to ensure guarding and patrolling to keep vigil on stocks. Further CIL have also constituted a multi disciplinary team to conduct surprise checks at collieries in regard to stock verification etc.

Allotment of Sugar to Karnataka

3904. SHRI SRIKANIHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the present allotment of sugar to Karnataka ;

(b) the basis on which the allotment is made,

(c) whether Government of Karnataka have requested his Ministry to increase the present allocation ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase the sugar allocation to Karnataka during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). Monthly levy sugar quotas are not allotted on the basis of demand/request from State Governments/Union Territories, but on certain uniform norms. The monthly levy sugar quotas were revised upward in February, 1987 based on the projected population as on 1.10.1986, ensuring per capita availability of 425 grams. Accordingly, monthly levy sugar quota of Karnataka was increased to 17,769 tonnes per month from February, 1987 as against 16,843 tonnes allotted earlier. The allotment of levy sugar to Karnataka in future will continue to be made as per the above norms.

Licences for manufacture of Drugs

3905. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences for the manufacture of drugs issued to wholly Indian companies since the commencement of the Drug Policy in 1978 ;

(b) whether Government have made any study regarding the utilisation of these licences ;

(c) whether any un-utilised licences have been cancelled ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Details of licences issued from time to time are regularly published by the India Investment Centre in their monthly news letter, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) to (d). Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences are regularly monitored by my Ministry for weeding out un-utilised licences. To the extent available, details of such cancelled Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences since the commencement of the 1978 Drug Policy are given in the statement given below.

Statement

I. LETTERS OF INTENT

S. No.	Approval No. and Date	Name of the Company	Item of manufacture
1	2	3	4
1.	LI : 1023 (85) dt. 11.9.85	Transpek Industry Ltd.	Ibuprofen
2.	LI : 885 (83) dt. 26.12.83	P. K. Jain	Hard Gelatine Caps.
3.	LI : 812 (83) dt. 2.12.83	GHIC Ltd.	Ethambutol DL2 Aminobutanol
4.	LI : 289 (83) dt. 23.4.83	Ashok Fratap Singh	Adhesive tapes and bandages
5.	LI : 193 (83) dt 22.3.83.	Pefco	EMME

1	2	3	4
6.	LI : 161 (83) dt. 1.3.83	S. K. Kajaria	Hard Gelatine Caps.
7.	LI : 135 (83) dt. 21.2.83	Dr. Tarsem C. Garg	Hard Gelatine Caps.
8.	LI : 923 (82) dt. 27.12.82	IPCL	Tolbutamide
9.	LI : 580 (82) dt. 6.8.82	Naveen Chemicals	Emetine HCl, Papavering Strychnine Base etc.
10.	LI : 575 (82) dt. 4.8.82	Alta Labs	8 Hydroxy Quinoline Indo Chloro Hydroxy Quinoline etc.
11.	LI : 490 (82) dt. 13.7.82	Ahura Chemicals Products Pvt. Ltd.	DEC Citrate
12.	LI : 160 (82) dt. 5.3.82	Bengal Immunity	6-APA
13.	LI : 747 (81) dt. 14.12.81	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Formulations based on Levodopa
14.	LI : 727 (81) dt. 4.12.81	Uniloids	Trimethoprim
15.	LI : 703 (81) dt. 27.11.81	Growmor Chemicals	Pentazocine
16.	LI : 594 (81) dt. 28.9.81	SSPL	Analgin Diazepam
17.	LI : 554 (81) dt. 17.9.81	Sunil Synchem	Cimetidine
18.	LI : 583 (83) dt. 27.7.81	Mehta Pharmaceuticals	Glycyrrhetic Acid
19.	LI : 334 (81) dt. 30.5.81	Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation	Jethi Madh Extract
20.	LI : 318 (81) dt. 25.5.81	Albert-Davit	Formulations
21.	LI : 158 (81) dt. 31.3.81	KSIDC	Chloramphenicol

1	2	3	4
22.	LI : 97 (81) dt. 17.3.81	Vepeon Oil and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd	Synthetic Ca-ffeine Aminophylline
23.	LI : 926 (80) dt. 31.12.80	Albert-David	Formulations of Ampicillin and Rifampicin
24.	LI : 771 (80) dt. 18.2.80	IDPL	7-ACA
25.	LI : 561 (80) dt. 29.10.80	Albert David	Trimethoprim Amitri- ptyline Hcl
26.	LI : 458 (80) dt. 30.8.80	Anil Starch Products Ltd.	Vitamin C
27.	LI : 442 (80) dt. 30.7.80	Mehta Pharmaceuticals	Vitamin P
28.	LI : 372 (80) dt. 31.7.80	Sudha Drugs and Che- micals	Chloroquin Salts
29.	LI : 259 (80) dt. 16.6.80	J. J. Narurkar	Chloroquin phosphate/ Sulphate
30.	LI : 198 (80) dt. 16.6.80	V. K. Jain	Ampicillin
31.	LI : 98 (80) dt. 18.4.80	Sudha Drugs and Chemicals	Ampicillin
32.	LI : 75 (80) dt. 14.4.80	Orient Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	DDS
33.	LI : 53 (80) dt. 13.3.80	Urvi Investment Ltd.	Chloroquin Diphos- phate
34.	LI : 38 (80) dt. 21.2.80	Maharashtra State Indus- trial Investment Corpn. Ltd.	Chloroquin phos- phate, Theophylline, Amino phylline etc.
35.	LI : 4 (80) dt. 9.1.80	West Bengal Pharma and phytochemicals Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Aspirin
36.	LI : 338 (79) dt. 26.10.79	GIIC Ltd.	Etambutol DL 2 Aminobutanol

1	2	3	4
37.	LI : 67 (79) dt. 24.3.79	S. M. Palaniappa Chettiyar	Insulin
38.	LI : 395 (78) dt. 30.12.78	Punjab Maize Products Ltd.	Vitamin C
39.	LI : 263 (78) dt. 1.9.78	Kanjur Bleaching Co. Pvt. Ltd.	8-Hydroxy Quino- line
40.	LI : 197 (78) dt. 24.7.78	Khemko and Company	8-Hydroxy Quino- line

II. INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

1.	IL : 75 (83) dt. 28.2.83	Dey's Medical Stores	Oxytetracycline Calcium N.F.
2.	IL : 173 (82) dt. 14.5.82	R. C. Jain	Ampicillin Etc.
3.	IL : 121 (82) dt. 24.3.82	Maize Products	Vitamin C
4.	IL : 116 (82) dt. 23.3.82	Indian Anti-biotics	Ampicillin, 6- APA etc.
5.	IL : 59 (82) dt. 12.2.82	Lupin Labs.	3,4,5-Trimethyl Benzaldehyde
6.	IL : 315 (81) dt. 24.10.81	Dey's Medical Stores	Sodium Diatrio- zoate
7.	IL : 118 (80) dt. 26.4.80	Unique Chemicals	Tinidazole
8.	IL : 156 (78) dt. 4.8.78	HAL	Penicillin

Production of Coking Coal by Bharat Coking Coal Limited

3906. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of ENERGY
be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of coking coal produced annually from various coking coal mines under Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

(b) the steps taken to increase the production of coking coal;

(c) the target fixed for Seventh Five Year Plan for the production of coking coal from the coal mines managed Bharat Coking Coal Limited ; and

d) the steps taken by Bharat Coking Coal Limited to achieve its target ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (c). Coal Production from various mines in BCCL for the last three years is as under :

Category of coal	(in million tonnes)		
	Coal Production during 1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (April-February)
A. Coking Coal (Metallurgical)	13.46	12.24	12.28
B. Non-Metallurgical coking coal	3.57	4.28	*
C. Non-coking coal	4.81	4.56	8.82
Total	21.84	21.08	21.10

* included in non-coking

The target of raw coal production of BCCL fixed for the terminal year of the 7th Plan i. e. by 1989-90 is 28.58 million tonnes.

(b) and (d). Various measures being taken to increase the production of coal in BCCL include opening of new mines, fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created, more efficient use and better maintenance of equipment, stricter control of inventory and economy in the use of stores, better use of manpower by controlling absenteeism and enforcing discipline, better availability of scarce inputs like explosives, timber, etc, establishment of captive power stations, expeditions and timely completion of new projects, introduction of appropriate modern technology and improvement in law and order situation.

Expansion of Industries

*3907. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) The number of proposals for setting up new industrial units or expansion under consideration of Government upto date, industry-wise ; and

(b) the reasons for delay in clearing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). As on 18.3.1987, 572 Industrial Licence applications received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, were at various stages of processing. The details of pending proposals are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending applications as expeditiously as possible.

Tidal Power Project in Sunderbans Area in West Bengal

3908. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great potential for generation of power from tides in Sunderbans area in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether any techno-economic feasibility study on a small or medium scale tidal power project in the Sunderbans area has been or will be undertaken ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Against the over all tidal power potential of about 9,000 MW which has been estimated for the country, the potential estimated in various creeks in the Sunderbans area in West Bengal is of the order of about 100 MW.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present to study the feasibility of a small or medium scale tidal power project in the Sunderbans area. Currently, the techno-economic feasibility study on a tidal power project in the Gulf of Kachchh (Gujarat) is in progress where a much higher potential of 800-1000 MW is estimated to exist.

Foreign Exchange Earned by Telecommunications Consultants (India) Limited

3909. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total foreign exchange earned by the Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd. during 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(b) whether the rate of profit of the TCIL has been increasing over the last three years ;

(c) whether there are any proposals to expand the functions/field of activity of the TCIL during 1987-88 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Earning in Foreign Exchange	1985-86	1986-87
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Net foreign exchange earnings	386.45	400.00

(b) The profit earned by TCIL during the three years is given below :

Year	Profit Rs. in lakhs	Increase/Decrease
1983-84	432.54	Increase
1984-85	436.19	Increase
1985-86	364.50	Decrease

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(i) The Government of India, (Ministry of Communications) has approved in January, 1987 the proposal to set up a joint venture company with DSIDC for the manufacture of Computer Communications System at an estimated cost of Rs. 295 lakhs.

(ii) The proposal to set up the joint venture company in association with Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of jelly filled cables is under consideration.

(iii) The company is planning to enter high tech areas of computer Communication and networking, videotex services, offices automation systems etc.

Hydroelectric Power Schemes in Karnataka

3910. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of hydroelectric power schemes in Karnataka are held up because of inter-State water dispute with Tamil Nadu and Kerala ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSAILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No hydroelectric project in Karnataka is held up on this account.

(b) Does not arise.

**Exploration of Oil near Konkan Coast,
in Maharashtra**

3912. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a possibility of off shore sources of oil near the coast of Konkan region in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake exploration of oil near the Konkan coast ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Kerala-Konkan basin in which the area lies, is considered prospective.

One well in Cochin-High is planned for drilling during 1987-88 by ONGC.

Composition of Committees on Drugs

3913. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of various Committees on drugs functioning under Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no representative on these committees to look after the interest of small scale units ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY : (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The composition of the various committees constituted under the Department of chemicals and Petrochemicals, consequent to the announcement of the new measures is indicated in the Statements (I to III) given below.

(b) and (c). Since these are official committees, there was no question of giving representation to any of the drug manufacturer's associations, including the small scale units, in the said Committees.

Statement—I

Composition of the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee for Better Integration between the Health and Industrial Policies in the Pharmaceutical sector :

1.	Secretary, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	Chairman
2.	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Member
3.	Drug Controller of India	"
4.	Deputy Director General of Technical Development	"
5.	Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Industrial Development (Incharge of SIA)	"
6.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce	"
7.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance	"

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 8. | Adviser, Deptt. of Science and Technology | Member |
| 9. | Joint Secretary (Drugs), Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | Member Secretary. |

Statement II

Composition of the Committee for Identifying Essential Drugs to be included in Proposed Category II.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|--------------------|
| 1. | Dr. Vijay Kelkar,
Chairman, BICP. | — | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. K. K. Malhotra
Consultant (Medicines),
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi. | — | Member |
| 3. | Dr. H. H. Siddiqui
Associate Professor in the Deptt. of Pharmacology,
A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi. | — | Member |
| 4. | Dr. M. A. Patel
State Drugs Controller, Gujarat | — | Member |
| 5. | Prof. R. Ramalingaswamy
Ex-Director General, Indian Council of Medical
Research, New Delhi. | — | Member |
| 6. | Shri M. S. Murthy
Advisor (Chemicals), Deptt. of Chemicals and
Petro-Chemicals. | — | Member |
| 7. | Dr. D. K. Sankaran
Director (PI), Deptt. of Chemicals and Petro-
Chemicals. | — | Member
Convener |

Statement III

Composition of the Committee for Laying down Forms for the Phased Manufacturing Programme for Drugs.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Dr. S. Ramaswamy.
Dy. DG, DGTD. | — | Chairman |
| 2. | Representative of the Department of Science and
Technology. | — | Member |
| 3. | Representative from the Department of Industrial
Development (SIA) | — | Member |
| 4. | Shri P. M. Mehta,
Project Officer, Department of Chemicals and Petro-
Chemicals. | — | Member
Convenor. |

Production of Cars

3914. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the production of cars per annum of engines 800 CC, 1000 CC, 1400 CC, 1600 CC, 20,000 CC and above category wise; and

(b) plans of expansion of capacity, company-wise and size-wise ?

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

(a) The production of cars of various engine capacities for the year 1985-86 is under :

1. 800 cc— 33362 Nos.
2. 1000 cc—not being manufactured.
3. 1400 cc—not being manufactured.
4. 1600 cc—not being manufactured.
5. 2,000 cc—not being manufactured. (Presumably the information being sought is in respect of 2,000 cc and above).
6. Above 2000 cc—182 Nos

(b) Government has not received any proposal of expansion of the existing licensed capacities from the existing car manufacturers.

Public Call Offices

3915. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to sanction public Call Office telephone connections to save the public from inconvenience in those areas that have no telephone booth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). The extant policy of the Department is to open Public Telephones liberally :—

- (i) at places where these are needed most like hospitals, airports, railway stations, cinema houses etc.
- (ii) in localities where people may not be able to afford telephones of their own like Jhuggi Jhopadi and slum areas.
- (iii) in areas where the Department is not able to provide telephones due to shortage of exchange capacity. The public telephones are sanctioned depending upon availability of exchange capacity and feasibility at suitable sites

To further augment the availability of telephones to the public, pay phones have been permitted as attachment to a subscriber's telephone.

Letters of Intent Issued

3916. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual value of investments for the letters of intent and industrial licences issued over the period 1984-86.

(b) their distribution, industry-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the share of MRTP and FERA companies in (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) to (c). Information regarding actual investment/cost involved in projects for which letters of intent and industrial licences have been granted is not maintained centrally in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry. However, State-wise and Scheduled Industry-wise distribution of letters of intent and industrial licences issued during the years 1984 to 1986 is indicated in the statements I & II given below.

Statement I

State-wise break up of No of letters of intent (LOIs) & industrial licences (ILs) issued during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986

State/Union Territory	1984		1985		1986	
	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	—	1	2	—	1
2. Andhra Pradesh	92	45	127	70	111	40
3. Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	1	6	1	1
4. Assam	14	8	12	12	20	5
5. Bihar	21	26	22	20	18	9
6. Chandigarh	3	1	3	6	2	2
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	1	5	2	8	1
8. Delhi	6	19	23	7	17	10
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	9	10	15	4	23	2
10. Gujarat	107	82	151	69	105	86
11. Haryana	53	46	97	46	57	36
12. Himachal Pradesh	18	5	29	12	18	9
13. Jammu & Kashmir	9	8	18	6	5	4
14. Karnataka	63	49	92	69	76	42
15. Kerala	7	21	25	24	17	13
16. Madhya Pradesh	77	36	89	39	55	34
17. Maharashtra	194	140	211	134	173	96
18. Manipur	—	—	1	—	1	—
19. Meghalaya	2	—	1	—	1	2
20. Nagaland	1	2	—	—	4	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Orissa	20	15	39	25	17	12
22. Pondicherry	11	3	13	12	12	2
23. Punjab	44	94	57	72	47	37
24. Rajasthan	38	25	41	38	54	19
25. Sikkim	2	2	—	—	—	—
26. Tamil Nadu	89	85	110	117	104	61
27. Tripura	—	1	1	—	—	—
28. Uttar Pradesh	132	80	196	79	135	69
29. West Bengal	35	93	66	51	42	21
30. State not indicated/more than one state	13	5	11	3	7	4
Total :	1064	905	1457	985	1130	618

Statement-II

Scheduled Industry-wise Break-up of No. of Letters of Intent (LOIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) issued during the years 1984 to 1986

Scheduled Industry	1984		1985		1986	
	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Metallurgical Industries	126	389	244	235	149	90
2. Fuels	1	—	3	2	1	1
3. Boilers & Steam Generating Plants	—	1	1	1	2	—
4. Prime Movers (other than electrical Equipments)	5	—	4	—	3	2
5. Electrical Equipments	227	100	295	96	254	100
6. Telecommunications	62	33	175	31	49	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Transportation	58	38	73	45	19	41
8. Industrial Machinery	69	31	53	29	22	25
9. Machine Tools	14	3	14	5	1	4
10. Agricultural Machinery	2	1	—	13	—	2
11. Earth Moving Machinery	1	—	3	2	2	1
12. Misc. Mechanical & Engg. Industries	21	13	63	13	31	10
13. Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	18	8	21	17	9	6
14. Medical & Surgical Appliances	4	—	3	1	5	4
15. Industrial Instruments	11	9	23	12	8	12
16. Scientific Instruments	3	2	2	1	—	1
17. Mathematical, Surveying & Drawing Instruments	1	—	—	—	—	1
18. Fertilizers	20	8	15	3	7	7
19. Chemicals (other than ferts.)	159	102	180	64	216	84
20. Photographic Raw Film & Paper	—	—	—	—	2	2
21. Dye-Stuffs	1	1	—	1	1	1
22. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	27	22	48	22	46	37
23. Textiles (incl. those dyed printed or otherwise processed)	46	30	87	299	132	53
24. Paper & Pulp (including paper products)	18	4	20	2	15	2
25. Sugar	25	28	2	13	1	18
26. Fermentation Industries	4	7	2	6	1	—
27. Food Processing Industries	22	8	20	9	29	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28. Veg. Oils & Vanaspathi	21	10	16	11	25	4
29. Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	6	2	3	1	4	1
30. Ruber Goods	17	5	18	8	8	8
31. Leather, Leather Goods & Pickers	7	11	18	5	10	6
32. Glue & Gelatin	1	—	1	1	1	—
33. Glass	15	4	9	3	7	9
34. Ceramics	15	5	11	6	15	4
35. Cement & Gypsum Products	26	21	17	14	31	10
36. Timber Products	8	9	8	13	13	7
37. Defeso Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Miscaalaneous Industries	3	—	5	1	11	1
Total :	1064	905	1457	985	1130	618

Projects Demand and Production of Coal

3917. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the projected demand and production of coal during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the expected Production of coal by the end of Seventh Plan period;

(c) the target fixed and efforts made to increase the production of coal; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). For the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1989-90), the projected coal demand

is 237.0 million tonnes and the production target is 226 million tonnes. The gap between the demand and production will be met by using pit-head stocks and some imports of coking coal.

As per present assessment the target of coal production of 226 million tonnes set for 1989-90 would be achieved. Some of the important steps taken for increasing coal production include, improving the infrastructural facilities, rationalisation and reorganisation of some selected existing mines and development of large capacity mechanised opencast mines. Steps are also being taken to improve the overall productivity and machinery utilization and improvement in the project management for expediting implementation for timely completion of new projects.

Installation of Telephone Exchange at Vayalpadu (Chittoor District)

3918. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to install a telephone exchange at Vayalpadu in Chittoor district (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount earmarked for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir. 100 lines MAX III type exchange is already working at Vayalpadu.

(b) Does not arise.

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

Profits of Super Bazar

3919. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the profit earned by Super Bazar during 1986-87 (June-March) and how does it compare with the profits earned during the cooperative years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : The Super Bazar have informed that as their accounting year is from July to June, it is not possible to furnish the figures of profit earned by it for the period June 1986 to March 1987. The profit earned by Super Bazar during the year 1983-84 was Rs 58.45 lakhs and for the year 1984-85, it was Rs. 16.50 lakhs. The accounts for the year 1985-86 are under finalisation.

Poor Quality Rice Supplied to Kerala

3920. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN :
PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that rupees fifteen crore worth of rice is lying unsold in the ration shops in Kerala because it is unfit for human consumption;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which this rice has been supplied to Kerala; and

(c) the remedial action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up of industries in Kerala by non-resident Indians

3921. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up industries in Kerala in the Central sector with the help of non resident Indians; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Interest Paid to Sugar Factories for Holding Sugar Stock

3922. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 1983-84 buffer stock of sugar was stored in the godowns of the sugar factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of interest Government had to pay to the sugar factories on this account; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to increase storage capacity of sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI
H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes,
Sir. An initial buffer stock of 5 lakh
tonnes was created by Government of
India with effect from 1.10.1982, and
an additional buffer stock of another 5
lakh tonnes was created with effect from
1.10.1983. These stocks were to be
maintained by the sugar factories.

(c) Upto the end of February, 1987,
an amount of Rs. 78 30 crores has been
paid to the sugar mills towards interest,
storage and insurance charges on buffer
stock.

(d) The sugar mills are required to
have their own storage godowns for keeping
sugar produced in the mill. Government
has no scheme for exclusively increasing
the storage capacity of sugar.

Fall in Area of Sugarcane Cultivation

3923. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the area
of sugarcane cultivation has considerably
fallen resulting in decline in sugar produc-
tion in the country in the last two or three
years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken
by Government to boost sugar production in
the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER
OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI
H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Area
under sugarcane cultivation and production
of sugar during the last 3 seasons is given
below :

Season	Area under sugarcane cultivation (lakh hectares)	Production of sugar (lakh tonnes)
1983-84	31.1	59.16
1984-85	29.5	61.44
1985-86	28.6	70.03

From the above, it would be seen that
sugar production has been increasing during
the last 3 seasons, through there is a
marginal decrease in the area under sugarcane.
The sugar industry utilises a little
over one-third of the total sugarcane crop.
The area under sugarcane depends on
various factors like agra-climatic conditions,
demand from various sweeteners etc.

(c) The Government has been taking
various steps aimed at increasing the sugar
production in the country. The statutory
minimum price of sugarcane, which was
Rs. 14.00 per quintal linked to a recovery
of 8.5% in 1984-85, stands raised to
Rs. 18.00 per quintal linked to a recovery
of 8.5% for the 1987-88 season. The
ratio of freesale sugar has also been in-
creased to 50% of the total production.
These steps are aimed at improving the
economic viability of the industry to enable
them to pay better prices for sugarcane.
Besides rebate in excise duty for early
crushing during the months of October and
November 1986 has also been allowed for
excess production during these months.
The statutory minimum price of sugarcane
is now being announced in advance of the
sowing season to give more stability to the
sector. Further, the new licensing policy
is also aimed at optimising production.

System of Solicitors

3824. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will
the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the system
of Solicitors is still prevalent in Calcutta
and Bombay despite its abolition by the
amendment of 1977 to the Advocates Act,
1961; and

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained their number and whether any action is proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Bar Council of India whose views were sought in the matter have stated that they have no material on this. With the amendment of the Advocates Act, 1961, abolishing the dual system of enrolment of Advocates and Attorneys (commonly known as Solicitors), there is only a single class of Advocates today. The system of Solicitors has, thus, been abolished throughout the country including Calcutta and Bombay. There is, however, no bar to a litigant approaching more than one Advocate for the conduct of his case.

Augmentation of Edible Oil resources by Vanaspati Manufacturers

3925. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the vanaspati industries that they should interact with liquid oil producers and refiners and draw up a concerted programme for augmenting oil resources and reducing processing wastages;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have forwarded a number of proposals in this regard to the vanaspati industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress made in oilseed production during the past few years and the steps taken by the vanaspati industries to achieve self-sufficiency in augmenting the oil resources and reducing processing wastages ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The vanaspati industry was advised in the Seminar on "Role of Vanaspati Industry in India" held on 28th July, 1986 at New Delhi to interact with the liquid oil producers and refiners and draw up a concerted pro-

gramme for augmenting oil resources and reducing wastage in processing.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government has given very high priority to maximising the country's production of oilseeds. This programme finds a prominent place in 20-Point Programme. For achieving early self-sufficiency in this field, a Technology Mission on Oilseed Production has been set up with a time-bound programme to promote the production of oilseeds.

Vanaspati industry is exploiting the resources of rice bran and other minor/non-traditional oils including oils of tree and forest origin in the manufacture of vanaspati. Modernisation of their equipment has been undertaken to reduce processing losses.

Foreign Visits by Officers of Delhi Unit of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

3926. **SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the dates and duration of foreign visits made by the General Manager and other senior officers of Delhi unit of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited; and

(b) the details thereof indicating the countries visited, the purpose of the visit, the report submitted by each officer and the expenditure incurred by the Delhi Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The details of foreign visits made by the General Manager and other Senior Officers of Delhi Unit of MTNL are given in the Statement given below.

(b) The details of the study and other work carried out by each officer and the total expenditure incurred are indicated in the Statement mentioned above.

Statement

Details of Foreign Visits

in respect of Officers of MTNL, Delhi

S. No.	Name of Officer (s)	Place of visit	Duration of visit	Purpose Expenditure incurred	Inspn. Reporting	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Shri R. Nagarajan, Area Manager (West)	South Korea	50 days w.e.f. 5.10.86	Inspection of jelly Filled Underground Cables	78,000.00	Inspection Report received.
2.	Shri N. Subramaniam, Dy. GERAL Manager (X)	Geneva	15 days 2.11.86 to 16.11.86	To attend CCITT Study Group XI Meeting (3-14 Nov) at Geneva	40,183.00	Report sent to ITU Head quarters through D.O.T.
3.	Shri G. Bhushan, D.G.M. (Planning)				26,240.00	
4.	Shri Hari Har Kumar, D.G.M. (Cable Mtce.)	Japan	8 days 5.11.86 to 12.11.86	Training in Optical Fibre Planning and Installation conducted	26,240.00	Preservation the study and train- ing Carried out

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Shri S. Natrajan, A.G.M. (Trans.)			by N/s. Furukawa Electric Co. Ltd. Tokyo.	26,240.00	in Delhi to all Officer and staff.
6.	Shri B.M. Khanna General Manager	Singapore	6 day 24.11.86 to 29.11.86	To study Subscribers Line Management, Fault Repair Service, Tie-Cable Admn., Cable Record System, Document Scanning System and facility Mgt. System.	23,703.00	The presentation of the report given and on that basis four groups formed for imple- mentation.
7.	Shri V. K. Khuggar Asstt. Engineer	France	Sep. '86 to Oct. '86	Training in EP-BX	57,525.00	Inspection report recd.
Total Rs.					2,78,131.00	

Imports and Despatches of Sugar

3927. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

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

(a) the quantity of sugar imported for the sugar years 1984-85 and 1985-86, month-wise;

(b) the month-wise actual despatches of sugar from indigenous production separately for levy distribution and free sale distribution during 1984-85 and 1985-86 seasons; and

(c) the month-wise actual despatches of imported sugar separately for levy distribution and free sale distribution during 1984-85 and 1985-86 seasons ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) A Statement-I showing month-wise quantity of sugar imported for the sugar years 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below.

(b) A Statement-II showing the month-wise despatches of indigenous sugar from factories as levy and free sale during 1984-85 and 1985-86 season is given below.

(c) The information is being collected.

Statement-I

Monthwise estimated quantity of Imported sugar discharged at various ports during sugar years 1984-85 and 1985-86 (October-September)

Month	(Lakh Tonnes)	
	1984-85	1985-86
October	0.86	2.35
November	0.85	2.32
December	1.25	2.88
January	0.59	0.65
February	0.33	1.78
March	0.12	1.21
April	0.11	1.20
May	0.86	0.50
June	0.62	0.94
July	1.46	0.67
August	2.20	0.68
September	2.73	1.10
	11.98	16.28

Statement-II

Monthwise despatches of Indigenous sugar from factories as levy and free sale during 1984-85 and 1985-86 sugar years (October-September)

Month	(Provisional) 1984-85		(Lakh Tonnes) 1985-86	
	Levy	Free sale	Levy	Free sale
1	2	3	4	5
October	2.72	3.52	2.27	2.13
November	1.98	3.58	2.48	2.09

1	2	3	4	5
December	1.70	4.04	2.13	2.40
January	2.07	3.58	2.35	2.35
February	2.34	3.20	1.85	2.33
March	2.64	3.52	2.92	2.21
April	2.52	3.39	2.95	2.70
May	3.12	3.50	3.00	3.54
June	4.04	2.42	2.78	3.58
July	3.67	1.99	3.32	3.23
August	3.25	2.12	3.13	3.20
September	2.74	2.16	0.54	3.33
Total	32.79	37.02	32.72	33.09

Private Ownership in Communication Network

3928. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to allow private ownership and leasing of dedicated communication networks;

(b) if so, the details of the terms under which it is to be allowed to be privately operated;

(c) whether it would cause loss of revenue to the public switched telephone system; and

(d) whether any other steps to provide more dedicated networks is being considered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No Sir,

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

(d) (i) Leased private data networks are permitted upto a limited period as an interim measure, until public data network is set up.

(ii) An inter agency working group was set up to examine the feasibility of providing reliable data and communication network for business and industrial users. The report of this group, is under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Telecommunication Projects

3929. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the major telecommunication projects during the last ten years, construction work on which has

been going on for more than a period of one Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether this period has been much more than the scheduled time ; and

(c) if so, the details of cost escalations due to delay in construction ?

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

[English]

Imports of CAT Scanners

3931. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether CAT scanners are at present being imported and assembled here for use by hospitals ;

(b) whether Government have appointed any canalising agency for imports and sale to actual users , and

(c) the steps being taken to manufacture them partly or wholly from indigenous sources ?

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

(a) Applications for import of medical equipment including CAT Scanners from hospitals, clinics and individual doctors are considered by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and imports allowed on merits.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) One unit with an annual licensed capacity of 30 numbers is already in production and has produced 17 numbers so far. Another unit has also been licensed for its manufacture. DGTD has allowed the import of CKD components as per the approved phased manufacturing programme to these units.

Approval to power Projects of Andhra Pradesh by Planning Commission

3932. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the power projects of Andhra Pradesh which have been approved and those which have not been approved by the Planning Commission ; and

(b) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). Details of the major power projects of Andhra Pradesh which have been approved by the Planning Commission for benefits during Seventh Plan and beyond are indicated below :

Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3
1. Balimela (H)	60	17.77
2. Nagarjunasagar pumped Storage Stage. II (H)	300	55.78
3. Srisaïlam-II (H)	330	39.38

1	2	3
4. Upper Sileru Extension (H)	120	11.98
5. Pochampad (H)	27	13.49
6. Nagarjunasagar LBC (H)	60	34.00
7. Srisaïlam LBPH (H)	990	418.00
8. Penna Ahobilam	20	12.47
9. Vijayawada Extension (T)	420	259.14
10. Nagarjuna Sagar RBC-III (H)	30	15.26

Presently no major power project of Andhra Pradesh is pending with the Planning Commission for approval.

Placement of Passed Students of ICWA in Industries

3933. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India has any scheme for placement of its intermediate and final examination passed students in jobs in private and public sector and whether the Institute maintains a register for such jobseeking students ;

(b) if so, the number of those students who have so far got their names registered with the Institute for seeking its assistance in finding suitable jobs and the number of those out of them who have so far been assisted in their placement in jobs ; and

(c) the time by which the remaining students will be able to get jobs with the assistance of the Institute ?

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

(a) The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India have informed that they have an Employment Service Scheme to

assist its members and students in securing appropriate employment who have qualified in the Final and Intermediate Examinations of the Institute. In this respect, the Institute maintains a Register.

(b) So far, approximately 250 candidates qualified in the Final Examination and 550 candidates qualified in the Intermediate Examination have enrolled their names in the Employment Register of the Institute, out of which bio-date of about 317 candidates (belonging to both groups) have been forwarded by the Institute to various organisations for employment.

(c) It is not possible for the Institute to forecast any time limit as it only acts as a channelising agent in this regard.

Packing of Apples

3934. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara has made a case study of the packing of apples in major apple producing States ; and

(b) whether any mode of packing is being evolved and if so, the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL).

Non-recovery of amount on account of handloom supplied by N.C.C.F.

3935. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sometime in 1980 the Kanpur Branch of the National Cooperative Consumers, Federation of India Limited supplied to M/s Shahdara Consumer Co-operative Store, Shahdara, Janata Handloom cloth worth Rs. 22 87 lakhs on credit in violation of its policy ;

(b) whether the party has made the payment to the NCCF ; and

(c) if so, when ; if not, the reasons for non-recovery so far and the steps taken in this regard including against the officers found guilty of negligence ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). NCCF has reported that its Kanpur Branch, in violation of guidelines, had supplied on credit Janta Handloom cloth worth Rs. 28.93 lakhs to the Shahdra Consumer Coopera-tive Store and an amount of Rs. 22.46 lakhs still remains unpaid to it by the society.

(c) As reported by the NCCF, it has filed with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi a case for the recovery of the amount and has initiated departmental action against the officers responsible for the irregularities.

New Method for Storage of Foodgrains

3936. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Karnataka State has evolved better methods for storage of foodgrains ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to store foodgrains using scientific methods and to avoid heavy losses throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). No better methods of foodgrain storage have been evolved by Karnataka State. However, in collaboration with the State Govern-ments, the 17 Central Save Grain Teams have been organising training, demonstra-tions and publicity in selected rural areas in different States including Karnataka to disseminate scientific practices for storage of foodgrains at the farm level. Besides, the following steps are taken for scientific storage of procured foodgrains :

(i) Foodgrain stock is held in scienti-fically-built godowns, as far as possible. The remaining stock is kept under Cover and Plinth (CAP) arrangement with necessary precautions.

(ii) Stocks are inspected periodically by qualified staff.

(iii) Disinfestation measures are under-taken from time to time.

Expenditure on Coal Mines

3637. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge expenditure made by Government on coal mines is very high and uneconomic ;

(b) whether stringent measures are necessary to curb the same to bring the cost within permissible limit ;

(c) the effective measures proposed to be taken to bring the cost within the ambit of cost benefit ratio ; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on coal mines per year and the production of coal every year ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The expenditure incurred on coal mines is commensurate with the techno-commercial requirements of coal projects. However, the present working of Coal India Limited as a whole is uneconomic on account of various factors. Continuous efforts are being made to improve the working of the mines. Various measures being adopted to improve working of coal companies include opening of new mines, fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created, more efficient use and better maintenance of equipment, stricter control of inventory and economy in the use of stores, better use of manpower by controlling absenteeism and enforcing discipline and identification of surplus

workers and their re-development after suitable training, better availability of inputs like explosives, timber etc., reduction of pit-head stocks by faster movement and more systematic distribution, expeditious and timely completion of new projects and improvement in the law and order situation and control over mafia activities in Bihar-Bengal coalfields.

However, Singareni Collieries Company Limited has made profit during the year 1985-86.

(d) The capital expenditure in the form of Equity and Loan by the Central Government in respect of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited and production of coal by Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited during the last three years are indicated below :

	Capital expenditure		Production	
	CIL (Rs. in crores)	SCCL	CIL (in million tones)	SCCL
1983-84	831.00	50.77	121.41	12.69
1984-85	775.00	52.00	130.81	12.33
1985-86	836.50	54.00	134.11	15.70

Study on Hydroelectric Potential

3938. **SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :**
SHRI H N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has conducted a study on the hydro-electric potential in the country ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether any suggestions have been made in the study in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Requirement of Compressed Gas for Domestic and Industrial purposes

3939. **DR. P. VALIAL PERUMAN :**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have worked out the requirement of compressed gas both for domestic and industrial purposes per day before the Oil and Natural Gas Commission takes up massive network of gas distribution through national gas grid ;

(b) if so, the details regarding quantity required for domestic and industrial purposes and the requirement of different regions ; and

(c) whether Government would be in a position to sustain continuous supply of compressed gas from the indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) to (c). The national gas grid is part of a long term perspective plan for the development and utilisation of natural gas. Its implementation will depend on the establishment of adequate reserves of gas and availability of financial resources for its production and utilisation. Exploration is under way for discovering oil and gas reserves.

Cause of sickness in small industries

3940. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme of National Equity Fund introduced or likely to be introduced to give support to small industries in raising their seed capital to facilitate increased borrowing from the Banks ; and

(b) the recommendations made by several studies carried out to assess the extent and cause of sickness in small industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The details of the scheme of National Equity Fund are being worked out.

(b) The studies carried out to assess the extent and causes of sickness in small industries have broadly identified the principal causes of sickness as defective planning and implementation, management deficiency, inefficiency in financial control,

diversion of resources, poor industrial relations, obsolescence of technology and machinery, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials, finance and other inputs, and infrastructural constraints. The studies have laid emphasis on the intensive character of relief measures and its speedy implementation. Their recommendations relate to identification of sickness and prompt relief measures to arrest sickness in the incipient stage, conducting of viability studies of sick units and nursing of potentially viable units through a well designed package of rehabilitation.

[*Translation*]

Opening of coal stockyard in Madhya Pradesh

3941. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :
SHRI K.N. PRADHAN :
SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision to open coal stockyard at twelve places in Madhya Pradesh was taken by the Coal India Limited in the past ;

(b) if so, the number of the coal stockyards which have been set up in Madhya Pradesh till date ;

(c) whether these stockyards are actually functioning ; and

(d) the action taken to set up the rest of the stockyards ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Coal India, in consultation with the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, had decided earlier to open 12 road borne stockyards in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Accordingly, 5 such stockyards were commissioned at Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Katni and Dongargarh. However, with the change of policy to move coal by rail, rail borne stockyards were opened at Indore, Gwalior and

Raipur. The location of Dongergarh was changed to Raipur. The road borne stockyards at Katni and Bhopal were discontinued with the introduction of rail movement to stockyards. Later, Raipur rail borne stockyard was closed due to operational problems. In addition to these stockyards, CIL has been operation motional stockyards at Bhopal, Jabalpur, Katni, Satna, Maihar, Ratlam and Raipur to meet the requirements of consumers by distributing coal on ex-wagon basis.

(c) At present only Indore stockyard is functioning. Due to operations reasons the Gwalior stockyard has been suspended for the time being.

(d) The whole stockyard scheme was reviewed by an expert Committee appointed by CIL under the Chairmanship of Shri J. G. Kumaramangalam, former, Chairman, CMAL. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, 5 locations have been identified for opening of CIL stockyards in Madhya Pradesh, namely, Indore Gwalior, Raipur, Bhopal and Katni. Locations have been decided on the basis of demand potential of the small consumers in the command area, transport, logistic and economic viability of operating stockyards. Accordingly tenders have already been invited to open stockyards at Katni and Bhopal.

[English]

Ratio of LPC Agencies and Connections between Urban and Rural Areas

3942. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio of cooking gas agencies between urban and rural areas in the country at present ;

(b) the ratio of cooking gas connections between urban and rural areas in the country ;

(c) the steps Government contemplate to encourage the use of cooking gas in rural areas and open more outlets and

sanction more Cooking gas connections in rural areas ; and

(d) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard and if so, what is the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). While no LPG distributorships have been set up to make supplies to any rural area as such, some connections in areas close or contiguous to urban LPG markets do exist, the proportion of such connections, in the total customer population of around 1.0 lakhs being negligible.

(c) and (d). Considering the projections of LPC and bottling availability as well as the general policy of covering, in a phased manner, towns with a population of around 20,000 or more and capable of sustaining an economically viable distributorship, it is not proposed presently to market LPG in rural areas.

Purchase of Components from Foreign Countries

3943. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the components are being purchased from foreign market against foreign currency as the Mankapur unit is not in a position to produce the same as per production schedule ;

(b) if so, the estimated foreign exchange expenditure likely to be incurred during the years 1987 to 1990 ; and

(c) officers designated to make these purchases and the system for purchase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). The production and purchase of components from abroad, is proceeding by and large as per the approved phased production programme which was as follows :

Year	Production programme	Original anticipated value of imported components etc.
1985-86	28,900 lines	Rs. 6.74 crores (actual)
1986-87	1,20,000 lines	Rs. 38.07 crores
1987-88	2,20,000 lines	Rs. 45.81 crores
1988-89	4,00,000 lines	Rs. 44.13 crores
1989-90	5,00,000 lines	Rs. 48.82 crores

The actual value of the components etc. imported is likely to vary due to foreign exchange rate fluctuations and rise and fall in prices of individual components.

(c) The Unit heads assisted by Chief Materials Manager are making the purchases after evaluation of the quotations by Stores Purchase Committee.

Setting up of New Telephone Exchanges in Haryana

3944. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for setting up new telephone exchanges in Haryana during Seventh Five Year Plan has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to open the following new telephone exchanges in Haryana :

4 main exchanges and 110 small and medium size exchanges out of which 1 main exchange and 20 small and medium size exchanges have already been commissioned. The work will be done subject to availability of the equipment.

Modern Telephones made in Collaboration of Italian Company

3945. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether modern telephones made in collaboration with Italian company FACE will be made available on a large scale from this year ;

(b) if not, when the telephones can be expected ; and

(c) whether the present subscribers can get the new telephones in place of the existing telephones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). The modern telephones to be produced in collaboration with M/s FACE are under evaluation.

It is expected that the telephones from indigenous manufacture will become available during 1987-88.

[Translation]

Setting up of Helium Gas based Research Plant by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Jaisalmer Rajasthan

3246. SARI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the world's largest Helium gas reserves are available at Ghotra and Mahendra Tiba in Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is soon going to set up a Helium gas based research plant in Jaisalmer ; and

(c) how Union Government will use this gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). ONGC and BARC have carried out a preliminary joint study to determine the possibility of Helium extraction from ONGC's fields in Rajasthan. The possibility of extracting Helium will be considered after the reserves and composition of the natural gas from these fields is firmly established.

Supply of coal to power stations in Rajasthan

3947. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan have made some suggestions to Union Government for adequate supply of coal to the proposed gas-based power plant and thermal power stations including Kota Thermal Power Station ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on the suggestions made by State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SETHE) : (a) and (b). Requests have been received from the Rajasthan Government for increased supply of coal to the Thermal Power Station in the State. Coal Linkages to Thermal Power Stations are finalised by the Standing Linkage Committee (Short term) on quarterly-basis. The Standing Linkage Committee consists of the representatives of Departments of

Coal and Power, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and the coal companies. The Standing Linkage Committee takes into consideration the requirement of coal of individual power station and linkages are established accordingly. The monthly coal linkages proposed to be given to Kota Thermal Power Station for the quarter April-June, 1987 are as under :

30,000 tonnes/month from SECL.

80,000 tonnes/month from NCL

[English]

Supply of Power by Tamil Nadu Electricity board to Madras Refineries Limited

3948. SHRI A. JAYAMOCHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken steps to ensure continuous supply of power by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board at concessional tariff to the Madras Refineries Limited ; and

(b) whether Government propose to make permanent arrangement with the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for the supply of power at concessional rate to the Madras Refineries Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Under the Electricity (supply) Act, 1948, it is within the purview of the State Governments/State Electricity Boards to fix tariffs for supply of power to various categories of consumers. According to the information available, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board supplies power to the Madras Refineries Ltd. at rates applicable to other HT industries.

Entry of Monopoly Houses into Small Scale Sector

3949. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investment limit for small scale industrial units was raised to Rs. 45 lakhs in 1985 ;

(b) whether Government propose to further increase the investment limit to Rs. 75 lakhs ;

(c) whether prominent monopoly houses, FERA companies and even multinational companies have since entered into the small scale sector ;

(d) whether the concept the small scale units are small because of the limited resources of the entrepreneur has undergone a change so as to permit the monopoly houses to enter small scale sector ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for enlarging the investment limits of small scale sector ?

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

(a) The investment limit for small scale industrial undertakings was enhanced to Rs. 35 lakhs and for ancillary undertakings to Rs. 45 lakhs in March, 1985.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the definition of small scale industries it has been provided that no small scale industrial undertaking shall be a subsidiary of or owned or controlled by any other undertaking. This is taken into consideration by the State authorities while granting registration to small scale industrial undertakings.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

Steps for bamboo plantation in Assam to feed Hindustan Paper Corporation Units

3950. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for bamboo plantation in Assam

to feed Hindustan Paper Corporation units at Jagirao and Cachar in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY):

(a) and (b). Hindustan Paper Corporation have approached the Government of Assam as well as Distt. Council authorities of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills districts for allocation of 5,000 hectares of land for captive plantation. Hindustan Paper Corporation has also commissioned consultants for taking up agro-forestry through local villagers for growing other species of pulpable wood.

Trunk Board at Lalganj in Azamgarh District, U.P.

3951. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether no Trunk Board has been provided at Lalganj in Azamgarh district, U. P. Circle causing in-convenience to the local population ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action being taken to remove the inconvenience ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Trunk Board is not provided at Lalganj in Azamgarh District (UP). Lalganj Telephone Exchange is a 50 lines small Automatic Exchange and is connected to Azamgarh Trunk Exchange. The local telephone subscribers of Lalganj book their trunk calls with Azamgarh Trunk Exchange.

(b) Provision of a trunk board is not justified at Lalganj as on an average there are 4 trunk calls per day which do not justify the provision of a trunk board.

(c) In view of reply at (b) above, question does not arise.

Renewal of Wage Agreements in Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited

3952. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to public sector undertakings for renewal of wage agreements with trade unions ;

(b) whether the public sector undertakings in the Chemicals and Drug industries whose wage agreements had ended last year, have entered into new wage agreements ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether M/s Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, a public sector unit, whose agreement was over, has entered into a wage agreement with the respective union ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Amongst the public sector drugs and chemicals units, wage agreements in respect of the following units were due to expire last year and the managements of these undertakings have not so far entered into new wage agreements with the respective unions :

1. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta.
2. Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta.
3. Smith Stranistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Pending implementation of their Rehabilitation Plan, the management of

the company does not propose to enter into a fresh wage agreement with the respective union.

Cost Escalation in Power Projects

3953. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any studies have been made in the case of certain power projects whose costs escalated to almost double the initial outlay because of the delay in their completion ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of times their completion schedule was revised with reasons therefor ;

(c) the time by which these projects are now likely to be completed and the extent to which the cost is further likely to escalate by the time the projects are completed and commissioned ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to adhere to the revised schedules to avoid further cost escalation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The main reasons for delay in completion of power projects have been identified. The delay in completion of power projects is due to various factors such as delays in supply of equipments, paucity of funds, changes in the scope of the project, weak project management, industrial relation problems, unforeseen geological problems in the case of hydro projects. Cost escalation in the projects is not only due to delays in completion but also on account of factors such as changes in the scope of the project, increase in the cost of equipments/material, escalation in prices etc. It may not be practicable to assess cost escalation only on account of delay in completion.

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

Applications for manufacture of new Cars

3954. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of manufacture of commercial vehicles who have applied for making new cars;

(b) since how long their applications are pending ;

(c) whether it is not a fact that these applications were made after decision by Government on liberalisation of restrictions on foreign collaboration ; and

(d) Whether any review is being made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) and (d). These proposals will be examined in terms of the new Automobile Policy being evolved by the Government.

Statement

Name of the Manufacturers	Date of Application
1. M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd.	22.5.85
2. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	18.12.85
3. M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.	14.2.86
4. M/s. TELCO	19.8.85
5. M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd.	6.2.87

Setting up of Telecommunication Corporation

3955. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up telecommunication corporations in all States in order to streamline the entire Department ;

(b) if so, when the corporations will be set up; and

(c) if not, the measures taken to streamline the department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The territorial Circles and Districts are being organised into compact administrative units of "Secondary Areas", following the pattern of the Telecommunications network. It is expected to result in greater effectiveness and unified control of the telecommunication network within the States.

A special Task Force is also examining the changes needed in the overall organisational structure of the Department and is expected to give its recommendations shortly.

Engagement of Non-Resident Indian Consultants by Public Sector Undertakings

3956. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any public sector undertaking has chosen a Non-resident Indian as its consultant ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

**Village Electrification Schemes of
Madhya Pradesh**

3957. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

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

(b) the district-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the District-wise details of village electrification schemes of Madhya Pradesh sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation during the current Five Year Plan (upto 28.2.1987) is given below.

Statement

Village Electrification Schemes Sanctioned By the Rural Electrification Corporation for Madhya Pradesh During 7th plan (1.4.85 to 28.2.1987)

S. No.	Distt.	No. of Schemes	No. of Villages	Loan amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Balaghat	3	50	82.13
2.	Bastar	8	387	511.75
3.	Betul	2	39	69.76
4.	Bhind	1		47.12
5.	Bhopal	1		32.30
6.	Bilaspur	18	454	680.31
7.	Chattarpur	2	49	42.62
8.	Chindwara	8		97.45
9.	Damoh	7	443	378.19
10.	Datia	—		
11.	Dewas	10	59	523.09
12.	Dhar	15	235	783.40
13.	Durg	6	89	150.80
14.	Guna	7	135	226.25

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Gwalior	5	54	204.75
16.	Hoshangabad	5	—	182.20
17.	Indore	5	—	235.13
18.	Jabalpur	2	147	156.15
19.	Jhabua	14	250	574.56
20.	Khargone	6	220	204.03
21.	Khandwa	3	192	96.16
22.	Mandla	3	76	198.78
23.	Mandsaure	5		343.68
24.	Morena	6	84	251.80
25.	Narsinghpur	—	—	—
26.	Panna	10	184	379.90
27.	Raigarh	8	277	261.25
28.	Raipur	14	660	783.95
29.	Raisen	8	78	128.57
30.	Rajgarh	5	228	222.12
31.	Rajnandgaon	8	249	304.60
32.	Ratlam	4	—	271.47
33.	Rewa	9	299	347.05
34.	Sagar	5	80	138.96
35.	Satna	7	186	254.81
36.	Sehore	4	—	182.02
37.	Seoni	8	220	212.47
38.	Shahdol	13	346	455.41

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Shajapur	13	200	788.85
40.	Shivpuri	4	150	158.05
41.	Sidhi	7	10	230.30
42.	Surguja	7	207	294.81
43.	Tikamgarh	—	—	—
44.	Ujjain	8	—	394.27
45.	Vidisha	4	62	98.91
Total		288	6499	11979.20

Profitability of Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.

3958. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the percentage increase or decrease in the profitability of Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd. over the years ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : The Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation was registered on 31.3.84. According to the audited accounts, the profitability for financial year 1985-86 over 1984-84 is 206.87 per cent.

Assistance for Strengthening of Civil Supplies Corporations and Construction of godowns in Seventh Plan

3959. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have any scheme to provide financial assistance for setting up or strengthening of Civil Supplies Corporations and construction of godowns during the Seventh plan period ; and

(b) if so, the total amount provided to States for this purpose, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, financial assistance under the Scheme is limited to States in the North Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) During the year 1985-86, Rs. 14 lakhs were released to the Himachal Pradesh Government for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

Relief to Bhopal Gas Victims

3960. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of deaths as on 31st January, 1987 due to Bhopal gas tragedy; and

(b) the details of the works undertaken by Government so far to provide relief to gas victims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) According

to the information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the total number of deaths as on 25th February, 1987 is 2413.

(b) Comprehensive relief and rehabilitation programmes for the Bhopal gas victims have been taken up by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. These, inter alia, include payment of ex-gratia relief to the victims and their families; pension for widows and destitutes, setting up of special projects under Intensive Child Development Scheme and setting up of new primary schools in the gas affected areas, setting up of work sheds for providing training for upgradation of skills and employment, financial assistance under the special training and employment programme for urban poor, financial assistance under Self-employment programmes, schemes for improvement of infrastructural facilities etc. The State Government have also published, from time to time, detailed reports of the steps being taken in this regard.

[English]

Apex Body for Promotion and Development of Petrochemical Industry

3961. SHRI P. M. SYEED :
SHRI P. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an apex body for the promotion and development of petrochemical industry;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this body;

(c) whether Government have also decided to set up three separate development councils for three separate industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No decision

has yet been taken to set up a Petrochemicals Promotion and Development Authority.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Formation of the Development Councils will be announced shortly.

Revenue Resources for Raising of Telephone Standard

3962. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expand and bring its telephone standard to international level;

(b) if so, the estimated resources required for this purposes; and

(c) whether any assessment had been made about the revenue resources to be generated from additional telecommunication lines, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Estimated resources required upto year 2000 will be around Rs. 50000 Crore including 7th Plan period.

(c) The assessment for internal resources is being worked out. It is expected to be around 50% of the investment.

Setting up of LPG Bottling Plant in U.P.

3963. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the LPG bottling plant to be commissioned in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the commissioning of this plant will pollute the ecology of hilly areas; and

(c) if so, the preventive steps proposed to be taken to keep the areas free from pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Eight LPG bottling plants are proposed to be set up by the oil industry in Uttar Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.42 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion and Opening of New Exchanges in Bombay

3965. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the programme of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited for expansion of present exchanges in Bombay and opening of new exchanges in Bombay for 1987 and 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : The require information is given in the Statement given below.

Statement

A. Programme of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited for the expansion of present exchanges in Bombay during 1978 and 1988 is as follows :—

I. 1987

1.	Malabar Hill-I	10,000	Lines
2.	Mazgaon	10,000	„
3.	Turbe-I	1,000	„
4.	Prabadevi-II	10,000	„
5.	Thana-II	2,200	„
6.	Fountain-I	1,200	„
7.	Wadala-II	2,000	„
8.	Khar-III	2,000	„
9.	Goregaon (RLU)	2,000	„
10.	Ghatkopar-II	1,000	„
	Total	41,400	„

II. 1988

1.	Cooperage-V	1,000	Lines
2.	Khar-III	2,000	„
3.	Marol-III	6,000	„
4.	Andheri-III	5,000	„

5.	Wadala-I	5,000	„
6.	Mankhurd-I	8,000	„
7.	Mulund-I	3,000	„
8.	Villeparle-I	4,000	„
9.	Villeparle-II	4,000	„
Total		38,000	„

B Programme of Mahanagr Telephone Nigam Limited for opening of new exchanges in Bombay During 1987 and 1988 is as follows :—

I. 1987

1.	Versova (RLU)	10,000	Lines
2.	Kandivili	12,000	„
Total		22,000	„

II. 1988

1.	Cooperage-VI	9,000	Lines
2.	Sion I	10,000	„
3.	Ghatkopar-III	4,000	„
4.	Mulund-II	5,000	„
5.	Kandivili-II	14,000	„
6.	Kandivili-III	7,000	„
7.	Goregaon-I	6,000	„
8.	Panval	4,000	„
9.	Fountain-II	10,000	„
10.	Sion-II	7,000	„
11.	Turbe-II	8,000	„
Total		84,000	„

Performance of Tubes and Pipes Industry

3966. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor performance and low-capacity utilisation of the tubes and pipes industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve their performance? :

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

(a) and (b). During the last 3 years, viz., (1984, 1985 and 1986), the capacity utilisation in the steel pipes and tuber industry has been of the order of 37.6%, 33% and 32.4% respectively. The following steps have been taken to improve the capacity utilisation of the industry :—

- (i) Import of Hot Rolled Coils to the extent of 1.5 lakh tonnes during 1985-86 and 1.60 lakh tonnes during 1986-87 has been permitted.
- (ii) To provide a measure of flexibility in their production scheme to meet the market demand and achieve optimum utilisation of the licensed capacity, production of related items like precision tubes, tubular poles, hamilton poles, API Grade pipes, tubular structurals, pipes scaffolding by the existing manufacturers of steel tubes and pipes within their overall licensed capacity has been permitted under the broadbanding scheme.
- (iii) In view of the low capacity utilisation in the industry, installation of fresh capacity is not being encouraged. Only one Letter of Intent is being issued for each Category 'A' backward district consisting of Special Region District and No Industry District in the country.

Conversion of Ratlam Telephone Exchange into Automatic Exchange

3967. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert Ratlam Exchange into automatic dialling system, and

(b) if so, by what time the Ratlam Telephone Exchange will be converted into an Auto-Exchange?

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

(b) Ratlam Telephone Exchange is planned to be converted into an Auto Exchange by 1989-90.

[*Translation*]

Development of Industries in Bihar

3968. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the projects for industrial development of Bihar, costing more than Rs. five crore each, under consideration of Union Government,

(b) since when they are under consideration?

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

(a) At present, five Industrial Licence applications received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up industries in Bihar involving investment of more than Rs. 5 crore are at various states of processing. The details of Pending Industrial Licence applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decision thereon.

(b) Out of these five proposals, four were received in the second half of 1986 and the fifth one received in February, 1987.

[*English*]

Safety Measures for Projects of Once in Maharashtra

3969. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the safety measures adopted at Nhava and Pirwadi, Tehsil—Urban, Raigad District, Maharashtra where projects of Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been situated; and

(b) The loss suffered in 1985-86 and 1986-87 due to fire accidents at these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The measures include establishment of fullfledged Fire Stations at both these places with a dequate fire-fighting equipments, round-the-clock watch on safety and operations, declaring of Urban Plant (Pirwadi) and Nhava, Supply areas as non-smoking zones etc.

A disaster preparedness plan has also been made for Uran.

(b) No major fire accident took places in these years at Uran (Pirwadi).

At Nhava although no such fire accidents occurred in 1985-86, in May 1986 a fire accident took place in a shed causing an estimated loss of Rs. 37.9 lakhs.

Setting up of holding Company for Sick Public Enterprises

3970. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for forming two holding companies namely ; the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam (BBUNL), Calcutta and Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited (BYNL), Allahabad by converting fourteen public enterprises into subsidiaries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the fourteen public enterprises which have been made subsidiaries of the above holding companies had been incurring losses and were chronically sick ;

(c) if so, whether Government are convinced that by forming the holding companies the working of these fourteen loss making units will improve considerably and these will become viable ;

(d) the likely impact of formation of holding companies on the functioning of subsidiary units in physical and financial terms ; and

(e) the effect on workers and other employees of subsidiary enterprises ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) On the recommendations of Expert Committees, the two Holding Companies have been formed to improve the autonomy, over-all efficiency and inter-unit coordination between the constituent Public Sector Enterprises.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is expected that working of these companies will improve considerably.

(d) The likely impact is that the performance of subsidiary companies would improve in physical and financial terms.

(e) The workers and other employees of subsidiary enterprises are not likely to get affected adversely.

[*Translation*]

Grant of Pension Benefit to Employees of Khadi Gramodyog Ayog

3971. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of

INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2191 on 18.11.1986 regarding pension to employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission engaged in trading activities and state .

(a) whether information regarding financial implication of the scheme to grant pension to KVIC employees has been received from the Commission ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

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

(b) The matter is being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries in the Government.

[English]

National Policy on Paper

3972. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Small Paper Mills Association (AISPMA) has urged Government to formulate a national policy on paper to promote the healthy growth of the industry , and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). A note was submitted by the All India Small Paper Mills Association for the consideration of the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Industrial Development) to look into the financial aspects of paper industry wherein the Association had urged evolving a national policy will ensure the prosperity of the entire paper industry in the decade to come. The Committee has not concluded its deliberations.

World Bank Assistance for setting up of Power Plants in Kerala

3973. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to obtain World Bank assistance for setting up power plants in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the names of projects presently under consideration and other details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal presently under consideration for World Bank assistance for any new project in Kerala.

Progress of Piyala LPG Bottling Plant

3974. LAUTESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state ;

(a) the progress of LPG bottling plant at Piyala ; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Civil work including construction of buildings, sheds, roads, compound wall etc. is in progress. The bottling plant is scheduled to be completed by March, 1988.

Increase in Application Fee for Industrial Approvals

3975. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Industrial Development has

enhanced the application fee for industrial approvals from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2,500 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this decision of Government will adversely affect the educated unemployed youths who want to set up industries of their own under self-employment scheme ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to safeguard their interests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). With a view to ensuring expeditious disposal of applications for industrial licences by computerising the information contained in such applications and to facilitate quick retrieval of information contained in the applications as and when required the forms of application were revised. The amount to be paid by the applicants together with such applications was also raised to Rs. 2,500 with effect from 1st March, 1987.

(c) No, Sir. Small scale industries with fixed assets in plant and machinery upto Rs. 35 lakhs are not required to submit such applications as they are exempt from industrial licensing.

(d) Does not arise.

ONGC Entry into West German Capital Market

3976. SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has entered the West German capital market to raise DM 150 million through a bond issue ;

(b) when it was opened and when it was closed ;

(c) the response made and the details of amount collected ; and

(d) whether such bond issue was released in India also, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The issue was launched on 10.2.1987, documents were signed on 13.2.1987 and the issue closed on 25.2.1987.

(c) The issue for DM 150 Million was fully subscribed and the amount was credited to ONGC's account on 25.2.1987.

(d) No, Sir. Such issues in Foreign Capital Market are not released in India.

National Conference on Productivity and changing Technology

3977. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the three day national conference on productivity and changing technology ; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The three day Conference on 'Productivity through people in the age of changing technology' recommended that Action Plans should be drawn up to improve productivity and quality in all sectors. It also recommended interalia to review and simplify licensing, fiscal and other regulatory procedures ; to liberally increase production capacities to generate competitiveness and cost reduction ; to provide

consumers' satisfaction through improved quality and productivity; to strengthen welfare activities especially relating to safety and pollution; and to produce video films on productivity, quality for mass distribution etc. The Conference was a preparatory conference to the International Productivity Conference held by Asian Productivity Organisation as a part of their Silver Jubilee Celebrations at Kuala Lumpur in November, 1986.

(b) These recommendations have been widely circulated to various target groups including the Trade Union Leaders, Employers' Organisations, Academicians and other concerned with these issues.

Reduction in Rate of Levy Sugar in Andhra Pradesh and Loan from Sugar Development Fund

3978. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce levy sugar rate for Andhra Pradesh taking into consideration downward trend of crushing due to shortage of sugarcane production on account of floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance loan to Andhra Pradesh from the Sugarcane Development Fund for the development of sugarcane in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Representations were made by Andhra Pradesh Government for fixing levy sugar prices for sugar factories of Andhra Pradesh Zone for 1986-87 season on the basis of revised estimates of cane crushed etc as the estimates initially supplied by the factories were not expected to materialise on account of anticipated set-back to cane production in the State due to floods and failure of monsoons. After careful consideration,

the Central Government have found no justification to accede to the request of the State Government.

(c) and (d). Sugar undertakings are eligible for grant of loans at concessional rate of interest from the Sugar Development Fund for implementing various schemes of sugarcane development in their areas. Government of Andhra Pradesh have so far recommended applications of 28 sugar undertakings, out of which six sugar undertakings have so far been sanctioned loans totalling Rs 483.02 lakhs.

Production of "Clean Coal"

3980. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Mine Planning Design Institute (CMPDI) has drawn up a blue print for introducing a new technology to produce 'clean coal';

(b) if so, how this is being applied by the Coal India Limited in its coalfields;

(c) whether there is also a plan to modify washeries for economic reduction of ash content from excavated coal; and

(d) if so, how it is being implemented to start with?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a number of Research Projects adopting new technologies of coal beneficiation have been taken up.

(c) and (d). A technical group to prepare crash programme to suggest methods of reducing ash content of coking coal has been constituted by the Govt. The Group have suggested long term and short term modification measures for washeries under operation. The recommendations are under consideration.

Studies by Aero-Biology Projects

3981. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an aero-biology project, one of a batch of projects recommended for study of far-reaching effects of methylisocyanate (MIC) gas on plant and human life, has been sanctioned by Union Government in the wake of the gas tragedy in Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the result of the studies made by this project so far and how these are being applied at other places which are vulnerable to such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results of the study are expected to be available only in 1989.

Allotment of LPG Agency at UNA, Himachal Pradesh

3982. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case for the allotment of a cooking gas agency at Una in Himachal Pradesh is pending for a long time;

(b) if so, since when the matter is for decision and the reasons for pending delay; and

(c) the likely date by which the matter would be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Finding no eligible candidates in response to the advertisement released in May, 1983, and further finding unsuitable the candidates recommended by the District Collector, the location was re-advertised in June, 1985. Interviews have been conducted and the final recommendation of the OSB (North) is awaited. Allotment of the distributorship will be made thereafter.

Constitution of Advisory Committees

3983. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Philately Advisory Committee, National Postal and Telecom. Advisory Committees have since been constituted,

(b) if so, the exact composition of each of the committees as on date and the dates of their constitution; and

(c) if not, the likely dates by which they would be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The term of the last Philatelic Advisory Committee expired in December, 1986. Its reconstitution for 2 years with effect from 1987 is under consideration.

There used to be a combined Posts and Telecommunications Advisory Council. No decision has yet been taken to reconstitute the same.

(b) Does not apply

(c) Matter is under consideration.

Construction of Departmental Buildings

3984. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress in the construction of departmental buildings including Telephone Exchange buildings are residential colonies for Postal and Telecom. employees at the various districts and Sub-Divisional-Head-quarters of Himachal Pradesh where the projects have been sanctioned, including the construction of Head Post Office buildings;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in construction ?

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

Deterioration in STD Services

3985. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(1) whether there is a marked deterioration in the STD services between Delhi and Shimla on the one hand and the trunk services between Shimla and various district headquarters of Himachal Pradesh during the last 3 years, more specifically during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Department of Telecommunications proposes to eliminate noise disturbance in the channels and also the frequent breakdown of lines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Transmission system like wide-band Microwave/UHF with a high degree of stability are under installation to replace existing transmission systems and open wire land lines. Satellite earth station has been commissioned at Kulu. Satellite Earth Stations have been proposed to be set up at Keylong and Kalpa during the 7th Plan period to further improve the performances of STD/Trunk network.

Reward Scheme for Public Sector Companies

3986. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme of rewards has been planned for public sector companies for improvement in quality, growth in turnover, reduction in costs, profitability ratio, capacity utilisation and diversification,

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the names of companies covered by the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI K. K. TEWARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main feature of the scheme is to provide recognition, and motivate public sector enterprises to strive, for excellence in performance. The performance is to be judged on quantitative and qualitative parameters.

(c) The scheme covers all the public enterprises which produce and sell goods or render services. Enterprises rendering financial services and some other categories have been excluded from the scope of the scheme.

Imported of Equipments by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

3987. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited has been importing a number of equipments from abroad for its various expansion projects;

(b) whether prior permission of the Ministry is required for making imports;

(c) if so, whether the Corporation has ever violated this norm;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any application for such import is pending with the Ministry against which number of complaints have been made; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited has been importing equipments from abroad for its projects in accordance with the prescribed procedure laid down in the Import and Export Policy, as amended from time to time. As per this policy, clearance of the Government, from the indigenous angle as well as for release of foreign exchange, is required before making the imports. N.L.C. has been following this procedure.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Individual Meters for Telephones

3988. **SHRI C. SAMBU :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide individual meters for telephones to prevent wrong functioning of phones and wrong billing; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). One individual meters for each telephone has been already provided in the telephone exchange. Adequate checks and supervision is exercised to ensure their proper functioning. However, provision of meters at the subscribers' premises has not been found feasible at present.

Adoption of Children by Hindus in Jammu and Kashmir

3989. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government had issued a circular in October, 1984 which restricts the choice of a child for adoption by a Hindu family within the State;

(b) whether this is contrary to the personal law of Hindu community as conditioned under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act;

(c) if so, whether Government have received any representation regarding the withdrawal of this circular; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Jammu and Kashmir Government had issued a circular to the effect that non-permanent resident of the State cannot be given the status of a permanent resident of State by virtue of adoption.

(b) The matter is being examined by the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

(c) No representation has so far been received by the State Government or by the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Self-Sufficiency in Basic Drugs

3990. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of 95 basic drugs recommended by the Notional Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council and the Indian Medical Association;

(b) the degree of self-sufficiency in each; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the number of formulations of the same basic drug marketed in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH): (a) These are indicated in the Report of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The country has achieved near self-sufficiency in respect of a large number of these drugs.

(c) The measures announced recently aim, inter-alia, at rationalisation of formulations by testing adequately their therapeutic efficacy and rationality.

Environmental Clearance to Kodasali Power Project Stage-I in Karnataka

3991. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether environmental clearance has not been given to the Kodasali Power Project Stage-I in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to give early environmental clearance to the power project in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The project has been cleared from the environmental angle. However, clearance in terms of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is yet to be accorded.

Energisation of Pump Sets in Karnataka

3992. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to energise more pump sets in Karnataka and other States during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has fixed a target of energisation of about 23.49 lakh pumpsets during the 7th Five Year Plan. In the State of Karnataka, it is proposed to energise 2.25 lakh pumpsets during the 7th Five Year Plan, as against energisation of 1.17 lakh pumpsets during the 6th Five Year Plan. A statement indicating state-wise target for the energisation of pumpsets during the 7th Five Year Plan is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target Seventh Plan (1985-90) Pumpsets
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350000
2.	Assam	2500
3.	Bihar	250000
4.	Gujarat	100000
5.	Haryana	67830
6.	Himachal Pradesh	500
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	200
8.	Karnataka	225000
9.	Kerala	70000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	200000
11.	Maharashtra	293000
12.	Manipur	—
13.	Meghalaya	202

1	2	3
14.	Nagaland	49
15.	Orissa	39730
16.	Punjab	100000
17.	Rajasthan	100000
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	200000
20.	Tripura	217
21.	Uttar Pradesh	247950
22.	West Bengal	100000
Total (States)		2347178
Total (U. Ts)		2500
Total (All-India)		2348678

Allocation of Levy Sugar to Orissa

3993. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of levy sugar allotted to Orissa in 1986 ;

(b) whether Orissa Government have requested for increase in the allocation of levy sugar quota ; and

(c) if so, the allocation of levy sugar proposed to be made to Orissa in 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) A quantity of 1,42,626 tonnes of levy sugar was allotted to Orissa Government during 1986.

(b) and (c). Monthly levy sugar quotas are not allotted on the basis of demand/request received from State Govern-

ments/Union Territories but on certain uniform norms. The monthly levy sugar quota of Orissa has been increased from 11,577 tonnes to 12,393 tonnes from February, 1987 onwards

International Trunk Dialling system in Cities

3994. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cities linked with International Trunk Dialling system so far ;

(b) whether Government propose to link some other cities with International Trunk Dialling system during Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The number of the cities linked with International Trunk Dialling system so far (upto February 1987) is 360. The list of the cities is given in the statement given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 339 more cities are planned to be provided with International Subscriber Dialling facility during 7th Five Year Plan.

Statement

List of Stations in India Having ISD Facility

MADRAS TAX AREA

1. Madras—fully
2. Kanchipuram
3. Chengieput
4. Ranipet
5. Nagapattinam
6. Renigunta

7. Tirupati
8. Tiruvarur
9. Chidambaram
10. Pondicherry
11. Vellupuran
12. Ambore
13. Gudui
14. Nellore
15. Manargudi
16. Mayavaram
17. Neyveli
18. Mahabalipuram
19. Tiruvannamalai
20. Kalpakkam
21. Chittor
22. Thiruthanni
23. Vanimbadi
24. Arkonam
25. Kumbakonam
26. Vellore
27. Cuddalore (MSTD)
28. Melvisharam
29. Arni
30. Tiruvallur
31. Ranipet Sipcot.

HYDERABAD TAX AREA

1. Hyderabad
2. Adilabad
3. Adoni
4. Anantpur
5. Cuddappab
6. Quntakal
7. Karimnagar
8. Khamman

9. Mehbubnagar
 10. Nalgonda
 11. Nandyal
 12. Sangareddy
 13. Proddatur
 14. Warrangal
 15. Hanumakunda
 16. Kazipet
 17. Kurnool
 18. Patancheru
 19. Gulburga
 20. Bidar
 21. Lingahpalli
 22. Hindupur (MSTD)
 23. Nizamabad (MSTD)
- #### BANGLORE TAX AREA

1. Bangalore
2. Bantwal
3. Bellary
4. Bhadravathi
5. Chittradurga
6. Devangaore
7. Harihar
8. Hassan
9. Krishnapur
10. Karwar
11. Marcara
12. Mangalore
13. Panambur
14. Raichur
15. Puttur
16. Sirsi
17. Shimoga
18. Tumkur
19. Udupi

20. Ullai
21. Whitefield
22. Hospet
23. Hosur
24. Mandya (MSTD)
25. Chikkabaliarpur
26. Mysore (2 PCL)
27. Kolar
28. Hosur Sipcot

TRIVANDRUM TAX AREA

1. Trivandrum
2. Quilon
3. Kottayam
4. Gandhinagar
5. Kanji Kuzhi
6. Tiruvella
7. Changanur
8. Neyyatinkara
9. Kottarakara
10. Palai
11. Addoor
12. Kundara
13. Attingal
14. Chingavanam
15. Kothamangalam
16. Muvattupuzha
17. Perumbavanam
18. Todupuzha
19. Shortalai
20. Alleppey.

BOMBAY TAX AREA

1. Bombay
2. Punjim
3. Madgaon
4. Kalyan

5. Kolamboli
6. Rahala
7. Turbe
8. Vasco
9. Nhava-Sheva
10. Panvel
11. Nasik
12. Kolhapur
13. Sangli
14. Sholapur
15. Ulhasnagar (NEC)
16. Surat
17. Pune
18. Vasbi

AHMEDABAD TAX AREA

1. Ahmedabad
2. Nadiad
3. Gandhinagar
4. Mehsana
5. Bulsar
6. Bhavnagar
7. Jamnagar
8. Amroli
9. Morvi
10. Veraval
11. Porbandar
12. Kalol
13. Billimore
14. Talod
15. Savarkundala
16. Rajkot
17. Baroda
18. Surat
19. Mahuva
20. Gandhidham

CALCUTTA TAX AREA

1. Calcutta
2. Chowdwar
3. Kharagpur
4. Burdwan
5. Krishnagar
6. Midnapore
7. Gangtok
8. Haldia
9. Kalyani
10. Chinhsurah
11. Treveni
12. Barasat
13. Bhatpara
14. Budghe-Budge
15. Uluberia
16. Bhubaneswar
17. Cuttack
18. Jamshaidpur
19. Rourkela
20. Port Blair.

DELHI TAX AREA

1. Delhi
2. Dehradun
3. Meerut
4. Muzaffarnagar
5. Saharanpur
6. Agra
7. Morar (MP)
8. Kosikalan*
9. Rewari
10. Sonapat
11. Gurgaon
12. Rohtak
13. Hissar

14. Bhiwani
15. Hapur
16. Ghaziabad
17. Badli
18. Nangloi
19. Bollabgarh
20. Faridabad
21. Badarpur
22. Guwahati

VIJAYAWADA TAX AREA

1. Vijayawada
2. Anakapalla
3. Bhimavaram
4. Chilekaluripet
5. Gudivada
6. Kakinada
7. Machilipatnam
8. Ongole
9. Pelakole
10. Rajamundry
11. Srikakulam
12. Tadepalligudem
13. Tenali
14. Vishakhapatnam
15. Vizianagaram
16. Duggirala
17. Nandigama
18. Tanuku
19. Poranki
20. Mangalagiri
21. Kannavaram
22. Guntur
23. Elluru

ERNAKULAM TAX AREA

1. Ernakulam
2. Udayamperur
3. Chalakudi
4. Alwaya
5. Ollur
6. Palghat
7. Alagappanagar
8. Narkkai
9. Cherpu
10. Changanachori
11. Angamal
12. Kunnamkulam
13. Malappuram
14. Chowghat
15. Manjeri
16. Guruveyur
17. Iringalakuda
18. Idukki
19. Kalpetta
20. Trichur

MADURAI TAX AREA

1. Madurai
2. Thirumangalam
3. Dindigul
4. Kodaikanel
5. Rameshwaram
6. Virudunagar
7. Theni
8. Tirunelveli
9. Rajapalayam
10. Nagarcoil
11. Karaikudi
12. Sattur
13. Kovilpatti

14. Parasakudi
15. Bodinayakanur
16. Kuzhidurai
17. Pooukotai
18. Aruppukottai
19. Tuticorin (PCL)
20. Sivakasi (MSTD)
21. Ambasamudram
22. Tenkasi
23. Tirunagar
24. Nagmalai-Pudolukottai
25. Sankarancoil
26. Shemcottan.

KOSHIKODE TAX AREA

1. Kozhikode
2. Kannanore
3. Vadagara
4. Baliapattam

COIMBATORE TAX AREA

1. Coimbatore
2. Mettupalayam
3. Pollachi
4. Udumalpet
5. Ooty
6. Kangeyem
7. Dharmopuri
8. Tiruchirapalli
9. Walparai
10. Palladam
11. Coonoor (MSTD)
12. Madukarai (MAX-II)
13. Suler (MAX-II)
14. Vellacoil
15. Musiri

16. Karur
17. Tirupur (PCL)
18. Avinash

SALEM TAX AREA

1. Salem
2. Attur
3. Erode
4. Gobichettipalayam
5. Namakkal
6. Rasipuram
7. Tiruchengode
8. Shavani
9. Shankaridurg
10. Perundurai
11. Thangavur.

BELGAUM TAX AREA

1. Belgaum
2. Hubli
3. Gadag
4. Dharwar
5. Begalkot
6. Ranibennur
7. Kittor (C-DOT)
8. Bijapur
9. Nippani (MSTD)

SHILLONG TAX AREA

1. Shillong
2. Dimapur
3. Kohima
4. Aizwal
5. Itanagar
6. Gauhati
7. Dibrugarh
8. Dhubri

9. Tura
10. Imphal
11. Jowai

NAGPUR TAX AREA

1. Nagpur
2. Akola
3. Bilaspur (MAX-II)
4. Durg (MAX-II)
5. Sagar (MAX-II)
6. Raipur (MAX-II)
7. Amravati
8. Yeotmal
9. Wardha
10. Chandrapur.

JAIPUR PC TAX AREA

1. Jaipur
2. Beawar
3. Alwar
4. Ajmer
5. Jodhpur.

KANPUR PC TAX AREA

1. Kanpur
2. Varanasi
3. Faizabad
4. Gorakhpur
5. Rae Bareli
6. Mirzapur
7. Lucknow
8. Unnao

BAREILLY TAX AREA

1. Bareilly
2. Philibhit
3. Rampur
4. Muradabad

5. Badaun
6. Shahjahanpur
7. Sitapur
8. Nainital
9. Almora.

INDORE (PC TAX)

1. Indore
2. Bhopal
3. Khandwa
4. Burhanpur
5. Ujjain
6. Mhow
7. Raipur
8. Devas
9. Vidisha

PATNA PC TAX

1. Patna
2. Muzzaffarpur
3. Chapra
4. Katihar
5. Foreseganj
6. Darbhanga
7. Laherwarai
8. Dalmia Nagar
9. Sasaram
10. Arah
11. Mothihari
12. Hazaribagh
13. Gaya
14. Bhagalpur
15. Siwom

**Installation of Computer System at
Trunk Telephone Exchanges**

3995. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal computer system at trunk telephone exchanges ;

(b) if so, its broad outlines and the anticipated capital outlay involved and its import content in terms of foreign exchange, if any ;

(c) the particulars of trunk exchanges where these computers will be installed ; and

(d) whether computer system will be installed at Calcutta telephone trunk exchange also and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Indigenous equipment to computerise certain operations of trunk working at 26 important stations and 8 imported digital trunk switches for the 4 Metro viz New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and 4 Major Telephone Districts viz Ahmedabad Bangalore, Hyderabad and Pune are proposed to be installed. The anticipated capital outlay for the 26 stations where indigenous equipment is to be installed is about Rs. 15.51 crores and for the 8 digital trunk switches to be imported is about Rs. 15 crores.

(c) The names of the trunk exchanges where these computerised systems will be installed are as under.

1. INDIGENOUS EQUIPMENT

1. Jaipur
2. Indore
3. Amritsar
4. Chandigarh
5. Jalandhar
6. Ludhiana
7. Kanpur
8. Lucknow

9. Rajkot
10. Surat
11. Bhopal
12. Nagpur
13. Varanasi
14. Coimbatore
15. Ernakulam
16. Calicut
17. Madurai
18. Vijayawada
19. Guwahati
20. Agra
21. Allahabad
22. Patna
23. Bhubaneswar
24. Vadodra
25. Ghaziabad and
26. Shillong.

2. Imported digital trunk swiches are proposed to be installed at the following 8 stations.

1. New Delhi
2. Calcutta
3. Bombay
4. Madras
5. Ahmedabad
6. Bangalore
7. Hyderabad
8. Pune.

(d) An imported digital trunk switch is proposed to be installed at Calcutta.

Crises in Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur

3996. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central undertaking, Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur (West Bengal) is in acute financial crisis ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent its being closed and to make it a viable undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The major reasons for financial stringency include shortfall in saleable production, consequent to stoppage of gas supply by Durgapur projects Ltd. lower yield and inadequate orders. The undertaking was also without a Chief Executive for a long time.

(c) Some of the measures proposed to be taken to improve the viability of the company include certain diversification and modernisation schemes, early restoration of gas supply, efforts for seeking more orders and providing necessary funds for meeting working capital requirements. The Chief Executive has also been appointed and is expected to join in first week of April, 1987.

Collaboration for People's car

3998. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an automobile manufacturing firm of Bangalore will soon be turning out a people's car which will cost Rs. 55,000 only;

(b) whether this unit is manufacturing "peoples" car in collaboration with a foreign company ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) on what terms and conditions; and

(e) by when it will come in the market ?

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

(a) and (e). M/s. Sipani Automobile Ltd, Bangalore have recently commenced production of two models of small passenger cars from Jan. 1987. The ex-factory prices of both these models, intimated by the company, are less than Rs. 55,000/-

(b) to (d). The company has an ongoing technical collaboration with M/s. Reliant Motor, U. K.

As a matter of policy specific information relating to individual companies particularly in relation to financial details, reasons for approval/rejection, terms etc are not revealed in public interest.

Stock of Sugar

3999. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the opening stock of sugar as on 1st October, 1984 and 1st October, 1985 together with break-up of levy sugar and free sale sugar, out of indigenous production ;

(b) the opening stock of imported sugar as on 1st October, 1984 and 1st October, 1985 ; and

(c) the quantity earmarked out of imported sugar for levy and free sale sugar as on 1st October, 1984 and 1st October, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Under the present policy of partial control, sugar factories are required to deliver sugar as levy and free sale sugar as per the orders issued by the Government and no marking on the sugar bags is made as such. The sugar factories were having a carry-over stock of 22.80 and 13.96 lacs tonnes as on 1.10.1984 and 1.10.1985 respectively for delivery against such orders.

(b) The opening stock of imported sugar as on 1.10.1984 and as on 1.10.1985 was as under:

As on	(Lakh tonne) stock of imported sugar (Provisional)
1 10.1984	0.82
1.10.1985	3.22

(c) The stock of imported sugar is not earmarked as levy and free sale sugar but utilised for effective market intervention for release as levy and free sale sugar in the monthly release.

Setting up of Bio-Gas Plants

4000. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bio-gas plants set up in each State so far ;

(b) whether a large number of bio-gas plants have become unserviceable ;

(c) if so, the number of such plants and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the plan to set up more bio-gas plants in each State during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the assistance given to each State for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The number of biogas plants set up in different States during 1981-82 to 1986-87 (upto February 1987) under the National Project for Biogas Development is given in the Statement-I given below.

(b) and (c). Evaluation survey study of biogas plants conducted by five independent agencies indicate that 15 percent of the plants installed under the National Project for Biogas Development were

non-functional at a given time. Out of these, about 5-6 percent plants were having structural problems and the remaining 9-10 percent plants were non-functional due to minor operational problems.

(d) Seventh Five-Year Plan provides for a financial outlay of Rs. 177.00 crores for the National Project for Biogas Development which is adequate for a target of 55 lakh plants. Information regarding physical achievements and funds released during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto February, 1987) is given in Statement-II given below.

A target of 1.2 lakh Plants is envisaged for 1987-88. The State-wise targets are fixed on annual basis in consultation with the State Governments and programme implementing agencies and funds are released as per approved procedure, keeping in view the targets and the progress made.

Statement-I

Number of Biogas plants installed under National Project on Biogas Development during 1981-82 to 1986-87 (Upto Feb., 87)

S. No.	State/UTs/ Agency	Number of plants set up during 1981-82 to 1986-87 (Upto Feb., 1987)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52104
2.	Assam	1121
3.	Bihar	19398
4.	Gujarat	31557
5.	Haryana	12037
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8785

1	2	3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	263
8.	Karnataka	28498
9.	Kerala	6749
10.	Madhya Pradesh	19788
11.	Maharashtra	166674
12.	Manipur	9
13.	Meghalaya	71
14.	Nagaland	28
15.	Orissa	13675
16.	Punjab	8296
17.	Rajasthan	21989
18.	Sikkim	27
19.	Tamil Nadu	61960
20.	Uttar Pradesh	112587
21.	West Bengal	11085
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	11
23.	Chandigarh	47
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	68
25.	Delhi	342
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	622
27.	Mizoram	176
28.	Pondicherry	368
29.	KVIC	77927
Total		655762

Statement—II

Physical achievement and funds released under National Project on Biogas Development during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (Upto Feb. 1987)

S. No.	State/UT's/Agency	(Rs. in lakhs)			
		Physical Achievement		Funds released	
		1985-86	1986-87 (upto Feb ,87)	1985-86	1986-87 (upto Feb., 87)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	108	535	23.03	19.67
2.	Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP)	21137	7078	657.27	552.12
3.	Bihar	8600	3005*	136.36	117.71
4.	Gujarat (GAIC)	8592	6553	301.05	370.75
5.	Haryana	2251	2034	129.42	78.02
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2650	2605*	107.69	99.42
7.	Karnataka	7756	4752*	182.80	114.77
8.	Kerala	2405	1070	91.03	42.96
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	140	56*	3.55	2.46
10.	Madhya Pradesh (MPSAIDC)	4028	1498*	98.05	66.75
11.	Maharashtra	58232	32420	2277.15	1471.20
12.	Orissa	5347	2817	153.71	128.24
13.	Punjab	1752	1880*	70.40	43.76
14.	Rajasthan	5304	3019*	244.83	88.13
15.	Tamil Nadu	18059	14617	456.33	453.37
16.	Uttar Pradesh	27295	18487	754.67	1197.36
17.	West Bengal	2820	3397	105.24	143.11
13.	Goa, Daman & Diu	101	85*	0.86	1.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Pondicherry	65	26	2.52	1.86
20.	Mizoram	68	97*	6.31	2.70
21.	Sikkim	—	17	—	0.70
22.	Delhi	80	80	0.37	0.94
23.	Dadar Nagar & Haveli	7	2*	0.59	—
24.	Meghalaya	—	—	3.50	—
25.	Chandigarh	5	—	0.33	—
26.	KVIC	18252	10630	857.87	481.54
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	5	3*	—	—
Total		195069	116763	6664.92	5479.39

* Report for the month of February, 1987 is awaited.

**Commission on Economic Efficiency,
Productivity and Exports**

4001. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Commission on
Economic Efficiency, productivity and
Exports for improving capacity utilisation,
efficiency and productivity in the public
and private sector industries has been set
up; and

(b) if so, the composition of this
Commission and its terms of reference ?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government of India have con-
stituted a Commission on Economic
Efficiency, Productivity and Exports under

the Chairmanship of Shri L. K. Jha, M. P.
No other member has been appointed to
the Commission so far. In its terms of
reference, the Commission shall :

- (i) Suggest measures for improving
capacity utilisation, efficiency and
productivity in industry both in
the private and the public sectors;
- (ii) Analyse the existing policies in
the global perspective and
suggest measures to be adopted
for improving the performance of
exports and the balance of pay-
ment position;
- (iii) Examine any allied issues in the
field of economic policy that may
be referred to it by the Govern-
ment.

New Drug Policy

4003. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism of the New Drug Policy announced in 1986 ;

(b) if so, the major points of criticism and Government's reaction thereto, and

(c) whether it is proposed to review the Drug Policy in order to maximise the availability of standard drugs at economic prices to the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have taken note of the comments made from various quarters and have given clarification thereto, in different forums and also in the Parliament.

(c) The new measures aim at maximising the availability of quality drugs at reasonable prices.

[*Translation*]

Licence Fee on T. V. and V. C. R.

4005. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are considering levying of licence free on television and VCRs;

(b) if so, from which date and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the revenue likely to accrue from T. V. and VCR licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Orders have been issued for levying licence fee of TV and VCR sets capable of directly receiving from INSAT-IB only. Other TV and VCR sets are exempted from this licence.

(b) The licensing has come into force with effect from 1.1.1987.

(c) It is not a revenue earning proposition. The purpose of this licensing is only to control the reception of TV programmes directly from satellites.

[*English*]

Removal of Restriction on Movement of Foodgrains, Oilseeds and Sugar

4006. SHRI K. RAMACANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to remove restrictions on free movement of foodgrains, oilseeds and sugar in the country so that the cultivators may get a better price for their produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have been advised to ensure that no inter-state restrictions are imposed on the movement of wheat, paddy, levy-free rice and coarsegrains. No restriction on the inter-state movement of oilseeds has been placed by the Central Government. Similarly, there are no restrictions on sugar factories despatching free-sale sugar to recognised dealers in any part of the country. Only the inter-State movement of sugar on trade account is banned except under permits issued by the Central or State Governments. This is aimed at preventing speculative movement, smuggling, profiteering etc. and is still considered necessary.

Special Cell to Check Transmission and Distribution Losses

4007. SARI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Union Government follow up the implementation of guidelines issued to the State Electricity Boards/State Governments for reduction of the transmission and distribution losses;

(b) if so, the machinery monitoring this information;

(c) the States which have set up special cells/vigilance squads for this purpose ;

(d) which States have not yet set up special cells/vigilance squads ; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that the guidelines issued by Union Government are effectively implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The implementation of the guidelines is being monitored by the Central Electricity Authority.

(c) and (d). The list of States which have set up special groups or vigilance squads is given in the Statement below.

(e) The Central Electricity Authority is closely inter-acting with the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments regarding implementation of the guidelines. A Committee has also been set up to suggest measures to tackle the problems being faced by the implementing agencies in this regard.

Statement

List of States Which Have set up special Groups/Vigilance squads.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana

6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Karnataka
8. Kerala
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Maharashtra
11. Manipur
12. Meghalaya
13. Mizoram
14. Orissa
15. Punjab
16. Rajasthan
17. Sikkim
18. Tamil Nadu
19. Uttar Pradesh
20. West Bengal

Supply of White Printing Paper to Educational Sector in Gujarat

4008. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of white printing paper supplied by the paper industries to the educational sector at concessional rate in Gujarat during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986;

(b) whether Government are aware that the supply of text books and exercise books to the student community at fair prices has been adversely affected due to short supply of white printing paper to the educational sector, and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure supply of stipulated quantity of white printing paper to the text books printers and the exercise books manufacturers in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) As per information received from the

State Government, following quantities of white printing paper were supplied to the educational sector in Gujarat :

1984	:	1,175 tonnes
1985	:	1,820 tonnes
1986	:	3,405 tonnes

(b) and (c). The paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978 and the Paper (Control) Order, 1979, under which supply of white printing paper to educational sector was being regulated, have been repealed by the Central Government with effect from 22.1.1987. An alternative scheme has been introduced in order to maintain adequate supplies to the educational sector.

The State Government of Gujarat has also reported that students have been permitted to purchase the text books from the market.

Hydel and Thermal Power Generation in Power Plants of Gujarat Electricity Board

4009. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of hydel and thermal electricity generated by each power plant

of Gujarat Electricity Board against its installed capacity during 1986;

(b) the anticipated generation of the hydel and thermal power plants in 1987;

(c) whether due to insufficient rain, the hydel generation will fall short as compared to the previous years; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of electricity in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) The required information for the year 1986-87 (April-86—February 1987) and anticipated for the year 1987-88 is given in the Statement below.

(c) Though the hydel generation programme in 1987-88 is higher than in 1986-87, but the actual generation will be known only after the period is over.

(d) To further improve the availability of power, a number of measures are being taken which include Renovation and Modernisation of existing thermal power stations under the Centrally Sponsored R&M scheme, expediting commissioning of new generating capacity, reduction in T&D losses, assistance from neighbouring States/system to the extent possible.

Statement

Station-wise details of generating capacity and generation during 1986-87 (Apr-Feb.) and Generation Programme for 1987-88 in Gujarat

Station	Capacity (MN)	Generation 1986-87 (Apr-Feb 87) Actual (MU)	Generation Programme (MU) 1987-88
1	2	3	4
THERMAL			
Dhuvaran	534	2733	3200
Ukaj	850	3429	3850

1	2	3	4
Gandhinagar	240	943	1160
Utran	61	252	350
Wanakbori	1050	3589	5075
Dhuvran GT and Others	77	9	6
Total Thermal	2812	10955	13641
HYDRO			
Ukai	300	450	715
Total Hydro-Thermal	3112	11405	14356

Enhancement of Coal Supplies to Power Plants of Gujarat

4010. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat will have an all time low output from hydel power plants and the thermal power plants for want of adequate supply of coal during 1987;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enhance coal supplies to the thermal power plants of the State during the current year to enable the Gujarat Electricity Board to meet the power demand of the State; and

(c) the details regarding anticipated enhancement of coal supplies to each thermal power plant of the State and the anticipated thermal generation during 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The coal requirements of the thermal power stations of Gujarat are being satisfactorily met. The details regarding the thermal generation target and the coal requirements therefor for Thermal Power Plants of Gujarat for the year 1987 are given in the Statement below.

Statement

Statement showing the anticipated thermal generation and coal requirements of the Power Stations in Gujarat for 1987

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Generation Target (GWH)	Coal requirements in 000' tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ukai	3848	2298
2.	Gandhi Nagar	1039	669

1	2	3	4
3.	Wanakbori	4675	2920
4.	Ahmedabad Elect. Co. (Sabarmati)	2137	1208
5.	Dhuvaran	3094	negligible (Oil fired Power Station)
6.	Utran	327	— (Gas fired Power Station)

Fair Return of Investment to Shopkeepers of Fair Price Shops

4011. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to suggest to Government of Gujarat to examine the whole structure of fair price shops so that a fair return on investment to the shopkeepers is assured and the system works effectively for the benefits of poor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Central Government, from time to time, has been impressing upon all State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, including Government of Gujarat, to revamp the Public Distributions System by strengthening the infrastructural facilities and also to expand the commodity coverage of fair price shops with a view to improving their viability and to set up consumer advisory committees at district/block/village level to watch and ensure regular and timely availability of essential commodities in fair price shops. Guidelines have also been issued to all States/Union Territories for opening new fair price shops wherever required, to ensure that no consumer should have to travel a long distance for getting

essential commodities; introduction of mobile fair price shops in tribal and interior areas, evolving of system of effective coordination amongst various agencies engaged in the task of procurement, storage and distribution of PDS items; for strengthening enforcement measures and to draw up schedules for appropriate training of employees engaged in PDS work.

[*Translation*]

Daily Wage Workers in Posts and Telecommunications Departments

4012. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise categorywise number of daily wage workers working in Posts and Telecommunications Departments as on 15 February 1987;

(b) the number of workers out of them working for the last 5, 10, 12 and 15 years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to regularise them ?

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

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

(c) They will be regularised in turn on availability of vacancies.

TELECOM :

(a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the subordinate units spread all over India. The same will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

(c) Orders already exist to fill up all group D Posts by way of regularisation of eligible casual workers whenever vacancies become available.

[*English*]

Exploration Work in Orissa

4013. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether on-shore oil exploration has been launched in Orissa;

(b) if so, the districts and places where this exploration has started; and

(c) the outcome so far ?

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

(b) Surveys have been conducted in Balasore, Cuttack and Puri.

Exploratory drilling has started near village Balilutha, district Cuttack.

(c) The results will be known only when drilling is over.

Diversification Programme of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation LTD.

4014. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited is diversifying into the fields of petrochemicals;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed projects including the total outlay and estimated cost, capacity and location of each individual project; and

(c) the stage at which the programme stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). A project for production of aromatics is already under operation at the refinery site of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) in Bombay. BPCL have also submitted proposals for Government approval for locating following two projects at its refinery premises in Bombay :

(i) proposal for optimisation of production of aromatics (100,800 tonnes per annum of para-xylene and 20,400 tonnes per annum of ortho-xylene); approximate capital cost—Rs. 269 crores.

(ii) proposal for extraction of 70,000 tonnes per annum of n-paraffins; approximate capital cost—Rs. 97 crores.

(c) The proposals are being processed for necessary approvals.

Review of Costing and Pricing Pattern of Coal

4015. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the costing and pricing pattern of coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been entrusted with the task of making a normative cost study for Coal Sector. The Report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is awaited. However, a Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Energy has also been constituted to study, inter-alia the cost of production and pricing of coal in the subsidiaries of the Coal India Limited and suggest ways and means to reduce the cost of production of coal by means, such as, improved efficiency, increased production and productivity etc. The Sub-Committee has been asked to submit its report with in a period of six months. Right now, however, there is no proposal to review the pricing pattern of coal.

[*Translation*]

Shortages and Delays in Supply of Cooking Gas

4016. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports about frequent shortages and delays the supply of cooking gas in different parts of the country including Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether and long term effective measures are in view to streamline the distribution system to avoid such frequent shortages and delays which result in malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) A backlog in supply of refills developed at several locations in the country including Delhi in the last two months on account of factors like seasonal increase in demand, Industrial Relations and operational problems at certain bottling plants and transportation bottlenecks etc.

(b) As a long term measure, under the LPG Phase III project, an additional bottling capacity of 0.7 million MTPA is being added by setting up of new bottling plants and expansion of existing ones.

Disposal of Pit Sludge by O.N.G.C.

4017. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of pit sludge collected in the various installations of the ONGC every year and how it is disposed of;

(b) whether Government have fixed any quota of pit sludge for supply to small scale industries;

(c) the purpose for which pit sludge is utilised; and

(d) how it is ensured that it is not used for adulteration purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Sludge is collected by ONGC only at their Uran Plant in Maharashtra and Ankleshwar oil fields in Gujarat. The quantity of sludge collected at Uran during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Quantity in Tonnes
1984-85	3211
1985-86	1158
1986-87 (as on 12.3.87)	670

The sludge is being disposed of against open tenders.

At Ankleshwar oil fields ONGC fully utilise the sludge in their Micro-crystalline wax plant the requirement of which is 40 tonnes per month.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is used for extraction of wax and/or for manufacture of solvents and/or petroleum products.

(d) The sludge is sold to parties whose plant capabilities and genuineness is verified by ONGC and an undertaking is obtained from the parties against its selling or disposing, exchange or its misuse for adulteration otherwise. As a cross check the parties are also required to submit their octroi/entry tax record, sale tax receipts, excise receipts etc.

[English]

LPG Facilities in Adivasi Areas of Madhya Pradesh

4018. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to provide LPG facilities in more towns of Madhya Pradesh having more than 10 thousand population and adivasi areas, particularly remote rural regions, having population of more than 5 thousand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). In keeping with the general policy, towns in the country, including Madhya Pradesh, with a population of around 20,000 and capable of sustaining an economically viable distributorship are being taken up in a phased manner for LPG marketing. Under the Marketing Plans 1985-86 and 1986-87, the oil industry is in the process of setting up LPG distributorships in Madhya Pradesh at the locations given in the statement below.

Statement

S No.	B.P.C	H.P.C.	I.O.C.
1	2	3	4
MARKETING PLAN (1985-86)			
1.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	Gwalior (Gwalior)	Ashta (Sehore)
2.	Durg (Durg)	Jabalpur (Jabalpur)	Begamganj (Raisen)
3.	Jabalpur (Jabalpur)	Raipur (Raipur)	Mahidpur (Ujjain)
4.	Bilaspur (Bilaspur)	Pithampur (Dewas)	Khurai (Sagar)
5.	Bhilai (Durg)	Mandideep (Bhopal)	Raigarh (Raigarh)
6.	Gwalior (Gwalior)	Indore (Indore)	Garha Kota (Sagar)
7.			Samalgarh (Morena)
8.			Anjad (W. Nimar)
9.			Deori (Sagar)
10.			Gadrawara (Narsimhapur)

1	2	3	4
11.			Baloda Bazar (Raipur)
12.			Ambad (Morena)
13.			Champa (Bilaspur)
14.			Narsingarh (Raigarh)
15.			Alirajpur (Jhabua)
16.			Raipur (Raipur)
17.			Bilaspur (Bilaspur)
MARKETING PLAL (1986-87)			
18.		Khandwa (E. Nimar)	Durg (Durg)
19.		Bhilai (Durg)	Bhilai (Durg)
20.			Amlai (Shahdol)
21.			Mandasaur (Mandasaur)
22.			Sagar (Sagar)
23.			Shujalpur (Shujalpur)
24.			Hoshangabad (Hoshangabad)

**New Electronic Telephone Exchange
in Shahadra Delhi**

4019. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV ;
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK ;
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new electronic telephone
exchange has recently been commissioned
in Shahadia, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of telephones
likely to be released category-wise , and

(c) the time by which eligible sub-
scribers will be given telephone connec-
tions ?

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

(b) The category-wise release of tele-
phones is likely to be as under :

OYT (General & Special) ... 2800

Non-OYT Special ... 1400

Non-OYT General ... 2800

(c) the eligible subscribers are being given telephone connections progressively upto end of July 1987.

Opening of New Telephone Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh and Haryana

4020. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL
SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges likely to be opened in Madhya Pradesh and Haryana during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 ; and

(b) the financial implication thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No. of exchanges likely to be opened in Madhya Pradesh and Haryana :

	1987-88	1988-89
Madhya Pradesh	70	70
Haryana	20	22
Total	90	92
Grand Total	182	

Exchanges will be opened subject to requisite demand.

(b) About 3.86 crores.

Closure of Reyrolle Burn Limited Calcutta

4021. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reyrolle Burn Limited, Calcutta in which M/s Burn Standard Company Limited, a public undertaking

has share holding of 50 per cent, has served a closure notice ;

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of workers likely to be thrown out of employment as a result thereof ;

(d) the effect of its closure on M/s Burn Standard Company Limited ; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The notice of closure has been served on 5.3.1987. The company started incurring cash losses from the year 1984-85 ; leading to serious liquidity problems during 1986-87. Bank financing not being possible, and in view of extreme shortage of working capital, the Company would not finance any input and the production had almost come to a halt. Laying-off of employees not being admissible on the ground of financial constraints, Reyrolle Burn Limited (RBL), resorted to service of closure notice.

(c) 341 Nos.

(d) The fate of the present financial stakes of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. would become uncertain, in the event of closure of Reyrolle Burn Ltd., M/s Burn Standard Co. Ltd, having shares aggregating Rs 25 lakhs in Reyrolle Burn, has an unadjusted advance of Rs. 40 lakhs paid upto July, 1986, recoverable from Reyrolle Burn Ltd. as on date. Further, BSCL has furnished guarantee of Rs. 176.41 lakhs to United Bank of India to cover Fund and Non-Fund facilities availed of by Reyrolle Burn Ltd.

(e) As an interim measure, the question of giving some financial assistance to Reyrolle Burn Ltd. through the BSCL is under consideration of the Government.

Shifting of Sub-office of Department of Explosive to Nagpur

4022. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of industrial units in Nagpur and Vidarbha region which are required to approach sub-office of the Department of Explosives located in Bombay for approval of their proposals ; and

(b) if so, whether sub-office will be shifted to Nagpur itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The licences and approvals are given by the Head Office at Nagpur as well as the Western Region Circle office at Bombay which is also the capital of the State Government, according to the powers vested in them under the rules. No representations regarding the difficulty caused on this account have been received by the Department of Explosives from the industrial units in Nagpur and Vidarbha regions. There is no proposal to shift the Western Region Circle Office at Bombay to Nagpur.

Shifting of Directorate of Vanaspati to Nagpur

4023. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the Head Office of the Directorate of Vanaspati to Nagpur in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in shifting the same to Nagpur ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Training of Judicial Officers

4024. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for imparting training to Judicial Officers has been finalised ;

(b) if so, its details ; and

(c) whether any Institute has been set up for this purpose ?

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

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Awarding of Contract of Dul-Hasti-Hydro-Electric Power Project to Consortium of French Company

4025. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited has awarded Dul-Hasti Hydro-electric Project in Jammu and Kashmir to a consortium of French Company on a turnkey basis ; and

(b) if so, the advantages in awarding this contract to a foreign company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The National Hydroelectric Power Corporation have issued a letter of intent to a French Consortium, led by M/s CGEE ALSTHOM, for execution of the Dul Hasti hydro-electric project in Jammu and Kashmir on a turnkey basis, envisaging completion of the Project in a compressed time-frame through the induction of modern technology and construction techniques. The external financial assistance to be made available would also assist in bridging the resource gap.

World Bank Loan to National Thermal Power Corporation for Gas Power Projects

4026. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank had sanctioned any loan to National Thermal Power Corporation for its three gas power projects at Kawas (Gujarat), Auraiya (Uttar Pradesh) and Anta (Rajasthan) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the loan will lapse on 31 March, 1987 if not utilised ; and

(d) whether the tenders have been called for and accepted for the three projects for utilising the loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The World Bank has sanctioned a loan of US \$ 485 million to the Government of India for setting up three combined Cycle gas-based power projects at Kawas, Auraiya and Anta by the National Thermal Power Corporation. The loan is repayable in half-yearly installments starting from Nov. 1991 to May 2006.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Tenders had been called for and offers received are presently under evaluation.

Contract by ONGC to Train Bahra in Engineers and Oil Exploration in Abu Dhabi

4028. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ONGC has entered into a contract to train Bahrain engineers and has also entered into contract with Abu Dhabi for exploration of oil ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMADUTT) : (a) and (b). ONGC has entered into an agreement with Bahrain National Oil Company to train three of their Drilling Engineers for a period of five weeks each, in ONGC's Institute of Drilling Technology, in the field of 'advance drilling technology'. ONGC will receive a payment of US \$ 10,500 towards cost of training.

No contract has been signed between ONGC and Abu Dhabi for exploration of oil.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

4029. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the backward areas identified by Government in Orissa under the Backward Areas Scheme for attracting and setting up of industries therein by granting incentives and subsidies for the development of such areas ; and

(b) the details of the industries set up by Government in Orissa during the last three years in each of the backward areas identified by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The following districts of Orissa have been identified as industrially backward eligible to the various backward area incentives/concessions :

Category 'A' : Balasore, Bolangir,
Budh Khondmals
(Phulbani)

Category 'B' : Kalahandi, Mayur-
bhanj, Denkanal,
Keonjhar and
Koraput

Year	LOI	IL	DGTD REGN.
1984	7	5	14
1985	23	6	18
1986	8	3	5

(b) The following number of Letters of Intent (LOI), Industrial Licences (IL) and D.G.T.D. Registrations (DGTD REGN) were issued during the last three years for setting up industries in the back-ward areas of Orissa.

The details of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences issued for industries to be set up by Government are given in the statement below.

Statement

Details of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licenced granted during 1984 to 1986 to Public Sector Undertakings (Central + State + S. I. D. C.) for setting up of Industries in backward areas of Orissa.

S. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Item of manufacture
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1	2	3
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LETTERS OF INTENT

YEAR : 1984

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Industrial Promotion and Investment Corpn. of Oriss, Bhubaneswar | Ferro Nickel (20-25% Gr) |
| 2. | Indl. Promotion and Investment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar | Sintered metal components |
| 3. | Industrial Promotion and Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar | Pistons, Piston Pins, Piston rings. |

YEAR : 1985

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 4. | Industrial Promotion and Investment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar | Magnesium Metal |
| 5. | Iptron Times Ltd., Bhubaneswar | (i) Black and White TV Receivers sets
(ii) Colour TV receiver sets |
| 6. | The Orissa State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., Bhubaneswar | (i) Black and White TV Receiver sets
(ii) Colour TV receiver sets |

1	2	3
7.	Orissa Synthetics Ltd., New Delhi	Polyester Staple Fibre
8.	Orissa Mining Corpn. Ltd., Bhubaneswar	(i) Electrolytic Manganese, Metal (EMM) (ii) Electrolytic Manganese (dioxide) (EMD)
9.	Industrial Promotion and Investment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar	Vanaspati
10.	Industrial Promotion and Investment corporation of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar	Aluminium Rolled products including Corrugated Sheets chequered Plates, Circles, Slugs and Foil-stock

YEAR : 1986

11.	M/s Industrial Promotion and Investment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd, Bhubaneswar-700007 (NU)	Alluminium cans
12.	—do— (NU)	GLS lamps, Fluorescent tubes
13.	—do— (NU)	Polyster/viscose filament yarn of counts 32 S and 40 S P/v
14.	M/s Industrial Promotion and Investment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar Pin-700007 (NU)	Polyster/viscose yarn of counts 32 S and 40 S

INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

YEAR : 1984

1.	M/s Mangalom Timber Products Ltd., Bhubneswar-751007 (NU)	Medium density fibre boards
2.	M/s Orissa Synthetics Ltd., Bhubaneswar-751007 (NU)	Polyster staple fibre

YEAR : 1985

3.	M/s The Orissa Composite Boards Ltd., Bhubaneswar-751014 (NU)	Wood veneers and wood panels
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Gap Between Demand And Indigenous Supply of Crude Petroleum.

4030. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

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

(a) whether the gap between demand for crude petroleum and the indigenous supply is rising;

(b) if so, the estimated gap in 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(c) whether the recoverable reserves have shown a downward tendency despite discovery of new deposits ,

(d) if so, the estimated reserves as on 31 march, 1985 and 1986;

(a) whether the recovery from the Bombay High deposit is showing a decline; and

(f) if so, the production in 1985-86 and the projected production for 1990-91 ?

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

(b) The estimated demand for crude processing requirement and indigenous production of crude oil during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is as under :

	Qty. (Million tonnes)	
	1986-87 (Estimated)	1987-88 (Forecast)
Processing Requirement	45.63	46.95
Indigenous Production	30.52	30.5

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The balance recoverable reserves of crude oil as on 1.1.85 were 500 million tonnes and as on 1.1.1986 these were 558 million tonnes

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Steps to increase industrial Growth

4031. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of industrial growth registered during the year 1985-86 as compared to the previous year ;

(b) the sector-wise break-up of industrial growth during 1985-86;

(c) the steps taken to increase the industrial growth during the year 1986-87 and the achievement made so far,

(d) whether it is a fact that there is set-back in production in certain sectors;

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

(f) the target of industrial growth fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan and the measures being taken to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) On the basis of CSO Index of Industrial Production (1980-1981=100), the overall rate of growth was 8.7 per cent during 1985-86 as compared to 8.6 per cent during 1984-85.

(b) The sector-wise rates of growth registered during 1985-86 were as follows :

Manufacturing	9.7 per cent
Mining & Quarrying	4.2 per cent
Electricity	8.5 per cent

(c) The rate of growth of industrial production during the current year 1986-87 up to October 1986 was 7.4 per cent. Government have been taking various steps to increase the industrial growth through a more liberal licensing policy, promotional efforts, incentives and subsidies, provision of concessional finance and infrastructural development.

(d) and (e). Certain industries have shown low rates of growth due to factors such as infrastructural and raw material constraints, demand bottlenecks, adverse industrial relations, inadequate technological upgradation, etc.

(f) The Seventh Plan aims at an overall annual average growth rate of 8 per cent in the industry sector. The measures being taken to achieve this target include planned and progressive restructuring of industry, improving infrastructural facilities, more efficient use of capital, modernisation and upgradation of technology, increasing productivity, etc.

Setting up of industries in rural areas

4032. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for grant of letters of intent for establishing new industries in Orissa Pending with Government as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) since when these applications are pending ; and

(c) by when these are likely to be cleared ?

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

(a) Out of the Industrial Licence applications received upto 31st December, 1986

two proposals received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are at various stages of processing.

(b) and (c). One application was received in May, 1986 and the other in September, 1986. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending Industrial Licence applications as expeditiously as possible. To ensure this, procedures have been streamlined.

Expansion/modernisation of Coir Industry in Kerala

4034. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any coir manufacturing units have been sponsored/aided by Union Government in the State of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there have been any proposals to start/modernise/expand units for coir products in Kerala ; and

(d) if so, the details of proposals and the decision of Government in this regards ?

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

(a) and (b). The Coir Board, a statutory agency for the development of coir industry set up by the Government had established at Kalavoor (near Allepy) in Kerala, a production unit, namely, Hindustan Coir, equipped with power looms to produce mattings. The unit is run by the Coir Board out of budgetary provisions placed at its disposal by the Government. The unit has five power looms and other equipment suitable for production of coir floor coverings in running length. Its average annual production is around 1.5 lakh sq. meters.

(c) and (d). The Government of Kerala had proposed an outlay of Rs. 250 crores by State and Central Governments and

financial institutions spread over ten years for revitalisation of coir industry. The major objectives of the scheme were upgradation of technology and modernisation of coir industry, strengthening of coir cooperatives, rebate on coir and coir products, export promotion, welfare measures e'c. It was noted that most of the schemes proposed were on-going schemes under implementation during the Seventh Plan period. In the Seventh Plan, a provision of Rs. 17.84 crores exists for development of coir industry. These schemes are mostly implemented by the Coir Board in the major coir producing states, Kerala being a major coir producing state is the largest beneficiary of the development schemes implemented by the Coir Board. One of the important on-going Schemes is the centrally sponsored scheme of cooperativisation of coir industry and Kerala with over 600 coir cooperatives is likely to receive over Rs. 2 crores as its share for assistance to member for share capital contribution. This will enable the coir cooperatives to obtain financial assistance of about Rs. 40 crores from NABARD and other financial institutions if the scheme is fully implemented. Further in response to the Kerala Government's recent Proposal, the Central Government has sanctioned a scheme for grant of 20% rebate on the sale of coir yarn and products for the entire Seventh Plan period to clear the accumulated stocks for Kerala and other states. The expenditure on the rebate scheme will be shared on 50:50 basis between the State Government and the Centre. An additional provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the Seventh Plan for the scheme towards the share of the Central Government. The Central Government has also agreed to enhance the provision for model village schemes for the industry to Rs. 1.50 crores from Rs. 20 lakhs and also provide funds to the extent of Rs. 1 crore for medicare scheme for coir workers.

Plan to Expand Production of Indian Telephone Industries

4035. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to expand the production capacity of any of the units of the Indian Telephone Industries during 1987-88, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the net profits of the Indian Telephone Industries have been declining during the past two years ; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for this decline ?

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

During 1987-88 the production from mankapur unit of Indian Telephone Industries will go upto 2,20,000 lines against 1,20,000 lines in 1986-87.

Capacity of transmission divisions at Bangalore and Naini are also being expanded.

(b) There has been a marginal fall in the profits during 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85.

(c) The main reason is that a number projects are still in construction stage and have not gone into full production.

Turn over of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

4036. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the turn over of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. during the last two years, year-wise ; and

(b) the target of turn over fixed for current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) The turn over of BHEL during the last two years is as follows :

Year	Turnover
1984-85	Rs 1481.83 crores
1985-86	Rs. 1726.97 crores

(b) The target of turnover fixed for 1986-87 is Rs. 1900 crores.

Manufacture of Raw Materials for High Density Plastics

4037. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of projects to manufacture raw materials for high density plastics are coming up ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) to what extent the country's needs of high density polyethylene, polyurethane and other substances will be met by these projects;

(d) whether these items will provide raw material for many new industries ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Two major projects have been approved as follows:

Product and Capacity	(tonnes)/annum)
Ethylene	3,00,000
Propylene	65,000
Ethylene	1,00,000
Propylene	55,500

(c) These will partially meet the need for major products.

(d) Yes, Sir,

(e) Details are as follows :

S. No.	Product and Capacity (tonnes/annum)
1.	LLDPE/HDPE 2,00,000
2.	LDPE 80,000
3.	Polypropylene 60,000
4.	MEG 1,10,000
5.	Acrylonitrile 70,000
6.	Styrene 80,000
7.	Polystyrene 30,000

Integrated Energy System in Rural Areas

4038. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources has proposals to provide trunk projects in integrated energy system in rural areas;

(b) if so, the average cost and gestation period of these projects; and

(c) in how many villages these are proposed to be set up during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources is implementing a programme for village level integrated energy systems, called urjagrams, based on a combination of non-conventional energy sources.

(b) An urjagram project can be taken up immediately after an energy survey and progressively completed within about six months. The overall cost would depend on the specific system configuration. Usually the average cost of such a project is between Rs. 5.10 lakhs.

(c) A large number of villages have been identified in different States/UTs for urjagram projects. At least 20 such projects

will be completed during 1987-88, although work will be initiated in many more villages found suitable. More such villages can be taken up if funds are allocated.

Gas Agencies in Goa; Daman and Diu

4039. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agencies supplying cooking gas in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) whether consumers in Goa are facing a hard time because of an erratic supply of both HP and BP gas cylinders;

(c) whether consumers have to wait for one or two weeks for getting the cylinders refilled; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken for regular supply of cooking gas to the people of the Union Territory.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) There are 22 LPG distributorships in operations in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(b) to (d). There is no backlog in the supply of LPG refills in Goa with the distributors of HPC. While there is a backlog of 900 refills (6 days) in Panaji as on 15.3.87, there is no backlog with other distributors of BPC in Goa. The backlog in Panaji is expected to be cleared shortly by BPC.

Speed Post Service

4040. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cities/places linked by speed Post Service;

(b) the number and names of the places which are proposed to be linked by the service in the next financial year;

(c) whether Panaji is proposed to be brought under the service;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Fourteen cities/towns are linked by Speed Post Service.

(b) The number and names of the places to be included by the Service depend on considerations of traffic present and potential and is not decided on a financial year basis.

(c) There is no proposal to include Panaji under the service for the present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The transport infrastructure is not conducive to maintain the high standards of efficiency, which is associated with Speed Post Service at present.

Wind Mills in Goa

4041. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of windmills installed in Goa;

(b) the names of the places where they have been installed;

(c) when these windmills were installed, their type and capacity;

(d) whether the windmills are presently working;

(e) the number of additional windmills sanctioned for Goa; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). One 55 KW wind electric generator was erected and

commissioned at Canaguinim in Quepem Taluka in Goa in August, 1986. The machine is working satisfactorily and is supplying electricity to the grid.

(e) and (f). An additional wind electric generator of 55 KW capacity is to be installed at Canaguinim. A proposal to set up demonstration wind farm project of 500 KW capacity in Goa during 1987-88, comprising machines of about 100 KW unit size, is under consideration.

Use of Computers in Supreme Court

4042. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2303 on 18 November, 1986 regarding use of computers in Supreme Court and High Courts and state :

(a) whether the computers proposed to be installed in the Supreme Court will be fed with the earlier judgements of the court for speedy disposal of the cases; and

(b) whether other modalities in this regard have been finalised and if so, their details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The modalities for introducing Computers in the Supreme Court have not yet been finalised by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Registry have stated that a preliminary report has been received from the Secretary, Department of Electronics, to whom the matter was referred to for experts opinion and the said report is under the consideration of the Chief Justice of India.

Programme to Extinguish Fire in Jharia Coalfield

4043. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the year since when Jharia Coalfield is under fire;

(b) whether Government have launched a long term programme to extinguish fire in that coalfield;

(c) if so, the amount earmarked for implementing the programme; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SAIHE) : (a) The first fire in the Jharia Coalfield was reported in 1916 i.e. much before the nationalisation of coal industry.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). There are 70 fires in 40 Collieries of Bharat Coking Coal Limited in the Jharia Coalfield. 20 Fire Projects covering 43 fires, with a sanctioned amount of Rs. 95.53 crores, are at various stages of implementation. 6 fires are covered under Mukunda Advance Action Project at an investment of Rs 2.10 crores. 5 fires have been extinguished. Project reports are under preparation to cover the balance fires.

Shortage of Power and Coal Hit Industrial Production in Northern Region

4044. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a recent survey conducted by the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce revealing that the shortage of power and coal had badly hit the industrial production in the northern region during 1986;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the gaps between the requirements and supplies and the reasons therefore; and

(d) the measures taken to meet the requirements of the industry particularly in the small scale sector in full in the northern region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE

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

Claims Through Advertisements Regarding Debenture Issues

4045. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some companies have been making misleading claims through advertisements regarding profits/gains by the debenture issues floated in the market by them; and

(b) if so, whether MRTP Commission has made any inquiry into such cases and taken action against the erring companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The MRTP Commission has so far instituted enquiries in two such cases under the relevant provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969 to ascertain whether they have been making misleading claims through advertisements regarding profits/gains by the debenture issues floated in the market by them.

Faults in Maruti Vehicles

4046. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to various serious faults in Maruti vi.z poor body, poor windscreen and over-sized engine for Indian conditions;

(b) if so, whether any corrective steps are contemplated; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a fact finding group to study these lacuna in depth with representatives of experts of IIT, Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Loans Raised by ONGC

4047. **SHRI K PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of outstanding loans raised by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) the repayments burden for 1986-87;

(c) whether the Commission is facing and difficulty in repayments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The outstanding loans of ONGC as on 18th March, 1987 are as follows :

	Rs. crores
(i) Rupee loans from Government of India or Oil Industry Development Board-	94.50
(ii) World Bank, OPEC, etc. Loans	644.71
(iii) Foreign Commercial borrowings.	1621.66
(iv) Suppliers/Buyers credit	375.24
Total	<u>2736.11</u>

(b) The amount of repayment due in 1986-87 is as follows :

	Rs. crores
(i) Repayment of principal	221.20
(ii) Interest payments	206.18
Total	<u>427.38</u>

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Indirect Liquor Advertisements in Newspapers

4048. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether all India Consumer Council, Hyderabad has made a complaint to the MRTP Commission against the advertisements about liquor issued by liquor manufacturing companies in newspapers and magazines without specifically identifying the products ;

(b) if so, the number of companies against which complaints have been received ; and

(c) the action taken against each ?

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

(b) Four.

(c) The MRTP Commission has instituted enquiries in all the four cases under the relevant provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969.

[*English*]

Protocol with U. S. S. R. for induction of new technologies and manufacture of new generation of equipment by heavy machine builders

4049. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Soviet Union signed a protocol for long term production cooperation alongwith induction of new technologies and manufacture of a

new generation of equipment by heavy machine builders in the country ;

(b) if so, the main features of the protocol and the Industries that will be benefited ; and

(c) when this scheme will be implemented and how far it will be helpful to the field of Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Protocol seeks to broadly identify areas where production cooperation is possible between the two countries and such other measures as are necessary to smoothen and quicken the process. Industrial sectors like metallurgical, mining, machine tools, power generation, chemical etc. will benefit by way of updation and induction of new technologies and exports. Implementation will depend upon detailed interaction between cooperating parties on either side and conclusion of commercial agreements.

Conference of State Industry Ministers

4050. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of State Industry Ministers was held on 11 December, 1986; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the conference and the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):
(a) Yes, sir. A Conference of State Industry Minister was held on the 10th December, 1986 at New Delhi.

(b) The topics discussed at the Conference included industrial policy measures, modernisation and upgradation of

technology, industrial development of backward areas, provision of infrastructural facilities by the States, implementation of Letters of Intent and medium and small scale industries registered with DGTD and Directorates of Industries, problems relating to sanction and disbursements of term loan and working capital, maintenance of quality and standards, supply of raw materials and inputs and monitoring of date relating to industrial sector. A number of useful suggestions made on these subjects were noted.

Mechanisation of Telegraph System

4051. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to completely mechanise the country's telegraph system has been drawn up ;

(b) if so, the main objects of the plan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: (a) Yes, Sir. An Action Plan to mechanise the country's telegraph system has been drawn up.

(b) The main objective of modernisation of the telegraph network is to deliver 98% of the telegrams within a period of 12 hours. The plan envisages development and commissioning of Store and Forward Message Switching Systems and terminal devices like Electronic Key Boards, Electronic Key Board Concentrators, Phonocom Concentrators and replacing of existing electro-mechanical teleprinters by electronic teleprinters.

(c) The Action Plan is likely to be implemented in three years time.

Suggestions by French Telecommunication experts for Improvement in Telecommunication system

4052. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the French Telecommunication experts have suggested a number of measures to improve the Indian Telecommunication system ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). No direct suggestions for improving the Indian Telecommunication system have been received. However, the French Telecommunication Experts have assisted in the introduction of E-10B Digital exchanges in the country in the following fields :

(i) Acceptance Testing of E-10 B equipment

(ii) Operation and Maintenance

(iii) Training

(iv) Network Planning

Agitation against New Drug Policy

4053. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the national convention held in New Delhi 9th January, 1987 in which the delegates from Indian Medical Council and the employees of public sector drug companies participated, has termed the New Drug Policy announced in December 1986 as "anti-people and retrograde" ;

(b) whether the unanimous resolution adopted at the end of the convention, deciding to launch a countrywide agitation, has been noted by Government ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to tackle the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b).

Reports to this effect appeared in the newspapers.

(c) There is no justification for any agitation.

Licences for manufacture of Penicillin and Polio Vaccine

4054. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of units in private, joint and cooperative sector which have sought licences for the manufacture of Penicillin and polio-vaccines ; and

(b) the details of the quantum of these medicines likely to be produced by each one of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The names of the companies who have applied for licence for manufacture of Penicillin along with the details of capacity are given below. No company has applied for licence for polio vaccine.

Name of the Company (Private Sector)		Capacity (in MMU)
1	2	3
1.	Standard Medical Leasing Ltd.	— 1,200
2.	Kesar Enterprises Ltd.	— 1,000
3.	I. A. Modi	— 1,000
4.	Dr. Reddy's Labs.	— 1,000
5.	G. Rama Raju	— 1,000
6.	Cephram Medical Leasing Ltd.	— 1,000
7.	Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd.	— 1,000

1	2	3
Joint Sector		
1.	Gujarat Lyka Organics Ltd.	— 1,000
2.	Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation (SPIC)	— 1,000

Losses in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Limited

4055. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether out of six coal producing subsidiaries, the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., are continuously incurring losses ;

(b) if so, steps proposed to minimise such losses ; and

(c) whether in view of the alternative sources of energy having been found successful, Government propose temporary abandonment of the losing mines ?

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

(b) Various measures being adopted to increase production and improve productivity in the coal companies include opening of new mines, fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created, more efficient use and better maintenance of equipment, stricter control of inventory and economy in the use of stores, better use of manpower by controlling absenteeism and enforcing discipline and identification of surplus workers and their redeployment after suitable training, better availability of inputs like explosives, timber etc., reduction in pit-head stocks by faster movement and more systematic distribution, expeditious and timely completion of new projects and improvement in law and order situation.

The Coal India Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited have been directed to

implement the decision of the Government on the various recommendations of the Chari Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the working of Eastern Coalfields Limited.

(c) The Chari Committee appointed by the Government to make an indepth study of the working of Eastern Coalfields Limited recommended closure of 22 mines that were incurring heavy losses. Out of these 22 mines the feasibility for re-construction and development of 10 mines has already been taken up by Coal India Limited. With regard to the other 12 mines schemes for rationalisation and redeployment of manpower are being formulated by the coal company.

Steps to save Small Scale Sector

4056. SHRI BHATTAM SRIKAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small entrepreneurs with limited resources are not able to withstand the competition from large undertakings which have entered the small scale sector and are cornering special concessions given to this sector ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to save small scale industries with limited resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Small scale units which are subsidiary of Cr owned or controlled by large scale undertakings do not come under the purview of the definition of small scale industries. As such, the question of such units getting registered with the Directorates of Industries in States and U.T.s and availing ; of concessions meant for the small scale sector does not arise.

(b) The Government have taken a number of steps to strengthen the competitive position of small scale units which, inter-alia, includes reservation of items for exclusive manufacture/purchases from the small scale sector, financial assistance at concessional rates of interest, concessions in

excise duty, supply of machinery on hire purchase basis, provision of consultancy services etc.

Indigenous Production of Chemicals

4057. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the basic chemicals being imported in the country ;

(b) the efforts made so far to encourage the indigenous production of these chemicals ; and

(c) the impediments which come in the way of indigenous production of these chemicals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The basic chemicals being imported in the country are mainly Methanol, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Calcium Carbide and Phenol.

(b) Additional capacities have been sanctioned, from time to time, so as to step up the indigenous availability to the level of demands in the future years. Also, industries like Soda Ash (Standard Solvay Process) and Methanol have been delicensed in order to give impetus to production. As a result thereof, the indigenous availability of chemicals like Soda Ash, Methanol and Phenol will go up substantially very soon.

(c) The indigenous capacity utilisation has been insufficient mainly due to inadequate availability of power, though there has also been shortages of raw materials from time to time.

New sugar Units in Cooperative Sector

4058. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals for new sugar factories in co-operative sector pending before Government at present; and

(b) the number out of them proposed to be set up in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Nine applications for grant of letters of intent/ industrial licences for setting up new sugar factories in the cooperative sector are

pending before the Department of Food, at present. A statement giving the details of these applications is given below.

(b) No application has been received for setting up a new sugar factory in Maharashtra after the announcement of the new guidelines for licensing during the Seventh Five Year Plan

Statement

List of Pending applications received for establishment of new sugar factories in the Cooperative sector.

Location of the factory	Date of Receipt of application from the Deptt. of I. D.	Capacity (in TCD)
TAMIL NADU		
1. Taluk—Harur Distt. Dharmapuri	23.1.1987	2500
2. Taluk—Aranthangi Distt. Pudukottai	23.1.1987	2500
3. Taluk—Chidambarm Distt. South Arcot	23.1.1987	2500
PUNJAB		
4. Tehsil—Ajnala, Distt. Amritsar	23.2.1987	2500
5. Mamdot, Tehsil and Distt. Ferozepur	23.2.1987	2500
6. Tehsil and Distt. Faridkot	23.2.1987	2500
7. P. O. Budhalada, Tehsil-Mansa, Distt.-Bhatinda	23.2.1987	2500
8. P. O. and Tehsil,—Jagraon, Distt.—Ludhiana.	23.2.1987	2500
9. P. O. Mehal Kalan, Tehsil— Barnala Distt.—Sangrur.	23.2.1987	2500

T.C.D. = Tonnes Cane Crushing per day.

Settlements of Claims for Subsidy and Interest for Holding Buffer Stock of Sugar

4059. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of claims of suger factories for subsidy and interest for holding buffer stock of sugar still pending for settlement (initial and additional buffer stocks separately) ;

(b) the names of factories whose claims are still pending ; and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken for clearing these claims ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). In all 322 sugar mills maintained the buffer stocks, which were required to submit claims for reimbursement of the carrying costs etc. for the period from 1st October, 1982 to 31st October, 1984 only. Out of about 4,000 quarterly subsidy claims received, only a small number of claims is pending for want of material information from the concerned mills. So far, an amount of Rs. 78.30 crores has been sanctioned. The factory-wise details of claims pending are being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House. Finalisation of the pending claims depends on the correctness of information furnished by the sugar Mills.

Claims of Sugar Factories for Holding Buffer Stock

4060. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) That is the factory-wise amount claimed and amount sanctioned towards buffer stock claims for holding sugar stock; and

(b) the reason for differences between the amount claimed and amount sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). In all 322 sugar mills maintained the buffer stock which were required to submit claims for reimbursement of the carrying cost etc. for the period from 1st October, 1982 to 31st October, 1984 at quarterly intervals. The number of quarterly claims was about 4,000. The payment of subsidy towards interest, storage, and insurance charges was to be made to sugar mills, which have :

- (i) set apart the required quantity of sugar (or a part thereof) as buffer stock ;
- (ii) pledged the buffer stock with any scheduled bank for the time being included in the second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) or any State Co-operative Bank or Central Co-operative Bank as defined in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 (61 of 1981) ; and
- (iii) maintained the buffer stock in accordance with the rules, and to the satisfaction of the Central Government.

The main reasons for difference between the subsidy claimed by the sugar mills and that sanctioned are that :

- (a) the maximum rate of interest of 18% as admissible under the rules of actual charged by the banks, if less even though the Mills have claimed at higher rates ;
- (b) from 1st June, 1984, the subsidy was paid on reduced balances as it was not admissible on the quantity of sugar released for each month whereas the mills might have claimed on full quantity ; and

- (c) the subsidy was allowed for period during which the credit facility was actually availed from the banks, although the Mills might have claimed for full period.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Earth Satellite Communication Centre in Pithoragarh and Almora (U. P.)

4061. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an earth Satellite Communication Centre in the border hill areas of the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these centres are proposed to be set up during the current Five Year Plan period ;

(c) whether these Centres are also proposed to be set up in Pithoragarh and Almora districts in Uttar Pradesh ;

(d) if so, by what time ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Satellite earth stations in the Border and Hilly areas and the two groups of islands are already existing at the following places :

Place		State
1	2	3
1-	Shillong	Meghalaya
2-	Agartala	Tripura
3.	Aizwal	Mizoram
4.	Port Blair	A & N Islands

1	2	3
5.	Car Nicobar	A & N Islands
6.	Gangtok	Sikkim
7.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Imphal	Manipur
9.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
10.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep
11.	Minicoy	Lakshadweep
12.	Leh	J & K
13.	Bhuj	Gujarat
14.	Kohima	Nagaland
15.	Panjim	Goa
16.	Srinagar	J & K
17.	Kulu	Himachal Pradesh

The following additional locations have been identified for the provision of earth stations during the current five year plan and are under execution :

1	2	3
1.	Kargil	J & K
2.	Doda	
3.	Poonch	
4.	Rajauri	
5.	Kalpa	Himachal Pradesh
6.	Kaylong	
7.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
8.	Srinagar (Garhwal)	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Joshimath	
10.	Uttarkashi	
11.	Zero	Arunachal Pradesh

1	2	3
12. Seppa		Arunachal Pradesh
13. Anini		
14. Deporezo		
15. Phoolbani		Orissa
16. Campbell Bay		Andaman Nicobar Group of Island.
17. Diglipore		
18. Mayabunder		
19. Rangat		A & N Group of Islands.
20. Hutbay		
21. Kamotta		
22. Katchal		
23. Androth		Lakshadweep Group of Islands
24. Agatti		
25. Kiltan		
26. Kalpeni		

The Provision of earth stations at another 26 places in the North-Eastern Region is envisaged. The locations are being identified. These are also expected during current five year Plan.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) (i) Almora District is already connected to Bareilly Trunk Automatic Exchange through an Ultra High Frequency System.

(ii) Pithoragarh District is being connected to Bareilly Trunk Automatic Exchange through an Ultra High Frequency System during 1987-88.

Rural Electrification

4062. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number and names of districts in the country where the percentage of rural electrification is less than the national average ;

(b) whether his Ministry proposes to chalk out any crash programme to bring the rural electrification work in these districts at par with national average ;

(c) if so, the outlines thereof and the time by which all these districts will be brought at par with the national average in this matter ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) A statement indicating the State-wise list of districts where percentage of village electrification is less than the national average (of about 68%) is given below.

(b) and (d). With a view to accelerating the pace of rural electrification in the areas below the national average, it has been decided that during the Seventh Plan, all States where the level of village electrification was below 65% at the beginning of 7th plan will be eligible for financial assistance through Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification schemes under Minimum Needs Programme. At the time of formulation of new rural electrification schemes, districts having least percentage coverage will be given priority over other districts.

Cent percent electrification of villages in the country is expected by the end of 8th plan, subject to the availability of requisite resources and other inputs.

Statement

State-wise list of districts where percentage of village electrification is less than National Average (68%) (as on 31.3.86)

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Visakhapatnam

ASSAM

1. Lakhimpur
2. Kamrup
3. Nalbari
4. Darrang
5. Goalpara
6. North Cachar Hills
7. Mikir Hills (Karbi Anglong)
8. Dhubri
9. Kokrajhar
10. Barpeta
11. Karimganj

BIHAR

1. Bhojpur
2. Ranchi
3. Gumla
4. Lohardarga
5. Palamau
6. Hazaribagh
7. Singhbhum
8. Dhanbad
9. Giridih
10. Bhagalpur
11. Munger
12. Dumka
13. Deoghar
14. Godda
15. Sahebganj
16. Sitamarhi
17. E. Champaran
18. W. Champaran
19. Siwan
20. Gopalganj
21. Purnea
22. Katihar

GUJARAT

1. Dangs

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Leh
2. Kargil

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Belaghat
2. Bastar
3. Betul
3. Bilaspur
5. Damoh
6. Dhar
7. Durg
8. Hoshangabad
9. Jabalpur
10. Jhabua
11. Khargone
12. Mandla
13. Panna
14. Raigarh
15. Raipur
16. Raisen
17. Rajgarh
18. Rajnandgaor
19. Rewa
20. Sagar
21. Satna
22. Seoni
23. Shahdol
24. Surguja
25. Vidisha

MAHARASHTRA

1. Gadchiroli

MANIPUR

1. Senapati
2. Chura Chandpur
3. Ukhrul
4. Tamoglong
5. Chandel

MEGHALAYA

1. East Garo Hills
2. West Garo Hills
3. East Khasi Hills
4. West Khasi Hills
5. Jaintia Hills

NAGALAND

1. Tuensang
2. Wokha
3. Zunheboto

ORISSA

1. Bolangir
2. Dhenkanl
3. Ganjam
4. Kalahandi
5. Keonjhar
6. Koreput
7. Mayurbhanj
8. Phulbani
9. Sambalpur
10. Sundergarh

RAJASTHAN

1. Ajmer
2. Banswara
3. Barmer
4. Bharatpur
5. Chittorgarh
6. Churu

7. Dholpur
8. Dungarpur
9. Jaisalmer
10. Jhalawar
11. Kota
12. Sawai Madhopur
13. Sri Ganganagar
14. Tonk
15. Udaipur

SIKKIM

1. West
2. North
3. South

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Mainpuri
2. Etah
3. Bareilly
4. Budaun
5. Shahjahanpur
6. Pilibhit
7. Bijnor
8. Rampur
9. Etawah
10. Kanpur
11. Fatehpur
12. Jhansi
13. Lalitpur
14. Jalaun
15. Hamirpur
16. Banda
17. Varanasi
18. Mirzapur
19. Gorakhpur
20. Deoria

21. Basti
22. Unnao
23. Sitapur
24. Hardoi
25. Kheri
26. Faizabad
27. Gonda
28. Bahraich
29. Barabanki
30. Pratapgarh
31. Almora
32. Pithoragarh
33. Chamoli
34. Pauri Garhwal
35. Tehri Garhwal

TRIPURA

1. West Tripura
2. North Tripura
3. South Tripura

WEST BENGAL

1. Bankura
2. Kooch-Bihar
3. Midnapore
4. 24-Paraganas
5. Purulia
6. West Dinajpur

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Kameng

2. Siang
3. Subansiri
4. Lohit
5. Tirap

MIZORAM

1. Chhingtunipuri

Production Cost of Hydel and Thermal Power

4063. SARI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the per unit production cost of hydel and thermal power in various States, State-wise;

(b) whether any comprehensive programme has been prepared to reduce it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The average cost of generation of hydro and coal-based thermal stations in respect of 15 major State Electricity Boards for the year 1984-85 is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Guidelines have been issued to the State Electricity Boards for improving their operational efficiency and productivity. A comprehensive Renovation and Modernisation Programme has also been sanctioned to cover 34 Thermal Stations with a Central outlay of Rs. 500 crores. This is expected to result in additional generation and reduction in consumption of coal and oil.

Statement

Average/Pooled Cost of generation in respect of SEBs (Paise/unit) (1984-85)

S. N.	Name of the SEB	Thermal	Hydro
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.10	5.33
2.	Bihar	58.16	16.75
3.	Gujarat	40.26	9.13
4.	Haryana	82.34	7.90
5.	Himachal Pradesh	No TPS	8.05
6.	Karnataka	No TPS	20.04
7.	Kerala	No TPS	6.10
8.	Madhya Pradesh	35.25	6.33
9.	Maharashtra	43.10	4.80
10.	Orissa	39.68	7.58
11.	Punjab	53.16	7.99
12.	Rajasthan	48.52	9.01
13.	Tamil Nadu	61.10	7.37
14.	Uttar Pradesh	67.37	15.99
15.	West Bengal	43.92	37.27

Expansion of Khadi Gramodyog in hilly areas

4064. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct any study to explore the possibilities of expanding the activities of Khadi Gramodyog in hilly areas of the country;

(b) the steps taken to expand the activities of Khadi Gramodyog in hilly

districts of Uttar Pradesh particularly those bordering China;

(c) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission proposes to open its regional offices in such districts to expand such industries there;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

TAE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-

DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) The expansion of activities of Khadi and village industries in the hill areas of the country is being pursued as part of the Seventy Five Year Plan by State KVI Boards with the support of KVIC.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) A regional office of Khadi and Village Industries Commission is already functioning at Haldwani with sub-offices at Pithoragarh and Rishikesh to cater to the needs of hilly districts,

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

Statement

The Commission has assisted the development of woollen industry in the hilly districts of U.P. for the procurement and supply of wool to local institutions and artisans through a committee constituted for the purpose. Apart from that, Commission has provided Rs. 20 lakhs as revolving fund to U.P. KVI board for setting up a wool bank. One ADO from woollen khadi is being posted from State Office Lucknow to Haldwani. To expedite settlement of rebate claims the work is being transferred from Lucknow office to Haldwani region.

KVIC is actively promoting the development of bee-keeping in Uttarakhand area. A workshop on bee-keeping was held at Pithoragarh wherein 50 bee-keepers attended the workshop. An action plan for development for bee-keeping has been approved and a sum of Rs. 14.95 lakhs sanctioned for development of bee-keeping over a period of four years.

A multi-disciplinary training centre is under construction at Haldwani.

[English]

Setting up of Gas Stations Substituting Petrol and Diesel in Andhra Pradesh

4065. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact Oil and Natural Gas Commission is setting up a string of gas stations in Andhra Pradesh to campaign for substituting petrol and diesel with natural gas in cars and other automobiles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Production of 'Slim Line' and Cordless Instruments by Indian Telephone Industries

4066. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries has launched commercial production of 'Slim Line' telephone instruments;

(b) whether Indian Telephone Industries is coming out with cordless instruments; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Trial production of 'Slim Line' telephone instruments has commenced in Indian Telephone Industries. Commercial production is expected to commence by 1987-88 after its technical clearance.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The commercial production of cordless telephone is expected to commence during 1987-88 after its technical clearance.

Manufacture of Electronic Push Button Instruments By I.T.I.

4067. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of Electronic

Push Button Instruments which will be manufactured every year by Indian Telephone Industries unit, Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : The quantum of telephone instruments of push button type expected to be manufactured by Indian Telephone Industries Limited is as follows :

Year	No. of telephone instruments of push button type
1986-87	25,000
1987-88	1,20,000

Besides the Telephone Industries plans to produce active electronic telephones of Push Button type of FACE design after technical clearance by Department of telecommunications in a phased manner upto a rated capacity of 10.5 lakhs instrument expected to be reached by 1989-90.

Import of Power Generation equipment

4068. **SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across cases where technology and credit tied projects are being imported although technology is available in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such projects being imported with details;

(c) whether in areas of power generations equipment, steel mills and fabrications are being imported although public sector undertakings have developed such technology and fabrications; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (d) In regard to import of technology, Government have been following a selective approach to allow imports only where such technology is not available indigenously. Import of power generation equipments, Steel Mills and fabrications etc. are considered by Government in accordance with the provisions of Import and Export Policy 1985-88. According to para 40 of the Import and Export Policy 1985-88, an Empowered Committee considers inter-alia proposals for import of power generation equipments. While considering imports, indigenous availability of such equipments, and other factors such as availability of tied credits are also taken into account.

Following imports have been allowed by Empowered Committee for power generation equipment during 1986-87 (upto February, 1987) :

S. No.	Name of the Party	Value	Country
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda.	US\$ 182,64,840	USA
2.	M/s. Madras Refineries Ltd, Madras.	JY 1043,3399 DFL 6,0074	Japan/ Holland
3.	M/s. Renusagar Power Co., Renukoot.	Rs. 1014,14 lacs	GDR
4.	M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Bombay.	JY 3,611,807,563	Japan

1	2	3	4
5.	M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd., Panipat.	JY 2,593,444,622 AS 17,21,53,000 & Rs. 2,48,59,416	Japan/ Austria
6.	M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd., Bhatinda.	JY 2,593,444,622 AS 17,21,53,000 & Rs. 2,48,59,416	Japan/ Austria
7.	Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, Hyderabad.	12,157,170	U.K.
8.	M/s, BEST, Bombay	DM 10,32,567,20	West Germany

Strengthening of Public distribution System

4069. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently sent revised instructions to the States to strengthen the public distribution system for essential commodities at village panchayat level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Central Government has from time to time drawn the attention of the States/Union Territories for strengthening and streamlining the public distribution system.

(b) Gist of the guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time may be seen in the statement given below.

Statement

Gist of the instructions/guidelines issued by the Central Government to States/U. Ts., from time to time, for strengthening the Public Distribution System.

(i) States/Uts. should open new fair price shops wherever necessary to

provide easy physical access to consumers.

(ii) Ration cards should be supplied to every family both in rural and urban areas.

(iii) States/UTs. should make necessary financial/physical arrangements for improvement of infrastructural facilities such as storage and transportation of essential commodities to the last link i.e. fair price shops in rural backward, remote and inaccessible areas.

(iv) District-wise plans for allocation and distribution of wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, controlled cloth, kerosene, salt and coal should be prepared by the States/Uts.

(v) Mobile fair price shops in tribal and interior areas should be introduced.

(vi) Sale centres should open in Heats to provide essential commodities at the fixed price.

(vii) Steps be taken to make fair price shops viable and to serve the consumers better. Credit arrangements should be made at district level for the Fair Price Shops,

- (viii) Possibilities be explored by the States/UTs. to open fair price shops in Harijan Bastis.
- (ix) The norm of one shop for every 2050 persons be relaxed for far-flung, sparsely populated areas. However, it should be kept in view that no consumer has to travel more than 3 kms. to go to his fair price shop.
- (x) Where new fair price shops are to be opened, the State Governments should consider encouraging, inter-alia, the cooperatives to open the outlets, particularly in rural areas.
- (xi) Provision of a proper monitoring system at the block, district and State Head-quarters levels to ensure up-to-date information in respect of supply or otherwise of essential commodities to the fair price shops and availability to the consumers.
- (xii) A system of effective coordination among various agencies engaged in the task of procurement, storage and distribution of essential commodities should be developed.
- (xiii) A review be undertaken of administrative arrangements for PDS with a view to fill up the identified gaps.
- (xiv) Setting up of Civil Supplies Corporation, wherever necessary, to handle the essential commodities being provided through PDS.
- (xv) Inspection schedules should be drawn up for the district level officers right from Collector to Inspector of Supplies. A check list should be prescribed for such inspections to make the inspection purposeful.
- (xvi) Enforcement measures should be intensified to ensure that fair price shops function properly and essential commodities reach the people particularly those belonging to the

weaker and vulnerable sections of the population.

- (xvii) Consumers Advisory and Vigilance Committees at various levels including the fair price shops level should be set up for ensuring equitable distribution of these commodities.
- (xviii) A schedule for training of employees engaged in PDS work should be drawn up.
- (xix) Weekly review by the Collector/DM of PDS in the district to ensure that problems and bottlenecks are resolved at the district level wherever possible and brought to the notice of higher levels wherever necessary.
- (xx) States/UTs. may consider the question of issuing temporary ration cards on the recommendations of MPs/MLs, pending issue of permanent ration cards.

Allocation of edible oil to Madhya Pradesh

4070. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the allotment of edible oil to Madhya Pradesh has been reduced during the current financial year ;

(b) is so, the month-wise allotment of edible oil as against the demand of State Government during 1986-87 ; and

(c) the steps being taken to fulfil the State's demand ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Improving productivity in coal industry

4071. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the output per man shift (OMS) in coal industry is the lowest in the world at present ; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the productivity in the coal sector ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Output of coal per worker is lower in India as compared to other major coal producing countries in the world. A statement, giving details of

(OMS) in some of the major coal producing countries, is given below.

(b) Various measures being adopted to increase production and productivity in coal companies include investment in new mines, fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created, more efficient use and better maintenance of equipment, stricter control of inventory and economy in the use of stores, better use of manpower by controlling absenteeism and enforcing discipline and identification of surplus workers and their redeployment after suitable training, better availability of scarce inputs like explosives, timber etc., expeditious and timely completion of new projects and improvement in law and order situation.

Statement*OMS in Major Coal Producing Countries*

	1956	1971	1980	1984	(in tonnes) 1986-87
1. Australia (New South Wales)	3.79	9.91	12.51	16.40	
2. Belgium	0.84	1.59	1.74	1.97	
3. Czechoslovakia	2.27	4.79	5.41	5.49	
4. France	0.98	1.52	1.79	1.94	
5. Great Britain	1.23	2.14	2.23	2.08	(84-85)
6. Japan	0.50	1.74	2.04	2.12	
7. United States	8.67	15.90	12.12	16.30	
8. West Germany	0.95	2.25	2.94	3.11	
9. India	0.39	0.67	0.73	0.87	0.96

Setting up of Hydro Electric Power Projects in Madhya Pradesh

4072. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted some proposals for setting up of new hydro-electric power projects in the State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the number out of them which have been technically approved by Union Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The Madhya Pradesh authorities have submitted the project report of the proposed Kutru Hydro-electric Project Stage-I (150 MW) for techno-economic appraisal by the Central Electricity Authority (C. E. A.). Project reports of four multi-purpose schemes have also been submitted which would require clearance of the Technical advisory Committee of the Planning Commission before the power components could be techno-economically appraised by the CEA.

Three Mahya Pradesh hydro-electric projects have been techno-economically cleared by the C. E. A.

Off-shore Drilling in Cauvery by "Early Production System"

4073. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether action is being taken by Government to resort to "Early Production System" in the Cauvery off-shore basin ;

(b) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has assessed the oil reserve potential in the area and if so, the approximate reservoir ;

(c) the time by which the drilling in the Palk Bay would be resumed ; and

(d) the main reasons for discountinuing exploratory drilling 5 years ago ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The question of resorting to early production system would be considered depending upon the results of exploratory drilling, which is in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir. So far, in-place reserves of 2.83 million tonnes of oil have been established

(c) It has already been resumed since January 1987.

(d) Exploratory drilling was suspended in early 1983 to reassess hydrocarbon potential of the area and to together additional seismic data.

Telephone System

4074. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the telephone system suited most to the Indian environment ;

(b) the approximate time by which the telephone system would improve to the level that a telephone connection could be installed on demand at least in urban areas, as is the position in developed countries ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the existing telephone exchanges work efficiently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Stored programme controlled electronic systems appear to be the most suited to the Indian conditions.

(b) The target is to provide a telephone on demand by 2000 AD subject to availability of resources.

(c) The following Steps are being taken to ensure that the existing telephone exchanges work efficiently ;

1. Replacement of life expired equipment.
2. Intensive testing of exchange equipment and rectification of faults.

3. Vigorous monitoring of working of airconditioning plant in the exchanges
4. Introduction of sophisticated electronic telephone exchanges to avoid problems inherited with mechanical switching equipment used hitherto.

Import of technology for usage of LPG for Commercial Vehicles

4075. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had prompted a vehicle manufacturing company in Madras to undertake work to design engine that would run on liquified petroleum gas ,

(b) whether it is a fact that the company designed an engine running on LPG ;

(c) whether the company subsequently sought permission for manufacture of such a vehicle and if so, whether the permission was granted and if not the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with USSR both at Government and company level to acquire technology for usage of LPG for commercial vehicles ; and

(e) if so, the follow up action in this regard ?

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

(b) to (e). M/s Ashok Leyland Ltd. have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Soviet Ministry of Automotive Industry for transfer of technology for use of compressed natural gas in diesel engines. The Company has not submitted any proposal to Government, for approval of a foreign collaboration venture.

LPG Bottling Plants in Hilly Areas

4076. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether LPG bottling plants have so far been commissioned in hilly areas ;

(b) if so, their number ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). While no LPG bottling plant has yet been commissioned in the Hilly Areas, five plants are proposed to be set up by the oil industry in or close to Hilly Areas.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Gas Turbine Power Plants in Madhya Pradesh

4077. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government is regard to setting up of gas turbine power plants ;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has submitted any project report for setting up a gas turbine power plant at Vijayapur in Guna district ;

(c) whether Government propose to supply gas to this power plant from Hazira-Bijaipur- Jagdishpur Gas Pipeline ; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up more such plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Proposals for setting up of gas turbine power plants are considered keeping in view the requirements of the Region, the availability of gas and

its alternative use and relevant techno-economic factors.

(b) and (c). The proposal to set up 3X100 MW gas turbine power station at Vijaypur in the Guna District was received in the Central Electricity Authority from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board in August, 1984. Keeping in view the limited availability of gas and the decision to set up three combined cycle gas-based power stations in the Central Sector along the HBJ Pipeline, the matter was not pursued.

(d) Setting up of more gas turbine power plants could be considered after the availability of additional gas for power generation is confirmed.

Mand Thermal Power Station in Raigarh Madhya Pradesh

4078. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had submitted a project report to Government in July, 1983 for setting up a joint project of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat i.e. Mand Thermal Power Station in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether this project has not been attached with any colliery so far ; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). Based on the present projections of coal production during the Seventh and Eighth Plans, coal linkage for the proposed project has yet to be established. The proposal could be considered further after necessary inputs such as availability of coal etc. are tied up and requisite clearances, including from the environmental and pollution angles, are available.

[English]

Smuggling of rice from Kakinada Port to a Gulf Country

4079. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sometime during 1982 huge quantity of non-basmati rice was smuggled out to a Gulf country from Kakinada Port (Andhra Pradesh) ;

b) if so, the details thereof including its quantity and cost ;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by Government into the matter ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by Government against those found responsible in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The NCCF has reported that in 1981-82, about 9311 MTs of non-basmati rice was exported unauthorisedly by a private firm from Kakinada Port in the name of NCCF.

(c) and (d). The NCCF has also reported that a criminal case against the private firm had been filed in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Bombay and in pursuance of the directive from the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, the CID, Bombay Police has completed the investigations and has since submitted its report to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Bombay.

Government of India, on receipt of the complaint had referred the matter separately to the CBI for investigation who issued instructions to their Bombay Office to render necessary assistance to Bombay CID in the investigations.

Issue of Bonds to Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

4080. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise funds for Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. by issue of second series of Bonds during 1987 ;

(b) whether first issue of Bonds by M. T. N. L. was over subscribed ; and

(c) if so, how allotment is made ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Out of a total subscription of about Rs. 383.846 Crores, Rs 255 crores has been allotted as 14% (taxable) and 10% (Tax free) Bonds. Remaining amount of Rs. 158.846 Crores has been allotted by way of Private placements to Financial Institutions Banks in the form of bonds carrying interest @ 14. %

[*Translation*]

Electricity connections to Dawari Extension Vaishali Colony (Palam Road)

4081. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had made an announcement that electricity would be provided to all those colonies of Delhi which came into existence before 1981 and if so, the time by which Government propose to complete this phase ;

(b) whether power is supplied to Dawari Extension Vaishali Colony (Palam Road) only through two lines and not through all the four lines installed ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which electricity is proposed to be provided to the whole of the colony ; and

(d) whether Government propose to made temporary arrangements to provide electricity to the colonies which came into

being before 1981 till permanent arrangements are made there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Delhi Administration has decided that electric connections may be given to the left out pockets of the regularised unauthorised colonies, other unauthorised colonies and constructions in rural/urban villages including extended abadis which were existing on 1st Jan., 1981, subject to the completion of commercial requirements, as applicable in the case of electrification of the regularised unauthorised colonies.

In pursuance of this decision of Delhi Administration, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is entertaining the requests for electrification of such colonies on the basis of certification of entitlement by the Town Planner, MCD. The completion of electrification depends upon the formal requests to DESU from the concerned colonising agencies or its residents and completion of the relevant commercial requirements.

(b) and (c). DESU had framed an electrification scheme of some left out pockets, which were already regularised by the DDA/MCD, of Vaishali Enclave at the request of the residents and released the same for execution on 29.4.1986 after completion of usual commercial formalities. All the four lanes which were covered by the above electrification schemes, have since been electrified and connections are being given to the individuals on demand in these lanes.

(d) The requests for temporary electric connections in these colonies whose electrifications schemes stand already released for execution are considered on completion of the prescribed commercial requirements and sanctioned subject to the feasibility of meeting the power load from the existing nearby mains, if any.

[*English*]

Losses in Coal Companies

4082. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) the total cumulative loss/profit of different coal companies as on 31 March, 1986 ;

(b) the various reasons of their losses ;

(c) whether Government have advised various coal companies to improve their performance and reduce losses ;

(d) if so, the steps taken by different coal companies in that direction during 1986-87 ; and

(e) the details of their achievement ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) As per Annual Report and Accounts for 1985-86 of Coal India Limited and of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, cumulative profit/loss upto 31.3.1986 suffered by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries and Singareni Collieries Company Limited were as under :

Name of coal company	(+) = Profit (-) = Loss	Cumulative profit loss upto 31.3.1986 (Rs. in crores)
Eastern Coalfields Limited	(-)	719.58
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	(-)	788.15
Central Coalfields Limited	(+)	53.89
Western Coalfields Limited	(-)	104.54
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited	(+)	2.90
North Eastern Coalfields (including stockyards)	(-)	103.87
Total Coal India Ltd.	(-)	1659.35
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	(-)	151.97
	(including loss in Coal Chemicals complex)	

(c) The main reasons for incurring losses are difficult geographical and geomining conditions, higher cost of production in underground mines coupled with inherent problem of erratic power supply, large labour force, law and order problem etc. in Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited and increase in the cost of production due to higher cost of inputs like explosives, timber, power, POL etc., increase in wages etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). During the year 1986-87 measures are already being taken by the coal companies to effect economy in the cost of production by increasing production and improving productivity. Measures are also being taken to take up large projects, particularly open cast ones, with high productivity so as to obtain a higher level of production with better control of cost.

During the year 1986-87 the coal production by Coal India Limited is anticipated to be of the order of about 144.30 m. t. as against the production of 134.11 m. t. in 1985-86 and that by Singareni Collieries Company Limited is likely to be about 16.64 m. t. as against production of 15.7 m. t. in 1985-86. Output per man shift (OMS) in Coal India Limited is likely to increase from 0.91 tonne in 1985-86 to 0.96 tonne in 1986-87. Similarly, the productivity in Singareni Collieries Company Limited is likely to increase from 0.81 tonne per manshift in 1985-86 to 0.84 tonne per manshift in 1986-87.

[Translation]

Shortage of Energy in Bihar

4083. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the position of Bihar State Electricity Board in the country from the point of view of generation of power ;

(b) the assistance being given by Union Government to it for increasing the generation of power ; and

(c) the funds given to Bihar for exploiting non-conventional sources of energy in order to overcome the shortage of energy in Bihar and for their utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The position of generation of power in the various State Electricity Boards during April-February, 1987 is given in the statement below.

(b) In order to help improve generation from the existing thermal power stations, central loan assistance of about Rs. 25.8 crores is being provided to Bihar State Electricity Board under the Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation programme. In addition, capacity of 478.9 MW is targetted to be commissioned in Bihar during the Seventh Plan period, out of which 220 MW capacity has already been commissioned.

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

Statement

Statement showing the Energy Generation by various SEBs during April, 86—Feb., 1987

Name of the State Electricity Board	Energy Generation (MU)	
1	2	3

1. Jammu and Kashmir	961
2. Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board	551
3. Haryana State Electricity Board	1405
4. Rajasthan State Electricity Board	2054
5. Punjab State Electricity Board	6201

1	2	3
6.	Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	13338
7.	Gujarat Electricity Board	11405
8.	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	21044
9.	Madhy Pradesh Electricity Board	11424
10.	Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	12910
11.	Karnataka Electricity Board	7004
12.	Kerala State Electricity Board	4217
13.	Tamil Nadu Electrinity Board	8712
14.	Bihar State Electricity Board	3332
15.	Orissa State Electricity Board	3689
16.	West Bengal State Electricity Board	4579
17.	Assam State Electricity Board	894
18.	Meghalaya	275

Telephone Connections in Patna

4084. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the percentage of telephone subscribers in Patna likely to be given telephone connections in 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Around 30% existing applicants are likely to be given telephone connections during 1987-88.

[English]

Setting up Effluent Treatment Plants by ONGC

4085. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received about pollution caused by ONGC projects ;

(b) the places where effluents treatment plants have been installed by O. N. G. C. in various projects ;

(c) the amount provided for installing effluent treatment plants for 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

(d) the amount spent till February, 1987 ;

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

(b) Places are :

Kalal, Jhalora;
Sanand, Newagam,
Sobhasan, Santhal. Gujarat

Lakwa Assam

Uran Maharashtra

(c) 1985-86 Rs. 204.94 lakhs

1986-87 Rs. 573.49 lakhs

(d) Amount spent will be known when the accounts are finalised after the close of the year i.e. 1986-87.

Diversion of big Industrial Units to Rural Areas

4086. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries registered as small scale industries till date, State-wise ;

(b) how many of them are big industrial units, State-wise ;

(c) whether Government propose to divert big industrial units to rural areas with a view to avoid the growing menace of air-pollution and environment hazards ; and

(d) the exact proposal that is pending before Government in this behalf ?

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

(a) A statement showing State-wise cumulative number of small scale industries registered with State/Union Territory Directorates of Industries as at the end of December, 1985 is given below.

(b) State-wise data in respect of big units among small scale industries is not being maintained separately.

(c) and (d). In the development of village and small industries, Government's policy envisages, *inter-alia*, dispersing these industries from developed urban concentrations to the less developed areas by creating adequate infrastructure keeping in view the ecological and environmental aspects.

Statement		
S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Units
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49142
2.	Assam	6543
3.	Bihar	44309
4.	Gujarat	48733

1	2	3	1	2	3
5.	Haryana	44204	30.	Mizoram	684
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7486	31.	Pondicherry	1595
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	13267	Total :		853162
8.	Karnataka	42359	P ; Provisional		
9.	Kerala	29630	Source : Directorates of industries of Respective State/UT.		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	93798	Stock of Unsold Paper in Units of Hindustan paper Corporation Ltd.		
11.	Maharashtra	40944	4087. SHRI Y. S MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :		
12.	Manipur	2794 (P)	(a) the total stock of paper lying unsold with the various units of the Hindustan paper Corporation Ltd.;		
13.	Meghalaya	571	(b) the difficulties being faced in disposing it of; and		
14.	Nagaland	395	(c) the steps taken by the Hindustan Paper at Corporation Ltd. to produce better quality of paper reasonable cost to stand the competition from the private paper producing industries ?		
15.	Orissa	13319	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) The ground stock of Paper at the beginning of March, 1987 with the various Units of Hindustan paper Corporation Ltd. was about 12,000 tonnes.		
16.	Punjab	69753	(b) Many companies including Hindustan Paper Corporation are holding inventories of finished products on account of increased production of paper and paper boards in the country.		
17.	Rajasthan	47127	(c) Steps have been taken to increase the capacity utilisation in order to reduce the cost of production. Operations of the mills are being stabilised to further improve the quality and product mix is being enlarged to withstand competition.		
18.	Tamil Nadu	59756			
19.	Tripura	1715(P)			
20.	Uttar Pradesh	88126			
21.	West Bengal	120692			
22.	Sikkim	66			
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	340			
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	262			
25.	Chandhigarh	1997			
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	209			
27.	Delhi	19958			
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	3388			
29.	Lakshdweep	nil			

**Clearance to Power Plants for
Karnataka**

4088. SHRI NARSING SURYA VANSI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power plants cleared by Union Government for the Karnataka State ;

(b) the number of plants still under consideration ; and

(c) the number of plants rejected so far and the grounds thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) 13 major power projects of Karnataka State have been cleared by the Central Government for giving benefits during the Seventh Plan and beyond.

(b) and (c). Three projects are at various stages of consideration and in respect of the Almatti and Kabini Dam projects, revised project reports have been called for from the State authorities. Examination of the Katla and Palna Diversion scheme has been kept in abeyance due to inter-State aspects involved with Goa.

Total Power Requirements by 1990

4089. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total power requirements in the country by 1990 ;

(b) how much power is likely to be generated by them ;

(c) whether the regional disparities are likely to increase in respect of power generation ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove regional disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b)- According to the 12th Power Survey the total energy requirement by the end of 1989-90 is likely to be 269379 MKwh. As per the present assessment, the total energy availability is likely to be around 255000 MKwh units.

(c) and (d). The power supply position obtaining at the end of the 6th Plan period and that expected by the end of the 7th Plan period in various regions is as under :

Regions	At the end of 6th Plan Surplus/ Deficit	At the end of the 7th Plan Surplus/ Deficit
Northern Region	(-) 14%	(-) 6.7%
Western Region	(+) 0.7%	(+) 1.7%
Southern Region	(+) 0.2%	(-) 17.9%
Eastern Region	(-) 17.3%	(+) 1.6%
North Eastern Region	(+) 2.4%	(+) 42.8%

The induction of new capacity depends upon the energy resources that are available in various regions as well as financial resources that can be raised by the constituent States. In view of the uneven distribution of energy resources in the country, it has not been possible to obtain complete parity in the energy availability in all the regions. However, efforts are made to reduce these disparities to the extent feasible through interstate/regional exchanges of power.

[Translation]

Inadequacy of Communication Facilities at Azamgarh (Uttar Pradesh)

4090. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a high-level committee to enquire into the inadequacy of communication facilities at Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, by what time ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Azamgarh is at par with other districts of Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

Telephone Facilities in Villages of Bihar

4091. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of villages in the country which have telephone exchanges and public call offices;

(b) the number of villages going to be provided telephones in 1987 and during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the scheme for expansion of telephone facility in villages in Bihar and the villages, district-wise, identified for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) As on 31.3.86 the number of village having telephone exchanges and public call offices are 9270 and 24025 respectively.

(b) The number of villages to be provided telephone facilities in 1987-88 and during 7th plan is about 1900 and 9000 respectively.

(c) About 250 villages in Bihar are planned to be provided with telephone facilities during 1987-88 and about 1140

villages during 7th plan. The villages are yet to be identified.

Use of Setellite Communications for Linking Various Cities

4092. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has approved the use of satellite communication to link 35 cities by the Computer-Maintenance Corporation of India (CMCI's) national computer network project, 'INDONET', and

(b) if so, the broad details of the proposed project, its capital outlay involved and the cities in Uttar Pradesh which will be linked by 'INDONET' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir, A proposal for establishment of seven stations, to be on an experimental basis as received from CMC, is under consideration of the department for necessary clearance.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Training in Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

4093 SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to train engineers and technicians to meet the requirements of fast growing non-conventional sources of Energy Industry ;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented ;

(c) the number of engineers for non-conventional sources of energy to be trained every year ; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). The

Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has constituted National Committee for technical manpower development in the area of non-conventional sources of energy technologies. As a result of its suggestions, already some Indian Institutes of Technology, and Universities have introduced various courses in this area. Short-term courses and training programmes are also being organized by this Department; State Governments/Nodal Agencies, Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology and polytechnics in this area. A budget of Rs. 10 lakhs for manpower development and related activities has been proposed for 1987-88 by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

Assistance to States for Hydro-Electric Projects

4094. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of assistance to be provided to States for hydro-electric projects and to improve the working of existing hydro-electric projects, State-wise, during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : For hydro-electric projects, assistance is provided to the States help them in overcoming the constraints in the completion of the projects, providing consultancy for the design and engineering and assistance for survey and investigation in some hilly and backward areas. In order to improve the performance of existing hydro-electric projects, a Committee has been set up to examine of renovation/modernisation/uprating of hydel generating units in the country. Action to provide assistance will be taken after a decision is taken by the Govt. on the report of the Committee.

Realisation of Claim from Suppliers of defective bucket wheel excavators by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

4095. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :
DR. V. VENKATESH ;

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, has not yet realised the fixed amount of losses from the suppliers of defective bucket wheel excavators, and

(b) whether the West German party has since refused to entertain any claim in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited has lodged a claim with the suppliers towards the cost of rehabilitation of the bucket wheel excavator which was damaged in an accident. The claim has not yet been settled.

[*Translation*]

Exploration of Mineral Oil

4096 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the estimated quantity of mineral oil available in the land and sea areas in India and the quantity out of that explored so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : Out of approximately 17 billion tonnes of prognosticated hydrocarbon resources estimated in the country, about 3.2 billion tonnes of in-place oil reserves have been established through exploration as on 1.1.86.

[*English*]

Malpractices in Coalfields.

4097. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the malpractices in the coalfields ;

(b) whether any in-depth study has been made into the causes thereof at any stage ;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(d) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Considering the nature, scope and geographical spread of the operations of the coal industry, directly employing over seven lakh workers, occurrence of some malpractices cannot altogether be ruled out. Moreover, the query is too general and unspecific to admit of categorical affirmation or denial.

(d) Systems are Constantly reviewed and improved to check malpractices and adequate organisation for preventive and punitive vigilance exists in the coal companies.

ONGC Ladies Club

4098. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :**
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :

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

(a) whether any of the officers of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are associated with the ONGC Ladies Club;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the nature of their association and the financial or any other assistance given by the ONGC to the Club;

(c) whether any kind of control is exercised by the ONGC on the activities of the Club; and

(d) whether any contribution is received in foreign exchange by the Club ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). ONGC ladies Club is a welfare organisation engaged in academic, social and cultural activities. Its membership is open to the female employees and wives and female dependents of male employees of ONGC. Officers of ONGC associate themselves with

the activities of the club in their personal capacity. ONGC gives grant-in-aid to the club from time to time.

(c) The accounts of Club are audited by the ONGC.

(d) In 1983, it received a contribution of US \$ 1000 from M/s Oil and Mining services; England for publication of an advertisement in the souvenir published by the Club. The amount was duly credited in the account of the Club in State Bank of India, Dehradun.

Inter-Linking of Natural Gas Wells in Krishna-Godavari Basin

4099 **SHRI C. SAMBU :** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to inter-link oil and natural gas wells of Krishna and Godavari basins for the better utilisation of gas by industrialists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schedule for completing the inter-linking of Narsapur and Rajolu natural gas wells ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). Oil and Natural Gas Commission have commissioned a feasibility study on establishing gas collection and transportation facilities in the Krishna-Godavari basin.

Power to Karnataka from Ramagundam, Kalpakkam and Neyveli Projects

4100. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals regarding any new projects and expansion of old power projects have been received from Karnataka Government by Union Government and if so, for how long they have been pending and when they are likely to be cleared;

(b) whether Union Government propose to approve installation of thermal power projects to reduce the over dependence on hydro-electric power sources;

(c) whether Union Government propose to allot more power to the State of Karnataka from the Ramagundam, Kalpakam and Neyveli Projects to tide over the present difficult situation; and

(d) what other steps are being taken to find permanent solution to remove power shortage in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The relevant informatinn is contained in the statement given below. Specific proposals received from the State authorities are considered

for approval with due regard, inter-alia, to their economic viability, the system requirements, the availability of resources and the inter-se priority accorded to various proposals by the State.

(c) and (d). In addition to its allocated share from the Central Power Stations, Karnataka received assistance from the unallocated output of these Stations, depending on the power supply position in the Region, as also assistance from neighbouring systems. Approval has been accorded to the setting up of a 120 MW gas turbine plant at Bangalore and diesel generation sets (77.76 MW) at Kolar, Bidar, Jamakhandi and Indi. An additional generating capacity of 593.25 MW comprising of 383.25 MW hydro and 210 MW thermal is targetted to be commissioned in Karnataka during the Seventh Plan period.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Date of receipt in Central Electricity Authority (CEA)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
HYDEL			
1.	Sharavathy Tail Race (E) (4 × 60 MW)	2/82	Cleared by CEA from the techno-economic angle in October '83. Formal clearance from environmental angle is awaited.
2.	Maddur Branch Mini (H) (1.5 MW)	10/82	Techno-economic clearance was accorded to the proposal in October 1983. Investment decision is awaited.
3.	Katla and Palna Div. Scheme	11/85	Examination in the CEA is kept in abeyance owing to inter-State aspects.
THERMAL			
4.	Raichur TPS Unit-3 (210 MW)	2/82	Cleared by CEA in January '84 and approved by Planning Commission in August, 1984.

1	2	3	4
5.	Raichur TPS Unit-4 (210 MW)	7/85	Cleared by CEA in Jan. '87. Coal linkage is also established. The proposal awaiting investment decision.
6.	Bangalore Gas Turbine Plant 4 × 30 MW)	1/85	Government approval accorded in Feb. '87.
7.	Diesel Generating Sets at Kolar Bidar, Jamakhandi and Indi. (77.76 MW)	8/85	Government approval accorded in Feb. '87.
8.	Mangalore TPS (2 × 210 MW)	2/85	The proposed site has not been favoured from environmental considerations. The Karnataka Power Corp. have been advised to identify an alternative site for the proposed station. The revised proposal is awaited.

Foreign Collaborations

4101. SHRI VIJOY KUMHR YADAV:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial collaboration agreements approved during the period 1984-1986;

(b) the share of technical financial collaboration in these agreements; and

(c) the industry-wise and State-wise break up of these collaborations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF
INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):
(a) and (b). The statistical information regarding foreign collaboration is maintained Calender year-wise. Government approved 752, 1024 and 957 foreign collaboration proposals in the years 1984, 1985 and 1986. Out of these 639 proposal involved financial participation by foreign companies, amounting to Rs. 34602.0245 lakhs.

(c) No centralised information regarding state-wise break-up of foreign collaboration approvals is available in Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. A statement showing industry-wise break-up of foreign collaboration proposals approved for the period 1984 to 1986 is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Metallurgical Industries	26	53	45
2.	Fuels	4	20	3

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	3	13	5
4.	Prime Movers (other than Elect. Generators).	6	15	—
5.	Electrical Equipment	157	205	175
6.	Telecommunication	3	36	37
7.	Transportation	63	101	53
8.	Industrial Machinery	138	152	108
9.	Machine Tools	34	32	13
10.	Agricultural Machinery	2	3	3
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	4	11	—
12.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engg. Industries	44	45	47
13.	Commercial, Offices and House Hold Equipment	3	23	10
14.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	1	5	12
15.	Industrial Instruments	56	52	20
16.	Scientific Instruments	—	2	13
17.	Mathematical Surveying and Drawing Instruments	—	—	1
18.	Fertilizers	1	—	1
19.	Chemical (other than Fertilizer)	69	69	107
20.	Photographic raw film and paper	7	—	5
21.	Dyestuffs	—	1	1
22.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	8	5	10
23.	Textiles (including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed).	5	10	13

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Paper and Pulp including paper products	2	3	7
25.	Sugar	—	2	1
26.	Fermentation Industries	3	1	6
27.	Food Processing Industries	4	5	8
28.	Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati	—	—	1
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet preparation	2	2	2
30.	Rubber Goods	19	1	11
31.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	4	19	8
32.	Glue and Gelatine	—	1	1
33.	Glass	13	9	8
34.	Ceramics	15	27	20
35.	Cement and Gypsum products	7	9	11
36.	Timber Products	—	—	—
37.	Defence Industries	—	—	—
38.	Cigarettes	—	—	—
39.	Consultancy	14	23	5
40.	Misc. Industries	35	74	186
TOTAL		752	1024	957

Foodgrains Contributed to Central Pool by States

4102. SHRI HARIHAR SORFN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of foodgrains contributed by different States to the Central pool in 1986-87; and

(b) the facilities provided by Food Corporation of India to enable the farmers to sell their foodgrains to it without any difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) 17.8 million tonnes, as on 20.3.1987.

(b) The procurement of paddy and wheat under price support is undertaken by the Food Corporation of India in areas allotted to it by the State Governments. Procurement centres are opened keeping in view the convenience of the farmers who should not have to travel long distances to sell their produce. Necessary arrangements are made by the FCI to purchase all stocks conforming to the prescribed specifications and offered for sale at the purchase centres. Wide publicity is given through radio and television to inform the farmers about the scheme of price support and the specifications of foodgrains. It is also ensured that farmers are paid their dues immediately on completion of weighing of their stocks.

Power Units under Construction in Kerala

4103. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of power units under construction in Kerala;

(b) the total power likely to be generated by these units; and

(c) the schedule of completion of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The information regarding power projects under construction in Kerala is given below :—

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Likely date of commissioning
1.	Kakkad	2 × 25	1989-90
2.	Kallada	2 × 7.5	1989-90
3.	Lower Periyar	3 × 60	Beyond VII Plan
4.	Puyankutty	2 × 120	Beyond VII Plan

Demand and Production of Sugar

4104. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the anticipated production and demand of sugar in the country during 1987-88 and 1988-89 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the domestic production of sugar will fall short of the requirement ; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to open more new sugar factories in different parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The Sugar industry is an agro-based industry and it is, therefore, premature to anticipate sugar production at this stage for the next crushing seasons of 1987-88 and 1988-89. The estimated requirement of sugar for the sugar years 1987-88 and 1988-89 would be 89.01 lakh tonnes and 93.87 lakh tonnes respectively as per the Report of the Working Group on sugar Industry.

(c) The Government has announced guidelines for the granting of licences for setting up new units and expansions, to be followed during the 7th Five Year Plan period. Applications for new licences/expansions received through State Governments will be processed accordingly.

Sharing of Energy from Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant

4105. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government of Andhra Pradesh claimed a share of 100 MW out of the total installed capacity of 470 MW of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) the criteria for distribution of power from the Plant among Southern States ;

(d) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have requested that the matter may be reviewed ; and

(e) if so, action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) to (e) The distribution of power from the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station is based on the decision to allocate the entire output of the first unit and half of the output of the second unit to Tamil Nadu. The balance output of the second unit is earmarked for the neighbouring States in the Southern Region for distribution in accordance with the Central formula for sharing of power. The Andhra Pradesh authorities, who had requested for reviewing the matter, were informed of the position.

Use of Gas in vehicles

4106. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to use gas instead of diesel and petrol in all vehicles which are running in order to save oil and petrol ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Oil and Natural Gas Commission have converted one gasoline and one diesel vehicle to enable them to run on natural gas by importing kit from Italy. They are planning to convert ten vehicles each of their fleet and of Gujarat State Transport Corporation to run on natural gas. This is a pilot project for testing the suitability of compressed natural gas in Indian conditions and for examining its feasibility.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you one by one, please take your seats.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I wish to draw your attention to a very important issue.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Why have you allowed him ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Allow him, Sir.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that because of the failure of the Government to trace illegal funds abroad, the Finance Ministry was forced.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have gone through your motion.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why are you allergic to listening to me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allergic. About my ruling I want to tell you.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me formulate my point. I say, because of the failure of the Government to trace the accumulation of huge illegal funds abroad by some Indians, the Finance Ministry was forced to have US Economic Intelligence...

(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, I want either to move an adjournment motion or if you don't allow; I have given a notice under Rule 193. This issue must be discussed because it involves accumulation of huge illegal funds abroad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Adjournment motion is not allowed, Sir. Please listen to me.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I listened to you. You now listen to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please allow discussion under Rule 193.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Any reference made to black money.....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not allow anything to go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Listen to me. Your adjournment motion is not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You listen to me. Why are you listening to them? You listen to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to listen, but ask them to keep quiet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : My voice is louder. Your adjournment motion is

not allowed. Regarding your notice for discussion under Rule 193, I have received a Calling Attention also. I will find out the facts whether it is correct, and then we will see what can be done.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The same thing is the answer for you also, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, I am on a different point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down, I will call you.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Yesterday Mr. Dandavate moved a motion which is not admissible under Rule 186 because it raises the issue of privilege indirectly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not moved it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : He wants to come from the back-door entry. That motion must be disallowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : You have permitted the hon. Member to say that the motion tabled by Prof. Madhu Dandavate is not in order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : You have permitted that to go on record. You expunge it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When he raised the point of order, I told him that there is no point of order. That is my ruling. That is what you have to listen and not what he raised.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats. There is no point of order.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : If you have permitted him, then I must be permitted to speak. *(Interruptions)*

You expunge that remark from the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : If that remains on record, then I have the right to say that the motion is in order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the name of point of order, you cannot speak all these things. There is no point of order.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : I have tabled a call-attention notice about the Indian Airlines stranded passengers meant for Leh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give it in writing. Do not raise it like that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, I have given an adjournment-motion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have disallowed the adjournment-motion regarding that. There are a lot of chances when you can discuss that matter.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The textile workers in Bombay are slaughtered. Two mills have already been closed because of non-payment of electricity bills and thousands of workers are out of employment.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Since 16th of March, hundreds of passengers are stranded

in Delhi, Chandigarh and Srinagar. They are not being airlifted to Leh. *(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT : about 40,000 workers are jobless. *(Interruptions)* The textile workers in Bombay are slaughtered because of the Government policy..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You come under rule 377.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Already two mills—New Grate mill and Modern Mill—are closed since last week. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can give it under rule 377.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The Bombay workers have been slaughtered. Is this matter not important? It is more important. Why are you not allowing this discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give it under rule 377. You can/come under rule 377.

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You must allow a discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have told your point. You take your seat.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Because of non-payment of electricity bills, mills are closed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody is shouting. I cannot hear anything. Papers to be Laid. Shri Vasant Sathe.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Sir, you have allowed me. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. I cannot allow this kind of thing. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTR-SPEAKER : I cannot allow it. All of you, please take your seats. It is not the way. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Datta Samant left the House

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Papers to be Laid. Shri Vasant Sathe.

12.09½ hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the working of Coal Mines Provident Fund, Coal Mines Family Pension and Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for 1985-86 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Coal Mines Family Pension and Coal Mines Deposit-Linked Insurance Schemes, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Coal Mines Family Pension and Coal Mines Deposit-Linked Insurance Schemes, for the year 1985-86.

(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-4037/87]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these paper.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4038/87]

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act 1955 and Detailed Demands for Grands of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : On behalf of Shri Brahma Dutt, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodity Act, 1955:

(i) The Kerosene (Restriction on Use) Amendment Order, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 10 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1987.

(ii) The Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Price) Amendment Order, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 79 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4039/87]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas 1987-88,

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4040/87]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Labour for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4041/87]

Annual reports of Indian Law Institute, New Delhi for 1985-86 and Institution of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi for 1985-86 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library see No. LT-4042/87]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Instituts of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies; New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4043/87]

Notification under Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951, Annual Reports and Reviews on the Working of National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., New Delhi for 1985-86, Automotive Research Association of India, Pune for 1985-86 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 100 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4044/87]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Notional Federation of Industrial Co-operatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4045/87]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library see No. LT-4046/87]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room Ludhiana, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4047/87]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4048/87]

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4049/87]

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar and Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4047 to LT-4049/87]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design Hyderabad, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 1986-86.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4050/87]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tool Room and Training Centre; Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4051/87]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4052/87]

Notifications under Indian Post Office Act 1898 and statement for delay in laying the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules 1986.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : I beg
to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 :

(i) The Indian post Office (Tenth Amendment Rules) Rules 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1333 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1986.

(ii) The Indian Post Office (Second Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 85(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1987.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4053/87]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying *the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification N. G.S.R. 314 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1986.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4054/87]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Power Research Institute Bangalore for 1985-86 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore for the year 1985-86.

*The Rules were laid on the Table on 10th March, 1987.

(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-4055/87]

12.10 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 Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1987.”

Jute packaging Materials (compulsory use in packing commodities) Bill.

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.11 hrs,

[English]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Seventy-Second Report

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): I beg to present the Seventy second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the public Accounts Committee on Action Taken on the 26th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on National Cooperative Development Corporation.

12.12 hrs.

MOTION RE : JOINT COMMITTEE ON LOKPAL BILL

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I beg to move the following :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Minister and for matters connected therewith in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we are passing on to the next item. Matters under rule 377.

Shri Ganga Ram.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already listened.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request all to be silent first. If all of you are shouting, now can I listen and now can I give my ruling ? First, I have to see which Member is speaking and what he is saying. I am not able to follow at all what they are saying.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Namgyal, Your point I am referring to the person concerned and I will find out the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Suppose a person has booked a seat on a Particular flight. Suppose the flight is cancelled as a result of bad weather or due to any other reason We do not challenge it. But is it not the duty of the Indian Airlines to clear those stranded passengers the very next day or, if that is not possible, on the second day or on the third day ? Since 16th March, the passengers are rotting in Delhi. They are not being cleared. Indian Airlines have not provided additional flights. It is not one, two or three passengers but hundreds of passengers are there. They have no food and no money.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I have listened to what the hon. Member has said. I shall bring it to the notice of the Ministry concerned today itself.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-Nagar) : I am happy you have given me an opportunity. we are glad to know that the Finance Ministry has engaged a foreign detective agency.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already it has been referred to. I have already told.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy please take your seat. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : 5 lakh employees of public enterprises are not being covered by the Fourth Pay Commission. There is widespread resentment. This is discrimination between employees and employees. Kindly direct the Government that those 5 lakh employees should also be covered by the Fourth pay Commission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Ganga Ram.

12.14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(Translation)

- (i) Demand for a Sugar Mill in Shikohabad tehsil in Mainpuri district, U. P.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, District Mainpuri has already been declared as a dacoit infested and backward area. Shikohabad tehsil of this district, especially the area situated on the bank of Yamuna river, is very backward economically. Its development has been obstructed for quite some time now due to lack of means of communications. Although approval has been issued for the construction of some metallised roads under the Dacoit Infested Area Development Scheme, yet this areas is not marching forward like other developing areas due to lack of proper industrialisa-

tion. There is abundance of cultivable land in this tehsil but the farmers are not getting remunerative returns from traditional crops. If the Central Government could order an intensive survey of this area, it would come to the conclusion that going by the type of soil of the area, there can be intensive cultivation of sugarcane on the basis of which a sugar mill can easily be set up there. If a sugar mill is set up in Shikohabad, the farmers of the adjoining areas will be benefited. Therefore, the Central Government should take prompt action in this direction in consultation with the State Government so that the economic condition of the farmers could be improved with the cultivation of cash crop like sugarcane and the people of the area could be offered employment opportunities.

[English]

- (ii) Need to direct Modern Food Industries to set up food processing industries in Mithila region of North Bihar.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mithila region of North Bihar is one of the most backward areas of the country. There is appalling poverty and massive unemployment there. But there is a great potentiality of setting up food processing industries there. Modern Food Industry, a Government of India Corporation, has set up fruit processing industry at Bhagalpur in South Bihar. On the same pattern, Modern Food Industry can set up a fruit processing industry in Mithila region. Delicious mangoes are available there at a throw away price. Besides, 'lichis' and other cheap fruits and vegetables are also available. On top of that, labour is very cheap there.

Similarly, corn-flakes, wheat-flakes and dairy products can also be manufactured as milk is available in abundance.

As such, it is requested that the Central Government should ask Modern Food Industries to set up food processing industries in Mithila region of North Bihar.

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

- (iii) Need to undertake survey of Ghagra river in Uttar Pradesh to develop it as a National Waterway.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir; the Central Government has used the waterways of big rivers in the country like other means of transportation. In 1974-75, a survey of Ghagra river was conducted from Faizabad to Dohri Ghat and from Dohri Ghat to Patna. Many business and industrial centres are located on the banks of this river and for centuries, the above waterway had boat and steamer traffic. But due to the neglect of waterways, the condition of the cities, towns and villages situated on the banks of Ghagra has become pitiable and their industrialisation, trade and transport has been obstructed. I would request the central Government to conduct a survey of Ghagra river similar to the above waterways and reopen traffic on it.

[*English*]

- (iv) Demand for extending Calcutta Rourkela Vayudoot Service to Jharsuguda in Orissa.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Considering its importance, Jharsuguda, the gateway to Western Orissa was rightly included in the Annual Programme of Vayudoot for extending its services over there during 1986-87. But it is a matter of regret that although hardly 10 days time is left for the year 1986-87 to be over, there is no trace of this proposal materialising. As such, discontent among the people is mounting up. The Government of Orissa have also moved the Union Government to immediately bring Jharsuguda on the Air Map of the country by introducing a flight of Vayudoot between Bhubaneswar and Raipur via Jharsuguda. It is understood that the programme of extending Vayudoot services to Jharsuguda is being delayed due to non-availability of aircrafts. I would suggest that Jharsuguda could easily figure in the Air network of the country forthwith by merely extending the present Calcutta-Rourkela Vayudoot flight to this well-deserving place.

- (v) Need to change the timings of C. G. H. S. dispensaries in Bangalore city.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : In Bangalore city there are a number of Central Government offices and thousands of employees are covered under Central Government Health Insurance Scheme. At present, the C. G. H. S. dispensaries are working between 7 A. M. to 1 P. M. This has caused a lot of inconvenience to large number of Central Govt. employees. The employees have to go to their offices before 9.30 A. M. and are back only after 7 P. M. in the evening. They cannot go to these dispensaries either in the morning or in the evening as these are closed after 1 P. M. In addition, there are very few doctors on Saturdays and Sundays which are holidays for these dispensaries. To enable a large number of Central Government employees to avail of this facility, the timings of the CGHS dispensaries should be changed suitably and they should work in full swing on Saturdays and Sundays also.

- (vi) Demand for revision of the rates of fines as prescribed in our Act for various crimes.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Berpetta) : Sir, the fines to be imposed for violation or in default as prescribed in our Acts were fixed at a time when money value was the real money value. But the scale of fines or the rate of fines has no longer any relationship with the present day money value. I could cite many examples to emphasize my point. But I am refraining from doing it as it would make a long list of examples. This is, indeed, a matter which should be gone into by a body of specialists to suggest upgrading of the rate of monetary fines.

The Indian Penal Code and the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, are replete with rates of fines which would amuse the violators, let alone thieves, robbers and dacoits. It is high time that we do some re-thinking and take positive steps.

- (vii) Need to provide immediate relief to weavers of Janta Sarees in Tamil Nadu.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam) : Nearly five and a half lakhs

of Janata sarees under the trade name TN 43 and TN 46 are lying unsold for long in my constituency. The sarees were woven by cooperative weavers in Pallipattu, Ammayarkuppam, Vangalore, Aththi Manjeri, Porattur, Maththur and Tirutani which fall in my parliamentary constituency. This sale depression has adversely affected nearly 40,000 cooperative weavers working in 25,000 handloom mills. The sale value of these sarees is Rs. crores.

The Central Government is providing grant-in-aid to the State Government for production of these Janata sarees. The State Government has already received the grant-in-aid in respect of this stock of sarees. I, therefore, request the Central Government to issue necessary directives to the State Government to lift the stock immediately or the Central Government should purchase the stock through National Textile Corporation to provide immediate relief to the poor cooperative weavers.

(viii) Nationalisation of Sugar industry in the country.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram): Though the Bhargava Committee recommended a decade ago nationalisation of sugar industry as a whole, the Government has not taken steps to nationalise the sugar industry in the country. Consequently, the sugar mills throughout the country are holding to ransom both the Government at the Centre and in the States and the sugarcane cultivators. The arrears of payment to the cane-growers all over the country from the sugar mills run into several crores of rupees. Some of the sugar mills do not register the land under cultivation of sugarcane, just to prevent the prospective entrepreneurs from getting No-Objection Certificate for opening a factory. The transportation and plantation subsidy given by the Government is misappropriated. The accumulation in sugar cess fund is not utilised for welfare activities of the cane-growers. The sugar factories also take undue advantage of the Government's levy sugar and free sugar policy. Because of the wayward working of sugar mills, the alcohol-based industries in the country are also suffering—due to irregular supply of molasses by the sugar mills.

I demand that the sugar mills in the country should be nationalised forthwith in the interest of the country and the people at large.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1987-88—
CONTD.

Ministry of Energy—*CONTD*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Energy. Shri Bharat Singh.....

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. I had given some suggestions yesterday and I hope the hon. Minister of Energy would accept my suggestions.

12.26 hrs,

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]

First of all, I would like to say that power generation in Delhi should be enhanced. With the generation of additional 200 M.W. of electricity in our Thermal Power Station, the shortage of electricity can be met. At the same time, the distribution of electricity should also be improved in Delhi. Thirdly, concession should be given to the poor people whose consumption is upto 60 units per month. The loss of revenue on this account can be made good from those who consume excessive electricity. I have noticed that ever since we achieved Independence, our power generation has been increasing. At the same time, the increase in power generation has resulted in increased agricultural production in the rural areas besides increase in the number of industries. The farmers irrigate their fields by installing tubewells. What I mean to say is that the agricultural production will increase if more power is supplied in the rural areas

[Shri Bharat Singh]

of Delhi. Industrial production will also go up. There has been increase in industrial as well as agricultural production as compared to the position 10 years back. This has been possible only due to electricity. You know that progress cannot be achieved without electricity. Our demand for electricity increases as we achieve progress. Therefore, we want that more electricity should be supplied to us. We cannot make industrial progress without electricity. The same is time of irrigation. I would also like to submit that previously there used to be two-three bulbs and a couple of fans in a household, but the situation has completely changed now. The number of fans has since increased because it is not possible to sleep during night due to mosquito manace. What I am saying is that the Government should increase power generation.

Besides, I would like to point out that previously there were a few electric connections in Delhi and it was possible to control them with whatever staff they had. The staff used to reach the place from where complaint was received. But with the installation of many tube-wells and small scale factories in the villages, the number of connections have increased to such an extent that it is not possible to attend to the complaints with the existing staff strength which has not been increased. As electricity is used simultaneously in bulbs, fans, T. Vs. and refrigerators, complaints are bound to be there. But I am surprised to know that the staff strength of DESU has not at all been increased during the last four years. As ban on recruitment has been imposed instead. It is the public that suffers in the process. The people want that their complaints should be attended to urgently, but it seldom happens. They want to open small offices in different areas but there is paucity of staff such as, Inspectors, Electricians and Beldaars. I would request the hon. Minister of Energy to lift the ban in order to meet the shortage of staff. The demand for staff in Delhi should be met.

You might have seen that D. D. A. has constructed houses in Delhi. You also

know that the people come to Delhi from other places for whom D. D. A. constructs houses. Electricity and water connections are provided in such houses but no attention is paid to the basic problem. I had given a suggestion yesterday also that if the Government provided electricity connection and installed meters in the unauthorised colonies, it could earn revenue beside doing a public service and receiving good wishes of the people in the process. You will find that electricity connections have been given to some living in resettlement colonies while others have been denied this facility. Providing electricity to the poor people who have come to Delhi from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U. P., Haryana and Punjab and are living in resettlement colonies is most essential. They should be provided with at least a fan and a light point. Therefore, I want that you must pay attention to them and make efforts to provide them electricity. If you do it, these poor people will get a high of relief. Electricity, water, food, cloth and housing are some of the very important points of the 20-Point Programme. Since I am speaking on electricity at the moment, I would say that it is very necessary to provided electricity connections in their houses.

Another point which I want like to mention is that a farmer who wants to install a tube-well is made to take several rounds of DESU offices for two months or so and even after that he does not get electricity connection. There is no Inspector in the office there and due to non-availability of electricity, the crops of the farmers are withering. Nobody attends to the complaint if a complaint is lodged and if at all some one attends, it is too late. I want that in the event of a farmer making complaint regarding non-supply of electricity during vegetable sowing season, his complaint must be attended within 4 hours of his lodging the complaint so as to enable him to grow his crop and bring the same to the market. Therefore, there is a need to lift the ban on recruitment and augment the staff strength.

Another point that I would like to make is that DESU gets a lot of revenue

from thickly populated areas with thousands of connections, but the people of these areas have to cover 8 to 10 miles to deposit their electricity bills. Their pockets are picked enroute. The residents of Karala and Mangolpuri have to go to Narela to pay their bills as DESU office is located in Narela only. My submission is that arrangements to receive payment of bills in the colonies where there are more than one thousand connections should be made in the colony itself. Similarly, the villagers in the area have to go to Najafgarh to deposit their bills and waste the entire day beside running the risk of their pockets being picket. Therefore, cash collection centres should be opened at different places for the convenience of the people.

There cannot be two opinions that there has been tremendous increase in the power generation. Before Independence, the generation of electricity was very low and there were very few industries as a result of which the income too was low. With the increase in the generation capacity, the area under irrigation has also registered increase apart from increase in the industrial production thereby having way for country's progress. On the one hand, electricity has reached every village and on the other irrigation facilities have also increased which has benefited the farmers a great deal. But at the same time, I would like to draw your attention to Haryana where the farmers get electricity only during night. The farmer takes his wife to the fields during night and has to leave his children asleep at home. While his children sleep alone during night, he toils in the fields. But even during night, the power supply is erratic and he has to return home disappointed. I demand that the farmers should be supplied electricity during the day time in Haryana. If you give electricity to the farmers, small scale entrepreneurs and industries, your income will increase and the country will progress. Electricity has helped the industries grow and turn the fields green through irrigation thereby leading to prosperity in every household and for that matter the country as a whole. If you could supply electricity throughout the country, the nation will progress and grow stronger. Today, electricity is used in

every work so much so that it has become indispensable. It is generally said that there is shortage of electricity in Rajasthan. But in Delhi and Haryana too, shortage of electricity is felt. Therefore, I would say that more electricity should be supplied here.

I have taken precious time of the House and I hope the Minister of Energy will pay attention to the suggestion given by me and he will meet the shortage of staff. There is only one Inspector and one Beldar at a place having thousands of connections. This staff strength is inadequate. The strength of Inspectors, Beldars and Ministries should be increased to meet the requirements. I also suggest that complaint offices should be opened at the nearest places so that complaints of the people are attended to.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West):
Madam, I rise to speak on the Energy Budget. Actually, Energy is a very important sector. Undoubtedly it is important to activate production in the country. Even in the socialist countries, energy has given the main thrust in the development of a country. But in India, actually our planning is not proper. I may say that our planning process is suffering from adhocism. We fix a target but we have no proper perspective to achieve that target. From the very beginning of Independence, if we see while we have been fixing targets, we never achieved them. And for that reason, we are suffering in the industrial sector as well as in the agricultural sector. Due to shortage of power our industry is not developing now and due to shortage of power our agriculture is also not developing. Power position in the country has worsened during the year 1985-86 with a total shortfall of 7.9 per cent. In 1984 it was 6.7 per cent. The capacity in the thermal stations fell short of the plant load factor norms of 58. It is an accepted norm that minimum 58 PLF should be reached but our position is only 52 or slightly above 52.

It is estimated that the gap between demand and supply of power at the end of the Seventh Plan will be 10,000 MW. How can we bridge this gap? While the gap

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]

will be 10,000 MW at the end of the Seventh Plan, at the end of the Sixth Plan also the gap between the target and the achievement was 5,446 MW.

The Seventh Plan target is 22,250 MW and if we want to achieve this target, we have to increase our generation capacity by 4,500 MW annually. But additional installation capacity in 1986 cannot be more than 3,500 MW. And in the Sixth Plan, the gap between the target and the demand was more than 5,000 MW. This is the position upto 1989-90 only. What will be the position further at the end of the century? According to my estimate, the demand will be 1,60,000 MW at the end of this country. So, after 1989-90 you have to accelerate your annual production at the rate of 10,000 MW. Will you be able to achieve this rate of production, if we perform in this way? Our achievement now is slightly more than 3,000 MW and after 1989-90 how can we accelerate our generation at the rate of 10,000 MW annually. I think that the Government should look into this aspect. We are speaking on behalf of opposition parties, but that does not mean that only for the sake of criticism we are criticising you. You must give thrust to the power sector and the energy sector. But you are not doing it. You are not doing it. You are suffering from various shortcomings.

Another point is about the steady decline in the use of hydro-electric power in India. Now, we are utilising only 12 per cent of the total hydro-electric power potential available in the country, and we are running after the thermal plant. Why? Because, it is very easy to get loans from the World Bank and other countries. They are ready to give loans to India and side by side, there are some other restrictions, also. You have to float the global tender. It is their condition. You cannot accept anybody without floating the global tender and you have to import machines from that very country and for that very reason, even the NTPC, i.e. the public sector undertaking, are also forced to compete with the multi-national companies. Even you are not trying to accept directly the tender of the NTPC. Even

sometimes, it so happens that indigenous power corporations' tenders are so low, in spite of that, you are not accepting their tenders. Our per capita consumption of electricity is very low. It is, I think 167 KWH. Even, if you see the whole country, many parts of the country, have not achieved to that level. I will give you the break-up :

Western Region	242.34 KWH
Southern Region	184.34 KWH
Eastern Region	108.74 KWH
North-Eastern Region	44.25 KWH

So, if you see these figures, then it would be clear that there was no perspective, there was no planning throughout the country. The reason being, industries or the development have been concentrated in few areas of the country. Even in the rural areas, the per capita consumption is far below. It is less than 30 KWH. Per capita availability of the electricity in the developed countries is 7000 KWH. If you compare our country with China or Australia, I think, it is double. Why? Because, China's coal production is 860 MT as compared to India's 165 MT only. How will you achieve that target? If you want to develop the thermal sector, then the coal production is to be increase. I think Governments should look into this. We are not able to utilize even the generation capacity which we have. Transmission and distribution losses in our country are high, compared to other countries. In Japan it is 5.3%, in the Federal Republic of Germany it is 4.7%, and in India it is 21%. The capacity of China is double. Even through there is a gigantic infrastructure in China, they could countain it to 8%. Please look into these affairs and see why this transmsssion loss of 21% is there. It is there because of theft and bad management. If you can manage these things, you can immediately get at least 12% electricity from this sector.

Gas tribune, and hydel generating sets of a total capacity of 9320 MW have been imported during the last six years. Equip-

ment for 10,000 MW are planned to be imported. The total expenditure during the last six years was \$ 15 billion to \$ 20 billion. We are neglecting even BHEL which is in our indigenous sector. Many small and medium generating sets can be produced by BHEL, but you are neglecting BHEL. In the near future, the total capacity of BHEL will decline upto 35%. It is so, because multi-nationals are very much interested to have market in India, and you are aligning with the multi-nationals at the cost of indigenous companies.

Now about privatization. There is an open call for it from the Minister. In the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution, it was decided that Power should be in the hands of Government. Now you are inviting the private sector and multi-nationals.

About the mechanization in coalfields recommended by the Chari Committee, I find that mechanization is not going in our favour. In the Eastern Coalfields, Government spent Rs 5,000 crores for mechanization, but the output per man-shift has declined. So, in our conditions of economy and environment, and all-out mechanization as is happening in developed countries, is not suitable.

CMPDIL's report says : With the use of bigger size equipment, both capital as well as operational costs have increased. inspite of increase in OMS, and consequent reduction in the wage cost. Because of the increased price of higher capacity equipment, depreciation and interest costs are more than the savings in wages, due to reduced manpower needed for high capacity equipment "

You are importing coal from abroad. What is the cost of the landing charges per metric tonn of coal ? It is Rs. 1000. In our country, the cost of coal is Rs. 300-400 per tonn. You imported coal last year to the tune of 11/2 million tonnes. Why are you not increasing the coal production in the country so that you will be able to save foreign exchange ?

The problems of NEWA-3 workers are being neglected. An agreement was reached

between the workers and the authorities which has not been implemented so far in full. One day strike is there and they are preparing for a continuous strike. So, you try to solve their problems by implementing the agreement.

I come from Tripura. There is a demand for 18 MW electricity generation. There is an agreement that we should get electricity from Assam or Meghalaya but the transmission system is to be built up by the Central Government. You are not doing it for years together. For purchasing electricity from Assam, we have to pay double the rate. I thing the government will give a thrust to the electricity or energy sector for the development of our country. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Energy plays a vital role in any nation's prosperity. Unfortunately even after 40 years of independence we are not producing energy according to our need. It is highly commendable that our hon. Prime Minister has given top priority in the 6th and 7th Plans for production of power. In the 6th Plan we have not achieved the target of production of power. In the 7th Plan the target of power production is 2,22,450 M.W.

I doubt whether we will be able to achieve this target. The amount allotted for power for the 7th Plan is only 43 crores of rupees. This amount should be increased to about 80 to 85 crores of rupees.

In Uttar Pradesh and in the Himalayan region there are very good facilities for production of power. There should be coordination between different Ministri s like railways, coal, and energy to boost the production of energy. Our Government should encourage the setting up of super thermal power plants. The clearance for such plants should be given at the earliest.

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri G. S. Basavaraju]

Hon. Minister said during question hour that only 20% of our villages have been electrified. After 40 years of independence we should have electrified at least 60% of the villages. During the year 1986-87 the target of rural electrification was 18,295. The achievement was only 9000 villages. Similarly the target of rural electrification for the year 1987-88 is only 12,000 villages. This target should be at least 50 to 60 thousand villages.

In Karnataka the farmers are not getting sufficient power supply to run their pump sets. Due to power out agricultural and industrial production worth several crores of rupees has been lost.

The transmission loss of energy is also alarming in our nation. In countries like Germany and Japan, the transmission loss is only 4 to 5%.

Strengely, in our country it is too high. In Karnataka this loss is 22.58%. I feel that the transmission loss in Karnataka is only about 8 to 10%. The rest of the power loss is due to theft. Theft of power is taking place through out the country and this trend has to be brought to an end. In fact many industrialists are involved in power theft. This trend has to be checked.

Non conventional energy should be encouraged. Biogas and Gobar gas plants have to be set up in large numbers. This will help in avoiding the destruction of huge forests and it will save the loss of several crores of rupees.

There is a proposal to set up a nuclear power plant at "Kaiga" in Karnataka. Unfortunately some writers and few others who do not have technical knowledge are opposing the establishment of this nuclear power plant. There no reason for this kind of hasty opposition. All safety measures have been taken and it is not at all a threat to the environment in that area. Hence I request the hon. Minister to take keen interest and to set up nuclear power plant at Kaiga immediately.

The Government should remove regional impalances with regard to the location of new thermal power plants and super thermal power plants. It should give more emphasis on hydel yower general because this power can be generated in a short period.

Karnataka was producing surplus power a few years ago. Now there is acute shortage of power. At the time of Sheshadri Ayyer sufficient power was being produced at Shimsha Hydro electric project. Kali Nadi Stage II should be completed as early as possible to avoid cost escalation.

The turbine diesel plant of 120 M.W. at Bangalore should start generating power soon. In this regard there are some dres-sures for purchase of indigenous machinery as stated by our State Chief Minister. The machinery from outside costs only 50 lakhs of rupees whereas indigenous machinery will cost 3.5 crores of rupees.

The four mini thermal plants in Jama-khandi and other places which are of the capacity of 40, 50, 60 M.W. must be set up very quickly.

Managalore Super Thermal Plant must be set up very soon. Mangalore has a big harbour. This coastal city is an ideal place for setting up a super thermal power plant.

Sandur which is very near to Hospet is also an ideal place for setting up a super thermal power plant. From here hundreds of wagon move to Madras city carrying ore. It has all other infrastructure facilities. Hence I urge upon the hon Minister to set up a Super Thermal plant of the capacity of 5000 M.W. at Sandur.

Proper power supply must be ensured from Ramagendum and Kalapakkam power stations to Karnataka State.

I hope the hon Minister will look into these matters deeply and help Karnataka which is facing a total power shortage of about 5000 MW to get more power. This will not only boost the agricultural production in my State but also help the industry which is at the verge of closure.

Madam, while supporting the demands once again I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this vital issue and with these words I conclude my speech.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair.*]

DEMAND FOR GRANTS, 1987-80 —
CONTD.

Ministry of Energy—Contd.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Shri Shanti Dhariwal.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have called me to speak immediately after occupying the chair. I am thankful to you for this gesture.

There will be a gap of 10,000 MW in the demand and supply of power by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. This I am saying about power, not coal. We will have to work hard and find out ways to abridge this gap. We will have to mobilise additional resources to supplement the allocations made in the Seventh Five Year Plan because we will be requiring Rs. 15 thousand crores to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power.

A year ago, our Prime Minister had given a suggestion for formation of a Financial Corporation for power but we have not made any headway in this regard so far. By setting up this corporation, it would have been possible to arrange

sufficient funds and we could make a stride in this direction but nothing has been done during the period. This is very deplorable. There are two or three ways to augment power generation. Firstly, we will have to adopt integrated approach and work on the other conventional and non-conventional methods of power generation. The most important thing is that those persons will have to be encouraged who are engaged in power generation in the private sector and want to invest their capital in this sector so that they can create additional power generation capacity.

Secondly, a time schedule should be fixed for the implementation of a policy. A decision should also be taken about the role to be assigned to the private sector in setting up power generation projects. We want that the private sector should come forward and take a stride but constraint of funds is a major problem for the private sector. Now a days power generation has become a highly capital intensive industry. Previously one megawatt power could be generated by investing Rs. 1 crore but now an investment of Rs. 1.50 crores is required for generating one megawatt of power. In this way the cost is increasing. So it is essential that the government should direct the financial institutions to provide necessary inputs the private sector if it comes forward for generation of power. It should be provided all the necessary inputs if it comes forward with a viable project.

Besides, no time should be lost in granting clearance to the offer of three billion dollars that the Government has received because due to the shortage of power about 50 per cent industries are lying sick—some are lying closed and some are working for only eight hours against twentyfour hours. So you have to take care of all these things.

My submission is that a firm decision should be taken in this respect. The necessary inputs should be available to the private sector with a view to encourage it. The Central and State Governments are providing them 15 per cent subsidy, land, water and other things but that is not enough. I think more incentives should be given to the power sector to achieve good

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

results. Moreover Government should have no reservations in involving the private sector.

My second submission is that an industrialist intending to import a plant or equipment should be allowed to do so. We should not put blanket ban on imports simply to keep BHEL alive. In view of the dismal performance of BHEL, we should not entirely depend on it for our requirements at least in the power generation sector. Power generation should increase in the country at any cost because lakhs of workers are sitting idle due to the shortage of power. You must give attention in this respect.

Besides this, I would request that if the financial institutions find it difficult to finance the import of power plants, the government should allow the private sector to import equipment on deferred payment basis. I do not know what is the hitch in this regard. There should be no hitch in allowing import of equipments on deferred payment basis. We have to increase the generation of power in this country at any cost. Unless we adopt a flexible policy in this regard, nothing tangible is likely to be achieved in this sector. Merely talking of principles will not help. We will have to take concrete steps to generate power.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : But we cannot ignore principles also.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : What I want to say is that you will have to adopt pragmatic approach.

Regarding black money, I have liked that statement of Mr. Sathe in which he has said that black money used to generate economic power or political power but we want to utilise it for power generation. It is most desirable that private unaccounted money should be utilised for generation of Thermal power or hydel power. It will be a welcome step if you encourage it.

As regards the modernisation of power plants, you have taken some steps, but in

my opinion some funds should be earmarked for this purpose. The Government had set apart four hundred or five hundred crores rupees for this purpose in 1984 but it had not been utilised. Only a few States utilised Rs. ten to twelve crores. They do not want to modernise their plants. In my opinion, the Government should put pressure on the State Governments to undertake modernisation of power plants. Besides, the working of Electricity Boards should also be streamlined. If we make complaint to you in this respect, you simply write to the Chief Minister or other Ministers of the State but this is not going to bring about any improvement. You will have to give it a serious thought and find out some way to streamline the working of the Electricity Boards.

The Electricity Boards have been discussed several times. You might have been that Electricity Boards have to suffer a loss of Rs. 80 crores due to one per cent loss in transmission and distribution and they have to suffer a loss of Rs. 400 crores every year due to this fault. In my opinion, this is very deplorable. The same is the case with the theft of power. Thousands of persons commit theft of electricity openly by placing jumper in the middle of the lines with the connivance of the engineers and officers of the Electricity Boards. You simply issue instructions to check the theft of power. But it is not going to solve the problem. You will have to find out some way to solve this problem. We have to make strenuous efforts to generate power and there is acute shortage of electricity. Even then no action is taken against those persons who indulge in theft of power openly. By simply writing letters to the state to check theft of electricity, the problem will not be solved. You will have to set up a special cell for this like Telephone Department. The special cell set up by Telephone Department has done commendable job. You should also take this step. In case a telephone is transferred to third person on the plea that the individual concerned is a partner in the firm, the matter is enquired into by the special cell of the Telephone Department. You should also set up a separate agency to check the theft of power.

There is a lot of scope for improvement in Billing System. Particularly in rural

areas, lot of discrepancies have crept in so far as billing is concerned. New villages are being electrified. It is very often seen that the billing clerks send inflated bills to the consumers to extract hush money from them due to with the Government particularly Electricity Boards are getting bad name. Since we are here, we are bringing it to the knowledge of the Government.

I would like to say something about the power generating sets. The countries like America, Japan, U.K. Finland have developed technology on the basis of which they have manufactured big diesel generating sets. In these sets, the refinery waste is used and they are run by residual petroleum. Its infrastructure entails more expenditure but per unit cost is very low. The cost of power generated in the Thermal Power Stations comes to seventyfive paise to one rupee per unit whereas the cost of power generated in the diesel generating set comes to 46 paise to 56 paise per unit. Therefore, we should come forward in setting up diesel generating set. If it entails higher capital investment, it can be handed over to the private sector. The private sector should be allowed to set up diesel generating sets. I would like to make a point about nuclear power. I come from Rajasthan and the atomic plant is located near my constituency. It is a common knowledge that one of the two units in this plant always remains closed. In spite of the fact, two more units are being set up there. With the hope that their performance will be better, it is submitted that their installation should be expedited so that the challenge of power-shortage in Rajasthan can be met and the pace of industrialisation in the State which is at a standstill at present can be expedited.

I would like to make a submission about bio-gas. During the question hour in the morning, Shri Sathe had said that bio-gas has become very popular. I have been directly connected with bio-gas, because "Zila Pramukhs" are generally the chairmen of the district committees on bio-gas in Rajasthan. Before coming here, I used to be a Zila Pramukh and therefore I was personally connected with this. About 300 to 400 bio-gas plants used to be

installed in my district under the 20-point programme every year. Target is fixed for this—and about 900 plants have so far been installed there. It is a pity that out of these 900 plants, 800 to 850 plants are lying closed due to paucity of suitable staff. This I have personally seen with my own eyes. You have entrusted this work to D.R.D.A., but they have no time to look after it. You have entrusted them the I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P. and a host of other things and they may not like to look after it. You induct technical personnel for this work who actually know about the bio-gas. They are of two kinds—drum type and dome type. As Shri Sultanpuri said in the morning, the dome type has not been successful there. My area is also of this type. I belong to an area which is an irrigated area, a command area and the seepage problem continuous to be there. All the bio-gas plants set up there are of dome type and due to seepage, one or the other defect continues to be there in them. All the plants have been closed in my area. A single plant costs Rs. 5,000 and about 800 to 850 plants out of a total of 900 plants have been closed. You can imagine how much subsidy has gone waste and how much government money has gone waste. Besides, bad name is also there. So all the plants that have been set up there have been a total failure. I am of the view that an independent agency should be set up to whom this work should be entrusted. It is a very good programme.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants placed by Shri Vasant Sathe and hon. Minister of State in respect of power.

So far as our country is concerned, the most important thing is that we have generated large quantum of thermal power for the nation and we have been able to substantially meet the targets fixed in this regard. I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister. It is a fact that we are badly in need of electricity. At the same time, we are facing certain difficulties and there are a number of obstacles in the way of executing the projects. As such, it is but natural that we have a long way to go to improve the

[Shri K. D. Sultanpuri]

situation. Yet it is creditable that in spite of all these hindrances, our government has been able to achieve the target fixed in this regard.

Huge deposits of coal are available in our country. But coal deposits are likely to be exhausted because we largely generate thermal power. The coal reserves will deplete if we continue to depend mainly on thermal power. A day will come when all our thermal power projects will have to be closed. Therefore, I suggest that Hydro-power projects be set up as the electricity generated in these projects will be comparatively cheaper.

Just now, I was going through the statistics wherein it was stated that power projects are located at Ropar in Punjab, at Bhatinda, in Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and other States, but all these power projects are based on coal. I want that on all rivers and rivulets flowing in our northern zone, near the Nepal border, in Sikkim, West Bengal etc. hydro-power projects should be set up. It will be beneficial for us. Further, the Chamera Project set up in Himachal Pradesh will generate 560 MW of power. The State Government of Himachal Pradesh have sent other details to the Government of India and said that 20,000 MW hydel power can be generated in the State. If the entire potential available in the State is harnessed, the industrialists and other people will prosper.

About Rajasthan, Shri Vyas said that there is shortage of electricity in the State. We can supply electricity to them to meet their requirements. But our State Government is short of funds. It does not have adequate resources. No State Government can complete a scheme from its own resources. Therefore, I feel that keeping in view the limited resources of the State Governments, the Government of India, in consultation with the planning commission, should pay attention towards the early implementation of projects generating electricity and also pay attention towards all hydro-electricity projects so that the coal deposits in the country could be preserved and last longer.

In reply to a question by Shri Shanti Dhariwal and myself, hon. Minister of Energy said that solar energy will be generated in Himachal Pradesh but I don't think it will be possible because geographical and climatic conditions in Himachal Pradesh are such that by the time sun rays reach the earth, they became cold. In the morning today it was told that keeping in view the geographical and climatic conditions in Kinnaur and Lahul spiti, it is not possible to set up hydro power projects there, but the Government of Himachal Pradesh has set up a hydro-power project at the height of 15,000 feet and the people of the area are being supplied electricity from it. Similarly, there are other hydro-power projects like Chamera and Nathpa Jhakadi which will be beneficial to the entire country.

The generation capacity of Nathpa Jhakadi project, the foundation stone of which was laid by our late leader and which has now been named as Sanjay Hydel Power Project, is 1000 MW. The work on it progressed rapidly for sometime but in the recent past, the pace of work on it had almost come to a halt due to paucity of funds with the State Government. Now the work on it has again assumed speed due to the co-operation extended by the Government of India for which I thank the Government of India. However, I would like to make a suggestion that the Government of India should executive all the ongoing hydro power projects in Himachal Pradesh or those projects, the Survey for which is being conducted by the Government of India.

Besides, as a suggestion has been given here, if some private agencies or Private institutions come forward to extend their cooperation in this work, we should gladly accept their cooperation in the wider public interest. The reason for this is that there is shortage of funds with the public exchequer and it would be appropriate if we bargain with the private agencies and generate more and more electricity in the country early. I am of the view that, the Ministry of Energy should not have any objection to this. As a matter of fact, we have spent more than the targetted amount on all the dydro-power projects that have been completed or are in hand. If today

estimate of a project come to Rs 2 crore, after two years the cost of material increases manifold after the project report is prepared and other formalities are completed and the project comes into being only after two times or three times more money than the estimated one is spent on it. For this reason, on the one hand the completion of our projects is delayed and on the other hand the burden on Government increases. Therefore I would make a suggestion that we should gladly accept the cooperation of a private agency if it comes forward and promises to complete a power project expeditiously because interest. Even if they want to invest unaccounted money in it, we should allow them to do so. It will help in bringing out the unaccounted money and it will be of some use to the nation. The opposition Members, who often talk of unaccounted money in fact thrive on it. It is possible to complete the projects early only when the private agencies are associated with it and we are able to get their cooperation.

I will also like to request that power generation in Himachal Pradesh and Kerala states is much more than in other States. The hon. Member from Punjab, Gen. sparrow is present here in whose area our Bhakra dam has been constructed and for the construction of which land belonging to the people of Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh was acquired. Similarly, the land of our people was acquired also for the construction of Pong and Chamera dams. Some land belonging to the people of Himachal Pradesh was also acquired by the Rajasthan Government but it is a matter of regret that the Rajasthan Government has neither adjusted nor helped them in any way. These people gave their land to be Government at very low prices and power projects were established there by which power and irrigation facilities were available to a large area. However, no attention has been paid to these hilly people. At least you can instruct the Rajasthan Government to waive the loans of these people which they had taken from the Government as a reward for their sacrifice in the construction of these projects. Some people got only Rs. 100 per bigha for their land and others had to incur other type of losses. When we talk

of nationalism, we should be prepared to help those displaced people.

I want to submit that whenever any power project for Himachal Pradesh is submitted, it should be granted approval immediately. The pong dam which is under construction at present is meant for Punjab and the Bhakra dam was also constructed for Punjab and due to it Punjab has progressed so much. The whole country has contributed in the construction of the Bhakra dam. The people of the whole country have contributed in the progress of Punjab and it is due to their contribution that it has been possible to bring about green revolution in Punjab. Today there are people in that State who want to bring about another kind of revolution. They are not cooling down.

Similarly, the Nagarjuna Sagar dam was constructed in Andhra Pradesh. It helped in the progress and prosperity of the people there. In this way, the Government policies have been very good and we have been able to make progress on account of them only. If these projects had not been there then power would have been available only in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi or Chamba and in the rest of the country, some power would have been generated by petroleum products only. But our country is progressing under the able leadership of Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Their dam is being constructed in Punjab under a time-bound programme.

Sir, I want to submit that the farmers should get electricity at cheap rates because they are the producers and they are getting electricity at high rates. Hence, special attention has to be paid to farmers so that agricultural production could be enhanced. The diesel used in their tractors has also become more expensive but their agriculture produce is sold at cheap rates. Therefore, I want to request that whenever the farmers need power, for tubewell operations or for other purposes, power should be supplied to them at lower rates. You may charge higher rates from the big industrialists but you must take steps first to protect the poor farmers. The farmers contribute maximum in the installations of a power plant. The land is acquired

[Shri R. D. Sultanpurs]

from the farmers and it is the farmers, and labourers who toil hard for its construction. Hence, in order to encourage agricultural production, we should ensure that power is made available to them at cheap rates.

Sir, in our country certain units have substantial production and there are some on which crores have been invested and which take grants in aid and subsidy but the production is very less. Such industries should not be allowed to flourish and action should be taken against them, and only those units should be assisted which actually have good production. In the end, I want to submit that in regard to the demands presented here, production has been enhanced and we all have full hopes that you will work for progress of the country. I am also hopeful that my suggestions in regard to hydel power will be given due consideration. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, energy is the key for the modern development and also for the industrial growth of the country. It is the most important input either for industry or agriculture. With regard to energy production, I would like to say that when we got freedom for this country in the year 1947, we were able to produce only 1700 MW. But now, in 1985-86 and 1986-87 we were and are able to produce about 50000MW: Actually, there is a speedy and also a steady progress with regard to energy production. At the same time, whether we are able to match this with regard to population growth, the answer is : it is not. Our growth of population has been doubled and trebled. So, according to the growth of population, energy conservation is necessary and energy production is also very necessary. Hence, we have to produce more according to our industrial growth and economic growth.

Our per capita consumption is very low as compared to so many other countries. Take, for example, Canada; its per capita consumption is 14,000 units

per year ; in Sweden it is 11,500 units ; in USA it is 10,500 units. But in India it is only 175 units. It is very, very low. When are we going to reach that stage of having 10,500 or 11,500 or 14,000 units ? The Minister has to give a suitable reply to this.

So far as allocation of funds for this sector is concerned, it is reduced every year. Even for the Seventh Plan we have allocated only about Rs 34,273.76 crores. And what is our Seventh Plan target ? Our target is to produce about 22,245 Megawatts ; that is what has been stated here; so far as hydel power is concerned, we will be able to produce about 55,41 Megawatts, in thermal 15,999 Megawatts and in nuclear 705 Megawatts; thus we will be able to produce by the end of the Seventh Plan about 22,245 Megawatts. But, is it enough for self-sufficiency in the country ? We have to reconsider this and take speedy steps to achieve self-sufficiency.

As regards availability of water resources in our country, we are endowed with the nature's wealth, that is, water. The question is whether we are utilising the entire water for energy generation. We are not at all utilising it Why ? For the last 45 years we have been able to utilise only ten to twelve per cent of the water resources for energy generation. What happens to about 85 to 90 per cent of the water ? It is going waste. I think, this is the proper and right time for us to think over it and try to have more hydel power generation in our country.

So far as thermal power is concerned, we know full well that the cost of production per unit, when compared to production of hydel power, is much higher. Therefore, we have to go in for more hydel power; particularly when water is available and it is going waste, we have to construct dams. It so happened that in Tamil Nadu before 1967 so many dams were constructed, but most of the dams are now empty, there is no water there. Here, in some of the northern States like Bihar, U.P. or Orissa, floods come every year, and what is it that we are doing ? When floods come, you have to store the

water and produce energy. But are you doing it? Is there any plan with you in that direction to produce power? We have the Brahmaputra river, we have the Yamuna. So many perennial rivers are there. We have to store the water and produce energy according to our needs. Then only there can be industrial growth, there can be economic growth. But, without doing that, we are depending upon thermal power.

So far as thermal power is concerned, what is the quality of coal that we are getting? The coal which is available is of bad quality; the ash-content is more and because the ash-content is more, we have to use more coal in order to produce power. The production cost goes up and we have to sell to the consumers at a higher rate; the poor consumers are not able to bear it. That is why I insist on producing hydel power instead of thermal power. From Tamil Nadu we have requested the Minister of Energy and also the Prime Minister; we have written letters; our Chief Minister has written twice. What happened to the import of coal from Australia? Sir, when a letter has been sent to the Prime Minister that letter was again sent back to the Ministry of Energy. What happened to that letter; Have you given any suitable orders on that letter? Even till today you have not done that but are insisting upon to take coal from North. The cost of coal is Rs. 300 per tonne whereas the transport cost comes to Rs. 320 per tonnes. So how is it possible to produce energy? Such is the system you are following. The system itself is wrong. If we are able to get coal from Australia it will be much cheaper than the coal available in the North. That is why we are insisting upon the Government to give us permission to take coal from Australia. So far you have not cleared that.

We requested the Ministry of Energy to instal two thermal power stations in South Arcot and Coimbatore but you have not cleared it. Even USSR suggested that Tamil Nadu is the best place but still you have not so far cleared it. I do not know for what reasons you have not cleared it. You may be knowing the reasons better but I request the hon.

Minister to give suitable reply to all these points raised by me.

As regards coal production it will be 165 million tonnes whereas your target is 166.58 million tonnes. Of course, you may reach the target but by 1989-90 our target would be 226 million tonnes and for that you have to make speedy and steady progress.

Sir, as regards rural electrification we are doing better. Tamil Nadu is the first state as we have covered 99.9 per cent villages under rural electrification. The remaining 1 per cent could not be covered as these villages are in remote places and we are unable to take electricity to these villages. That is why we are unable to fulfil the aspirations of the people of these remaining .1 per cent villages otherwise we are cent per cent.

Sir, we are even implementing a free electricity scheme for the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu. Those agriculturists who are owning about 5 acres and less are being given free electricity. why don't you implement this scheme throughout the country? (*Interruptions*)

As regards energising of pump sets we stand first. In Tamil Nadu 11 lakhs have been energised. Another 3 lakh applications are pending. Out of the total pump sets of more than 60 lakhs we have energised 11 lakhs. Further we are levying the charges in Tamil Nadu according to the horsepower. There is a flat rate of Rs. 75 per hp being levied. Supposing an agriculturist has 5 hp connection then he has to pay Rs. 375 annually. Electricity is being given throughout the year. Whether he is using or not using he has to pay Rs. 375 annually. That is the flat rate. Why don't you implement this scheme also in other parts of the country? As far as rural electrification is concerned the Government of India's target for 1986-87 was 18,295 villages. But you are unable to reach the target. Till December 1986, you were able to give electricity to 9,705 villages only. Only 50 per cent you are able to cover and another 50 per cent is left there. Even for 1987-88, your target is 12,000 villages. When there was a target of 18,000 and odd for 1986-87,

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

you were able to cover only 9,000 and odd. But this year you have reduced yourself to 12,000. Why? I think even in these 12,000 supposing if you are able to achieve 50 per cent means you may be able to give to only 6,000 villages.

Sir, Tamilnadu has already sent nine schemes for clearance of the Central Government. So far, none of these schemes has been cleared by the Central Government. Even with regard to Hogenakkal scheme in the border of Karnataka and our Deputy Speaker's constituency is also there-is pending for the last more than 17 years for clearance from the Central Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is the fault of the present Government policy ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Yes Sir, even with regard to the non-conventional energy, we are dependent upon bio-gas and this programme is catching the attention of the rural masses. We have to take speedy steps in this regard also.

With regard to the transmission and distribution losses, we are able to curtail in Tamilnadu. If we look at the average of the entire country, it comes to more than 20 per cent. With regard to Japan, it was only 5 per cent and also in Germany, it is only 4.6 per cent. Sir, I would request the Honourable Minister that when a State is depending upon energy and you know fully well that we are living in the modern world and energy is very important it is for you to produce more and it is for you to take up new schemes. So, you have to come forward in order to help the people. The aspirations of the people must be fulfilled.

[Translations]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants for the year 1987-88, presented by the hon. Minister in the House in respect of the Ministry of Energy. In regard to what the hon. Member belonging

to Tamil Nadu has just now said about distribution of power and implementation of power project in his state, I want to submit that if we look at the per capita consumption of power at the national level at present, we will find that Tamil Nadu is one of those States which are far ahead of other States. Except 4 or 5 States, all States are lagging behind Tamil Nadu. Moreover, power generation is this State whether from the Kalapakkam project or any other thermal unit, is not less than in any other State. Hence, it is neither justified nor in the interest of the nation to say, as an hon. Member said yesterday, that the Ministry of Energy has sanctioned less number of projects for the South.

So far as distribution of power is concerned, I want to say that our power policy needs to be radically changed and amended keeping in view the fact that out of our total generation of power, 56 per cent is consumed by the industries, 19 per cent is consumed by agriculture, 13 per cent is consumed for domestic purposes and the rest goes in transmission losses and power thefts. 75 per cent of our population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Only 19 per cent of power is being given to this 75 per cent of population. Hence this should be taken into consideration. Only 15 per cent of our population is dependent on industries. 56 per cent of the power is given to this 15 per cent population. Therefore, the Energy policy should be amended to allocate 60 per cent to agriculture, 30 per cent to industry and the rest should be allocated for domestic and other purposes. Until and unless percentage of power for different sectors is fixed, the rural electrification scheme will have no meaning and the rural people will not be benefitted. It is on account of this reason that there is great discontentment among our farmers today.

You may take the example of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh, every where the applications submitted by the farmers for power connections for operating their wells are pending with the Government for the last 10 years or even more. Why power connections are not given to them? If someone has a

proposal to set up industry in the same village, sanction for giving him power connection is issued at once but power connection is not given for the operation of wells. Installation of a grinding machine comes under the category of industry. So power connections for this purpose will be sanctioned immediately but power connection for energising a well to be used for irrigation purposes will not be given. In my constituency of Alwar in Rajasthan, applications have been pending for 10 or more years but replies have not been given to them. No one is prepared to listen to them and explain to them the reasons for not providing them electricity.

I also want to submit that the Electricity Boards have been given the right to enter into individual agreements. This point also should be reconsidered. Rules should be framed at the national level in this regard. In Rajasthan, power is supplied to the millionaires and billionaires at 5 paise per unit. The Rajasthan Government has entered into such agreements which have been challenged in the High Court. R. S. E. B. has entered into contracts under which the person consuming maximum electricity in the State gets power supply at the rate of 5 paise per unit. Industrial units are supplied power to the extent of 10 MW, 50 MW or 100 MW regardless of whether farmer gets power for operating his well or not. Hence, the agreements entered into by Electricity Boards should be examined in the national interest. They should not be given the liberty to enter into such agreements.

The industrialists get power at 10 paise per unit and the resulting losses have to be borne by the poor people. It means that the poor are subsidising for the rich in the production and distribution of electricity. In view of it, national power policy should be amended to see that the poor are benefitted. Until and unless this is done, the problem will not be solved. The hon. Minister of Energy in his reply as 19.7.86 stated that by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the cumulative loss of the Electricity Boards in the country will come to Rs. 11,757 crores. Hon. Minister has in a way admitted that by 1990 the losses of Electricity Boards in the country will come to Rs. 11,757 crores.

Government should give it a serious thought. It is because of defective agreement that losses are being incurred. The working system of the Electricity Boards is also defective. Losses are shown to have taken place at the transmission and distribution level. Actually the employees of the Power Supply department assist the industrialists in power thefts for which they are paid by them. Government should fix the responsibility for theft of power. Unless the circle engineers, assistant engineers, superintending engineers are made responsible, the problem will not be solved.

If thefts occur in their circle, then no outsider is responsible for it except they themselves. There must be provision for accountability in the Energy policy. Unless this is done, proper functioning of Electricity Boards cannot be ensured. Gradual theft of power means theft of money and it is done in collusion with your engineers. Unless a law is enacted to control it, the problem cannot be solved. There has to be a uniformity at the national level in regard to the distribution of Power.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

There is therefore need for reviewing the question of distribution of Power among different sectors. There is also need for checking the irregularities committed in the distribution of power.

I want to point out that an agreement is entered into with the marginal or small farmers for supply of power under which minimum charges of Rs. 1000 for every 5 H. P. per year are fixed. This practice is being followed in Rajasthan. But power is not made available to the farmers when they have to irrigate the standing crops due to which their crops are destroyed. If the industries are closed for sometime, they suffer production for the number of days they remain closed only but if the farmers are denied power supply for a month, their entire crops are destroyed. Now the question arises that when such things are happening who should compensate the farmers. There is no provision for compensating the farmers. Have you considered

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

this issue? When compensation is not being given, why you talk of minimum charges? How can you recover it from them? Does the law permit it and is it morally justified? You are not supplying electricity and as a consequence the crops are destroyed and inspite of it you want to realise the minimum charges. You will have to frame a law in this regard. If a law is not framed, the Electricity Boards will not function properly. These Boards have been given too much of liberty, they supply electricity in which ever sector they like. They stagger the schedule according to their own whims. They supply more power to those with whom they have a collusion and where collusion does not exist there electricity is not supplied at all. Hence, a law should be prepared with due seriousness at the national level in this in regard.

I would like to submit one more point. This is the most important think, We produce energy in the country today. Alongwith it, we must seriously thing of conservation of energy as well. A committee headed by Shri D V. Kapur was constituted. It submitted its report in September 1983 but it has not been implemented so far. In that report it was mentioned as to how much electricity is consumed by our entire transport system. The Kapur Committee also recommended that if the principles of conservation are accepted then 20 percent of electricity consumption can be saved. Similarly, 25 percent of electricity could be saved in the industries. If the proposed conservation policy of that committee is accepted, then about 30 percent power can be saved in agriculture sector. When such figures of energy conservation are presented to you in the report and this report has been prepared by experts, then what is the difficulty in implementing that? Why has it not been implemented even though more then 2 years have lapsed? Why are you not making efforts to implement it after due consideration? You should consider it.

I want to submit one point more regarding the projects. There is a great delay in the implementation of the projects.

An atomic power project was first installed in Rajasthan and its first unit was commissioned in 1973. It was to supply 220 megawatts of power. You may be aware that from March 1981 till todate (I entered the Lok Sabha in 1980), there have been 576 cases of outages and it has generated 20 percent below its capacity for generation of power. In this connection, a report has been submitted by Shri Srinivasan who is an expert and it has been published in the newspapers that it cannot be repaired and there is little possibility of its generating electricity. Now the Ministry is saying that efforts are being made in this direction and in the first unit substantial amount of electricity will be generated but for those people in Rajasthan who have been provided with electricity connection for operating their wells or factories, how will you meet these shortage of 220 megawatts? You have not deliberated upon it as yet. Rajasthan Electricity Board approaches you with a begging bowl and if you are merciful you enhance the number of units otherwise electricity shortages are always there. On account of electricity shortages we are having heavy shortfalls in both industrial and agricultural production. Recently, two atomic power units with a capacity of 235 megawatts each have been sanctioned in Rajasthan and the announcement in this regard was made by the Hon. Prime Minister in his Budget speech. I think him on behalf of the people of Rajasthan and hope that the work in these two units of Rajasthan will begin this year. It is for you to consider as to how much electricity will be made available to us from these units, but we are fully confident that you will take steps to ensure that these units are completed at the earliest so that Rajasthan which is always facing power shortages could get some relief.

Just now you stated that modernisation will be given priority. In this connection I want to offer the example of Jodhpur in Rajasthan from where hon. Shri Gehlot has been elected and he is the Chairman of the Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee. There a thermal power plant was commissioned in 1962. It had 3 units and each of these had 5 megawatt of capacity. Those 3 units with a total capacity of 15 megawatts have been closed down. Our Electricity Boards has

written to you, to the R. E. C. and to the Central Electricity Authority several times to make funds available for their maintenance and modernisation but no funds were released. The budget presented in Rajasthan legislative Assembly this year contains a proposal that all the three units should be closed because the State Government is not in a position to resume power generation in them due to lack of resources. When there is a plant already at Jodhpur which could generate 15 megawatts of electricity and when you are releasing money elsewhere then what is the difficulty in making the resources available for the plant at Jodhpur? We have been corresponding in this regard for years but the Government has not replied in the affirmative so far. Hence, Government should make adequate provision of funds for Jodhpur power plant? Government should look into the correspondence in this regard and the funds asked for should be provided so that the plant could be modernised and electricity supplied to the area.

The same is the case of Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan where the Nala Thermal Plant is located. Its machinery is also outdated and for its modernisation and maintenance we had written to you and the R. E. C. and we have also requested the Central Electricity Authority to make funds available but we have not received the requisite funds as yet. It is due to this reason that suggestions have been made in the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha to close down the aforesaid plants. As such if all the power plants installed in different cities gradually face closure, then you can well imagine the gravity of the situation. On one hand, we are making new achievements in the field of power generation and on the other hand, there are States the power requirements of which are not being met due to resource constraints. Government should mobilise resources to meet their requirements. They require small amounts—some need Rs. 10 crores only and some even less than this. I am happy that Shri Sathe has come in the House. I want to draw his attention towards the plants in Jodhpur and Jaipur which are facing closure due to lack of maintenance, modernisation and repair. As he often visits these areas, he might be

aware of it. Steps should be taken to ensure that the plants are not closed down.

[*English*]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :
Are Rs. 8 crores needed?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) :
I am not sure of the amount. But they are capable. They can give even Rs. 100 crores.

[*Translation*]

I have read the recent statement of the hon. Minister which he gave in Ahmedabad in which he announced two policy matters. Firstly he had said that the Government are going to involve the private sector in the field of power generation. He had, however, said that they would not involve the private sector in the supply of electricity. In this connection, I would like to submit that one of the different guarantees which our constitution provides to its people is that no private individual or organisation will be made a partner in the field of natural resources. Before you offer partnership to any rich person, industrialist or capitalist of the country in any of the hydel plants, you should consider the entire matter afresh in view of the above provision of the constitution because the entire natural resources of the country are the property of the community, of the nation and you must consider it in depth as to what extent is it justified to make some private individual or organisation a partner in it. You should seriously reconsider this issue and should get the views of all the people thereon. Personally, I am of the view that it needs some rethinking as to how far it would be in the country's interest to involve private individuals or to make them partners in energy which is so vital for the development of the country and is thus a question of national importance. Therefore, you should get views of one and all on it afresh as it is an important policy matter.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : What are your own views, you give your opinion also.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : I am of the view that the capitalists should not be made partners in it.

Secondly, you have just now mentioned about Ahmedabad Electricity Board and said that State Government is influencing the Electricity Board to supply electricity on concessional rates for agricultural operations. I would like to submit that the first point of your programme which you have formulated for the Seventh Five Year Plan is food, the second is production and the third is employment. You are laying so much emphasis on food and are giving subsidy on it both at the production stage—in the form of concessional electricity—and at the distribution stage to the F. C. I. As has been said by an hon. Member from Tamil Nadu, they charge only Rs. 375 which is the minimum. When one party was in power in Karnataka, they used to charge Rs. 200 on every connection of 5 h p. In Rajasthan, they charge Rs. 1000 or 950. It is in the national interest to subsidise it. Therefore, there is need to reconsider your policy. Supplying electricity to the farmer at subsidised rate is in the national interest. This is so because you have imposed land ceiling on the farmer. He does not own one thousand bighas of land now; his land holding is restricted to only 16 acres. I do not understand the reasons for not supplying electricity at subsidised rates to those farmers who own 16 acres of land and grow foodgrains for their own consumption besides contributing to the buffer stock of the nation. Therefore, my submission is that this being a very important issue, it needs to be reconsidered. The policy of the State Electricity Boards to subsidise electricity is right one.

Sir, in the end, I would once again request you to complete the Central Projects in Rajasthan early in order to meet the shortage of power in the State. Shri Viridhi Chander Jain had mentioned about Ramgarh yesterday. In this connection, the matter regarding fixation of price of gas is pending with the ONGC. If the rates of gas are fixed, the gas based plant in Ramgarh would be put into operation soon. The same is true of Anta and both the units of Atomic Power Plant as also of

Kota Thermal Power Plant, the fourth unit of which should have been commissioned by now. Therefore, I would request you to start work on these units at the earliest so that the industries as well as agriculture could get more and more electricity.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants. So far as development and energy are concerned, both are synonyms to each other. The existence of one is not possible in the absence of the other.

It is heartening to know that the charge of this Department has been entrusted to a very competent and dedicated Minister who is assisted by an equally competent Minister of State who happens to be a woman. I am not only hopeful but also confident that under their revolutionary ideology and able leadership, this department will progressively march forward.

This is a fact that coal is available in plenty in our country. I consider it national wealth. The responsibility to harness this lies not only with this Ministry but also with this House and the country as a whole.

You know that limited reserves of coal are found in 10 States of the country which if taken together come to 1,59,211.16 million tonnes. If we start mining it in proportion to other countries, I mean China, I think these reserves are not going to last for more than 60, 70 years or 100 years at the most. We should utilise these vital reserves very judiciously and should press into service our full capacity in this production.

It was only after nationalisation of coal industry that we started work in this direction. At that time, its production was very low. Today the position has changed and its production has reached 165 million tonnes. It looks gigantic on the face of it but the fact remains that we are not able to produce it that efficiently as we should. We have raised its production from 77 million tonnes to 165 million tonnes, but we need 6 lakh 50 thousand workers to produce this much of coal. On the contrary,

if we look at China and Australia—the countries which started developing coal industry alongwith us at the same time, we shall find that only 30 thousand workers produce this much quantity of coal in Australia.

Similarly, our OMS is lowest as compared to other countries of the world. This is a matter of grave concern. We have definitely done a lot for the workers during the last 30 to 35 years. Previously a worker used to get Rs 400 per month, but now a days he is paid about Rs 98 per day. It is a big difference, but our production has not gone up to that extent. It is a matter of concern. As a matter of fact I am connected with trade-unions and I wholeheartedly want the welfare of the workers. I also want that the workers should get more and more facilities. But we have to take some decisions. We have to keep the wider national interest in view and then think about our own interest.

A few days back the hon. Minister had made a declaration and offered his views to the people of the country. He had said that we will have to link accountability with productivity and see to it that all from a petty employee to the Chairman are committed to their work. Today, it is the need of the hour that all of us should be responsible and understand our own responsibilities. There must be some inbuilt system in our organisations whereby if somebody is incompetent, he should himself tender his resignation or he has to prove his ability. Otherwise he has to make the way clear.

Today, it is the call of the hour that we should take our country forward. Therefore we have not to shirk our responsibility. Everyone has to accept his responsibility. In this context, if we have a glance at the Electricity Department, we find that we have been able to raise the generation capacity from 140 MW to 4800 MW. It is also a good thing. But keeping in view the size and nature of the country, this is a very small achievement and negligible one. I want this country to progress in all directions. Therefore is a need to take up more and more revolutionary programmes.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) We have been able to increase the generation capacity from 170 MW to 48,000 MW.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH : Please excuse me for the mistake. One zero was mistakenly left. I have to make one more very benign submission. It is true that we have been trying to make improvements in the functioning of the thermal power stations and other stations. But I would like to point out in this regard that we adopt those techniques which prove failure in other countries or become outdated. I want that latest technologies be used in all sectors of our country, whether is it thermal power or non-conventional sources of energy. It does not matter if we had to wait for a year or so for its use. You know that there are huge deposits of non-conventional sources of energy. Therefore, we should concentrate more on it and take full advantage.

If we want to create an ideal situation, then we should take suitable steps not only to develop thermal power but also hydel power. A lot of discussion has taken place on transmission losses and other related matters. Therefore I do not want to go into it. But one thing that I would like to say is that so far as the question of thermal power is concerned, it should be so designed as to suit the coal available. It so happens these days that the thermal power people say that the coal was of inferior quantity, hence the generation of electricity has been poor. On the other hand the mining people complain that due to availability of less quantity coal, the coal production has suffered. I want that there should be proper co-ordination between the two so that the thermal and hydel power generation may increase uniformly.

So far as the non-conventional sources of energy are concerned, it should be our firm conviction that our country cannot progress until and unless we develop these sources of energy.

It will be better if I am allowed to say one more thing. The people of those areas

[Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh]

also should be provided amenities of life where industries and thermal power plants are set up.

The atmosphere of those places where mining operations take place is polluted. The people of those areas are displaced from their land but no proper attention is being paid towards them whereas they deserve the best attention.

It has been pointed out here that thermal power stations have concentrated at one place only. I would like to submit in this connection that 8 thermal power stations have been set up at Singrauli. But you should also keep this point in view that the electricity generated at Singrauli is not only utilised there, but it is being transmitted to Haryana and other States also whereby the country is making allround progress. Therefore, it is my submission that thermal power stations should be set up at pit-heads only so that more and more electricity is generated and the country can make allround progress.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to all the hon. Members who participated in the debate and made very good suggestions during the course of discussion. There were one or two hon. Members who tried to drag politics into it but most of the hon. Members tried to place this discussion on national level by rising above parti-politics. I am very grateful to all of them. They have made very good suggestions which will be duly considered.

I would like to say that power is a burning question. It does create not only heat, speed and quickness, but also a symbol of new thought, new ideology, new turn in life. The development of our country, increase in our agricultural produce, all these things depend on power generation only. This is the reason that the Government always deeply thought over it and tried to allocate, as far as possible, more funds for power generation.

A petty sum of Rs. 200 crores only was allocated for it during the first five year plan, whereas an amount of Rs. 19,000 crores was allotted for it during the Six Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 34,000 crores has been earmarked for it during the Seventh Five Year Plan. This amount is very meagre because there was a demand of Rs. 68,000 crores on the basis of power survey Report, but keeping in views the shortage of funds in the country, the planning commission has allocated Rs. 34,000 crores only. On this account certain schemes had to be curtailed which resulted in less generation. However, we are making all efforts to ensure that as far as possible, more and more power is generated with this amount, But our hopes that the power shortage felt in the country these days will be removed by 1990-91 and we will become self-reliant in the matter of power by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan have been belied due to cuts effected by the Planning Commission and now we will be able to become self-reliant in power only during the next Five-Year Plan and till then the power shortage is likely to continue in our country if in the meantime more funds are not provided for it.

I am grateful to all hon. Members for their laying emphasis on allocating more funds for power generation by all means because development of the whole country depends on it. I hope keeping in view the consensus of the House efforts will be made in this regard. We will try to convince the Planning Commission. Our hon. Prime Minister is himself taking been interest in it. It is clear from the fact that he himself attended the Power Ministers' meeting, remained there for more than an hour, and expressed his views. Prime Minister is very keen that power generation in the country should go up so that the country can make rapid progress.

Without speaking much, I would like to say that our target is to generate 22,245 MW of power during the Seventh Five Year Plan and it is hoped that it will be achieved. In addition to it, 21,300 MW is in the pipeline. Steps are right now being taken to ensure that this capacity is added during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Even then there will be a shortfall of 8,500 MW. So we

have to take steps to create power generation capacity of 50,000 MW and it is hoped that we will be able to achieve it during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Then only we will be able to aqualise all works and complete them. For this have to mobilise resources. It is a big question make. Planning Commission have made the resources available to the extent it was possible for them. We are taking steps to collect funds from other sources also. Our public sector undertakings are collecting funds through bonds.

It gives me pleasure to inform the hon. Members that 3 of our public sector undertakings have collected Rs. 810 crores through bonds in a year, which is an impressive achievement. It proves that our three public sector undertakings are doing a very good job. The people have confidence in them and that is why they are investing crores of rupees through bonds in them. The N.T.P.C. was given a chance twice to collect funds through bonds and both the times they have been successful. In spite of this, we feel that we require more funds. We need external assistance. We are also placing demand with the World Bank and making other efforts. We are required to pay interest and also make repayment if we obtain loans from abroad. In addition to that, we are also to consider balance of payment. We have to identify bilateral like schemes also and many other factors also, into consideration.

Many of our Members desired that programmes should be executed in their States expeditiously and we also want the same thing. Therefore, it will be better, if work is done bilaterally or by some other method. We have to study bilateral issues case by case on merits. Because, as and when we sign an agreement with foreign countries, we are required to import equipment and other apparatus etc. from abroad. Some hon. Members said that there was no need to think over it, but I say that we must consider over it.

The B.H.E.L. is doing very well in our country. It might have some shortcomings at some point of time. On the whole, the B.H.E.L. has done a very good job. It gives me pleasure to say that it was B.H.E.L. who met our 89 per cent require-

ments of equipments and other accessories that we required for the works doned uring the Sixth Five Year Plan. A target has also been fixed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The B. H. E. L. is fully competent to meet the requirements of the country. Bilateral agreements also become necessary for which we will make case by case study. It will be undertaken when there is no way out.

At present the private sector is taking interest in it. Shri Satheji has emphasised loudly from time to time that we are taking initiative in this direction. In the meeting held recently which was attended by members of FICCI, ASSOCEM and also those who are engaged in the work of public utilities, discussions went on for hours in this regard. It was asked as to how could the private sector contribute in this field. It can contribute in generation and distribution of electricity by mobilising additional resources. There is no need to change the Industrial Policy Resolution for this purpose. It is mentioned in that, that if it is required to involve the private sector in the interest of the country then it should be done. A committee was constituted in this regard and we hope that its report will reach us by next month. The committee has been asked to find out the extent to which private sector was interested in it and how far we could accommodate them. Whatever may be the case, national interest will be given highest priority, and if they contribute a substantial amout which we require then I think we will be able to accelerate our power generation and we will make further progress.

I must say something about expansion in power generation. Last year our target was to produce 190 million units which was nearly 12 per cent higher than previous year,s target and this year our target is 10 percent more. There has been widespread drought in the country and many States had to suffer on this account. Our hon. Members know that people have to face great difficulties under drought conditjions. Relief programmes are organised under such circumstances. Our farmers have discharged their responsibilities in the face various difficulties. Alongwith it, our reservoirs were not filled, the ponds also had little water and our target in regard

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to hydel power generation could not be reached although we have had five and a half per cent more of production than last year. If the rain-gods are displeased with us, not only the farmer is unhappy but our power generation also suffers. Hence, our hydel-power production was slightly below the target, still by and large our power generation was satisfactory upto February or 15th or 20th March and in the case of Thermal Power, we produced one billion units more than our target and I think this will take our country forward.

Our plant load factor was not so high as it has reached this year. Against our target of 53 percent, it has reached 53.1 percent according to latest figures available with us. We want that it should continue to rise for which we seek everyone's co-operation. It can be achieved with the co-operation of the Centre as well as the States. It is also necessary to look into the transmission and distribution system. It is extremely important to create a dependable system because the entire system is dependent on it. Good work has been done in this regard as well. Enhancing power generation alone will not help. If the lines are not installed and electricity is not evacuated then how will it be transmitted from one State to another? From the power station how will it reach the other States and the people. It is very essential to create a dependable transmission and distribution system in this regard. Our target in this regard have also been very good. In all the regional grids which have been constructed, there are 41 interstate transmission lines in it which have 5298 circuit k. m. and 400 k. v. and 220 k. v. lines. We hope to achieve the targets. Hence, it leads us to hope that we will be able to achieve our targets fixed for transmission and distribution.

The most important thing is the electrification of our villages. Sir, someone said yesterday that we should not consider a village to be electrified if one electric pole is installed there. I agree with it. Unless all the streets and most of the houses in a village have electricity connections, it should not be called electrified. But

because we are far short of power a beginning has been made in this direction. Steps will be taken to further accomplish the job. Our target is plausible and we are proceeding in that direction. We have made substantial and satisfactory progress. Whatever he has submitted may hold true in the case of one or two States but there has been considerable improvement in other State. We will not feel complacent until and unless each and every house in every village gets electricity connections, because 75 percent of our people live in villages and they should not be deprived of this facility. They must get this facility.

Sir, there are many reasons on account of which we are not able to reach our targets fixed for electrification of villages. It is true that we have gone beyond the targets and we have made considerable progress in the generation of electricity. We are thinking of new approaches. There is no need to formulate any policy for it. We have new approaches, new ways, new methods, new technologies, new thrust and we are always in search of new techniques in all areas. This has been our process of thinking for ever. We specially first called the Chairmen of those State Electricity Boards which were working below their capacity and where the plant load factor was below 40 percent. The Chairman of those State Electricity Boards were also called where more than 60 percent work is being done. After holding discussions with each Chairman, we called a joint meeting of Chairman of both types of State Electricity Boards so that each could benefit from the other in their mutual discussions. If somehow the average of every State becomes equal then the situation in every State will definitely improve.

Subsequently, a second meeting of the Chairman of the various Electricity Boards was called. Later, a conference of the Power Ministers was held in which this issue was viewed from every angle. Today I am happy to inform the House that based on the conclusions arrived at in those meetings, we have selected certain thermal power plants in different States which have improved their working. These plants will be suitably awarded under Incentive Award Scheme. The plants thus selected include

the Vijayawada, Ramagundam, Korba and Singrauli plants of Andhra Pradesh which come under the N.T.P.C. Tuticorin (Tamil) and Neyveli which are under the N.L.C., Ropar Plant in Punjab, Indraprastha, Nasik and also one plant in West Bengal which have increased their P.L.F. upto 53 per cent. There is also one plant in Faridabad where earlier the plant load factor was 30-35 percent and how it has increased to 40 percent and it is also included in it. I congratulate those State Electricity Boards which have improved their performance and hope that other States will follow their example so that the entire country is benefited. Only then we will be in a position to say that all the States are making uniform progress and it will also help in removing the regional imbalances prevailing at present.

It is often pointed out during the discussion and it is also true to some extent that our State Electricity Boards are not doing well and their performance needs a lot of improvement. However, everyone has accepted the fact that we have gone deeply into the shortcomings in which 2 or 3 basic things have become clear. But I want to make it clear in the House that our Electricity Boards depend for their financial resources either on a financial institution or on the nationalised banks. They have to borrow from them. They do not invest anything themselves. The reality is that they have to depend either on the State Government or on some financial institution and they have to pay interest on the loan that they receive from them. If 50 percent of their loan is converted into equity, it will help these Boards to improve their functioning to great extent as more resources will be available to them. They can buy new equipment, can enhance their plant load factor and generate more electricity.

We have raised this point at various levels and it has been discussed in detail at several meetings. 19 percent of our electricity production goes to the agricultural sector. We are aspiring to provide even more electricity to agriculture sector and increase the percentage in proportion to the land. However our land is so vast and there is so much of overhead expendi-

ture that the cost differential comes to 53 paise per unit. It is because of this reason that Rural Electrification Corporation has to incur losses amounting to Rs. 1200 crores every year. Our State Electricity Boards should accept it as a social obligation and refund this amount with the financial assistance from the State Governments. They should do it from the legal point of view also. Some States do refund it; some do it partly but some do not refund it at all. As a consequence, the Electricity Board are not able to help us due to paucity of funds and we are not able to reach our targets. This is adversely affecting our work. Hence, I will request all the hon. Members to hold discussion with the respective State Governments and persuade them to refund the amount to us by accepting it as a social obligation.

The State Government should refund us in lieu of the electricity consumed by agricultural sector by accepting it as a social obligation. The State Governments need not refund the entire amount in lumpsum. It can be phased out and refunded in yearly or half-yearly instalments. It will improve the performance of the Electricity Board. In these Boards there are good as well as bad officers as is the case everywhere else. But I want to assure you and I believe that by and large there are well qualified, technical and committed people among us who want to work sincerely. But when everytime they have to face financial difficulties, sometimes they are compelled to refuse to work. It demoralises them and consequently their capacity also goes down. Hence, I want to request to all the hon. Members that they should persuade all the State Governments to refund the amount spent on electricity provided for agricultural as well as the industrial sector in phases within 2 or 4 years so that the losses to the extent of Rs. 1900 crores which are incurred by the Electricity Boards every year on account of power supply for agricultural purposes and other reasons can be made good and they can reach new heights.

Sir, I have to submit some more points. Many steps have been taken for the improvement, renewal and modernisation of the plants and Rs. 1500 crores

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have been earmarked for this purpose. About Rs 160 crores were allocated within two years and it is hoped that it will pick momentum. The scheme was started two to three years ago. We have got 34 stations projects and 156 units which come under it. A lot of improvement has been noticed in them and every, where a marked difference was noticed. Our Department wants to make an appraisal of it to see the improvements brought about after spending so much money, where and what was the shortcoming, if any. Recently we have appointed a committee to go into it and find out the shortcomings and suggest ways and means to bring further improvements and acceleration in it. We hope that the recommendations of this committee will come to us very soon and based on those recommendations we will be able to take further action on it.

Sir, I would also like to say that a lot of attention is being paid on generation of hydel power, its reason being that we have got vast sources of water in our country. Hon. Members have rightly said that there is abundant water in our country. In spite of the fact that ours is a country of big rivers like the Ganges, the Yamuna, the Bhagirath and many other rivers and abundant water is available in the country, we have been able to harness only 12 percent of water and we are trying to develop 6 per cent water. There are a number of reasons for giving more and more emphasis on hydel power. One is the rising prices. We will be in a position to control pollution also. We will get a large quantity of renewable sources of energy from it. However, it is a fact that it takes a little more time. Presently, we are paying more attention towards it and we hope that the Tehri project, a big hydel project, with an estimated capacity of 2,400 MW will come up in the next five year plan. There are a number of States like Himachal Pradesh and other States where there is shortage of water. We are making all out efforts so that we may march forward.

It is a matter of pleasure that the required technology is also available in our

country. A question was asked in this House in the morning today about, the hydel power. It is proposed to set up a 480 MW hydel power station near Kutch in Gujarat. Its report is expected to be received by march next. There after its design will be prepared and then it will be seen how to start work on it. A large quantity of electricity can be generated on the basis of the sea level falling between the low and high sea. We hope that the power generation will considerably go up in this way.

Sir, the most important thing I want to say is that in spite of all these facts, we never viewed power with a national outlook. Sometimes we adopt a parochial outlook and claim that we should get electricity because the river passes through our State. Therefore, we should get its benefits, This is the reason that large quantities of water fall into the sea or go waste due to inter-state disputes. It is not utilised for the benefit of our country, the farmers and the workers working in factories. It is neither utilised for removing unemployment, nor for antipoverty programme aiming at fighting poverty. It does not contribute anything to accomplish 20 point programme I would like to request the hon. Members that they should adopt a national outlook in their respective States. If they can do so, then I shall say that it is a kind of contribution it is a festival. It is just like performing some yagya, to which all of us should contribute thinking that whole environment will be purified after yagna is performed.

An idea is coming to my mind. I do not know how far it will be welcomed? Every hon. Member is aware that it pinches everybody if there is a cut in power supply and due to difficulties caused by it, they cannot reach their destination. As such, when our county is facing multifarious difficulties, there is impending danger from across the border, we have to spend huge amount on defence and at the same time we cannot ignore our developmental activities also, we should sit together and think of contributing a portion of our income say 5 per cent of our salary for power generation by creating a separate pool or fund for it. In this way this

amount will go on accumulating for power. If our brethren in Parliament consider over it, something could be done. It does not matter if some of the hon. Members are laughing. This proposition is possible although some hon. Members are laughing at present. It is just a proposal for consideration.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : We welcome it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh) : They say, you can take all.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I did not expect it from you. I am only mooted a small proposal because all the members laid great emphasis on it. I was thinking that we should somehow or other hold a seminar on it. Shri Sathe always takes the lead in holding seminars and always shows new ways to the nation by taking the lead on important issues. I am of the view that when we talk of investing black money also on it, it is a sign of great courage.

At the time of Chinese aggression we had volunteered a deduction of 5 to 10 percent. Similarly, a time has come today when the country needs power. I would like to urge the hon. Members to consider the proposal. I invite the hon. Minister to start discussion on it so that a concensus is arrived at in the matter. If the proposal is mooted by the Parliament, we all including the State Governments, State Assemblies, Councils should rise above party politics and join hands in making this proposition a success. It may not result in mobilisation of sufficient funds but it will focus the attention of the people. We should agree to it in principle as it is symbolic. Once it is agreed to in principle, it may take a practical shape also.

We have not so far laid much emphasis on conservation of energy. There was a question today morning that if the design of our pumpsets is changed, it will result in saving of 28 per cent electricity consumption. By a minor change, a minor rectification, 137 MW of electricity can be saved.

If we take transmission, generation and distribution together, there can be a saving of Rs. 274 crores from these pumpsets alone. Likewise, if savings are effected in other items also, we can be immensely benefited.

Presently 56 percent power is consumed by Industries. It gives me pleasure to say that this aspect is receiving our serious consideration. An Electric Conservation Cell has been created to monitor power consumption in big industries like coal, cement, aluminium, paper industry etc. They are being asked to formulate their action plan, fix their target, get their energy audited and then give us the details about their power consumption and the extent to which they can save. By doing so, we can save a huge amount. If generation of 1 MW electricity costs about Rs. 1 crore and a sum of Rs. 200 to 300 crores can be saved through it, it will be much beneficial to us. Therefore, it is necessary to pay more attention on it. The Ministry of Energy is working on these lines and they are in touch with other Ministries also. We want that a separate independent body should be created to take care of the conservation aspect. A post of Adviser of the Secretary's level has been created through the cabinet secretariat and he is looking after this aspect. Besides, all of our Administrative Ministries continue to ask the Public Undertakings from time to time about the extent to which they can save energy.

Our transmission and distribution losses are also piling up. I fully appreciate the concern of the hon. Members in this regard. Some loss is due to theft and some is due to technical defects. But I do not want to go into technical aspect, because I do not know much about it. But this much I can say that the loss due to technical defects is very meagre. A number of countries have made experiments on it and they have been successful also. A committee has also been set up on it and a number of meetings also have been held.

We hope that the Committee will give concrete suggestions in this regard. Besides, incentive awards have been instituted and with it, it is hoped that the transmission and distribution will improve.

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We should pay more attention to the transmission and distribution losses.

We are happy to note that the NTPC has done very well. A 500 M. W. Super Thermal Power Station has been set up at Singrauli in the Public Sector and with the help of B. H. E. L., we have been able to prove that India too has the capacity and capability to achieve if it means business and if it chooses to be lax, several excuses can be adduced. Today as many as 8 of our super thermal power plants are in the pipe-line and these are to be completed with the help of the N. T. P. C. These are some of the things which I took up in a general way. The hon. Minister will speak about the coal. But certainly there has been a lot of improvement in the field coal. Besides, we want to make maximum use of gas. I was also in charge of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for same time. So I know that we are installing gas-based HBG pipe-lines. It will help speed up generation of electricity.

Some of the hon. Members who raised certain questions are not present here. With your permission, I would like to reply to some of those points. Hon. Shri Rai has asked a very good question regarding Eastern Uttar Pradesh. I have inquired about it. He was of the opinion that the Contracts which the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Boards entered into with the farmers are unconstitutional. However, according to the information which I have received, the agreements are the same as entered into elsewhere in such matters. The agreement is not a different one. I want to inform him because it has become a matter of concern for him. It is not something as it is made out to be.

Hon. Shri Wadiyar raised the issue of Mangalore Thermal Project. In this connection, I want to submit that the site suggested by the Government of Karnataka had two units. One was 210 MW multi-fuel thermal power project and the other was a project of Rs. 445 crores. The C. E. A. examined it fully and held consultations with the consulting agency.

16,00 hrs.

This site has not been approved by the Ministry of Environment. They desired that another feasibility report be prepared. But this report has not been received by the C. E. A. So far. Hence, it is not pending with us but it is pending with the State Government. So, if you are interested in it, you please have another feasibility report prepared and send the same to us for necessary action.

Many hon. Members spoke about the national grid. It is revolutionary process and will take time. However, work is in progress and regional imbalance will be removed after its completion. The transmission system is being strengthened for this purpose. It is a good programme. The work regarding extra high voltage is in progress at the Hyderabad Power Station and testing is being done there. At present, we are generating 500 M. W. We will try to raise it to perhaps 1000 M. W. in the near future. We are preparing for this. We have to transmit electricity from one State to another. For this, we will have to start preparations right now. Tests are being conducted here. The Government has approved a 120 M. W. Turbine Gas Plant in February.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Hon. Deputy Speaker was in the Chair, he had inquired about the Hogenkal Project which is located in Tamil Nadu. He had asked about it earlier also and we have collected information about it. There is Cauvery Inter-State river dispute between Kerala, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. As far as this project is concerned, there is a point of dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The dispute regarding the sharing of water has to be resolved. Further action cannot be taken till this dispute is resolved. Recently the C. E. A. wrote letters to the Tamil Nadu Government in this regard. If they can provide more figures and some new proposals about how to develop the general scheme then it may be examined. This matter will be taken up there.

[English]

The inter-State aspects relating to the sharing of the Cauvery waters are being looked into by the Ministry of Water Resources who had held a series of meetings with the States in the past on this matter. The inter-State aspects of sharing of the Cauvery Waters are yet to be resolved.

[Translation]

Similarly, we are making all efforts to set up Micro Plants in addition to big hydel projects. A State Government can set up a plant costing not more than Rs. 5 crores without the approval of C. E. A. we want that more of such projects should be set up.

Some models have also been prepared for this purpose and they are being tested and if we are successful we will proceed further in this regard. Hon. Shri Jain mentioned about the lignite project. Chief Minister of Rajasthan and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission held discussions in January in this regard.

[English]

It was observed that the lignite deposits in Barmer and Bikaner districts of Rajasthan were expected to be large and could support a much larger power project than Palana (60 MW) approved by the Planning Commission. In view of this development, it has been decided that further action by the State Government on Palana lignite and power project may be kept in abeyance till various alternatives based on larger deposits are considered.

[Translation]

It will be better if you take up the matter with the State Government. (..... Interruptions.....)

[English]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : What about the other company ? That German Company had surveyed.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : This is the information that I have. I am

ready to have further questions. If you write to me, we will find out. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

Shri Rai wanted to know about Dohari Ghat. I have already submitted that there is over-booking upto 1989-90 in the Singrauli Coal field in Uttar Pradesh. Railway facilities are important for the movement of coal. Adequate railway facilities are not available in this regard. The U. P. Electricity Board had advised that this scheme could be taken up later. We have written to the Chief Minister in this connection. He has replied to it. So action is not being taken on it at present. We will consider it only after the receipt of the feasibility report.

An hon. Member had mentioned about the shortage of power in Delhi. We do not have any project for the generation of additional 200 M. W. of electricity in the Indraprastha Power Station. Six gas turbines of 30 M. W. each are now ready. Its coal-based units are being set up in Rajghat Power Station also. All these units will be ready by 1988-89. Four units of 210 M. W. each will be set up in Dadri in Uttar Pradesh which falls in the National Capital Region. 90 percent electricity from these units also will be supplied to Delhi. Therefore, power supply in Delhi will not be affected.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : What about setting up of super thermal power station at Manuguru and uniform power tariff ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Manuguru is a very sweet-sounding name. I will send you the information later. I don't have the papers yet.

[Translation]

With these words, I thank all the hon. Members but at the same time I would like to say that there is a lot of scope for improvement in the working of the State Electricity Boards and on our part it will be

[Srimati Sushila Rohtagi]

our endeavour to remove the shortcomings wherever they are noticed. In this connection I would request the hon. Members not to level general allegations of corruption and come out with specific charges if they have any against any officer or employee. We shall look into such charges. We are also amenable to suggestions which may help improve our working, capacity and speed. I hope the House stands unanimous in this endeavour. I once again thank the hon. Members.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of State has replied to most of the points. She has asked the hon. Members to point out the mistakes and the shortcomings. The question is from where should I making the beginning. Since I belong to Bihar which is the most backward State, I know there are weaknesses. Even after 40 years of Independence, the position of this State in comparison to other States is 18th in the matter of power generation. Who is responsible for this ? Obviously, the State Government of your party and also the Central Government is responsible. According to the Annual Report of 1985-86, the per capita power generation of Bihar comes to 123.54 on the basis of which the State occupies 18th position. The per capita power generation of Delhi, Maharashtra and Punjab comes to 625.38, 423.24 and 892.96 respectively. After 40 years of Independence, a comparison is made with the pre-independence days and it is claimed that there has been a considerable increase in the power generation. There are no two opinions that there has been tremendous progress in the country in every field since Independence. Nobody can deny this fact. But the regional imbalance which has been there since the British time has further increased, especially in the case of Bihar. Electricity is the back-bone of the development of country as well as of the States and in my view, this back-bone has been broken in the case of Bihar. The Central Government has accorded step-motherly treatment to Bihar. Since we are discussing electricity, I shall not go into other areas. Bihar

is not being given its due share in the matter of electricity. An amount of Rs 1083 crores has been earmarked for Bihar in the Seventh Plan under the head 'Energy' and if it is compared with other States of the country, its position is eighth whereas in the matter of population, it comes next only to Uttar Pradesh. Today, Bihar is looked down upon and neglected in almost all fields whether it is removal of poverty and unemployment or it is the question of increasing per hectare agricultural yield and setting up of industries. The Central Government is not paying the needed attention to its progress and development. Today a number of problems have cropped up due to regional disparity in the country. I think, if this trend continues, Bihar too will have to encounter a variety of problems such as upsurge of secessionist forces who want to create destabilization in the country by taking undue advantage of the backwardness in the State. They get stronger as the regional disparity increases. Agitations are going on in Bihar for creating a separate Jharkhand State and for many other things. Therefore, I would like to point out that though the hon. Minister pleads paucity of funds in this regard, yet there are some places where power generation is quite on the high side. Not that we do not want generation to take place, there but there should be some norms in this regard. Will the State which is most backward in comparison to other States of the country, country continue to be backward in future also ? Will neither a Thermal Power Station nor a hydro-electric power station be provided there ? Recently, I have heard that the Chief Minister of Bihar has stated in the State Assembly that the Koyal-Karo Scheme has been abandoned. I do not know how far it is correct.—(Interruptions)...

SHRI KUNWAR RAM (Nawada) : He has issued a statement that it is not correct.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : It has appeared in the press.

SHRI KUNWAR RAM : The news-report is incorrect.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : It is good that the news report is incorrect.

The scheme has been hanging fire for over 15 years. When the issues relating to land and other things have been settled, there seems to be no reason why this issue cannot be sorted out. The same is also true of Kahalgaon and Kanti projects. There are rivers in Bihar which are in spate every year. Hydro-Electric Plant can be set up there. Hwong Ho river in China used to be considered a curse. In the same way, Kosi river in Bihar is also considered a curse. If you could tame that river a large quantity of hydro-electric power can be generated through it. But the Central Government has not furnished any scheme so far. Bhogendra Jha, a former veteran Member of this House had submitted a scheme in this regard. The question was also raised in Parliament but that scheme was not considered. Similarly, there are large reserve of coal in Bihar. The transportation of coal from the coal pit-heads to other places involves a lot of expenditure. You are setting up thermal power plants at places where coal has to be transported from distant places but you are not setting up these plants in Nalanda, Patna, Gaya and other places of Bihar which are located in the vicinity of the coal pit-heads. I do not know what is the difficulty in setting up thermal power plants at places which are located close to the coal pitheads when no transportation cost or a very low transportation cost is involved therein. No scheme in this regard has been formulated. I have been raising this question since 1980 and so have the Members from the Congress Party, but the Central Government is not paying any heed to the pitiable condition Bihar is in today. This would be possible only when the State gets rid of the Congress party rule and this is what is going to happen....

(Interruptions)

The Congress M. Ps from Bihar have no guts to pressurise the Central Government and the result is that the schemes are allotted to other States and Bihar continues to be neglected all along.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise two-three points more. A mention has been made about the rural electrification. All India average with regard to rural electrification is that two-thirds of the villages have been electrified whereas

the position in our State is that out of a total number of 67,566 villages, 33,397 villages, i. e. not even 50 per cent, have so far been electrified. A target of only 9663 villages has been fixed for electrification during the Seventh Plan. You can well imagine the situation when so slow is the speed of electrification. In the field of rural electrification too, Bihar has been grossly neglected and no attention is being paid in this regard.

A reference was made to public sector and private sector. This question has engaged the attention of the entire country today. It was said that depending on the need, private sector too would be involved in this field. The question is what is the need? We were backward in every field when India achieved Independence and there was the need of the private sector in every field. But Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru felt that if we were to stand on our own feet, if we were to build our economy to solve the basic problems facing the country and if we were to save the country from depending on other countries, then we would not allow at least the core sector to slip into the hands of the private sector because its consequences would be disastrous. Energy is a vital organ of infrastructure and I think it will be a departure from the basic policy of the Congress Party if energy is handed over to the private sector. Although Shri Vasant Sathe said during the discussion on the general budget and so did the Minister of State that they were not opposed to the private sector and that public sector would not be adversely affected, yet the domain of the public sector is being gradually eroded and some services are being taken out of its control for being given to the private sector and in this way the public sector is being weakened. Therefore, I think, the basic policy of the Congress party as formulated by its stalwart Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, for which he earned a name the world over, is being eroded...*(Interruptions)* I do not know for how long this Government will last because the trend of the public opinion has since changed. What I mean to say is that the public sector which was accepted by the people and through which India was able to stand on its own should not be weakened. We can stand firm against those countries which are hostile to

Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

us and are eager to see us in servility. They too have to praise us for our efforts to be self-reliant.

This is one of the major contributions of the public sector. Obviously, the Congress Party has been in power all these years and this has been possible due to its progressive policies. There is no question of any objection from any of the hon. Members in this regard. But when such a policy is attacked from any quarter and is put into jeopardy, naturally, we get frightened. We want that at least the things which are our joint responsibility should not be endangered.

Mr. Chairman, Sir. I would conclude by making one more point. The hon. Minister must do something to improve the position in Bihar. I agree that there is a constraint on resources—the fact which has been emphasised time and again—and today also, you are going to stress it in your speech, but I would request that all the on-going projects in Bihar should be expedited and special attention paid to them. This complaint about constraint on resources is not confined to Bihar State Electricity Board alone; all State Electricity Boards have this complaint, but it is not that we belong to the opposition and merely because we are opposing it in the House, the Bihar Government would fall; that is not my intention. But there is need to pay special attention to bring about improvement in Bihar. If you do not pay attention and leave everything to the State Government, you are certainly going to suffer political loss and we will reap the benefit. But here it is not the question of political gain or loss. I do not want to give it that tinge because we all want the country to develop. We want that all States should develop at equal pace. Our State is rich in resources; we are not short of man-power; water and land too are available there in plenty; we also have intelligent people, we have better qualified workers, we are at par with others in resources—I do not say that we are better off in all these things as compared to others—yet Bihar is in a miserable condition.

Therefore I want that the Ministry of Energy should pay special attention to Bihar and should take steps to set up a Thermal Power Plant at Bakhtiyarpur, a town located on the bank of the Ganga, because coal pits are located nearby. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I consider myself very fortunate that power plants having a capacity of 10 M.W. are there in my constituency, of which some are hydel stations and most of them are thermal power stations. Not only this, the most important and profit earning company in this field C.I.L. is also in my constituency and incidentally I have also the experience of those power houses which are working at their cent per cent installed capacity. I also know the names of the power houses that are functioning below their installed capacity. At the same time, I have a good experience of private as well as public sectors. Sir, if you view the overall situation in the country after 1980 when we came to power for the second time, you will find that we have made rapid strides in all fields. You may take any sector, whether it is coal, electricity or transport, progress has been achieved in all sectors. This is also true that by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the country will be facing a shortage of 10 thousand M.W. but if you look at the achievements, I do not think any other country of the world has made such a tremendous all-round progress. Before the Sixth Five Year Plan, the shortage of electricity in the country was of the order of 29 thousand M.W. and this gap is going to be widened upto 48 or 50 thousand M.W. by the end of the Seventh Plan. No other country has developed at such a speed and credit for this goes to the Central Government and the Congress Party as also to the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Minister of Energy and the officers and employees of the Ministry of Energy. Therefore, first of all, I express my thanks to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Energy and those working in the Ministry of Energy.

Sir, so far as the question of electricity boards is concerned, we are producing

only 20 per cent electricity in the Central Sector—a fact which has been highlighted by the hon. Minister of State in his speech. I feel proud of Singrauli because it falls in my constituency. The system they have evolved for their working is indeed praiseworthy. It goes to the credit of our engineers, who worked against heavy odds, that a project of 500 M.W. capacity was completed one month before schedule whereas other thermal projects in the country are completed one to three years after their scheduled time. Therefore, I feel proud that as a result of the efforts of our engineers and our Government and the monitoring done by the hon. Minister and the efforts made by the officers of C.E.A., this unit has been completed one month before the schedule.

Sir, at the same time, I would like to say a few words about the functioning of the electricity boards. Not that there has been no improvement, improvement has been there. The P.L.F. in our State in February—March has reached 52 per cent as a result of the meetings, the hon. Minister held with the Chairmen of the Electricity Boards and the Ministers followed by proper monitoring, but the difficulty is that the people want to hold him responsible even for the 80 per cent of electricity over which he does not have any control. As a matter of fact, his job is to advise the C.E.A. and to clear the projects. Not only this, the Centre has also given Rs. 500 crores to the State Electricity Boards for modernisation. You will be surprised to know that some of the boards failed to utilize that money within time in spite of frantic efforts by the C.E.A. and the Governments in this regard. I agree to what Shri Yadav has just now said, but the need of the hour is that the Central Government should exercise some kind of control over the State Electricity Board which produces 80 per cent of electricity. Today there is no discipline worth the name in the field of electricity. This is true not only of workers but also of the Electricity Board as a whole. There is no discipline among the junior Engineers and there is over-staffing. The situation has deteriorated to such an extent that they do not have funds to buy spare parts and furnace oil. The Obera Thermal plant owes Rs. 45 crores to N.C.L. as coal price.

Arrears of Rs. 837 crores are due from different sources on account of coal price alone. Therefore, the question is not of the Centre or of the State, but that of generation of electricity in the country, because the per capita generation of electricity in India is the lowest in the world. We stand nowhere. Similarly, our transmission loss is 22-23 per cent. In Agra, it is as much as 48 per cent and in some districts of Bihar, it is 50 per cent. I have got a survey conducted in respect of all the places and have found the situation quite unsatisfactory. Why is it so? It is due to theft. The Central Government as well as the State Government did enact legislations to check this theft, but nothing was done to implement such laws. The transmission loss in Japan is 4.7 per cent, in Germany it is 5 per cent whereas in our country it is 22 per cent. Therefore, I would say that some effective steps should be taken to bring down this transmission loss to 10 or 9 per cent so that crores of rupees could be saved as there is already constraint on resources in the country. If we do it, we can supply more electricity to agricultural and industrial sectors to enable them to increase their production and also for domestic use so as to enable the country to move forward.

I want to submit that the coal industry cannot be blamed by the Board for shortages in power generation. N. C. L. coal is supplied to N. T. P. C., Gujarat and Obra. There its value ranges between about 40 and 42. But units at Obra allege that the power generation is declining because of low quality of coal whereas the fact is that the power generation at Renu Sagar project is 103 per cent and at N. T. P. C. 100 per cent. In Gujarat, also the situation is satisfactory. Hence the quality Board cannot get away with excuses. We are happy that the power generation in the Central Sector is 53.8 per cent. Every State has to be brought up to that level. I want to suggest that such Electricity Boards as cannot utilise 50 per cent of their power generation capacity should be taken over by the Centre. Necessary powers should be provided to the Central Government in this regard. If in the units certain parts are damaged they can be replaced and these units also can be

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

renovated and modernised, but they should first be taken over by the Central Government to avoid the national losses being suffered as a result of their inefficient functioning.

If need be, the Electricity Act of 1948 may be amended. When the question of profit is raised, the opposition present here does not talk about the Centre-State relations; they only talk about the State but when the question of losses is involved, then they raise the question of Centre-State relations. Today, we all should agree that it is essential to amend the 1948 Act.

It is not proper to put blame on the quality of coal. Coal cannot be manufactured, it will remain what it is. What is essential is to instal the proper kind of boilers and coal should be cleaned thoroughly before putting it into the boiler. When some industries are doing it, I can name 8 or 10 of such units—there is no reason why others cannot do it.

We are proud of our power generation at the Lignite Corporation. Shri Tondon is responsible for it and we are very happy to observe the atmosphere in these units. Today they are earning Rs. 45 crores. I request that such competent officials should be posted everywhere so that all open-cast mines enjoy the same situation as the Lignite Corporation. Now power houses are being installed there before time. You have sent a competent officer like Shri Narayanan there. I want to submit that it is not essential fundamentally that even a good officer should be made to retire after he completes his 58th year. An efficient officer should be allowed to work till he is able to work and we should change our policy in this matter. If an official is very competent then he must not be made to retire as soon as he attains the age of 58; he should be given an opportunity to work for more years. The inefficient or the corrupt ones should be retired even if they are 30 years old. It is important to retain efficient workers.

There has been a lot of talk about coal. We are happy that our targets have been

achieved despite all odds. People say that the prices of coal are increasing. But there are reasons for it. We asked the officials in the coal sector as to why the production has not increased since 1986 and what are the reasons for the loss.

Railways are used for the transportation of coal. There is pilferage of coal and about 6 to 7 per cent of it is pilfered. Why do you blame the quality of the coal for such losses? The quality of the coal is also changing. Previously there used to be a considerable difference between the price of the superior quality of coal and those of inferior quality of coal. As early as in 1980 the production of inferior coal was only 18 per cent but by 1989-90 it will rise to about 51 per cent. Even then Coal India will have to incur heavy losses.

There are certain projects in the country today, which are incurring huge losses but the Government still wants to run them in the national interest. In my constituency there are certain projects which are running at a loss. At Nigahi the losses amount to Rs. 35.65 crores, at Khadia, Rs. 41.85 crores, at Amlohari Rs. 52.44 crores, at Ardhagan Rs. 10.47 crores, at Kapti Rs. 4.63 crores and at Silovaya Rs. 8.63 crores. The defect lies in your planning due to which the C. I. L. is compelled to incur such losses. Then how can you say that the price of coal will not be increased? How can that be possible?

It is said that the income from the cess would be spent on the development of the local people. But it is not being done. I will request you to constitute a committee consisting of the representatives of the State Government, the general managers of the C. I. L. and C. M. D. and the representatives of the local bodies to ensure that the said income is spent for the welfare of the local people.

You are setting up power houses at places where the coal is available at cheap rates. For example, you have set up a power house at Bhatinda where coal is available at Rs. 450 per ton but in Singrauli and in Rihand it is very expensive

and it is important to have uniformity in this matter so that we cannot blame the coal sector for our losses. Again, the aluminium units in the public sector are also facing considerable losses but one HINDALCO aluminium unit which is in the private sector and is located in my constituency is earning profits and the Government imposed a surcharge on it to make good the losses in its own enterprises. Hence, proper measures must be taken in the fields of coal and power.

It is a matter of satisfaction that as a result of the various safety measures adopted in the collieries, the number of accidents has come down. However, our coal production is suffering due to inadequate power supply. Hence there is need to fix responsibility for shortfall in coal production.

In the last few years, there has been an increase in the transportation of coal and also in its royalty. However, the price of coal has decreased from 56 per cent to 31 per cent. Why should not the coal price be increased in proportion to the increase effected in the railway fares, Cess, Royalty etc. The cost of coal has been reduced to 31 per cent and then you will say that we are incurring losses. I want to raise a basic question. In this way the Coal India is being discredited. The need of the hour is to have proper coordination in this respect. The salaries of the employees have been increased. Wages per shift have also been enhanced and we want to increase them further. We have taken several welfare measures and we want to take some more such measures. You will positively have some sort of agreement with them. The wages have increased manifold but there is need to provide housing facilities to the mine labourers and arrange for their education. Hospitals, colleges, and other facilities should be provided because coalfields are located in the interior parts of the country and we shall achieve positive results if we do so. I can say with all the emphasis at my command that our coal production will go up and the target of 226 million tonnes

fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan will be increased to 250 million tonnes.

A word about clearance The Khariya Project has been cleared. We persuaded people to part with their land for this project, but the Forest Department has not cleared the land for many years now with the result that the project is not being cleared. Consequently the work at the Apra Power House Project has not begun so far. If we cannot get coal in time, how can we start production? Hence it is a national loss. Again, only the coal and the power sectors cannot be held responsible for it but all the Government Departments concerned are equally responsible. There should be proper planning so that the coal, means of transport, railway line etc. should become available for the project in the same year in which the work of project is taken in hand so that such projects are completed according to their schedule. At present 26 million tonnes of coal is lying at the pit-heads and railways facilities are not available at every colliery. How will the coal be transported? Although the railway freight has increased, there has been no improvement in its services. If we allow road transport then the question of theft and Mafia involvement will come up. Again, some coal depots which were set up for the benefit of the people have been closed down. You should instruct that such depots should be opened to make coal available to the people in areas where coal-fields are located. A depot was opened at Mirzapur but it has also been closed. What is the fault of Mirzapur? There is no dispute there. We have acquired the land, coal production has started there even without the payment of any compensation. What wrong have we done? Hence, the depot at Mirzapur must be opened. I have to make one more submission. Let the headquarters of N.C.L. be located at Mirzapur. No disputes regarding land exist there. You may acquire the land even tomorrow. But we should get railway and air facilities. I think that if we view the situation of coal rationally, we shall certainly be able to increase our coal production. We are fortunate to have a Minister like hon. Shri Vasant Sathe. I thank him and the members of the department and, with these words, I conclude.

*SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad to welcome the demands for grants of the Ministry of Energy. I support the demands and would give a few suggestions for the kind consideration of our hon. Minister.

It has been made crystal clear in the energy policy that it is the duty of our Government to provide electricity at cheaper rates. Keeping this in view the Government has done its best to increase the generation of power during the five year plans. The Government is working hard day and night to boost the production of electricity. It is encouraging hydro electric power generation. There is a steady increase in the thermal power generation. Nuclear power plants are also being set up in different parts of the country. Generation of non-conventional energy has also got sufficient impetus. Ultimately the increase in the generation of power is helping in the development of industries.

Today while replying to a question the hon. Minister has said about the power supply to the rural and urban areas. In his reply the disparity in power supply between rural and urban areas was glaring. The cities are growing teadily. The consumption of power in the urban area is about 80% of the total power available. On the contrary 70% of our country's population lives in villages and the consumption of power in these areas is only a meagre 20%. The life in the cities is more comfortable on account of regular power supply. It is high time for the Government to take the major chunk of power to the villages.

Many members have already expressed themselves about the financial and other difficulties faced by the State electricity boards. Plan allocation is not sufficient for the optimum generation of power. Government may spend crores of rupees for energy generation but it will not relieve the villages from shortage of power. It is very essential to take the cumulative effect of the money spent. Hence we have to concentrate more on non-conventional

energy sources like biogas plants, gobar gas plants, wind mills and mini hydro electric power plants. The non-conventional sources of energy will provide an impetus to the integrated rural development programmes. If we have to establish a socialistic pattern of society it is very essential to know the problems of the rural masses. I hope the hon. Minister will do his best to boost production of power and to supply it to the rural areas.

It is true that after 40 years of independence we are able to provide electric street lights to about 75% of the villages. But what is the condition of these electric poles in villages? Most of these poles are very old. They are rusted and falling on the houses. Instead of replacing these useless poles, our electricity boards are in a hurry to instal new poles in new areas. I request the Government to take up the replacement of old electric poles in villages throughout the country during the 7th plan period.

It is shocking to note that most of the harijan bastis and tribal areas are in darkness since hundreds of years. The officials of the electricity board and other connected with rural electrification have neglected completely the areas inhabited by harijans, girijans, tribals and other poor poeple who live below the poverty line.

The farmers obtain loans from different sources to buy pump sets. They cannot operate their pump sets unless they are provided with power. There are no poles, wires, and other facilities available to farmers. Therefore, they continue to be debtors generation after generation. In many cases the farmers get power connection for their pump sets only after two or three years of waiting. I do not understand why such an inordinate delay is taking place to supply power to the farmers. It is these farmers who have earned prestige for the nation by attaining self-sufficiency in food grains. We have also gone one stop further to export food grains, and the entire credit should go to the farmers. Therefore, we should not be

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

harsh to these farmers. There should not be any power cut for the farmers.

The Govt. is providing power to run cinemas, rice mills, and other industries. Why don't the farmers also get the same kind of treatment in getting proper power supply?

I request the hon. Minister to have consultations with the Chairman of State Electricity Boards and Chief Ministers and to arrive at a decision to provide continuous power supply to the farmers. On account of the arrogance of officials, the power cut for the farmers has been increased from six hours to twelve hours a day in many of the States. This has to be looked into. The motor charge is also high. The tariff on power also varies from state to state.

In fact some members have urged the Government to supply free power to the farmers. I have visited several foreign countries and during my visits I have enquired about the power and water rates. To my surprise they said that water and power were not charged. In many of these countries power and water are supplied free and in return the agriculturists produce huge quantities of food grains. Why don't we also follow the same system to encourage the farmers?

At present many States in the country are under the grip of severe power shortage. In Karnataka the power cut is more than 85%. As the State mainly depends on hydro-electric power generation, the power cut goes on increasing according to the decrease in the rain fall. For the last four years the rain fall was very scanty in Karnataka and severe drought situation is prevailing there. The situation in the neighbouring States is different. Andhra Pradesh has surplus power. The power generation in Kerala and Maharashtra is also satisfactory. Therefore it is high time to see that some equilibrium is maintained with regard to generation of power in different States. Once Karnataka was giving its power to its neighbouring States at the rate of 20 P per unit. Now power is given at the rate of Rs. 1.25 per unit. Hence it is very essential to maintain

parity not only in rates and tariff but also in power cuts etc.

Industrialists from all over the country have settled in the garden city of India and they want to boost their industrial production in Bangalore. How can they go ahead with their industrial development when the power cut is so high? Therefore, I request the Government to include it in the Central grid for its power requirements. A South Central zone can be formed to maintain equi-distribution of power among southern States.

Many foreign countries like France, Russia etc. are coming forward to help in setting up of power generation plants. We have to get the maximum benefit from such foreign assistance.

Centre is encouraging captive generation of power. The Govt. should help by arranging soft loans through various financial institutions to persons who are going for captive generation. There is a long delay in setting up a super thermal Power plant in Karnataka. If this pace is maintained I am afraid that the super thermal power plant in Karnataka may be set up only by the end of the 20th century. The shortage of power in my State is estimated at 5000 MW. Hence the Super thermal power plant should be set up in my State at the earliest. Managalore is a suitable place for this plant. Hospet is another ideal place for establishing a super thermal plant. Hospet has more than a thousand acres of land for this purpose. It has all other infrastructural facilities like water, broad gauge railway line etc. From here hundreds of railway wagon are sent to Madras to carry ore. While returning the wagons will be empty. Hence these wagons can be utilised for carrying coal to Hospet. I request our Minister to consider my genuine demand sympathetically to set up a super thermal power plant at Hospet.

There is a great threat to the industries in Karnataka on account of the power cut. Sick units are on the increase day by day. Govt. and private bodies have invested huge amounts of money in these industries. If these industries become sick units then what will happen to the nation's economy.

[Shrimati Basava Rajeswari]

In addition to huge investment, lakhs and lakhs of labourers are working in these industries. What will happen to them if these industries are closed due to lack of power? The famous Sir M. Visweswaraiiah Iron and Steel factory is facing this situation of closure. A permanent solution must be found out to rescue such popular industries, from closure.

There are several on going irrigation projects in Karnataka. They have to be completed very soon. Preference should be given to mini projects. Kalinadi project Stage II has to be completed early. The Govt. should encourage the non resident Indians to invest in the establishment of power projects. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for clearing the 120 MW gas turbine plant near Bangalore. Similarly the four mini power projects in Jama-khandi and other places should start functioning as early as possible.

My. hon. colleague from the opposition Shri V. Krishna Iyer was making some allegations against the Centre. If the Centre provides water he says that power has not been given to the State. If power is given then he alleges that water has not been given. Such allegations are not fair. In fact Centre is helping the States with water, power, finance and all other facilities for their progress. Hence there cannot be any such allegations. What is happening in Raichur thermal plant? You please go and see there. When did the turbine blast take place leading to gas leakage? What was the total loss incurred at Raichur thermal plant on account of leakage? As you are in power why don't you analyse these factors instead of simply and mechanically blaming the Centre.

17.00 hrs,

I once again welcome the demands and hope that our Government will make all possible efforts to rescue Karnataka State from the acute crisis of power. Sir, I thank you for giving this opportunity to speak on such a vital issue and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY
(Balial): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views on an important subject like the Department of Power. In fact, the Department of power is a very important department as compared to other departments and the developments and the development and progress of the country depend on this department to a great extent. A perusal of the report of the Department of Power for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 received just now reveals that the Minister of Energy has even exceeded its target in power generation. As such, it becomes our moral duty to congratulate Shri Sathe. He took charge of such an important department and by exceeding the target fixed for him, he made a significant contribution towards the development of the country. He definitely deserves all praise for it. I once again congratulate him for his achievement.

In fact every department has its own importance. But the Department of Power important than all other departments and other departments are dependent on this department. If the Department of Power does not extend a helping hand to other departments, the work of other departments comes to a stand-still. The Department of Agriculture will not be able to extend any help to the farmers, if it did not get proper co-operation from the Department of power. Power is very necessary for tubewells installed for irrigation purposes, for pumping sets and for the machinery provided for the big canals. If power is not available, water cannot reach the canal and we will totally fail in the field of agriculture. We cannot supply foodgrains in various parts of the country without power. 40 years ago, our position in the matter of foodgrains was far below and we had to import foodgrains to meet our requirements. But today we have reached a stage when we not only produce foodgrains sufficient to meet our own requirements but are also in a position to export foodgrains. Credit for this goes to the Department of Energy. In the matter of textiles, 40 years ago we were far behind. We used to import coarse cloth from Japan and other countries to meet our requirements. But now with the help

of the Department of Energy, we have not only established several mills, but have also been able to produce cloth sufficient to meet our requirements. The Department of Power deserves our thanks and congratulations for this. Today, mills have been set up in every nook and corner of the country wherein cloth of all varieties is being manufactured and after a few years we will be in a position to export cloth to other countries.

Previously, all the essential commodities were not available to us. But now, we are producing all these things with the help of the Ministry of Energy. We are meeting our requirements by setting up small-scale and big industries through the Department of Power. Under these circumstances, I am of the view that the Department of Power is above all other departments and we cannot work without its co-operation. Our growth rate is also department on it. It has shown more production than the target during the last few years. You are also receiving demands one after another and it becomes difficult to meet them. Under these circumstances, I feel that keeping in view the requirements, the demands for grants placed by you are very meagre.

The Government should consider the matter seriously and fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the people by paying more and more attention to the Department of Power and by generating more and more power. Today, I recollect the pre-independence days and also the days when I became a legislator in 1958 after Independence. There was electricity in Banaras, Allahabad and Lucknow. Electricity reached Balia in 1958. The people of rural areas took it a pleasure to come to Balia to see the light produced by electricity. The Department of power deserves praise for its effort to electrify 50 per cent villages in Balia and 50 per cent people are enjoying the facility. Farmers run their tube-wells, pumping sets and the people of rural areas undertake menial jobs, the people living in cities and those youths who are un-employed maintain their families by running some sort of industry. I feel that all these developments have been possible due to the Department of Power.

Sir, I feel duty bound to make some suggestions here. Take the case of tube-wells. The farmer installs pumping-set and gets the power connection. But the Government does not supply power to farmers as per their promise. They do not get Power for 5 hours even. Farmers of Balia get water through Dohari Ghat and Tuti Chat canals. But the Dohari Ghat and Tuti Ghat canals do not get full quantity of electricity so that they could maintain round the clock supply of water to the farmers. I concede that our agriculture progressed due to electricity. But obstacles also come in the way. I want that the hon. Minister should remove these obstacles so that the country may move forward. If the food production falls, the people will be driven to the brink of starvation. If the farmer is supplied with the full quantity of electricity through the canals, tube-wells and pumping-sets, he will produce more foodgrains and will be able to feed himself and the country. Under the circumstances, you should supply more and more electricity for the welfare of the farmers. The State Government may be directed to supply electricity for irrigational purposes for as many hours as they want farmers to supply water. Sir, we get food, thanks to the hard labour put in by our farmers but what a joke we play with him when we supply him electricity at night in the winter season. During winter season, we wear woollen clothes and stay indoors. But we expect the farmers to work in the field with his labourers at night during winter season. How far is it justified?

You supply electricity to the factory during day time. Can you not supply electricity to the factories during night hours. Snakes and scorpions cannot enter the factory during night and nobody will catch cold. But if the farmer goes to the field alongwith his mazdoors, he may be bitten by a snake or a scorpion. He catches cold and dies of cold early. But the Government of Uttar Pradesh do not pay any heed and despite repeated requests they do not provide electricity to the farmers during day-time. I suggest that you supply electricity to the farmer during day time and to the factories during night hours. The mazdoors, mechanics and

[Shri Jagannath Choudhary]

officers can very well work in the factories at night. But the farmers have to face a lot of difficulties in the fields at night. I am sure that the hon Minister of Energy will pay serious attention to it. It is not my feeling. It is the voice of the farmer that is coming out of me. Keeping these feelings view the Government of Uttar Pradesh should be directed to supply electricity to the farmers during the day time so that the farmers are not discouraged, their morale is boosted and they produce more and more foodgrains for the country.

You are paying more attention towards small scale industries. If you supply electricity to big cities only, than the educated youths of rural areas will migrate to big cities to set up small scale industries. If you supply electricity to rural areas, they will not go to cities and run some business in the village itself. If you do not do this, all the people of rural areas will go to cities. They require land to establish factories. You do not have sufficient accommodation in the cities. Under these circumstances, I would like to urge that you supply electricity to the villages for the welfare of the educated rural youths so that they may run small-scale industries in villages and do not migrate to the cities. I am sure that you will consider this point seriously and will be kind enough to extend your co-operation by supplying more electricity to the villages

17.12 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to make one more submission. The villages are being electrified by the Government. The State Government of U.P. has issued a statement to the Press and it has announced and broadcast on the Radio that if a *Harijan Basti* in a village is not electrified, than that village would not be taken to be electrified. But the situation is almost the reverse in the villages. Only one or two *mohallas* of a

big village have been electrified, but electricity has not been made available in *Harijan Basti* I would request the Government to issue a statement only after considering all the pros and cons and should announce that a village would not be considered to be electrified unless harijan basti in that village is electrified. There are many such instances before us. Educated harijan youths tell us that our Government makes some announcement through the Radio, but does something else, in actual practice I would like to submit to you that if a village is electrified, then the electrification of *harijan basti* in that village is also very essential. The U.P. Government is not doing this thing but statements are being issued through Press and the Radio. The Central Government Should direct the U.P. Government to work according to the statement issued by it.

I do not want to take much of your time. I have placed before you a small suggestion. I am sure you would consider it seriously and make all efforts to get these works done.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad):
Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Department of Power under the Ministry of Energy for the year 1987-88. In modern age, energy has assumed great importance. The budget and the activities of the Ministry have got their own importance and I am glad to say that thanks to the efficiency, dedication, competence and commitment of both the hon. Ministers of this Ministry the efficiency of this department has increased. Both the Ministers deserve our congratulations for the same. It is heartening to note that the Ministry of Energy has made tremendous efforts to augment the generation capacity of electricity. Both of them are alert and conscious of their duties. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish additional generation capacity of 22,245 MWs which comprises 5,541 MWs of Hydro electricity, 15,999 MWs of thermal power and 705 MWs of nuclear power. But the figures of power generation for the period from April to December, 1986 when compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year

show that the actual generation of Nuclear Thermal and Hydel power was 1,26,681 million units as against 1,38,567 million units, which reflects a decline in the generation of electricity. Therefore, the set targets of power generation are required to be met.

As the hon. Minister of Energy has stated during the question hour, about 80 per cent of the total power generated is being used in the urban areas, and only 20 per cent of power is used in the rural areas whereas 80 per cent of total population of the country lives in 5,76,000 villages. According to the figures furnished, 3,90,390 villages had been electrified and 61,51,250 agricultural pump sets had been energised on 31.3.1986. During the period from 1.4.1986 to 31.12.1986, 9496 additional villages were electrified and 2,78,009 pump-sets were energised. In this way upto December, 1986, a total number of 3,98,000 villages have been electrified and approximate 64,29,000 pump-sets and tube-wells have been energised. I am, therefore, of the view that there is need to intensify and improve the rural electrification work. The work relating to supply of electricity to agriculture pump-sets and tube-wells is not satisfactory and the villagers are not able to get the electricity connections easily. The situation regarding electrification work of *harijan bastis* is deplorable I have myself seen in my constituency that though electricity poles had been installed in *Harijan Bistis* many years back, electricity connections have not been provided there so far. The complacency on the part of the concerned machinery is not justified. The hon. Minister should direct the State Government to pay special attention towards these programmes being undertaken under 20-Point Programme.

The functioning of the Rural Electrification Corporation is required to be streamlined. The condition of the Corporation is not satisfactory. The non-Plan expenditure of the Corporation has gone up considerable and there is a lot of bungling in the appointments. The reservation policy for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is being violated there

openly. The hon. Minister should himself look into the matter and solve this problem.

I would like to say a few words about the power supply. The supply of power in the country is also not satisfactory. The situation of power supply in my constituency is very pitiable and in the rural areas it is even worse. The position of power supply in Ferozabad has deteriorated to such an extent that the residents of the town are now compelled to launch an agitation. District Agra has been affected by natural calamity like drought. The water level of the tube-wells has started going down and the situation in the summer would become even worse and the problem of supply of drinking water would become all the more acute. Therefore, there should be continuous supply of power for the tube-wells. If it is ensured, it would also remove the shortage of drinking water supply.

The situation of the industries in the urban areas is also far from satisfactory because there is no regular supply of electricity there. I would like to refer to Firozabad once again. I stayed there for a night. The people of the city complained to me that the bangle industry of the city is being adversely affected by the unsatisfactory supply of power there.

The frequency of tripping is so high that every citizen gets annoyed with the supply of electricity. I have told the officers there time and again that if an announcement is made to supply electricity for four hours, then there must be continuous supply of electricity for four hours. But if after an announcement is made to supply electricity for four of five hours, there is tripping for 15 or 20 minutes, it causes loss of production in the factories and pipes of the tube wells, which are full of water also get emptied all of a sudden. The electric fans in a district like Agra which has a very hot climate stop all of a sudden. One can only imagine the difficulties of the people due to sudden power failure.

The Government is committed to maximise the generation of electricity.

[Shri Ganga Ram]

The hon. Minister has stated while intervening in the debate that various projects are being implemented in this regard. As I was the District Magistrate of Tehri Garhwal, I am very well aware of the love and affection of the people of the region towards the project of Tehri Dam. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Tehri Dam Project. The estimated cost of this project has gone up to Rs. 1345.72 crores now from Rs. 197.97 crores in 1972. I know that the survey for this project had started before 1965 when I was there, but construction work on the project started only in 1977. It shows that survey was completed in 12 years and after completion of survey, 10 more years have passed. If work goes on at this pace, then the cost of this project would go up to about Rs. 2,000 crores. I would, therefore, like to submit that as Central Government has 75 per cent share in this project and the State Government has 25 per cent share, the Central Government should keep a strict watch over this project and should issue directions for undertaking the work at a faster pace.

Sir, a new suggestion has come to my mind, which I want to place before the Government for consideration. In the entire country, there are two rivers which have plenty of water. One is Chambal river in district Agra, which forms the boundary of Agra and Madhya Pradesh and the other is Tons river which flows from the mountains above Uttar Kashi and later on meets the river Yamuna. Chambal and Tons rivers have more water than Ganga and Yamuna. The slope of river Chambal is very fine and if a power station on this river is constructed after erecting a dam on it, it would be very useful for us. You should examine this suggestion and a survey may be conducted in this regard. In my view, a power station of 1,000 M.W. capacity could be constructed there. I am making this submission, because a Development scheme for dacoit-infested area with an outlay of Rs. 300 crores is being implemented there, which would benefit all the three States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan

and Uttar Pradesh. If such a power station is established there, then the development of the area would take place at a faster pace. With these words, I would like to express my thanks to you. I would congratulate the Ministry once again and wish that by the grace of God, it should continue to work even better.

[English]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Energy. The credit goes to the dynamic Energy Minister of India for his endeavour and sincerity. The production figures have touched on all-time peak in the recent history of energy.

[Translation]

As against targetted production of 166.80 million tonnes, there has been 165 million tonnes of actual production. The increase of 11 million tonnes is 7 per cent more in comparison to last year. Similarly, you have shown an increase of 4.3, per cent in despatch in your report which is a commendable task.

He has shown an increase in the stock. He has also shown an increment in the productivity. One thing is very controversial. Cost of the coal is Rs. 219.17. You have estimated that the price will rise upto Rs. 225.12 in the coming days, whereas the price of coal is Rs. 210.00. There is a difference of Rs. 9.17 between the cost and the price of coal. On the one hand, you have imposed a ban on employment. You are not giving employment. On the other hand, you have stated in your own report that you have made reduction in the social head. There is a curb on the employment also. You are also about to effect a cut under the social head. In spite of that, if the cost of production rises, then both of these things do not agree with each other. I hope that you will consider this matter. You have shown the price of coal as Rs. 210.00. The consumer pays the ultimate price of coal. I am of the view that a lot of difference is found in it. I take the ultimate price being paid by the consumer, as the real price. I think that

this figure will rise upto Rs. 410 from Rs. 210. Therefore, there is need to bring about a revolutionary change in the distribution system. I hope that the hon. Minister will do the needful in this regard.

I would like to say one thing about the location of the thermal Power Station. Being a student of economics, I know that factories are established at places where raw material is available. It is located in the vicinity of the deposits. But what happens if the Thermal Power Station is situated at Barauni, coal is to be taken from Giridih from a distance of 2 Kms. If the deposit is available at Lalmatiya, project is being constructed at Kahalgaon at a distance of 150 KMs or at Farakka at a distance of 300 Kms. I do not understand why it is so. It would not yield the desired results. You should given due thought to it.

As regards your proposal about the national grid, I do not think that it will be more successful in a country like India having diversified economy. I feel that transmission work through the regional grid and local grid will be more justified from defence and security point of view. As regards the schemes you have conceived about energy, there are two difficulties in its implementation—one is acquisition of land and the other is declaration of a nodal agency. You have entrusted this work to the State Government.

The State Government does not have any right till now to declare the nodal agency. There is also a problem about the acquisition of land. You should change the policy so that instead of the State Government, the Central Government should declare the nodal agency.

Now I would like to say something about my area. Santhal Pargana is inhabited by the Adivasis. You had nationalised the Jayanti Colliery in 1973. The Colliery has been lying closed since 1973. A very good quality of coal is available there and it is very close to railway line. If you arrange to open it, it will be very beneficial to the people of the area and thereby the poor people will get relief.

One thing I would like to say is that there are only two stock yards in Bihar. You have stated this thing in your report. The maximum quality of coal is available in Bihar and you have constructed only two stock-yards there whereas you have constructed 22 stock-yards in its neighbouring States. There are only two stockyards in the State where coal is produced. I would like to request you to open more stockyards in Bihar. It will provide more facilities to the people of Bihar.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. Even the Minister himself has agreed that the money required for more generation of power is not adequate. As is well-known he is a very straight forward man and I quite appreciate it. But apart from funds, there are certain other steps which are required to be taken in order to step up the generation. In this regard, as the time is very short, I will limit myself only to my State, i. e. Orissa.

It is a peculiar phenomenon that Orissa is a State which has got two medium irrigation projects, thermal hydel projects and one major project viz. Hirakund. Along with these, there is also another thermal station at Talcher. In spite of so many things, it is really shocking to see that Orissa is a State which is producing electricity much below the standard that is below 40 per cent. Last year also while speaking on the budget, the hon. Minister, if he remembers, had himself stated that unless and until Talcher would show a remarkable improvement, they were not going to give any aid. But Sir, my only submission to you is this. Is that the solution to the problem? No.

Now coming to the problem, you yourself mentioned that though there is a substantial increase in the thermal generation, is hydel generation it has come down. Why should it come down? In your statement in the *Economic Survey*, in one of

[Shri Sarat Deb]

the paragraphs you have said that in the western region the generation has become less due to shortfall in rain. You have also stated that there is shortfall on the coal side due to heavy rains in the same region, i. e. the western region. I cannot understand as to what is meant by this. I am not blaming you. I only want to bring to your notice just one thing. For heaven's sake, please do not go according to the reports of the State Electricity Board. The main culprits are the State Electricity Board people. When in the Central sector, we can generate more power, why should the State Electricity Board fail? How can one explain it? It is particularly more so in the State of Orissa. If there is the worst managed State Electricity Board, then it is there in Orissa. Even at the time of monsoon when there is no question of electricity being in short supply, we are facing an acute power shortage. Sir, I want to bring to your notice, I do not know whether you know it or not, that whenever there is a shortage, they will simply say that the water level has gone down in the reservoir. Now the question is, who is going to be responsible? Why should the reservoir flow below the level? The simple reason is that, there is no co-ordination between the Irrigation Department and the State Electricity Boards. Whenever there is a shortage in the canal system, they immediately force upon the Government to release the water without looking to the necessity for generating the electricity. You should look into the matter and see that the Co-ordination Committees which are functioning in different States, they should work properly.

Regarding Hydel Power, I want to bring it to the notice of the Central Government, that it is their subject.

Once a Dam is constructed—there was a statutory law—that without the prior permission, there will be no other obstruction of water on the upper-stream. What has happened in the Hirakud?

There is another Dam, which is being constructed in Madhya Pradesh. If that is so, then what is going to be the fate of

the Hirakud Dam? We should not forget the amount of money that has been spent on this project. It is much higher than the amount that has been spent on thermal power station. Therefore, you should not simply depend on the natural phenomena, but you should also see that administratively the State Electricity Boards should function properly. You see, only they are going on increasing their staff, without any facility. Though they are making some profits in some Electricity Boards, but these profits are being consumed by the staff of the State Electricity Boards. I will sum up by saying something about rural electrification. It has become a laughing stock. In order to show in the records, that they have electrified so many villages, the Department is drawing a line just on to the border of the villages leaving it at that stage and saying that these villages have been electrified.

Secondly, wherever there is electrification, are they getting the power? If you go to the rural areas,—as Madam from Karnataka was saying, I was impressed by her—actually people who need electricity are not actually getting it. Only today you said during Question Hour that eight lakh pumps are going to be set right. What for? The pumps are working, but there is no electricity. If you go to the rural areas, you will find the Lift Irrigation Corporation and those persons who have purchased the pumps out of bank loans, they are dying. They are unable to utilise it because there is no power. But at the same time, if you go to the Sub-Divisional Headquarters, where there is a small township or NIC area, you will find the electricity is there, the people are enjoying. People are enjoying without putting it to proper use. Those people who are badly in need of electricity for agricultural purposes, they are being deprived of it.

Last point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is this—he himself has mentioned it in the Economic Survey I know you are a very efficient Minister. Look at the Auditor General's Report. Simply to remove one Director from the Coal India, you have spent Rs. 4 lakhs. So, if that is the way the money is going to be frittered away, then I am

sorry that whatever achievements you are claiming, that can never be achieved.

So, with these words, I thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to express my views about the cooperation that can be extended to you in the villages in respect of energy. You have made full use of water and coal for power generation and development of the country through electricity. It is indeed commendable.

At the same time, you have given a call to build energy villages. The cow progeny holds the most important place in this programme. You can develop energy further through the cow-dung. The importance of cow progeny is no secret. Though the subject of promoting cow progeny comes under the Department of Agriculture, yet without the promotion of cow progeny, you will not be able to develop energy. Presently lots of hurdles come in the way of energy development as proper protection is not being provided to cow progeny in the villages. Government should pay special attention to this fact. It is the base of the entire agricultural operations. Even big scientists will also support this view. Einstein, one of the greatest scientists of today also subscribed to this view. He also said that by protecting the village and the agricultural farms of the village, we would be able to protect the country in future. In Europe we have already destroyed our farming during the last 400 years due to modern machines, due to tractor and due to the destructive nature of fertilisers. But you have been protecting your farms for thousands of years. Its main reason is that our agriculture is based on cow. It has been possible with its help.

I would also like to submit that Government should take up this task in right earnest as Government is paying special attention towards energy preservation, and also taking measures to utilise sewerage disposals and making efforts to effect changes in energy. The farmer wants to march forward in the field of animal

husbandry for the purpose of agriculture. Government should provide him full protection I would also like to submit that the Government should make all-out efforts to stop cow slaughter otherwise we will neither get good breed of oxen nor agricultural development will take place. I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that tractor is not the only answer to the problems of villages. We should also make an effort for the development of agriculture. If need be, the legislation should also be amended.

I would also like to submit one thing. There is a Bodhghat project located in an area adjoining my constituency. It is a tribal area. Many disputes have arisen about that area, due to which the development of this tribal area has been blocked. Sufficient power has to be generated from that project. So Bodhghat project should be cleared as early as possible because due to shortage of power, the development of that area is being impeded. The project should be granted clearance. This is what I would like to say.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjbarpur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words. I would not like to repeat what has already been said. It would have been better had the Minister of State in the Department of Power been present here because I would like to refer to what she has said. She had suggested to perform a Yagna and that all M.Ps should have five per cent contribution of their salary to it. Some M.Ps told me that with this contribution we could be able to purchase only a torch and would not be able to generate power. That five per cent contribution will not solve the problem of shortage of power. Even if we contribute five to ten per cent of our salary, this will not make any significant changes. The magnitude of the problem is much more and we should understand it. I was thinking whether I am wrong or the Government in Delhi is not understanding the problem of Bihar. Shri Naipal, who is a great author of Indian origin and who nearly missed the nobel prize award, has written a very famous book entitled "India—an era of darkness." There may or may not be darkness in the country but Bihar is surely in an era of darkness. The

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

hon. Minister should particularly visit north Bihar. He will then come to know that there is an acute shortage of power there and the same situation is prevailing in the South Bihar. I am submitting this in all humility and without any rancour. You can visit some places in Bihar and see for yourself the deplorable condition of Power. It seems that instead of heading towards the 21st century we have gone back to the 14th and 15th century. There is no power at places where it was 30 years back. They are making a mockery of rural electrification. A detailed study of the affairs should be conducted. You should visit of constituency along with some M. Ps and see the situation yourself. The electricity poles have been erected but electricity lines have been provided only at some places. The electricity remains absent the whole year round. During winter the electricity never comes. How can you say that rural electrification has been brought about. You should think over it afresh. Instead of making contribution to the cause of electrification, you should punish those people who indulge in the theft of electricity in the name of transmission loss, those engineers who have acquired property worth crores of rupees and caused loss to the electricity Board and those Mafia groups who indulge in the pilferage of coal. I will definitely help you in your effort. But you should make your policy realistic. Bihar though rich in resources, is poor. In the last session I had pointed out that many rivers flow from Nepal and they cause devastation in the north Bihar. We have good relations with Nepal at present. If those rivers are tamed there and are utilised for generation of electricity, there will be no shortage of electricity in Bihar. It will accelerate the pace of industrialisation and there will be improvement in the agricultural field. There will also not be any necessity for importing electricity from other States. What I had said in the House, was supported by the press in Nepal. You should do some thing in this respect. At present we have cordal relations with Nepal. If China intervenes, we do not know what will happen then. There are vast resources for hydel power project in

north Bihar, and you can tap them with the cooperation of Nepal. It will bring prosperity in this region. You should think over it seriously. The Koel-Karo Project of Bihar has been under the consideration of the Government for the last fifteen years but no decision has been taken thereon. A number of controversies are being raised in this connection. It should be implemented without delay. Some hon. Members have advised not to allow the private sector to set up power plants. Such step should not be taken. If non-resident Indians come forward to set up mini-captive plant in this country, they should be allowed to do so. They have the needed technical know-how for generation of electricity. They will generate more electricity with less cost. I have come to know that some non resident Indians want to set up mini-hydel projects in Assam and Western India. They should be allowed to do so. Such persons must be encouraged. We should not insist as before that private sector should not be allowed to enter into power sector. Our main aim should be to serve the people. We should think in what way we can serve them. I would end my speech by saying one point. Bungling is taking place on large scale in the coal sector in Bihar. This should be looked into in all seriousness. If the hon Minister desires, I will discuss the matter with him separately. Our communist Member from Bihar was saying that any enterprise in the public sector should not be brought in the private sector. You might have read the famous speech of Shri Gorbachev in which he said that we should liberalise our policy and for the welfare of the people the private sector could be allowed to start projects meant for public sector. Our policy towards energy should be realistic and the potentialities of hydro-electricity, thermal power and national energy in Bihar should be tapped.

[English]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you very much for calling my name, perhaps I am the last one to speak.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One more person is behind you. You are not the last. Please be brief. Take only five minutes.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : One thing I will say at the outset. I have seen someone speaking for forty-five minutes. And when we are at the last point we are given only five minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the electricity goes, the power will be low at the end. In the beginning the power will be more. There when you are at the end, it is so.

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What about me ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody wants five minutes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. The heart of wordsworth lifted up when he beheld in the sky and my heart lifts up when I behold the writing on the wall of Indian economy in general, and growth of energy in particular.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The preamble itself will take five minutes.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : There is progress in the energy sector, and what to speak of the general progress of the economy of India.

Sir, I have not to go into the directory like figures where and what growth has been made. So many speakers have gone into them, I have to say only this much that my heart lifts up for the growth and progress of the Energy sector. The loss that is found in the figures is not heartening. The loss is about Rs. 1600 crores. It is a matter of concern. It is a matter of anxiety. Progress is there, growth is there, but the loss is not ordinary. I understand that Minister is going to take measures to ward off the losses. Losses on

what account? It is on account of circumstances beyond his control. But unfortunately negative the attitude of the Opposition parties, is causing a great loss. There criticism is neither helpful nor construction but rather prejudiced.

One of the persons in the Opposition Parties—I mean, One of my friends who is associated with the Opposition Parties—I am telling about him. There is one photograph of Mahatma Gandhi in the Secretariat of Patna, with a *Lathi* in one hand and five fingers of other spread over. When any one goes for any work to his office, that friend of mine tells him, that he should pay at least Rs. 5/- otherwise he would be beaten by a *Lathi*; If such is the negative attitude of the persons and parties in the opposition, then what would be the fate of growth and progress of India ?

Now, I come to the case of Bihar. Bihar has the largest quantity of coal i. e. 56,601.30 million tonnes. That is the highest quantity of coal in Bihar. Madhya Pradesh has got 23,856.44 million tonnes, Maharashtra 5075.40 million tonnes, Meghalaya 458.94 million tonnes, Nagaland 12.05 million tonnes, Orissa 34663.01 million tonnes, West Bengal 28154.16 million tonnes, Andhra Pradesh 10296.60 million tonnes, Arunachal Pradesh 90.23 million tonnes, Assam 280.03 million tonnes. I will draw the attention of the Minister to the fate of Bihar regarding energy development in the State. I will not go to so many points except this that Bihar is lagging behind in comparison with other States even in the matter of improved chullah. Upto the period ending 31st January 1987 Bihar's figure is 24,924 whereas Haryana has got 51,620, Andhra Pradesh 31,360, Himachal Pradesh 27039, Karnataka 33605, Punjab 41300, Rajasthan 32539, Tamil Nadu 54753 and UP 80600. On the one hand, Bihar is the richest in matter of minerals, on the other hand, Bihar has been neglected in most of the matters concerning development. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister only to the point that even though Bihar is having the largest quantity of coal, you are not giving that small thing to Bihar i. e. smokeless chullah. Principle

[Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

is always better than expediency. The course of expediency should not be resorted to so far as the national development is concerned. Every State should be given its due. Everything should go on principle. I will request the hon. Minister through you that principles should always be followed and expending should be given a go by.

In Bihar, there are two thermal power stations, the progress of which is not satisfactory. They are Kaealgaon project and Kanti project. There is a Katiya hydro-electric project which is not working and operating satisfactorily because of siltecion I will request the Minister to look into this case because it is the power project in a backward area and if its operation and working is not duly rectified, the electricity problem of that area will remain intact.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT) : I propose that the sitting of the House be extended by 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope the House agrees to extend the time by 15 minutes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS ; Yes.

[Translation]

18.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI (Rajkot) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you want to see real India you will have to go to villages. It is necessary to keep the perspective of village in mind while discussing any problem pertaining to the development of the country. If we want to understand that problem in the context of the whole country, we should know that agriculture and animal husbandry are the inseparable part of the economic and social life of a village. Even today the contribution of agricultural industry is significant in the total industrial production in the country.

However, while discussing the subject of energy, it would be in the fitness of things to give priority to the requirements of energy in villages and how to meet them.

Sir, adequate generation and equitable distribution of energy is essential to remove imbalances in the regional development. It is essential to have a far-reaching and logical energy policy for tapping the potentialities of development of any State. For example, we are not utilising even ten per cent of the potentiality of development in Gujarat. The reason is that Gujarat is one of the States where the cost of generation of energy is higher. On the one hand, natural gas worth lakhs of rupees is emitted daily from the land of Gujarat which is flared and not put to any use and on the other hand due to unjustifiable issue rates of the natural gas and also due to delay in the implementation of schemes of generation of power based on gas, the entire State is undergoing hardships. Till this Problem is solved electricity should be generated in the private sector and it should be supplied to the people.

Sir, Hydel power is a cheap and dependable form of energy but the Narmada project on which development of Gujarat depends to great extent, has been pending for many years. In the interest of the development of the entire country and with a view to meeting the demand of electricity and irrigation of the western zone, the Narmada Project may be cleared without any further delay.

The benefits denied from non-conventional sources of energy need hardly to be stressed. Now there is need to make proper and wide publicity and to educate the peopel about it and to undertake research in this field. In my view, there is need to make adequate budgetary allocation for this field. For this purpose, a very meagre amount has been allocated in this budget in comparison to last year's budget. I appeal to the Government to increase this allocation. All possible efforts should be made to maximise the production of energy.

Sir, our State of Gujarat has been in the grip of drought for the last about two

years. Our farmers living in the villages exert to lot to draw water from deep wells. Due to great depth, a lot of power is required to draw water and a motor of higher horse power has to be installed. A major part of whatever is produced by the farmers is spent to meet the energy needs. I would, therefore, like to submit to the hon. Minister that rates of electricity for the drought-prone areas should be less and adequate power supply should be ensured to such areas. With a view to meeting the shortage of power, small power stations should be established and electricity be supplied to the villages. I hope that our energetic Energy Minister would take steps at the earliest in this direction. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN
(JHUNJHUNU): Hon Dy. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Energy. As you know, I represents a very backward area of Rajasthan. This area is especially backward in the field of energy. Sir, Rajasthan is a very large state and if adequate power supply is ensured to this State, the hard-working farmers of Rajasthan can produce foodgrains in such large quantities as may be sufficient to meet the needs of the several other States. The people as well as the land of Rajasthan have always been thirsty. The land of Rajasthan has never been supplied water. If soil of Rajasthan is supplied water, it is capable of producing huge quantity of foodgrains.

Sir, I hail from Jhunjhunu. It is an area where three categories of people live—*i.e.* farmers, army jawans and businessmen. If all these three categories of people are allowed an opportunity to work properly and if all the three categories of people are ensured supply of power at night time and for a long duration, they can contribute a lot in the progress of the country.

Sir, people find it very difficult to get the connection of electricity. They should get the connection easily. The people indulge in the theft of power because it takes a lot of time to get a connection and the problem of theft is due to non-sanctioning of the customer's application for a

a new connection. The officials like overseer, executive engineer etc, sanction the connection only to their favourites. Due to this sort of behaviour of the officials, the farmers are facing a great difficulty.

In these areas, the level of water is at a very great depth and a lot of expenditure has to be incurred to draw water from deep wells. Therefore, farmers of Rajasthan should be provided the facility of electricity and the trend which has been going on there so far should be reversed.

One Unit of Kota project in Rajasthan always remains out of order. Jodhpur project is completely out of order and it is being closed down. Jaipur project is also not functioning properly and it is also being closed down. I would demand that solar and wind agencies should be set up specially in the sandy areas of Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Churu, as we have brighter sun and strong winds there. The electricity could be generated with the help of solar and wind power. This would provide a lot of relief to the farmers. If adequate supply of power is ensured to the sandy areas of Rajasthan, the farmers of Rajasthan who are suffering for centuries would get a lot of relief.

Our country has made a lot of progress and advancement in the field of electricity. It is commendable task. The progress which is being made by our countries due to progress in this field, but if attention is paid to the backward areas which have remained neglected so far, these areas would also make a lot of progress.

Barmer and Jaisalmer are the border districts of Rajasthan. Jhalawar and Kota are near the boundary of Madhya Pradesh. Till the farthest point in Madhya Pradesh, there is adequate supply of electricity, but in Rajasthan side of the area, not even a single bulb can be seen. That is why, there is discontentment among the people of the area. I would request once again that arrangements should be made to supply electricity in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan through solar and wind power so that farmer may get some relief. The farmers

[Shri Mohd Ayub Khan]

are very hard-working. If you supply them cheap power and subsidy is granted to them to instal the electric motor, the farmers would get encouragement. Also, the foodgrains production would increase. The farmer of this area has a feeling that the Government is not working to provide him the facilities. If we look after the farmers, our area and our country would make progress and we would be able to uplift the farmers. Today farmer is prepared to shed even his blood, at present blood is cheaper than the water.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister through you that our request may be considered and some arrangement may be made to supply electricity through solar and wind power. I express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views.

[English]

SHRI K S. ROA (Machilipatnam) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants, Ministry of Energy.

Several of my colleagues have already told enough about the various aspects of energy so as to bring improvement in the economy of the nation, particularly its role in improving the welfare of the nation, and to compete with the developed nations, etc.

I wish to say a few words. I have total confidence in the ability of the hon. Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe, who has enough experience and knowledge in the matter.

So also it has been examined on several occasions in the past about the pragmatic aspects of improving the power generation in the country. Constraint of financial resources is usually the slogan that has been mentioned by every Ministry to cover up the possible deficit or deficiency for their inability to cope up with the demand

or to keep up with the targets set by themselves. When there is constraint of resources. I do not know why they are not considering for leaving it to the private sector, at least to the extent where they are not able to provide funds. We know very well that we cannot leave it for ever to the private sector. But we have to do something in this respect otherwise the industry and the agriculture will suffer, when there are enough people in the private sector who are prepared to generate power and supply it at the same rate as the Government could do or may be possible at less rate I don't think there is anything wrong in taking their help and supply power to the people of the nation, whether they are engaged in industry or in agriculture and rescue them from indefinite and immeasurable losses which they are now put to. For example, the industrialist may be affected very little because of power bill, but the damage due to shortage of power and frequent break-downs or power cuts is enormous and is multi-fold, may be thousand or even ten thousand times. It has a cyclic effect when there is even a little damage or a little shortage of power. Then, will it not be proper for the Ministry and the Members of Parliament to think over this matter and take a decision which is pragmatic, that is, leaving a certain part of this energy sector to the private entrepreneurs so that they can generate and supply power to the nation? The Government can always put restrictions on the private sector keeping our ideals in mind, that is, socialism. I do not think that socialism means distribution of poverty to the people. Yes, in socialism we are interested in distributing the wealth equally or properly and see that the poor people of the country are benefited by the growth in every sector. But distribution of poverty and sticking to the slogan of socialism alone, without delivering the goods, without increasing the production is no use at all. Sir, I put forward my plea that the Ministry should take a decision very quickly in this aspect as energy has got cyclic effect on various aspects of economy and Ministries and if it is possible, within the framework, I would request the Government to increase the allocation of funds for this sector. It would be very ideal. But in the existing circumstances,

it is not possible. The alternative is to be found without fear or favour.

Now, coming to so many aspects which have been dealt with already by some of my colleagues, I would like to discuss a few important points. It has been mentioned that the optimum utilisation of the installed capacity of about 50,000 MW is not being done and the current year's Plant Load factor is 53%. It is really a sorry state of affair. I think if the Ministry were to concentrate on this matter, we can certainly improve this figure without much investment, without even bothering about the resources. The role of the Central Government is limited in power generation. The role of the Central Government is only to formulate policies and frame development programmes, whereas the implementing authority is the State Governments. It has been mentioned on many occasions that several of the State Electricity Boards are running into huge losses of thousands of crores of rupees. Any amount of discussion in the Parliament will not help unless the States also take proper care and pay equal attention and stress equal emphasis on improving the efficiency of the Electricity Boards. While planning the formulating the policies, the Government of India can encourage such projects which are very remunerative irrespective of the political reasoning or political affiliations or any other factor. For example, the hydel power can be generated to a very great extent in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and other hill areas. When we are thinking in terms of national growth, we should not take cognisance of whether the project is established in Jammu and Kashmir or Himachal Pradesh or anywhere else. It is no matter wherever they are established. Sir, hydel power generation does not require any foreign exchange.

It only requires the conversion of the human energy here in this country into hydro energy which can be utilised for the benefit of the nation. So, this hydro energy which has got a potential of the about a lakh of Mega Watts can be improved irrespective of the capital cost involved in it. The capital cost is going to our own

country. So, the Government need not worry about the capital cost as no foreign exchange is involved in it. It does not require any continuous resources also. So, I wish the Government to take a pragmatic view in formulating policies in regard to hydro energy and utilisation of hydro power which is in abundance in this country.

Sir, the other day we read in the newspapers, which we also know, that the Indian engineers are highly competent and very knowledgeable and they can compete with any of the developed nations particularly in generating energy. I want to mention particularly the utilisation of BHEL. I know on many an occasion the BHEL is not put to the optimum use in taking turbo generationers and other machinery from them required for generating power. These equipments are being imported in spite of the fact that the BHEL can manufacture them. If the Government can think of involving these engineers in the management and decision-making, I think the results will be much better and the BHEL will be in a position to supply the entire machinery and equipment required by the country in time.

Sir, about the non-conventional sources of energy many of our friends have spoken very well, and I am also of the opinion that solar energy particularly can be developed in this country in a very big way because we know pretty well that we have the enormous resources of sun which are not put to use so far. Possibly it requires some import of technology which has to be done in a big way immediately without any loss of time, and make use of the resources which are available in plenty in this country.

Sir, every time you are giving very less time to the people who are speaking in the end and giving enormous time to the people who speak in the beginning. Not only that. You are cutting down those people who are obliging your word and allowing those Members who continue to speak for long without acceding to your request.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I can't help it.

SHRI K.S. RAO : So, I wish that you give ample time to me next time at least and in future. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will reply tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 25, 1987/
Chaitra 4, 1909 (Saka)*
