

Eighth Series, Vol. XLI No 14

Tuesday, August 16, 1988
Sravana, 25, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Rs., 50,00

CONTENTS

[Eighth Series, Volume XLI, Eleventh Session, 1988/1910 (Saka)]

No. 14, Tuesday, August 16, 1988/Sarvana 25, 1910 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions .

*Starred Questions Nos. 264, 266, 268, 269, 271 to 274 and 277	... 1-35
---	----------

Written Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 265, 267, 270, 275, 276, 278, and 280 to 283	... 35-51
--	-----------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2730 to 2735, 2737 to 2771, 2773 to 2849, 2851 to 2882, 2884 to 2897, 2899 to 2925 and 2927 to 2963	... 51-372
---	------------

Papers Laid on the Table	... 376-377
--------------------------	-------------

Messages from Rajya Sabha	... 377-378
---------------------------	-------------

Prevention of Corruption Bill Returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments— <i>laid</i>	... 378-379
--	-------------

Matters under Rule 377—	... 380-385
-------------------------	-------------

- (i) Need for considering States' demands
for acquiring land for coal mining
under land Acquisition Act and
amending the Coal Bearing Areas
(Acquisition and Development) Act—

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	... 380-
--------------------------	----------

- (ii) Demand for investigating into delay
in returning by National Museum
Authority sculptures hired from

* The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

**Museums in Orissa for exhibition in
Festival of India in the U.S.S.R.—**

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik ... **381**

**(iii) Demand for starting production in
Ashoka Paper Mill, Sambapur, Bihar—**

Shri Ram Bahadur Singh ... **381-382**

**(iv) Demand for providing more halts for
recently converted fast/super fast
trains in Gujarat—**

Dr. A.K. Patel ... **382-383**

**(v) Demand for inquiry into Railway
Department's remissness in re-
moving sand from rail tracks in
Jodhpur and Jaisalmer area due to
which several trains have been can-
celled —**

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain ... **383-384**

**(vi) Demand for measures to safeguard
the honour of women—**

Shrimati Usha Rani Tomar ... **384**

**(vii) Demand for Government's recognising
the electropathy system of treatment—**

Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi ... **384-385**

**(viii) Demand for setting guidelines for
checking the quality of blood do-
nated to Blood Banks—**

Shri Vijay N. Patil ... **385-470**

Discussion Under Rule 193—

Atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis ... **386**

Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav ... **387-392**

COLUMNS

Shri Amar Roypradhan	...	392-398
Shri Ramswaroop Ram	...	398-405
Shri Basudeb Acharia	...	405-409
Shri K.S. Rao	...	409-413
Shri Thampan Thomas	...	413-417
Shri Bapulal Malviya	...	417-420
Shri Motilal Singh	...	420-423
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	...	423-425
Shri Harish Rawat	...	426-429
Shrimati Usha Thakkar	...	429-431
S. Buta Singh	...	431-438
Shri Jagannath Pattanaik	...	438-443
Ch. Sunder Singh	...	443-445
Shri Piyus Tiraky	...	445-450
Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai	...	450-470
Statutory Resolution Re : Disapproval of National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 and National Security (Amendment) Bill—	...	470-501
Motions to consider—		
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	...	470-472
S. Buta Singh	...	472-473
Shri Basudeb Acharia	...	473-478
Shri Shantaram Malik	...	478-480
Shri Aziz Qureshi	...	480-484
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	...	484-489
Shri K.D. Sultanpuri	...	489-493

COLUMNS

Shri Ataur Rahman	...	493-494
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	...	495-497
Shri Piyus Tiraky	...	497-498
Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh	...	498-502
Business Advisory Committee—		
Fifty-Seventh Report—Presented	...	502

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 16, 1988/
Shravana 25, 1910 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Production and demand of polyester
staple fibre**

+
*264. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA ;
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of polyester staple
fibre projects which have been established
in the country so far in public and private
sector and the production capacity of
each project;

(b) the estimated demand of polyester
staple fibre in the country;

(c) whether polyester staple fibre is
being imported to meet the demand and
if so, the quantity imported annually and
the amount involved;

(d) whether Government propose to
establish more units to increase the pro-
duction of polyester staple fibre to meet
the indigenous demand in near future;
and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) A State-
ment is given below.

(b) The estimated demand of Poly-
ester Staple Fibre for the current year is
1,10,000 tonnes/annum.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) At present, there is no proposal
to sanction any new letter of intent for the
manufacture of polyester Staple Fibre.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Whether Public/ Private/ Joint Sector	Installed Capacity (Tonnes/ annum)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co., Baroda	Gujarat	Private	7,968
2.	M/s Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd , Bongaigaon	Assam	Public	30,000

1	2	3	4	5
3.	M/s Indian Explosives Ltd., Bombay	Maharashtra	Private	10,000
4.	M/s Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	Tamilnadu	Private	30,000
6.	M/s India Polyfibres Ltd., Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Joint Sector	15,000
6.	M/s J. K. Synthetics Ltd., New Delhi	Rajasthan	Private	22,000
7.	M/s Orissa Synthetics Ltd., Bhubaneswar	Orissa	Joint Sector	15,000
8.	M/s Reliance Industries Ltd., Bombay	Maharashtra	Private	45,000
9.	M/s Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	Private	12,000
Total:				186,968

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that there is a big gap in between the full installation capacity and full utilisation ? If so, what is the reason ? May I know whether even 50% of the installed capacity is not being utilised ? On the other hand they are pleading that due to low off-take of fibre industries and blended, spinning and cotton textile industries, they are not producing to according their full capacity. May I also know what action the Government has taken so that the full capacity utilisation is there for production so that the price increase of the fibre is reduced to a large extent about which the Director General of Company Affairs Department has also reported to the Government ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I cannot understand this question; but anyhow I will answer it... (*Interruptions*)...

Already nine units are producing 1,86,000 tonnes. Our this year's demand is only one lakh tonnes. We are exporting 66,000 tonnes this year. Last year only we exported 5000 tonnes. Uptil now

we have exported 10,000 tonnes. There is sufficient quantity left Sir.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : My second supplementary was not answered Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : The second supplementary is coming now. How can he answer it before hand ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Director General of Investigation and Registration of the Department of Company Affairs has reported to the Government that the prices fixed by the industries are not reasonable ? If so, what is the reaction of the Government so that the prices may be reduced and the industries may utilise it to their full requirement ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : You know very well that in the recent budget the Customs reduction was from Rs. 25 to Rs. 15 in each case. That is why now the price is reasonable. Now the international price has also gone up recently. That is why the price in our country has gone up.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The Hon. Minister has said that the demand for this fibre has gone down in the country. On the contrary in the last budget he has given concessions of Rs. 30 per kg. for the polyester fibres and filaments. It is worth about Rs 700 crores for all these big bosses of Reliance, etc. It was told here that the customers will get these concessions relatively. In that case the cost of the polyester sarees must go down by Rs. 10 per piece if all these concessions are passed on to the customers. So, the concessions that the Government has given are not passed on to the customers. This is stated by the Minister and by the Secretary also. Considering all these facts, I would like to know whether the Government will study the situation—because the poor man is going to use the polyester—and see that these concessions are passed on to the poor consumers and also the demand goes up.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Because of these concessions only the demand has gone up from 40,000 tonnes in 1985-86 to 88,000 tonnes in 1987-88. This year we are expecting 1,10,000 tonnes. The intention of the Government is, these concessions should go to the actual user.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What about the statement of the Minister and the Secretary ?

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, many companies have taken licences for the installation of Polyester Fibre factories. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had laid the foundation stone of a Polyester Fibre factory on 23rd October, 1983 at Meghnagar in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh but the company has not installed any factory till today. Similarly, companies do take licences but do not set up any industry. May I know the action being taken against such persons and the progress made in starting this industry ?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : As the hon. Member mentioned about Madhya

Pradesh they have not implemented the letter of intent. We have cancelled it. I do not know whether the foundation stone is there or not.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the contradictory problems in polyester manufacture. In Kerala Mavoor Rayon factory is closed because of non availability of bamboos and labour trouble. Similarly in many areas such industries which make polyester fibre are closed. The reason for it is that the import is permitted and the same parties are given licence to import this material from abroad and, therefore, they are keeping the factories idle here and throwing away the natural resources that are available. At the same time smuggling of polyester fibre is increasing. Last year maximum amount of smuggled article was polyester fibre. That had been pointed out in the Finance Minister's report and the Commerce Minister was also concerned about it. I would like to know whether the Industries Minister is aware about it and what steps are you going to take to make them function and produce this material in our country using our own facility and also to curtail import ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Sir, the point that has been raised by Mr. Thampam Thomas is not dealt by my Ministry. It is with Textile Ministry. He must address his question to them.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, I specifically asked about Mavoor Rayon.

[Translation]

Scheme to generate hydroelectric power in Bihar

*266. **PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have prepared any scheme to generate hydroelectric power from river waters in Bihar;

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

(c) if not whether Government propose to conduct a specific study in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (c) The Central Electricity Authority has made an assessment of the hydro-electric power potential of the river waters in Bihar and identified 23 schemes with an aggregate hydro-electric potential of 538 MW at 60% load factor.

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state how much power is being generated under the Kosi Hydro-Electric Project; whether this generation is according to the target fixed and if not, the action being taken by the Government to achieve the target ?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total potential of the Kosi Project is 20 MW and it should at least generate 15-16 million units in a year but it falls short by about 13 million units. This is because of silting and growth of vegetation in the rivers. With the result, full quantity of water is not available to run the machines. In order to deal with this problem, the Government of India had constituted a committee which submitted its report in August 1987. According to this Report, Rs. 28 lakh will be required to improve the working of this project. This plant is to be revitalised. A detailed report on the project is still awaited from the Bihar Government. This work is to be done by the State Government because this is not a Central Project.

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondly, I want to know the progress made in the construction work of the proposed hydro-electric power project and the time by which this project is likely to be completed ?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Koyal Kora Project of 710 MW for Southern Bihar is under the consideration of the Central Government. A hydro-electric power project generally

takes 7-8 years to complete.

Pak programmes viewed in Delhi

+

*268. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRIMATI MANORAMA
SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been able to identify the causes due to which transmission of Pakistani TV programmes to Delhi and other parts of the country is possible;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are being taken to contain this intrusion and also to ensure effective transmission of the national and regional programmes to the people in the border areas ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

Some parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan close to the international border receive TV signals from Pakistan because of their proximity to the transmitting stations operating across the border. However, freak signals through abnormal propagation of electro-magnetic waves caused occasionally by peculiar weather conditions are some times received at far off places. The phenomenon is not unique to Pakistan signals alone.

Priority has been assigned to the expansion of TV service in the border areas of the country. A number of schemes have been included in VII Plan of Doordarshan for strengthening of TV service of the border areas of the country. On implementation of the schemes, TV service is expected to be available to about 86% population in the border districts of the country, as against the National average

82.8% sought to be achieved on the implementation of the various schemes of the VII Plan.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the coverage of Pakistani Television is so wide that its programmes can clearly be seen in the border areas of States like Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. Their programmes are not cultural but are full of propaganda material. The programmes of Pak stani Television are so interesting that the people of border areas in States like Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh prefer to watch their programmes. May I know the action being taken to make our programmes more interesting so that the people do not see their programmes ; have the Government constituted any committee for implementation of programmes ; and if so, the decision taken by this committee in this regard ? Programmes should be made more interesting so that the people prefer to view our programmes and do not see their programmes.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the Government knows that some districts in the border areas are within the range of the signals of TV and Radio of Pakistan. As you are aware, the signals do not respect international boundaries. For instance, from Pakistan, areas of western Gujarat, Jammu, from Nepal, some areas in eastern India and Uttar Pradesh and from Bangladesh some parts of West Bengal get TV signals because these districts are within the primary transmission zone of TV transmitter located in Pakistan.

There are also other areas, which are within what is known as 'secondary range', where we get feeble signals.

Sir, Government of India has embarked on a very ambitious programme with an outlay of Rs. 110 crores to strengthen the TV coverage and the transmission network in our border areas.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What is the result ?

MR. SPEAKER : It has to be more interesting, Sir. This can improve.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : I do not want to go into the details. This includes the north-eastern expansion plan in all the border areas. I have got district level position. The transmitters are under installation. Also, an additional programme has just been initiated to improve the transmission in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir.

When these programmes of expansion are fully implemented, the border areas of our country will get 86 per cent coverage of our population as against the average of 82 per cent for the whole of our country.

While it is true that Pakistan transmissions are available to some of our people in the border districts, it is equally true that Indian transmissions are available in many of the districts, even as far away as Chittagong in Bangladesh or Islamabad and other major centres of Pakistan. It is not correct to say that Pakistani programmes are better than ours. It is a matter of opinion. Here, we have received a large number of letters from Pakistan commending the quality of our programmes. We have also received letters from our Ambassador saying that our programmes are received very well and appreciated in some of the areas of Pakistan. And people even put up high antennae so that Indian programmes can be received. The improvement of the programmes not only from the border districts but the entire country is an on-going and continuing process but as far as the border districts are concerned, we are improving the studio facilities, improving the staff and we are seeing that creative programmes are being prepared especially for border transmission in all the transmission centres with studio facilities in these border districts.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH : Has any Programme Advisory Committee

been constituted to take care of that area? Has Doordarshan any plan under its consideration to make such programmes for military personnel in future as are being made by the All India Radio?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Every transmission centre which originates programmes in the country has a Programme Advisory Committee and the border transmission kendras also have Programme Advisory Committees. As I mentioned to the hon. Member, we are giving special attention to improve all the programmes which reach across our borders into Pakistan.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : The telecast of late night films is nuisance to the society. Will the hon. Minister consider stopping it?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We do not agree. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He must have seen this. Otherwise, how does he know? Next question. **Shri Shankar Rao Chavan.**

Site selection committee for large thermal power stations

*269 **SHRI ASHOK SHANKAR-RAO CHAVAN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the composition and terms of reference of the Committee appointed by Government recently in regard to the selection of sites for setting up large thermal power stations ;

(b) the work done so far by the Committee including the sites visited ; and

(c) whether the Committee expects to submit its report before the stipulated time of March, 1989 and if not, the time by which its report is likely to be received by Government ?

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

Statement

(a) The composition and term of reference of the Committee constituted by the Government in regard to the selection of sites for large thermal power stations are given in the Annexure.

(b) The Committee has reviewed the status of development of the sites recommended by the earlier Committee for selection of sites for large thermal power stations in April, 1976 and the feasibility of further extension at these sites. It has not visited any site so far.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Annexure

Committee for selection of sites for large thermal power stations

A. Composition

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Member (Thermal), CEA | Chairman |
| 2. A representative of the SEB in the jurisdiction of which a suitable site is located and being investigated. | Member |
| 3. A representative of the Deptt. of Coal. | Member |
| 4. A representative of M/s CMPDIL. | Member |
| 5. A representative of M/s NTPC | Member |

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 6. A representative of Ministry of Railways. | Member |
| 7. A representative of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Wildlife. | Member |
| 8. A representative of the Deptt. of Industrial Development. | Member |
| 9. A representative of the Planning Commission. | Member |
| 10. A representative of the Geological Survey of India. | Member |
| 11. Chief Engineer (Thermal Planning) C.E.A. | Member-Secretary |

B. Terms of Reference

The terms and reference of the Committee are as under :

- (i) review the status of development of sites recommended by the earlier Site Selection Committee set up in Jan., 1973 and examine the feasibility of setting up further extension projects at existing sites and
- (ii) identify suitable new sites for setting up large thermal power stations in different regions of the country, keeping in view the relevant techno-economic considerations including :
 - (a) Availability of power grade coal and feasibility of its transportation ;
 - (b) availability of sources of supply of water ;
 - (c) availability of land for power plant and ash disposal etc. ;
 - (d) the geological suitability of sites, soil conditions and amenability to floods ;
 - (e) environmental considerations ; and
 - (f) evacuation of power to load centres.

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN : Sir the power position in Maharashtra, even though satisfactory at the moment, there is likely to be a shortfall of 1200 MW by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and 1400 MW in the Eighth Five Year Plan, as given by CEA. If so, what steps are being taken to see such a situation does not arise ? What are the locations in Maharashtra where large and new thermal power stations are likely to be located ?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : The Government of India has sanctioned 3000 MW power generation in the Seventh Five Year Plan and today there is no shortage of power in Maharashtra and for the Eighth Five Year Plan, we have

sanctioned 3000 MW and there will be no shortage.

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN : Maharashtra is not getting its due share of the gas which is available from the Bombay High. I would relate this question to power generation. There has been a constant demand from the Government of Maharashtra regarding gas to be made available for power plants. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as in the case of thermal power stations, there is lot of public opposition due to the fear of adverse effects on environment, specially horticulture. Is the Central Government examining various proposals from different

States including Maharashtra for setting up gas-based power plants ?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : The Government of India has appointed a Committee for the selection of the sites. That Committee will submit its report on 30th March 1989 in which the Government will take into consideration the problem of Maharashtra and Government of India is considering to include gas-based power plants in Maharashtra.

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN : Sir, I feel that answer has not been properly given.

MR. SPEAKER : It is OK.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The hon. Member has asked a question and the reply was given by the hon. Minister that there is no inadequacy of power generation in Maharashtra. If hon. Member's father was present here, he would have actually pointed out the fallacy in his reply.

The Hon. Member has asked the correct question and I will quote the Chief Minister's contention which goes against exactly what the hon. Minister has said. For the development of backward areas in Maharashtra like the Kokan coastal area, there was a scheme for the establishment of Bharat Aluminium Project, a public sector unit; it was proposed long back, it has not been commissioned and is likely to be given up. The former Chief Ministers had repeatedly asked for adequate provision of power supply for this. Repeatedly we were told by the former Chief Ministers and confirmed by Mr Sathe, who was incharge of the Ministry here, that the amount of electricity that is required for the aluminium public sector project was very high and since Maharashtra was not able to make the provision for adequate power supply, that is why, this project cannot come up. I am pointing this particular plea to indicate that your answer is incorrect. There is no adequate supply of power in Maharashtra and, therefore, I will pick up the question that the hon. Member had asked in the

beginning. Will you take adequate steps to explore all sources of power generation like hydroelectric power generation in the backward areas of the Kokan region, where there is a lot of rainfall and try to see that inadequacy of power supply in Maharashtra is eliminated ?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : As the hon. Member has said, there is some shortage of power in all the parts of the country. Taking into consideration, the shortage of power, the Government of India has already decided to sanction 3000 MW power for Maharashtra and that will solve the problem of Maharashtra. whatever suggestions have been given by the hon. Member, the Government will consider the same.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : What are the various sites suggested for Andhra Pradesh ? Is Viskhapatnam also included ?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI : This does not arise out of this question.

Tidal power project in Gulf of Kutch

+

*271. **SHRI U. H. PATEL :**

**SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the techno-economic feasibility report for the tidal power project in the Gulf of Kutch;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken the investment decision for the project;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(e) when the proposed project is likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) The report envisages an installation of 900 MW, comprising 36 units of 25 MW each, generating 1690 GWh (million units) annually. The cost of installation and the cost of energy generation have been estimated as Rs. 1455/KW and Rs. 0.90/KWh respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The project is proposed to be implemented in four phases. With the completion of the techno-economic feasibility study, the work of the first two phases has been completed. In the third phase, the detailing of design and construction features and preparation of contract documents have to be taken up. The construction of the project forms the fourth phase.

(e) The projects will be implemented after the investment decision and detailing of the design and construction features.

[Translation]

SHRI U. H. PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in response to part 'E' of my question the hon. Minister has said that the project will be implemented after the investment decision and detailing of the design and construction features. In this regard may I know from the hon. Minister the time by which this work is likely to be completed ?

[English]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : Sir, the survey is going on and this will be taken up as per plan.

[Translation]

SHRI U. H. PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in response to part (d) of my question, the hon. Minister has said that "the project is proposed to be implemented in four phases. With the completion of the

techno-economic feasibility study, the work of the first two phases has been completed." This is not clear, I could not understand it. Please clarify the position in this regard.

[English]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : Sir, the tidal power generation is being considered for the first time in the Gulf of Kutch. A potential of the order of 9000 MW has been identified by UNDP experts in 1975 at 3 locations in the country. Of these about 7000 MW was in the gulf of Cambay in Gujarat and 1000 MW in the gulf of Kutch. In addition the potential for very small unit was identified in Sunderban in West Bengal. At present only France has the tidal power plant of 240MW. On the basis of that the Government of India is considering the feasibility study for the gulf of Kutch and it indicates that the installation and generation cost with tidal power are comparable with the present day coal-gas based thermal power plant. Moreover, the project will not result in an extra submerison and as such there will not be any problem of rehabilitation. At present the Government is concentrating on gulf of Kutch alone. No investigation has been taken up at other location.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked this question in this House many times and I am told that survey is going on and the work will be started very soon. But, till now no work has been started. In the previous Budget session also I have asked this question in this regard and in response to that I was told that the work would be started in 1989. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the survey of tidal energy is going on in Kutch or not ? Due to high temperature, the possibilities of tidal energy are more in the Kutch area. In view of this fact, what progress has been made in this regard ?

[English]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : Sir, these

two tidal power projects are situated in the Kutch and Cambay. The techno-economic feasibility report is being processed and after that it will be considered for taking the investment decision. After the techno-economic clearance the next phase involving the detailing of the design and construction figures will be taken up. It will take two years. The project can be taken up after all these issues are completed.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTT-AMBHAI PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the projects remain on paper only. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the number of projects, which have been processed and the time by which their construction work would be started?

MR. SPEAKER : He has told that it is in process.

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTT-AMBHAI PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know the time by which the construction work of those projects, which have been processed, will be started?

[English]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : Sir, when the techno-economic feasibility report will be submitted, the Government will send it for financial clearance.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will be a milestone if in our country we can get this type of tidal power project. As far as my knowledge goes, Dr. Chughalingam, in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board first started the pilot plant there. I would like to know what is the present position. Whether the Ministry has cleared any pilot plant there? If so, what is the name of the project; what is the design parameter and what are the chemicals required for this tidal power project? Whether the pilot plant study has already been made? Whether as per the techno-economic feasibility report the money part is comparable to thermal power generation

and hydro-electric generation? This fact should be cleared first and then only we can implement this project on the priority basis.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : The Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay) on the Western Coast in Gujarat and Delta of Ganga in Sunderbans in West Bengal on the Eastern Coast have been identified as the potential sites worthy of being considered for tidal power development. A major step towards quantifying the overall possibilities of tidal power in India was taken up...

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Has any Pilot Plan been done in India or not, whether the design parameter has been satisfactory and whether chemical ingredient which is required has been done because our geo-political condition is different?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : No...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not being done.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : Sir, nothing has been done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can assure him that nothing will be done!

[Translation]

Telephone system in Delhi

*272. **SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(A) whether planning of telephone system in Delhi is satisfactory;

(b) if so the reasons for which the waiting lists for telephones in some areas date back to 2-4 years whereas the waiting lists in some other areas have requests pending for 10-15 years; and

(c) the measures being undertaken to

improve the planning of telephone system in Delhi ?

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

(b) and (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

In Delhi, the longest waiting period is about 9 years in the General category and that too in a small Pocket namely Shahadra. Disparity in clearance of waiting list in various areas occur due to limited availability of equipments and external plant and shortage of investible resources.

In any multi-exchange area like Delhi, it is always possible, due to the above reasons, that the clearance dates vary significantly from one Exchange to another. As the telephone Exchanges are always installed in large units (usually units of 10,000 lines) it is possible that the clearance dates get a quantum jump in some areas. Efforts are always made to equalise the waiting list in all areas by way of area transfer from one exchange to another but this is to be done in a limited way to avoid frequent number changes.

Delhi Telephones has drawn up a developmental plan so as to reduce the waiting period in almost all areas to within $3\frac{1}{2}$ years by the end of 7th plan and further to one year progressively by the end of 8th Plan, subject to availability of material and financial resources.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position in case of telephones in Delhi is the same as is in regard to the reply given by the hon. Minister. The only difference is that the advertisement in the newspapers showed the waiting list of 14-15 years but now

the waiting period has been reduced to 9 years ever since the hon. Minister has taken over the charge. This is a big difference.

The position in case of telephones in Delhi is quite bad and I do not think any proper planning has been done to improve the telephone system. In one area, the waiting period is 15 years, in another area, it is only 2 years and in some other area telephones are supplied currently. I do not understand this planning of yours. In Connaught Place and Tis Hazari telephones are being provided against a waiting list of only one year whereas in Shahadra the waiting list is of 15 years, in Radhu Palace exchange area it is of 8-9 years and in Delhi Gate area it is of 10 years. Such a planning is beyond my comprehension. I want to know as to how will you bring about co-ordination between various areas in regard to the waiting period. In case there is a difference it should not be more than 6 months to 1 year.

You have said in your reply that it is due to limited availability of equipments and external plant and shortage of resources but you are sanctioning telephone connections without any delay in the areas where there is no shortage in your plan. What is the reason that the waiting list in Trans-Yamuna areas is of 9 years ? I want to know the difficulty being experienced in case of your planning ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH) : It is true that the position in every area is different. The areas where the capacity of the exchange is more, the problem is not serious but the areas where the demand of people has increased with the increase in population and the capacity of the exchange is less, are facing this problem. There are certain such areas where there is a possibility of a long delay.

The waiting list for telephones date back 20 years when this Corporation was established and after that the waiting period has now been reduced to 9 years. We are trying to reduce it further to

three-and-a-half years by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and to one year by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. We are trying to increase the capacity of the exchange where it is less and we are also making attempts to change the old exchanges which are not in good working conditions.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : I am unable to understand the reply. I want to know whether you have fixed the responsibility of any officer to see as to how Delhi should be divided. It is due to lack of planning that at present the waiting list in one part dates back 20 years while in some other part it is of one year only.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given its reply.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has said that the population is increasing.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : It is not at all connected with the increase in population. My second question is that you are making attempts to reduce this waiting period to three and a half years during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The fact is that more than half the period of the Seventh Plan is already over and on y one year-and-a-half is left now. I, therefore, want to know as to how will you reduce the waiting period to three-and-a-half years in the rest of the one year-and-a-half when the waiting list is running for a period of 10 years ?

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH : Sir, we are laying some new lines, increasing the capacity and setting up some new exchanges. Our present plan is worth Rs. 55 lakhs. We will increase it further if we get the equipment. We will try to increase it more and more.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, whether the hon. Minister is aware that there are many complaints that in Delhi Telephones, the telephone lines sometimes are actually connected in an

unauthorised manner by some rich people, may be by industrial houses and which many times comes to the poor MPs. Those who are here—many of them including myself—have experienced this problem. I would like to know whether the Minister will go into this kind of complaint and investigate and put a stop to this kind of unauthorised telephoning by the industrial houses and other rich people through dubious means ?

[Translation]

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH : Sir, we have an express telephone service under which telephones are provided there and then on payment of Rs. 30,000. Such people who... (Interruptions)..

MR. SPEAKER : She is not asking for a telephone, she is complaining.

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH : Sir, we have no information regarding the unauthorised telephone connections. We will get it investigated if such a complaint is received ?

MR. SPEAKER : She is asking as to what steps do you take in case somebody used the telephone number of another person through a malpractice and the bill for which is received by the latter... (Interruptions)

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH : Sir, there is a practice in our electronic exchanges. If a person deposits 25 per cent of the amount, then after an investigation of the whole case we suggest him as to what is the actual over-due amount.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just mentioned about increasing the number of exchanges in Delhi. At what points these are going to be increased and whether superior machinery will be installed in these exchanges so that it functions properly and wrong numbers are not connected. Many times I have even been abused by some female on getting a wrong number.

Besides, many heavy bills also come to us. Whatever the Madam has said is quite correct. I complained about my telephone 5-6 times but received only a vague reply. Once an officer of your department said that they have watched my telephone and that I rang up Bombay. When I said that I did not ring up Bombay, he replied that the name "Tulsiram" is used only in Maharashtra and not in Andhra Pradesh. I even asked that officer to get me a number connected with this. Ever since then he has been absconding and has not even got me any number. Therefore, the hon. Minister should look into it. There are many other hon. M Ps, who received such telephone bills. I want to submit to the hon. Minister that we will gain nothing by avoiding this issue. You will have to allow some rebate in such cases. ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Tulsiramji, for God's sake have mercy on us. You first tell us whether the abuse was sweet or bitter.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : It was not sweet but bitter.

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH : Whenever such complaints are received we get them investigated...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You get it enquired into and arrive at a conclusion. Many such complaints are received.

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH : Sir, there is a heavy demand for electronic exchanges where people get all kinds of facilities. Attempts are being made to set up such exchanges all over India. We try to establish it according to the capacity.

Districts linked by S.T.D. in Madhya Pradesh

*273. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of districts in Madhya Pradesh linked by S.T.D. during the last three years and the number of districts yet to be linked by S.T.D.; and

(b) the time by which the remaining districts are likely to be linked by S.T.D. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) (i) 12 District Headquarters in Madhya Pradesh have been linked by S.T.D. during the last three years. These are :—

Bhind, Dewas, Dhar, Gwalior, Mandsaur, Morena, Rewa, Raigarh, Satna, Seoni, Sehore and Vidisha.

(ii) 24 District Headquarters in Madhya Pradesh are yet to be linked by S.T.D.

(b) The 24 remaining District Headquarters in Madhya Pradesh have been planned to be linked by STD during the 7th Plan.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Hon. Minister has stated that 12 districts have been linked by S.T.D. and 24 districts are to be linked while there are as many as 45-46 districts in Madhya Pradesh. As such 10 districts have been left out right. I want to know from the Hon. Minister the reasons for excluding 10 districts outright and names of districts proposed to be linked by S.T.D. in coming 6 months ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH) : Sir, as has been stated, remaining 24 districts in Madhya Pradesh are proposed to be linked by S.T.D. and it has further been stated that these districts will be linked by S.T.D. in the remaining 1½ years of seventh five year plan.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Sir, I would like to submit that my constituency Morena has been linked by S.T.D. but there are some big towns in my constituency such as Shyampur, Sabalgarh, Porsa and Amba which are market centres for wheat mustard and ghee. May I know as to when these towns are likely to be linked by S.T.D. ?

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH : First of all, we will link district headquarters by S.T.D. and with the increase of capacity, we shall try to link tehsils by S.T.D.

[English]

SHRI R. P. DAS : Three years of the 7th Plan have already elapsed. Only twelve districts of Madhya Pradesh are to be linked by STD, out of 36. There are 434 districts all over the country, including those in Madhya Pradesh. I would like to know how many districts so far have been linked by STD.

MR. SPEAKER : The question today is only about Madhya Pradesh, and about the commitment of Government.

SHRI R. P. DAS : What are the problems that stand in the way of linking.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have any question regarding Madhya Pradesh now ?

SHRI R. P. DAS : The Minister can at least cite problems due to which STD could not be provided.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question regarding Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI R. P. DAS : The point also remains that there are only two years left for the close of the 7th Plan. How can all the districts be linked by STD in the 7th Plan—at least the districts in Madhya Pradesh ?

[Translation]

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH : Sir,

I have already stated that these will be linked by S.T.D. in Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Use of All India Radio for campaign against social evils

+

*274. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :**
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to use the All India Radio effectively for their campaign to eradicate social evils of dowry, untouchability and curb forces fanning communal disharmony in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR**) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Certain well defined policy guidelines are already laid down for mounting programmes to eradicate social evils and to encourage forces of unity and National Integration.

The statistical details relating to programmes broadcast from All India Radio Stations on different themes are furnished in the Annexure.

Annexure

Statistical Abstract of Programmes on Campaign themes (Average in a Month)

S. No.	Name of the Theme	No. of Programmes
1	2	3
1.	National Integration	4,540

1	2	3
2.	Communal Harmony	1,230
3.	Drug Abuse/Prohibition	840
4.	Social Evils namely Dowry/ Child Marriage/Sati etc.	825
5.	Untouchability	385
6.	Crimes against women and programmes on women's Education, Laws concerning women & Women Welfare etc.	595
7.	Exploitation of Labour and programmes on laws concerning Industrial Labour, Unorganised Labour Minimum Wages, Trade Union etc.	360
8.	Programmes against superstitions and promotion of scientific temper	1,140

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT. I am grateful to the Hon. Minister that replies to parts (a) and (b) of the question have been laid on the Table of the House. I want to know from Hon. Minister that these programmes have been categorized under eight different themes which are sufficient in number but what is the timing of broadcast of these programmes in a week and a month and how much time is devoted to each?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: In the statement laid on the Table in answer to the main question, the average number of programmes in a month categorized under eight different heads, have been given. This includes the specific question which the hon. Member had asked, viz. the programmes to combat social evils including dowry, child marriage, communal disharmony, etc. We have here only a number of programmes. I have also a break-up of the programmes

station-wise all over the country. But it will be difficult to say how many minutes on each programme for each station are devoted because this has to be compiled station-wise. I require a separate question if the hon. Member wants such details.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the broadcasting timing fixed for such programmes are not convenient. The people go to their beds after 11 P.M. Some earlier timing should be stipulated for such programmes. Such important programmes should be broadcasted at prime time. Will Hon. Minister take some steps to broadcast such programmes earlier?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Programmes, for instance relating to the family welfare, maternity & child health, literacy and other high priority social issues, are shown, telecast and broadcast, at prime time. Certainly, some programme has to go beyond 11 O' clock; and our surveys

show that even upto One O' clock at night, radio listening is quite good and it is more or less prime time late into night at night.

Meeting of Eastern Coal Users Consultative Council

*277. SHRI V. TULSHIRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Eastern Coal Users Consultative Council, a forum of Coal India Ltd. was held in the month of July, 1988 at Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the suggestions made and decisions arrived at the meeting for the satisfaction of the consumer of the non-core sectors like textile, foundry, bricks etc. ;

(c) the participants at the meeting ; and

(d) the details of the councils constituted for the various zones in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF, : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of Eastern Coal Users Consultative Council was held at Calcutta on 22.7.1988.

(b) The following subjects were, inter-alia, discussed at this meeting.

- (i) Installation of deshalling plants at Open Cast mines for elimination of stone, shale etc.
- (ii) Introduction of better technology to manufacture smokeless solid fuel to reduce environmental pollution.

(iii) Constitution of small sub-groups to look into the problems of specific industries.

(iv) To examine ways and means to reduce prices at Coal India stock-yards.

(c) the participants at the meeting included—Representatives of Central Government agencies like Railways, Tea Board etc. and representatives of State Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and various coal consumers' Associations representing pottery manufacturers, Glass manufacturers, Brick manufacturers, Jute manufacturers, Steel Rolling manufacturers etc. Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta Chamber of Commerce etc.

(d) Coal India is constituting similar coal users consultative councils for Northern Southern and Western Zones.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSHIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question asked by me has not at all been replied. I have asked in part 'b' of the question, "If so, the suggestions made and decisions arrived at the meeting for the satisfaction of the consumer of the non-core sectors like textile, foundry, brick, etc." The reply to this part has been given that "following subjects were inter-alia discussed at the meeting . Is it a fitting reply ?

MR. SPEAKER : After all the word 'following' is very much there in the reply.

SHRI V. TULSHIRAM : I have asked in very clear terms whereas he has replied that the discussion was held on the following topics. That reply was laid on the table. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you keep protecting him. Due to your protection, they come forward with such replies. You should support us.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Why are you telling him. I know how to save myself from you... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. TULSHIRAM : If Mr. Speaker had not protected you, we would have made you dance at our string.....

(Interruptions).....you are listening to it. You are replying to it... (Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Mr. Speaker Sahib is our old friend, there is nothing like that.....(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly provide us opportunity to witness the dance.....
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : So far as these Zonal Councils are concerned, they have been newly constituted. Earlier, so far as the core sector is concerned, the government had its forum. So far as the non-core sector is concerned, as my hon. friend was telling, there are some difficulties about this small scale sector. It is, therefore to share their opinion, share their concern, that these Zonal Councils were constituted. And what exactly he said about those industries like brick kiln, textile, cement, etc., they were also participating and their views had been taken. Their views have been taken.

For instance, installation of deshalting plants at Open Cast mines for elimination of stone, shale, etc., and introduction of better technology to manufacture smokeless solid fuel to reduce environmental pollution—these are the subjects which came up for discussion. Constitution of small sub-groups to look into the problems of specific industries, was also discussed. Each industry, as I rightly pointed out, has a different problem. Even those are being reviewed. Even about such very specific industries some other small groups will go into the question and they will advise. The next point was, to examine ways and means to reduce prices at Coal India stockyards. Because there also of other expenses are incurred. We do not want small entrepreneurs to get overburdened with these things. So, in this the whole idea is for the consumers to get proper quality of coal and they should be able to procure coal for better use. This was the idea and this was a new experiment. If the hon. Members have got any other suggestions to consider,

along with whatever is being suggested now, we will examine these suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSI RAM : As he has already stated that all things were discussed. There are small brick kiln owners all over the country. The poor people are engaged in making bricks and coal not being available to them in time, has to be acquired at high price from the open market and whatever coal is supplied to them, this supply is also irregular, as a result of which unbaked bricks lying on the ground get damaged due to rains, causing loss worth lakhs of rupees to them. This happens in my constituency. I want to know whether you are making some arrangement zone-wise in Andhra Pradesh so that small brick manufactures and small scale industries get their supplies of good coal in time. What provision are you going to make for this?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Requirement of coal by kiln owners is very small, as such, they should not face any difficulty in getting it but the problem is that inflated demands are sponsored. If the brick-kilns are four in number, 40 people prefer their claims. We have written to the State Governments in this connection that applications of only bona-fide users should be forwarded. After meeting the requirements of our core sectors coal thus saved will be supplied to them. This does not mean that we want to put small sectors into difficulties. Due to failure of monsoon last year, there was shortfall in hydel power generation, due to which pressure on thermal plants increased and coal had to be supplied to them to meet their demands. Therefore some difficulties did arise but the monsoon is good this year it will improve the situation in coming time.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : May I know from the hon. Minister, who are the members of the Eastern Coal Users Consultative Council, whether the representatives of the State Government are members of this Consultative Council,

and whether in the meeting of the Consultative Council a complaint about short supply of coal to the thermal power plants and supply of coal with more ash content to the thermal power plant was discussed or not.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : These Consultative Councils are different from what the hon. Member is referring to. So far as the core sector is concerned, whether it is the thermal plant or steel plant or washeries or the Railways, there is a separate committee at the governmental level itself and we do discuss with them, and we do monitor the production and distribution.

The question which the hon. Member has tabled here is regarding non core sector, like Brick Kiln industry and other small industries like cement, pottery, etc. So, this has got nothing to do with textiles, etc. It is not the one which the hon. Member is referring to.

So far as the Thermal Power Plants, coal, washery, etc. are concerned, there are Committees at the Government level itself and those committees are functioning regularly.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employees working in Krishna Godavari Basin Project

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

(a) the number of employees working in Krishna-Godavari Basin Project ;

(b) the norms of selection of employees for working in the Krishna-Godavari Basin ; and

(c) the future potentiality of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) There are 930 employees

working in Krishna-Godavari (KG) Basin Project of ONGC.

(b) The recruitment to various posts is done as per the ONGC (Recruitment and Promotion) Regulations, 1980.

(c) The future requirement of manpower for the KG Basin Project will depend upon the level of activity generated in the basin.

Production of Tyres

***267. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :**

SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of tyres in the country ;

(b) whether the production of tyres is not sufficient to meet the requirement ;

(c) whether Government propose to control the rates of tyres ;

(d) whether the tyre manufacturing units have brought to the notice of Government that the price increases of tyres should be received in the context of steep price increases for various raw materials, particularly nylon tyre cord ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) The total production of all types of automotive tyres in the country during 1987-88 was 145 lakh numbers in the organised sector.

(b) By and large, the production capacity in the country is sufficient to meet the demand. There is also no constraint on the expansion of production capacity to meet the demand.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The automotive tyre manufacturers bring to the notice of the Government from time to time the increase in the cost of certain inputs, especially in respect of bus and truck tyres. Depending on the situation, Government have taken steps to enhance the availability of such inputs for the industry.

Guidelines on TV/A.I.R. advertisements

*270. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are guidelines on T.V./A.I.R. advertisements and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any specific code/guidelines have been laid down for tobacco and tobacco based products;

(c) whether Government are aware of surreptitious means of advertising on T.V. through sponsorship of sports series, etc. by tobacco and tobacco based products manufacturers; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop such misuse of the media in order to prevent the encouragement to the use of tobacco and tobacco based products ?

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

(a) to (d) Acceptance of advertisements for broadcast/telecast on All India Radio/Dooradarshan are governed by various provisions contained in the Code for Commercial Advertising. The Code is intended to ensure that the advertisements conform to laws of the country and do not offend against morality, decency and religious susceptibilities of the people. Advertisements promoting use of intoxicants, those of political nature, those connected with chit funds, betting etc. and those misguiding children are not accepted for broadcast.

The Code specifically stipulates that no advertisement shall be permitted which relates to and promotes cigarettes and tobacco products, liquor, wines and other intoxicants.

During telecast of sports events some theardings do get projected as these form background to the main action. These exposures are unavoidable. However, the Production Staff has been instructed to ensure that wherever possible, they should avoid focussing on such hoardings.

As there is a total ban on advertisements concerning intoxicants including tobacco products, there is no misuse of Government media on this account.

[Translation]

Loan for power projects from World Bank and International Development Fund

*275 SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked for more loan for power projects of the country from the World Bank and International Development Fund (I.D.F.);

(b) if so, the parts of the country where Government propose to invest the loan from World Bank and I. D. F. and details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received favourable reply from the World Bank and I.D.F.;

(d) if so, the time by which Government propose to start work on the proposed projects; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) Power continues to be a sector for which substantial aid has been committed by the World Bank. The World Bank commits loans for specific

projects depending on the requirements of the projects and the resource position of the Bank.

(b) and (c) For the Bank's fiscal year 1988, loan assistance amounting to US \$ 260 million and US \$ 350 million for the Karnataka Power Project-II and the Uttar Pradesh Power project, respectively, has been approved. The International Development Association (IDA) did not approve any assistance for power projects during FY 1988.

(d) and (e) The Karnataka Power Project-II covers, inter alia, construction of the Sharavathi Tail Race Scheme (240 MW) and its associated transmission system which would, on completion, provide benefits in the Eighth Plan period. The Uttar Pradesh Power Project covers implementation of the Srinagar Hydro-electric Project (330 MW), the rehabilitation of the Obra 'B' and Harduaganj 'A' Thermal Power stations and the associated transmission system. The Srinagar Hydro-electric Project is envisaged for benefits in the Eighth Plan period.

(English)

Selection of films on Doordarshan

*276. SHRI R. M. BHOYE :
SHRI H. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an assessment has been made about the preference of TV viewers in respect of films exhibited on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the percentage of viewers who have shown preference for films with pre-dominant sex and violence and of those who disapprove of such films;

(d) whether it is a fact that children show a preference for short TV films on wild life, sports, travel and historical events; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or contemplated to review the selection of films so as to cater to the taste of adults as well as children keeping in view the larger interests of the country by promoting national unity and integration ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :
(a) to (e) No survey as such has been conducted by Doordarshan to gauge the preference of TV viewers in respect of films telecast on Doordarshan. However, letters are received from viewers indicating their likings and dislikes. Doordarshan is being advised to conduct a comprehensive survey to elicit viewers response in regard to films telecast by it.

2. Studies conducted from time to time have revealed that children enjoy films on wild life, sports, travel and other visually rich and action oriented items including animation and puppet films.

3. It has been the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to select such films which suit popular taste besides promoting national unity, integration and communal harmony. Separate chunk has been reserved for telecast of films for children. Films with mature themes are telecast only in the late night chunk.

[Translation]

Supply of LPG in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh

*278. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any comprehensive scheme in cooperation with the persons who have been allotted gas agencies for supply of cooking gas in rural parts of the hill areas in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether cooking gas is being supplied in these rural parts of the hill areas; and

(c) the time by which cooking gas is likely to be made available in all the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b) Supply of LPG to consumers in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh is being made through main LPG distributorships and their extension points operated by organisations of the State Government. These extension points are normally located in the rural areas;

(c) Other than the areas mentioned above, there is no proposal under Government's consideration to extend LPG facility to the rural areas.

[English]

Expansion of telecommunication services in Malappuram district of Kerala

*280. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No 4647 regarding expansion of telecommunication services in Malappuram district of Kerala and state :

(a) the progress in the Work of proposed expansion of the nineteen telephone exchanges in Malappuram district of Kerala;

(b) the telephone exchanges in respect of which expansion work has been completed and the cost involved; and

(c) the time by which the work with respect to each of the other telephone exchanges would be completed and the approximate cost of each expansion ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) Out of the 19 Telephone Exchanges which were proposed to be expanded by March, 1990, 5 have been expanded as on date. In addition, part expansions have been carried out in two exchanges.

(b) Expansion work has been completed in 5 exchanges and partially completed in two others, at a total cost of Rs. 42 lakhs approximately.

(c) Details are given in the statement below.

Statement

Details of Exchanges

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Proposed Expansion	Estimated cost for expansion	Expansions completed/likely to be completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kottakkal	90-200)		90-200 completed
2.	Edavannapara	45-90) Approxima-) tely) Rs. 42.00		45-90 ..
3.	Puzhakatteri	45-90) lakhs))		45-90 ..
4.	Parappanangadi	90-200))		90-200 ..

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mankada	45-90)	45-90	„
6.	Chelari	150-400)	150-200)	Partially
7.	Tirur	800-1200)	800-900)	Completed
8.	Chelari	200-400 Rs. 6,13,900)		
9.	Tirur	900-1200 Rs. 18,44,500)		
10.	Vengara	90-200 Rs. 4,70,900)	Exp ansions will be	
11.	Perintalmanna	400-500 Rs. 11,54,300)	taken up during the	
12.	Tanur	90-200 Rs. 5,35,500)	remaining part of	
13.	Tirurangadi	250-400 Rs. 17,65,200)	7th Plan subject	
14.	Mavancherry	90-200 Rs. 5,42,800)	to availability	
15.	Kuttippuram	90-200 Rs. 4,48,900)	of funds and	
16.	Valancherry	90-200 Rs. 4,80,300)	equipment.	
17.	Kolathur	35-45 Rs. 2,01,500)		
18.	Anamangad	45-90 Rs. 2,05,500)		
19.	Thazhekod	35-45 Rs. 2,06,500)		
20.	Kalikavu	45-90 Rs. 2,17,900)		
21.	Malathur	45-90 Rs. 2,07,300)		

Gas find in coastal region of Orissa

*281. SHRI JAGANNATH PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether gas has been found in the
coastal region of Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA
DUTT) : (a) and (b) Though there are
indications of hydro-carbon deposits,
drilling by Oil India Limited so far has
not resulted in discovery of oil and gas of

commercial significance in the Bay Explo-
ration Project and in the North-East
Coast Offshore area in Orissa.

Setting up of electronic telephone
exchange at Lakhimpur, U.P.

*282. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
set up an electronic telephone exchange at
Lakhimpur in Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI BIR BHADUR
SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) No indigenous electronic exchange in the range required is available at present to meet the requirement of Lakhimpur.

Setting up of T.V. relay centres

*283. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T.V. relay centres proposed to be set up in the country during 1988-89;

(b) the location of the proposed TV relay centres State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether some TV relay centres are proposed to be set up in Karnataka during 1988-89; and

(d) if so, the locations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) Besides replacement of low power TV transmitters at Tura, Aizawl and Shillong by high power TV transmitters, augmentation of power of TV transmitters at Delhi (both for primary and second channel services) and Bombay (for second channel service), and establishment of a 10 KW TV transmitter at Madras for second channel service and a 1 KW TV transmitter at Pij (which was earlier closed down). Doordarshan envisages to set up 80 new transmitters and 2 transposers, including one transmitter in Karnataka during the current financial year. The State/Union Territory-wise locations of these 82 new transmitters/transposers are indicated in the Annexure. Doordarshan have, however, been advised to mobilise resources so that a larger number of new transmitters are set up during the current financial year.

Annexure

New TV transmitters expected to be commissioned during 1988-89

* indicates that the transmitter has been commissioned into service

State	Location of the transmitter		
	Low Power (100 W)	Very Low Power (2X10 W)	Transposer
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1. Khammam	—	1. Vijayawada
	2. Ramagundam		2. Visakhapatnam
Arunachal Pradesh Tezu		1. Along*	—
		2. Anai	
		3. Bomdilla	
		4. Changlang	
		5. Namsai	
		6. Raga	
		7. Roing	

1	2	3	4
		8. Seppa	
		9. Tawang	
		10. Ziro	
Assam	Kokrajhar	—	—
Bihar	1. Begusarai	—	—
	2. Bo ^h aro*		
	3. Giridih		
	4. Motihari		
	5. Saharsa		
	6. Sasaram		
	7. Siwan		
Gujarat	1. Ahwa*	—	—
	2. Godhra		
	3. Porbandar		
	4. Valsad		
Haryana	Narnaul	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	1. Chamba*	—
		2. Kalpa	
		3. Kyclong	
		4. Una	
Jammu & Kashmir	—	1. Bhadarwa	—
		2. Doda	
		3. Kistawar	
		4. Rajouri	
		5. Udhampur	
Karnataka	Chitradurga	—	—
Kerala	1. Idukki	—	—
	2. Kalpetta		
	3. Malappuram*		
Madhya Pradesh	1. Betul	—	—
	2. Chhattarpur		
	3. Jhabua		

1	2	3	4
	4. Khargaon		
	5. Mandsaur*		
	6. Neemuch*		
	7. Panna		
	8. Raigarh		
	9. Shivpuri*		
Maharashtra	1. Gadchiroli*	—	—
	2. Osmanabad		
	3. Pusad		
Manipur	—	Senapati	—
Meghalaya	—	Nongstoin	—
Mizoram	—	1. Lunglei*	—
		2. Saiha	
Nagaland	Tuensang*	—	—
Orissa	1. Baleshwar	—	—
	2. Keonjhar	—	—
	3. Phulbani		
Rajasthan	1. Sawaimadhopur	—	—
	2. Sirohi		
Sikkim	—	Mangan	—
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	1. Gopeshwar*	—
		2. Haldwani	
		3. Kausani	
		4. Ranikhet	
		5. Uttarkashi	
West Bengal	Alipurduar	—	—
Union Territory			
Andaman &	—	1. Nancowry	—
Nicobar Islands		2. Rangat	
Chandigarh	Chandigarh*	—	—
Dadra &	—	Silvassa*	—
Nagar Haveli			

1	2	3	4
Daman & Diu	—	Diu	—
Lakshadweep	—	1. Chetlat	—
Islands		2. Kilton	
Pondicherry	—	1. Karaikal	—
		2. Mahe*	
		3. Yanam	

Award of contract for Thermal Power Projects

2730. SHRI DHARM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of thermal power projects which are in progress and the time by which these are likely to be completed by the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) whether the contracts for these projects have been awarded to some companies which have been blacklisted by other public sector undertakings for their

bad performance; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) The commissioning status of the projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c) The NTPC have not awarded contracts to any firm which has been black-listed by them or in respect of which an intimation to this effect has been received by them from other Ministries/Departments

Statement

Commissioning Schedule of NTPC Projects

Name of the Project	State where located	Description of the unit	Commissioning date actual	Commissioning date anticipated
1	2	3	4	5
Singrauli	Uttar Pradesh	200 MW Unit-1	2/82	
		Unit-2	11/82	
		Unit-3	3/83	
		Unit-4	11/83	
		Unit-5	2/84	
		500 MW Unit-1	12/86	
		Unit-2	11/87	

1	2	3	4	5
Korba	Madhya Pradesh	200 MW	Unit-1	3/83
			Unit-2	10/83
			Unit-3	3/84
		500 MW	Unit-1	5/87
			Unit-2	3/88
			Unit-3	3/89
Ramagundam	Andhra Pradesh	200 MW	Unit-1	11/83
			Unit-2	5/84
			Unit-3	12/84
		500 MW	Unit-1	6/88
			Unit-2	7/89
			Unit-3	7/90
Farakka	West Bengal	200 MW	Unit-1	1/86
			Unit-2	12/86
			Unit-3	8/87
		500 MW	Unit-1	6/91
			Unit-2	6/92
Vindhyachal	Madhya Pradesh	210 MW	Unit-1	10/87
			Unit-2	7/88
			Unit-3	12/88
			Unit-4	5/89
			Unit-5	10/89
			Unit-6	3/90
Rihand	Uttar Pradesh	500 MW	Unit-1	3/88
			Unit-2	3/89
Kahalgaoon	Bihar	210 MW	Unit-1	7/91
			Unit-2	1/92
			Unit-3	7/92
			Unit-4	1/93
NCTPP	Uttar Pradesh	210 MW	Unit-1	— 12/91
			Unit-2	— 6/92

1	2		3	4
		Unit-3	—	12/92
		Unit-4	—	6/93
Auraiya GBCCPP	Rajasthan	100 MW Unit-1	—	9/89
		GT Unit-2	—	11/89
		Unit-3	—	3/90
		Unit-4	—	3/90
		100 MW Unit-5	—	9/90
		ST Unit-6	—	1/91
Anta GBCCPP	Rajasthan	100 MW Unit-1	—	8/89
		GT Unit-2	—	10/89
		Unit-3	—	12/89
		130 MW Unit-4	—	8/90
		ST		
Kawas GBCCPP	Gujarat	100 MW Unit-1	—	11/89
		GT Unit-2	—	1/90
		Unit-3	—	3/90
		Unit-4	—	5/90
		100 MW Unit-5	—	11/90
		ST Unit-6	—	3/91

Petition to ban TV serial "Amir Khusro"

2731. SHRI NARSING SURYA-VANSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a petition has been filed by the Hazrat Nizamuddin Muslim Welfare Society for putting immediate ban on TV serial "Amir Khusro"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROAD-CASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :

(a) and (b) A petition was filed in the Court for restraining Doordarshan from telecast of this serial. But the Hon'ble Court dismissed the case. The telecast of the serial continues.

[Translation]

Allotment of petrol pumps at Gopalganj in Bihar

2732. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol pumps allotted so far in Gopalganj district of Bihar by each of the Oil Companies;

(b) the names of all the owners who have been allotted petrol pumps in Gopalganj district so far;

(c) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. had earlier issued licence for opening a petrol pump in Nechua-Jalalpur in Gopalganj district and later on this place was changed to Balthari National Highway; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b) A total number of four petrol pumps (one each of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., and I.B.P. Co. Ltd.) have been allotted in Gopalganj district of Bihar. The names of the dealers are :

S/Shri Jai Singh Nahar,

Sukhdeo Prasad,

Nand Lal Ram,

Pashupati Nath Singh.

(c) and (d) Nechua-Jalalpur in District Gopalganj was earlier planned by the Oil Industry, alongwith other similar locations, for setting up a low cost retail outlet. Subsequently it was found that these locations did not meet the prescribed distance norms for 'E' class market; it was, therefore, decided by the Oil Industry to convert these locations into 'D' class market which covers State/ National Highways. Nechua-Jalalpur was accordingly finalised on the National Highway.

[English]

Modernisation of Leather Industry

2733. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the leather exporters have underlined the need for gearing up the industry for the induction of modern technology to produce quality products at competitive prices; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the efforts of Union Government in this regard alongwith its plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government have been liberally permitting foreign collaborations and engagement of foreign technicians for the manufacture of leather and leather goods for exports. The Government have also liberalised the import of capital goods, raw materials and components required for such manufacture.

Rehabilitation Package for Bengal Immunity Ltd, Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

2734. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any rehabilitation package for the Bengal Immunity Limited, Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALEN RAO) : (a) and (b) The Rehabilitation Schemes for Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta, Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta and Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta are being formulated.

Telephone service in Amritsar

2735. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telephones in Amritsar are not working satisfactorily for the past one year or so;

(b) how many telephones have

remained dead for more than 10 days during the past six months; and

(c) the action if any taken to improve the efficiency of the system and against the officials responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The telephone system of Amritsar is working satisfactorily.

(b) A total of 952 telephones remained dead for more than 10 days during the period from February, 1988 to July, 1988 at different times and different cables. These were mostly due to cable faults which took some time to repair.

(c) To improve the telecom. services action under Mission-Better Communication have been initiated of which following are the main activities;

- (i) Changing of heavy overhead lines to underground cables.
- (ii) Replacement of fault-prone cables.
- (iii) Replacement of faulty telephone instruments.
- (iv) Replacement of old and life expired electromechanical exchanges.

Every effort is being made to bring down the duration of telephone faults. Suitable departmental actions are being taken against the erring officials responsible for prolonged faults in telephone circuits.

Expansion of Haldia refinery

2737. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan for expansion of the capacity of Haldia refinery;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Expansion of Haldia Refinery is not considered feasible since it would cost as much as a grass root refinery. Further, other demand supply considerations also are not favourable for this expansion.

Enquiry into sale of Tyres by M/s. J.K. Industries Ltd., Calcutta and M/s Gupta Tyres Traders, Karnal

2738. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investigation made by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Commission into the sale of tyres by M/s J.K. Industries Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Gupta Tyre Traders, Karnal in May 1988 has been completed ;

(b) if so, the details of the findings ; and

(c) the action taken against the companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir. The enquiry proceeding are in progress before the Commission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Licences issued to "No Industry Districts" in West Bengal

2739. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued to

"No Industry Districts" in West Bengal so far by Union Government"; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY

OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALM) : (a) and (b) During the period 1985 to 1988 (up to June '88), 3 industrial licences have been granted for setting up industries in "No Industry Districts" in West Bengal. The details of these licences are as below :

Name of the Party/ Undertaking	Location	Item (s) of manufacture & Capacity
1. Perfact Air Products Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	District Jalpaiguri	1) Oxygen Gas = 0.47 mcm 2) Nitrogen Gas = 0.47 mcm
2. Kangsabati Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd., Calcutta.	District Bankura	Cotton Yarn = 25,080 Spindles
3. EMR polytex Ltd., Calcutta.	District Bankura	Woven PP/HDPE sacks based on Circular Looms except items reserved for small scale sector = 1,200 tonnes.

Industrial Units in Backward Areas of Gujarat

2740. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study entitled "Industrial policy and backward regions—a critical analysis" has provided an empirical analysis of industrial units in the backward areas of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether the study covered Maharashtra Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal ;

(c) what are the other suggestions made in the study report ; and

(d) to what extent they are being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY
OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

Shortage of Refining Capacity

2741. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shortage of refining capacity has proved expensive;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any decision to meet the domestic demand; and

(c) if so, the total shortage of the refining capacity and to what extent Government propose to improve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c) At present there is no shortfall in indigenous refining capacity. However, in order to meet individual product requirements the Govt. have also been importing some petroleum products like SK and HSD. In order to meet the increasing demand of petroleum products in future years, the Govt. has already planned to instal three new grass root refineries at Karnal (6 MTPA), Mangalore (3 MTPA) and Assam (2 MTPA).

Petrochemical Complex at Salempur in Uttar Pradesh

2742 DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the setting up of a Petrochemical Complex of Salempur near Aligarh (U.P.),

(b) whether any multi-national company has offered to collaborate with Indian partners in setting up this complex;

(c) if so, their proposal for investment;

(d) whether any Indian Companies are also in the run to set up this project and if so, the names of these companies and their likely foreign collaborators; and

(e) whether this project is likely to be in private or joint sector and the stage at which its planning and execution stand at present ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (e) Some applications have been received for setting up of a Petrochemical Complex at Salempur, District Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh. Details of such applications are not disclosed until a decision thereon has been taken. Decisions on such applications are taken on techno-economic considerations.

Manufacture of Jeeps

2743. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industrial units which are manufacturing jeeps and the number of jeeps manufactured in such unit annually;

(b) whether there is a great demand of jeeps manufactured in the country, in foreign countries and particularly in Australia;

(c) the details of the orders received to supply jeeps to foreign countries; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the production of jeeps to meet the indigenous requirement and also to boost the export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) 'Jeep' is the licensed brand name of cross country vehicles being manufactured by M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay. M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. and Maruti Udyog Ltd., are at present the two major manufacturers of cross country vehicles in the country. The latest production figures of these two units is given below :

Mahindra & Mahindra 1987-88 (Oct -Sept)	— 30,000 (Estimated)
Maruti Udyog Ltd. 1987-88 (April-March)	— 2,364

(b) and (c) The exports (including deemed exports) by M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., during the last 3 years are as under :

1984-85	3129 Nos.
1985-86	2386 Nos.
1985-87	2129 Nos.

The company is also making efforts to develop export market in Australia. Similarly, M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd., have exported a small number of Gypsy vehicles to countries like Nepal and Bhutan. The company is also making efforts to develop export market in South Pacific Islands and Yugoslavia.

(d) Existing licensed capacity is not a constraint to the production of cross country vehicles for both domestic and export markets.

Drilling by USSR in West Bengal

2744. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(b) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to drill for Oil with their men and machines brought from USSR in Sonarpur, 24-Parganas (West Bengal), the site chosen in consultation with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) If so, the time by which the drilling is likely to start at Sonarpur;

(c) the details of the other sites in West Bengal identified for drilling by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(d) the element of cost to be borne by the ONGC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d) Soviet Union has agreed to drill one well near Sonarpur, 24-Parganas, West Bengal with Soviet technical assistance and supervision but with Oil and Natural Gas Commission's equipment, men and materials. Drilling for this well is likely to be taken-up by the end of 1988. In 5 other locations in West Bengal, namely, Kakdwip, Mainagar, Sahanpur, Kulpi and Chandkhudi, 5 wells are expected to be drilled on a turn-key basis with Soviet equipment, men and materials. These wells are expected to be drilled after about 2 years. The cost of drilling for these wells will be borne by

Oil and Natural Gas Commission and will be partly covered by Soviet credit.

Farakka (Stage-II) power project

2745. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the Farakka (Stage-II) power project under the National Thermal Power Corporation would be implemented; and

(b) the expected time when it would start generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) and (b) The first 500 MW unit of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project, Stage II is expected to be commissioned in June, 1991 and the second unit one year thereafter.

Setting up of Industries during Seventh Plan

2746. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of licences given for setting up industries in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan (till-date); and

(b) the progress made by these industries so far, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The table below indicates the number of industrial licences granted during the financial years 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (April-June '88) for setting up of industries in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu :—

State	No. of industrial licences granted during			
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 April- June '88)
Maharashtra	135	95	80	19
Karnataka	63	43	37	8
Uttar Pradesh	76	64	32	7
Gujarat	73	77	41	8
West Bengal	43	24	23	8
Tamil Nadu	165	60	27	4

(b) Monitoring of the progress of implementation of industrial licences issued is done by the States Government concerned and the Ministry/Department administratively concerned with the industry in question in the Central Government.

Opening of LPG agency at Una in Himachal Pradesh

2747. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to ensure early opening of an LPG agency at Una in Himachal Pradesh;

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

(c) the likely date by which the agency would be opened and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c) The Letter of Intent (POI) was issued to the selected candidate on April 14, 1988. However, due to a stay granted by the High Court, further action towards commissioning of this distributorship has been held in abeyance.

Gap between demand and supply of electricity

2748. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) The gap between the demand and supply of electricity as on 31 December, 1987; region-wise; and

(b) The total generation during the last three years, region-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) The required information is as under .—

(January, 1987 to Dec. 1987) (Fig. in MU)

	Requirement	Availability	Shortage
	1	2	3
Northern Region	61039	54379	6060

	1	2	3
Western Region	615.2	58560	2952
Southern Region	53988	45809	8179
Eastern Region	27370	23827	3543
North-Eastern Region	2057	1974	83
All India	205966	184549	21417

(b) The required information is as under :—

	Energy Generation (Fig. in MU)		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Northern Region	46149	52842	59517
Western Region	57389	63128	68945
Southern Region	43486	47091	47634
Eastern Region	21175	22630	23646
North-Eastern Region	1838	1914	2152
All India	170037	187605	201894

Investment in Industries in Central Sector

2749. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) The total investment in Industries in the Central Sector, Statewise from 1975 to 1987;

(b) The percentage share of investment of each State during the above period;

(c) whether some States are lagging behind in this regard; and

(d) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) The total investment in terms of gross Block in Central Public Sector Undertakings from 1975 to 1987, State-wise and percentage share of each, state as in 1975 and 1987 is given in the statements below.

(c) and (d) Central investment are made taking into consideration the Techno-economic viability of projects while keeping in view the need for overall balanced regional development. Hence investment in different states cannot be of the same order.

Statement

Statewise distribution of Assets (Gross Block) at the end of March each year.

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	269.0	310.9	390.7	489.69	513.89	775.12
2.	Assam	198.5	271.9	312.9	370.72	382.68	490.37
3.	Bihar	1671.8	1882.8	2509.1	2815.33	2877.02	3151.67
4.	Gujarat	301.3	432.5	523.4	626.93	762.24	879.60
5.	Haryana	19.4	51.6	142.7	144.73	213.90	252.97
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.9	4.2	11.8	87.53	107.55	127.02
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.9	7.2	5.7	5.79	6.20	7.05
8.	Karnataka	184.8	212.0	268.2	414.58	529.82	746.45
9.	Kerala	202.2	246.8	274.1	325.51	382.74	422.84
10.	Madhya Pradesh	837.6	1366.3	1492.7	1793.59	1846.13	2230.77
11.	Maharashtra	306.4	371.5	630.3	909.18	976.56	1313.94
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—

13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	577.0	619.6	646.5	654.41	710.28	928.37		
16.	Punjab	77.5	165.2	197.8	225.68	344.52	362.52		
17.	Rajasthan	160.2	187.7	227.1	277.10	291.97	337.62		
18.	Tamil Nadu	384.5	498.6	466.9	563.40	615.78	747.74		
19.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20.	Uttar Pradesh	256.5	305.6	376.2	486.95	658.12	802.8		
21.	West Bengal	785.0	566.0	768.3	1058.83	1082.88	1340.89		
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—		
23.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—		
24.	Delhi	222.8	274.9	400.7	356.32	427.82	501.89		
25.	Goa	2.9	2.9	3.3	4.88	5.35	6.37		
26.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—		
27.	Others & Un-allocated	956.4	1334.1	1802.8	2094.31	2932.48	2535.96		
Total		7423.9	9112.3	11451.2	13705.26	15667.93*	18161.44		

Statewise Distribution of Assets (Gross Block) at the end of March each year

(Rs. in crores)						
Sl. No.	Name of the States/Union Territory	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	988.08	1208.17	2137.08	3086.90	5053.78
2.	Assam	671.56	1279.39	1575.30	1930.10	2451.15
3.	Bihar	3541.40	4041.06	4692.33	5151.79	5833.77
4.	Gujarat	1068.45	1108.50	1172.49	1511.79	1771.77
5.	Haryana	261.15	288.91	314.70	360.56	411.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	147.80	166.05	168.11	174.54	211.05
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.30	14.82	23.91	28.12	48.28
8.	Karnataka	844.64	966.78	1064.82	1199.08	1327.53
9.	Kerala	481.96	542.68	617.53	715.11	831.22
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2634.67	3180.71	3861.02	4510.80	5396.12
11.	Maharashtra	1826.80	2977.44	4219.75	5917.72	7601.81
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	123.58	131.32
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	1.84	1.89

14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	72.90	72.98
15.	Orissa	1038.99	1273.45	1572.45	2164.55	2997.74
16.	Punjab	418.64	448.06	485.85	536.65	563.62
17.	Rajasthan	361.56	471.67	557.05	642.64	647.62
18.	Tamil Nadu	922.57	1078.95	1558.71	2127.11	2548.86
19.	Tripura	—	—	—	78.83	93.38
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1017.90	1354.41	1843.45	2093.62	2532.77
21.	West Bengal	1736.40	1977.50	2445.57	2909.87	3345.37
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	4.74	6.21
23.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	2.70	3.52
24.	Delhi	604.16	696.51	996.49	1018.56	1238.83
25.	Goa	6.94	8.76	11.97	10.14	17.79
26.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	7.19	7.66
27.	Others and Unallocated	2598.57	2525.60	2700.11	2458.99	3170.43
Total :		21182.27	25609.92	31968.69	38844.42	47323.27

Statewise Distribution of Assets (Gross Block) at the end of March each year

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	(Rs. in Crores)		
		1986	1987	% of Total Investment 1975
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5294.01	6761.52	3.6
2.	Assam	3011.69	3808.72	2.7
3.	Bihar	6311.60	6969.20	22.5
4.	Gujarat	2405.54	3197.79	4.1
5.	Himachal Pradesh	326.16	527.43	—
6.	Haryana	545.94	649.69	0.3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	83.73	117.84	0.1
8.	Karnataka	1546.66	1721.52	2.5
9.	Kerala	922.75	1074.44	2.6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6344.37	8571.69	11.3
11.	Maharashtra	9029.85	10905.09	4.1
12.	Manipur	137.61	139.68	—
13.	Meghalaya	2.66	4.27	—
14.	Nagaland	75.97	78.17	—
15.	Orissa	4073.18	4637.65	7.8

6.81

16.	Punjab	602.73	641.02	1.0	0.94
17.	Rajasthan	717.18	780.95	2.2	1.15
18.	Sikkim	0.03	0.55	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	2954.10	3018.82	5.2	4.44
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3310.36	3913.96	3.5	5.75
21.	Tripura	124.45	160.83	—	0.24
22.	West Bengal	3999.84	4524.94	10.6	6.65
23.	Chandigarh	33.21	4.06	—	0.01
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	12.18	9.89	—	0.01
25.	Delhi	1330.17	1928.48	3.0	2.83
26.	Goa	27.70	35.27	—	0.05
27.	Pondicherry	6.22	8.53	—	0.01
28.	Others & Unallocated	3376.58	3859.87	12.9	5.67
	Total :	56806.42	68051.87	100.0	100.00

Setting up of T.V. Studio in Goa

2750. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in setting up a Television studio in Goa, so far;

(b) whether the required equipments have been indigenously procured or imported;

(c) whether any time schedule has been fixed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Construction of building for the proposed TV Studio at Panaji (Goa) is nearing completion. Orders for the equipments have been placed on indigenous manufacturers and supply of part equipment has been received.

(c) and (d) The Studio Centre at Panaji (Goa) is expected to be commissioned during 1988-89.

Collaboration for Manufacture of Fire-resistant Doors

2751. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications for grant of licence to manufacture fire-resistant doors with collaboration of West German based firms are pending;

(b) whether some of applicants are State-owned companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Marketing of 'Neem' products

2752. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the 'Neem' products have been found practical for commercial application as insecticides and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the 'Neem' products are being made and marketed by any public sector unit such as Hindustan Insecticides Ltd and if so, the details thereof including value of exports made ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir. Commercial application of 'Neem' products as insecticides has not been found practical so far.

(b) No, Sir.

Licences to NRIs in Tamil Nadu

2753. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Non-resident Indians who have applied for licences to start industrial projects in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the number of Non-resident Indians to whom the licences have been given by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Since the setting up of the Special Approval Committee (NRI) in November, 1983, a total of 21 industrial licence applications from the non-resident Indians were received upto 30.6.88 for setting up industrial units in the state of Tamil Nadu, against which a total of 13 letters of intent/SIA Degrns. have been issued to them.

Recommendations of Working Groups on Industrialisation of Backward Areas

2754. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether several working groups and committees in the the past went into the question of industrialisation of backward areas in the country ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far to implement their recommendations ;

(c) which recommendations are yet to be implemented ; and

(d) the impact of the recommendations implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir Pandey Working Group prescribed the criteria for identification of Backward Districts. The Wanchoo Working Group looked into the Fiscal and Financial Concessions. Accordingly, 246 districts were identified as Industrially Backward. Out of which 101 were made eligible for grant of Central Investment Subsidy and the remaining for concessional finance. The National Committee on Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) recommended

inter-alia setting up Growth Centres. With effect from 1.4.1983, the Central Government has decided to assist the State Governments for development of infrastructure facilities in one or two identified growth centres in their No Industry Districts. The Inter-Ministerial Committee set up to review and revise the existing Central Incentive Scheme has submitted its report. Their recommendations inter-alia deal with :

(i) Establishment of growth centres.

(ii) Identification of backward districts.

(iii) Revision of existing Central Incentive Scheme.

Government has not taken a final view on the Committee's recommendations. In the meantime it has been decided to set up 100 new growth centers over a period of five years in the backward areas of the country.

(d) Industrialisation is a continuous process. The Central incentives provided by the Central Govt. have helped entrepreneurs to set up Industries in backward areas as is evident from the reimbursement of central investment Subsidy and number of Letters of Intent (LOIs), Industrial Licences (ILs), Delicensed Industries Registrations (DLR) and DGTD Registrations issued to industrially backward districts/areas in different States/Union Territories in the country during the last 3 years:

Reimbursements of Central Investment Subsidy

1985-86	Rs.101.27 crores
1986-87	Rs.125.12 crores
1987-88	Rs.154.35 crores

No of LOIs, ILs, DLR and DGTD REGISTRATIONS ISSUED

YEAR	LOI	IL	DLR	DGTD REGN
1985	774	427	681	1140
1986	621	278	1483	610
1987	534	192	1097	651

Modernisation of Telecommunication System in Kerala

2755. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have any new proposal under consideration to modernise the telecommunication system in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) Although modern telecommunication systems like satellite, microwave, coaxial, electronic exchanges, telex exchanges etc. are already working in Kerala, some of the important plan proposals for modernising the telecommunication system in the State of Kerala during the period 1988-90 are as under :

— Installation of digital microwave link; Calicut-Cannanore during 1989-90.

— Installation of 3 UHF lines during 1989-90 on the following routes

(i) Kanjra-pally-Kottayam

(ii) Karunagapally-Quilon

(iii) Peermade-Kottayam

— Installation of optical Fibre link on route Trichur -Ernakulam-Trivandrum in 1989-90.

— Installation of coaxial link between Calicut-cannanore in 1989 90

— Provision of T.V bearer channel on route Trivandrum-Ernakulam Calicut during 1988-89.

— Installation of 10 NW 128 Port C-DOT designed electronic telephone exchanges during 1988-89

(3 already commissioned at Karakonam, Madanvila Perumathura, Kaliara during July-August '88)

— Installation of 11 NW of 512 port Electronic ILT exchanges during 1988-90

— Installation of one MARR System with base station Kasargod to provide 30 Long Distance Public Telephones during 1989-90.

— Provision of 12 nos. of Single Channel VHF Links during 1988-90.

Supply of Gas for Power Generation In Maharashtra

2756. SHRI V.N.GADGIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have under consideration nine proposals from different States for setting up gas based power plants coming up on HBJ pipeline;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal for sanctioning about 5.6 million cubic metres of gas per day for setting up a 900 MW gas turbinised power station;

(c) whether the Bombay Suburban Electric supply Company have requested Union Government to sanction to them two million cubic metres of gas per day for their proposed power station;

(d) whether the Tata Electric Co. has also requested for sanction of more gas for power generation for their existing unit No. 5 as well as Unit No.6 under installation; and

(e) whether Union Government have agreed to their proposals of making gas available for power generation in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Proposals have been received from various State Governments for power plants based on gas from HBJ pipeline.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir.

(e) 1.5 MMCMD of gas has been committed to M/s. Tata Electric Company and 3 MMCMD to MSEB on a firm basis. As the gas available at Uran has already been committed to various consumers, it would not be possible to make additional commitment of gas at present.

Issuing of Licences for Distilleries and Breweries in Karnataka

2757 SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has issued licences for molasses based distilleries and breweries without prior approval of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the number of licences issued till date and the details thereof, and

(c) the remedial action Union Government purpose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) & (b) On the basis of information available from the Government of Karnataka Licences were issued to 20 distilleries for manufacture of Rectified Spirit from Molasses and also to 4 breweries. Out of 20 distilleries, 13 are functioning (10 of them for 14 to 53 years) and the remaining units are yet to commence production. Six of the 13 distilleries have already applied to the Central Govt. for Carry on Business (COB) licences or DGTD Registrations; some others are claiming exemption under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, since they are employing less than 50 workers.

(c) The applications/representations will be dealt with in accordance with the rules and regulations on this Subject.

Sick Small Industrial Units in Punjab

2758 SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of small scale industrial units in Punjab as on 30th June, 1988,

(b) how many of them are sick; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to improve the position of such small scale units in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India, as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the latest information available from the Reserve Bank of India as at the end of December '86, out of 70,699 borrowing accounts under small scale industries sector with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 6,13.59 crores on the books of all scheduled commercial banks in Punjab, 1830 units with outstanding bank credit of Rs 27.50 crores have been identified as sick.

(c) A number of measures have been taken by the Government for detecting sickness at the incipient stage and towards rehabilitation of sick units in the small scale sector. Detailed guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to all commercial banks in February, 1987 with specific reference to detecting incipient sickness, identification of sick small scale units, viability norms, as also reliefs and concessions from banks/financial institutions for implementation of rehabilitation packages in the case of potentially viable sick units. The Small Industries Development Fund set up by the Industrial Development Bank of India

in May, 1986 also provides for rehabilitation assistance to sick SSI units financed by commercial banks, State Financial Corporations and State Small Industries Development Corporations. Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 75,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs 5 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick SSI units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987. The Government of India have liberalised the Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units and the quantum of assistance under the scheme has been raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 per unit. The Government of India have a uniform policy for the whole country for revival of sick units and these measures are equally applicable to the State of Punjab.

Agreement with Soviet Union on Joint Enterprises in Private Sector

2759. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Indian Private

firms which have signed agreements with Agropom Soviet delegation to start joint enterprises in India; and

(b) the details thereof alongwith the location of those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) 6 Indian firms have signed agreements with Agropom Soviet delegation to start joint enterprises in India. These firms are —

1. M/s. Kejriwal Enterprises, New Delhi.
2. M/s. Sawant Foods, Bombay.
3. M/s. Phoenix Overseas, New Delhi.
4. M/s. Rajdoot Paints, New Delhi.
- 5 M/s J. K Organisation, New Delhi.
6. M/s. Jaylaxmi Exports Guntur.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Details of the Six Joint Ventures with USSR Firms are as Under :

1	2
1. M/s. Kejriwal Enterprises :	One joint venture in India and one in USSR 7000 tonnes of mango & fruit pulp from India to be exported to USSR and 20,000 tonnes pulp & juices & concentrates to be manufactured in USSR.
2. M/s. Sawant Foods :	One joint venture Abattoir with 40% participation by USSR Agropom in Nasik District of Maharashtra. Lamb & ham & sausages.
3. M/s. Phoenix Overseas :	Same as above. The phoenix-Agropom Abattoir in U. P. Rabbit meat & sausages, upgrading rabbit progeny.
4. M/s. Rajdoot Paints :	A joint venture unit with Agropom 40% participation for essential herbal oils-ether hearing & other herbs in Karnataka or Kerala.

1

2

5. M/s. J. K. Organisation :

One joint venture unit with 40% Agropom participation for Citric Acid by submerged fermentation process from molasses in UP with Soviet technology.

6. M/s. Jaylaxmi Exports :

One Soyabean oil extraction in Tamil Nadu with 40% Agropom participation Soyabeans to be supplied by Agropom & crushed, refined & soya cake-solvent extracted in India with export of soyabean solvent extraction cake to USSR.

Scooters manufactured by M/s. LML Limited

expects that the vehicle will be suitable for the rural areas.

2760 SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

Study on working of Doordarshan and All India Radio

(a) whether Government have approved LML Ltd. collaboration with Piaggio of Italy to manufacture scooters of 250 cc engine capacity;

2761. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(b) the total number of scooters manufactured per annum;

(a) whether any critical examination of the working of Doordarshan and All India Radio has been made by any independent authority to know how far the media is projecting the views of the various political parties in the country on matters of national and international issues without any bias and in treating the sensitive issues with professionalism besides fulfilling its role in educating the people regarding national and international happenings;

(c) the total cost of a scooter; and

(d) whether this vehicle will be suitable for the rural areas ?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to do such an exercise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) M/s LML Ltd., Kanpur have been permitted to import technology for the manufacture of two wheeler scooter upto 250 cc engine capacity from their existing collaborators.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No such critical examination with regard to the functioning of the All India Radio and Doordarshan has been made. However, both All India Radio and Doordarshan adhere to the news

(b) The company has so far not reported production of this range of vehicle.

(c) The company has not yet worked out the cost of the proposed vehicle.

(d) With the higher engine capacity and consequent higher power the company

policy and guidelines prepared by the Advisory Committee on official media. In selection of news and in news editing, the electronic media are guided by the highest possible professional standards. News worthiness determines the criteria for selection of news, and its treatment and presentation is directly related to the special characteristics of each medium as well as the target audiences.

(c) The working of All India Radio and Doordarshan already comes in for critical review periodically in both Houses of Parliament and in the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. As such, there is no felt need for any examination of the functioning of All India Radio and Doordarshan by an independent authority.

Supply of cranes to ONGC by Voltas

2762. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) was supplied twenty Omega cranes by Voltas ;

(b) if so, the cost thereof;

(c) whether all the cranes are working satisfactorily;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether global tenders were invited for the supply of thirteen 45-tonnes (T500) cranes for ONGC and again the tender was awarded to Voltas;

(f) whether after awarding the tender to Voltas several amendments were made in the specifications as required by the ONGC;

(g) if so, the details of the amendments made and the reasons therefor;

(h) whether one crane costing rupees fifty lakhs has already been supplied to the ONGC;

(i) whether the said crane is working satisfactorily; and

(j) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d) The 20 Omega cranes of different models procured by ONGC from M/s. Voltas at prices ranging from Rs. 17.69 lakhs to Rs. 25.80 lakhs per crane are performing satisfactorily.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) Some amendments to the supply order were made at the instance of M/s. Voltas; the main being the replacement of the indigenously manufactured Cummins model ND-743 diesel engine developing 225-H. P. at 2100 RPM by GM-6L 71 TA diesel engine developing 265HP at 2100 RPM alongwith matching changes in the gear box and auxilliary gear box. These changes which conformed to the technical specifications prescribed by the ONGC were accepted because of the proven past performance of this engine and the availability of after sales service support and parts in India. M/s. Voltas have guaranteed supply of spares for a minimum of 10 years against rupee payments.

(h) to (j) Out of the 13 cranes costing Rs. 34.60 lakhs each, two were Commissioned in May/June 1988 and another is in the process of commissioning. The performance of these cranes is being observed by ONGC.

Re-opening of Steel and Allied Products Ltd., Calcutta

2763. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have been approached with the proposal for re-opening the Steel and Allied Products Limited, Calcutta;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) After a detailed examination held by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) with various other financial institutions and the concerned Government agencies, a decision was taken that it will not be a commercially viable proposition to revive M/s. Steel & Allied Products Ltd. The IFCI had accordingly filed a petition in February, 1983 in the Calcutta High Court for winding up of the company for recovery of their dues. The Joint Receivers appointed by the Calcutta High Court on 14.5.87 had fixed 9.7.88 as the date for auction of the assets of the industrial undertaking. However, it is understood from the IFCI that High Court on a petition received from the workers has ordered adjournment of the sale proceedings. A Calcutta based consultant firm have forwarded certain suggestions for revival of this industrial undertaking. These have been forwarded to the IFCI.

News telecast in Urdu

2764. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received requests for a news cast in Urdu in the National Programme of Doordarshan;

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

(c) whether the time allotted to Urdu at the various centres of Doordarshan has been enhanced during 1987-88; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, news bulletins in Hindi and English are telecast in the national network of Doordarshan. Various Doordarshan Kendras telecast regional news bulletins in their respective regional languages. Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar, is telecasting regional news bulletins in two languages viz., Kashmiri and Urdu. Since the telecast time of the programmes in the national network is limited it will not be possible for Doordarshan to start telecast of news bulletins in Urdu in the national network, till the transmission time is extended and adequate hardware/software facilities become available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Targets and achievements of power and coal

2765. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the targets and achievements, year-wise, during 1985 to 1988 in regard to coal and power; and

(b) whether Government intend to reduce the target or increase production to show better performance in terms of percentage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) The requisite information is as under:—

	Energy Generation (MU)			Coal (MT)		
	Target	Achievement	% of Target	Target	Actual production	% of Target
1985-86	170000	170037	100.0	154.50	154.20	99.8
1986-87	190000	187605	98.7	166.80	165.79	99.4
1987-88	205000	201894	98.5	183.50	179.75	97.9

(b) Annual target for power generation is fixed in consultation with State Electricity Boards/Power Corporations/other generating agencies & the Planning Commission taking into account the power/energy demand, new capacity addition programmes, maintenance programmes, etc. Annual target for production of coal is fixed in consultation with the Planning Commission taking into account the coal demand from consuming sectors. Power and coal sector have been registering significant growth in production during the last several years and the tempo will be maintained on a sustained basis,

Spurious Mobil Oil

2766. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi police busted a racket of selling spurious mobil oil packed in tins of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., etc., and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with action taken in the matter?

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

(b) On 15.6.88 the Delhi Police conducted raids at Shivaji Park, New Patel Nagar and Village Dashgram where spurious oil were detected as being manufactured, packed and, sold under brand names of well-known Oil Companies. During these raids, large quantities of spurious oils and material

for manufacturing and packing them were seized, and three persons arrested by the Delhi Police. A case vide FIR No.205 dated 15.6.88 u/s 420 IPC, 78/79 Trade mark Act, and 63 copy Right Act, has been registered at P.S Punjabi Bagh, Delhi.

New Port for polymer import

2767. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned, "New Port for polymer import likely" appearing in the 'Time of India' of 8 June, 1988;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating a separate port with modern facilities on the western coast for importing polymers; and

(c) the details of Government's proposal in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) The proposal for setting up the port terminal facilities on the Western Coast for handling petrochemical's raw material is at preliminary stage of formulation.

Availability of Coal in Orissa

2768. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been

made to find out availability of coal in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Regional exploration for locating coal reserves in different State including Orissa is carried out by Geological Survey of India as a continuous process. Based on these exploration, detailed

exploration is taken up by Central Mine planning and Design Institute Ltd. in conjunction with Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. and other drilling agencies for the purpose of taking up specific projects for mining of coal.

As per the assessment of Geological Survey of India, the cumulative coal reserves of Orissa State are 39662. 82 million tonnes as on 1.1.1988.

As regards detailed exploration, the details are given below :

(Figures in metres)

Year	CMPDIL	MECL	Orissa Government agencies
1985-86	9178.60	1480.80	4565.80
1986-87	20235.30	7202.60	11903.00
1987-88	19182.95	11903.55	12183.45

The drilling programme for 1988-89 and 1989-90 is as follows :

(Figures in metres)

Year	CMPDIL	MECL	Orissa Government agencies
1988-89	19000	10000	12000
1989-90	19000	10000	12000

Survey for Petrochemicals in Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh

2769. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantities of petrochemicals are available in Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this region and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) At present there is no major petrochemical plant in Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh. Setting up of petrochemical plants entails large capital investment and decisions on such matters are taken on techno-economic considerations at the appropriate time.

Revision of Pay Scales of officers of Public Undertakings

2770. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay scales of the officers of the Central public undertakings were enhanced unilaterally without any enhancement in the pay scales of employees;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c) The pay scales of executives were not enhanced unilaterally but ad hoc relief was given to them to restore relativity in the emoluments of the executives on Industrial DA vis-a-vis those on Central DA pattern. As wage policy for workers was finalised by the Government and final settlement could be arrived at on bilateral basis between the workers and management, no ad hoc relief was sanctioned to the workers. However, interim relief to be absorbed in wage settlement has been sanctioned to the workers.

Export of Alcohol

2771. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are examining a proposal for authorising more exports of alcohol to take care of the glut situation that is likely to develop in the domestic market in the current alcohol year; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The All India Distillers' Association (AIDA) has already been permitted to organise the export of 500 lakh litres of alcohol, to begin with. More quantities will also be allowed for export after some progress is made in this venture.

Shortage of staff for industrial undertakings in Vadodara

2773. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAKEWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that large scale public sector industrial undertakings in and around Vadodara in Gujarat are facing the problem of adequate technical manpower around Vadodara;

(b) Whether Government are also aware that the petro-based, oil-based and chemical-based large industries are employing manpower from distant eastern and southern States even for Class IV and Class III posts although local people are easily available in the vicinity of the area; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue specific guidelines to the respective industrial undertakings to make recruitment of skilled and unskilled manpower from the employment exchanges and on the basis of permanent domicile of more than ten years in the area?

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

(b) and (c) Recruitment to posts in all Public Sector Enterprises carrying pay scales, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 1250/- per month (in respect of Public Sector Undertakings where the pay scales had been revised and are following industrial D.A. and in respect of other PSUs which are following Central DA pattern, the ceiling will be Rs. 800/- p.m.), should be made only through the National Employment Service. According to the instructions in force, the Public Sector Undertakings are required to notify all the vacancies arising under them to the Employment Exchanges/ Central Employment Exchange in the manner and form prescribed in Rule 4 of the Employment Exchange (CNV) Rules, 1960. Other sources of recruitment can be tapped only, if the Employment Exchanges issue 'Non-availability' Certificate.

Setting up of LPG agencies at Malappuram in Kerala

2774. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 December, 1987 to Starred Question No. 471 regarding LPG facility in Malappuram district in Kerala and state :

(a) the progress made in setting up LPG distributorships at Parappanangadi and Tirurangadi in Malappuram district in Kerala;

(b) whether these distributorships have been commissioned;

(c) if so, since when;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which they are likely to be commissioned; and

(e) the name of places in Malappuram district of Kerala covered by LPG facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Letters of Intent were issued to the selected candidates in April 1988 for setting up one distributorship each at Parappanangadi and Tirurangadi in Malappuram district in Kerala;

(b) No, Sir;

(c) and (d) As various steps precede the actual commissioning of LPG distributorships, it is not possible to indicate the exact dates by which these two will be commissioned;

(e) As on July 1, 1988, LPG facility has been provided to the following places in Malappuram district :

1. Tirur
2. Malappuram
3. Ponnani

4. Ponnani

5. Parinthalmanna

6. Manjeri

S.T.D. facility from Lakhimpur in U.P.

2775. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce S.T.D. facility from Lakhimpur in U.P. to various major cities of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) S.T.D. facility from Lakhimpur in U.P. to various major cities of the country has already been provided.

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of automatic telephone exchange with STD facility in Farrukhabad

2776. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Farrukhabad being a big commercial and industrial centre has no adequate telephone facility;

(b) whether there has been a persistent demand to instal automatic telephone system with S.T.D. facility;

(c) the action taken by Government so far, in this regard; and

(d) how soon Government propose to provide these facilities ?

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

No, Sir. Adequate telecom. facilities are available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A 1500 lines automatic telephone exchange at Farrukhabad has already been sanctioned and building construction is in progress.

(d) This automatic exchange at Farrukhabad is likely to be commissioned during early part of 8th Five Year Plan.

Doordarshan Studio at Patna

2777. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Patna, capital town of Bihar does not have Doordarshan Studio;

(b) which TV station is serving Patna at present; and

(c) the time by which Doordarshan Station would start functioning at Patna ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SARI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) A full-fledged TV Studio Complex is under implementation at Patna, as part of Seventh Plan of Doordarshan. At present, the high power TV transmitter at Patna relays programmes fed from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi via INSAT-IB. Doordarshan Kendra, Ranchi provides TV coverage of important events taking place at Patna for telecast on the National Network.

(c) The TV Studio Complex at Patna is expected to be commissioned into service during 1990-91.

Kayamkulam Thermal Power Plant in Kerala

2778. SHRI THOMPANA THOMAS :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has approached Union Government to take over the proposed Kayamkulam Thermal Power Plant;

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

(c) the present stage of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala have proposed that the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project (2×210MW) may be set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in the Central Sector, for regional benefits. The NTPC have since been advised to prepare a feasibility report and have initiated the necessary studies.

[Translation]

Supply of power to Punjab

2779. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is less possibility of supply of power to Punjab according to its needs at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether Punjab Administration has submitted to Union Government project reports for production capacity of 1500 M.W. of electricity;

(d) If so, the reasons for delay in sanctioning these projects; and

(e) the time by which these projects are proposed to be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP-NATH RAI) : (a) Though it is anticipated that there will be peaking shortage in Punjab, the State will be surplus in energy by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(b) The details are indicated below:—

Peak Demand	: 2774 MW
Peak availability	: 2292 MW
Peak deficit	: 482 MW (17.4%)
Energy requirement	: 14321 MU
Energy availability	: 14900 MU
Energy Surplus	: 579 MU (4.0%)

(c) At present, proposals for power projects of Punjab totalling to a capacity of 3091 MW are in various stages of clearance and approval.

(d) Some of the projects have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority but are subject to inter-state aspects being resolved. Some projects are held up for final approval for want of funds and environmental clearance. Some projects are under techno-economic appraisal in Central Electricity Authority and in these cases inputs such as coal linkage, environmental clearance, water availability and compliance under Section 29 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 are to be tied up. In respect of one project, revised project report has been called for.

(e) Sanctioning of power projects depends upon the comprehensiveness of the project reports expeditious response of the project authorities to the various comments/observations of the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission and the relative priority accorded to the projects by the State Governments in terms of allocation of funds. As such, it is not possible to indicate a definite time limit for sanctioning a project.

[English]

Production of oil and gas at Bombay High

780. PROF. K. V. THOMAS :
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :

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

(a) the number of oil platforms now producing gas and oil at Bombay High;

(b) the production of gas and oil at Bombay High during the last three years against the target fixed for the same;

(c) the foreign exchange saved due to the availability of gas and oil at Bombay High; and

(d) the future expectations from Bombay High ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) 63 platforms are presently producing oil and associated gas in Bombay Offshore.

(b) The details of production in Bombay offshore region are:—

Year	Crude production (MMT)		Associated gas prodn. (MMSCM)
	Target	Actual	Actual
1985-86	20.61	20.82	5180
1986-87	20.27	20.62	6705
12987-88	19.92	20.16	8229

No targets for gas production were fixed as the associated gas production is incidental to oil production.

(c) In the absence of crude oil production from Bombay offshore, an equivalent

quantity would have had to be imported. The national value of Bombay Offshore crude at average price per tonne of crude imported in that year is as follows:—

	Rs./Crores
1985-86	5059
1986-87	2824
1987-98	3425

Natural Gas is not imported and accordingly there is no direct impact on foreign exchange. It is however used as a substitute for certain petroleum products and to the extent that this saves on the imports of such products it has an indirect impact on foreign exchange.

(d) The target for crude production during 1988-89 is 20.88 million tonnes. During 1989-90 the production is expected to be Rs. 21 90 million tonnes.

Complaints of excess metering in Bangalore

2781. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of complaints of excess metering of telephone charges received by Bangalore Telephones from January 1988 till the end of June 1988;

(b) in how many cases, excess metering was noticed and rectified;

(c) the maximum time taken to dispose of each complaint; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against those who are responsible for excess billing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The number of complaints of excess metering received in Bangalore Telephones from January, 1988 till the end of June is 2107

(b) There was no case of excess metering. However, in 208 cases of complaints, rebate was allowed on benefit of doubt;

(c) Generally within two months.

(d) Question does not arise.

Gas processing complex at Hazira

2782. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's gas processing complex at Hazira has been put into operation in July 1988;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the contributions in the country's development expected from this prestigious complex; and

(d) the details of amount spent on this project with resources thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c) The Hazira Gas Complex comprises of LPG fractionation plant and Gas Sweetening Plant (Phase I & II). The LPG Fractionation Plant was commissioned in December '87 and at full throughput can produce 1.92 lakh tonnes of LPG per annum. The Gas Sweetening Plant is being set up to sweeten the sour gas of South Bassein fields which would feed the plants at Hazira and along the HBJ Pipeline. The capacity of the gas sweetening plants is to process 20 MMCMD of sour gas. The gas sweetening Phase-I plant has been completed and has been commissioned with Sweet gas. Sour gas is expected to be charged shortly.

(d) The sanctioned cost of the LPG Fractionation Plant is Rs. 101.24/ crores and that of Gas Sweetening Plants (Phase I & II) is Rs. 409.29 crores.

Production of alcohol from sugarcane or molasses

2783. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the ban imposed by Union Government on the creation of alcoholic capacity, a few State Governments have allowed new industrial ventures to come up for production of alcohol based on sugarcane or molasses;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

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

Power production in Maharashtra

2784. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power production in Maharashtra is sufficient to meet its domestic, agricultural and industrial needs;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Planning Commission have given any suggestion to the State Government to deal with the situation and to meet the shortfall; and

(d) if so, the details of the suggestions and how these are being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP-NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) Maharashtra is by and large comfortable in meeting the power requirements of various category of consumers with only a marginal shortage mainly due to peaking deficit.

The power supply position during April-July, 1988 in Maharashtra is as under :—

	April-July 1988
Requirement	10310
Availability	10023
Shortage	287
%shortage	2.8%

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Policy on acquiring land for T. V. and A. I. R.

2785. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of the various projects has escalated enormously due to delay in the acquisition of land for the installation of transmitters, setting up of production units and studio facilities by the All India Radio and Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to frame a policy under which the State Government concerned will be required to hand over the land to the authorities concerned without delay ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Delay in acquisition of land is one of the factors for escalation of the cost of some of the projects of All India Radio and Doordarshan. However, as such instances occur rather rarely and the State Governments have generally been extending full co-operation, no specific purpose would be served in formulating any special policy on the subject.

Incentives for Salt Manufacture

2786. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial incentives are extended for salt manufacture;

(b) the details of such incentives; and

(c) whether the incentives will be enhanced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The following financial incentives are extended for salt manufacture:—

1. Financial assistance is given to the licensed salt works for execution labour welfare works and works benefiting the industry on the recommendation of Central/Regional Advisory Board for Salt as per code of principles laid down by the Government.
2. Financial assistance is given to the licensed salt works in the form of ex-gratia grant and rehabilitation loan to the salt works damaged on account of natural calamities like cyclones, floods, heavy rains etc. according to the scheme approved by the Government.
3. Development loans are granted to the licensed salt manufacturers as per scheme drawn under the "Grant of loans to licensed Salt Manufacturers Rules, 1959."
4. Financial assistance is given to licensed salt manufacturers to provide houses to labourers employed in Salt Industry as per the scheme approved by the Government.
5. Rewards are granted to the

meritorious children of salt labourers working in the Salt Industry according to scheme approved by the Government.

6. Subsidy is granted to the iodized salt manufacturers who have taken permission from Salt Commissioner under National Goitre Control Programme, as per scheme approved by the Government.

Supply of Film Rolls by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

2787. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. supply their products through stockists engaged by them;

(b) if so, whether they have introduced the system of conditional sales which make it compulsory for every customer to purchase papers and other products from the stockists in order to get black and white film rolls;

(c) if so, whether the above practice is not a violation of the Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices rules; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take measures to ensure supply of quality black and white film rolls to the customers without any pre-conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) HPF distributes its products through a network of Stockists/Dealers apart from direct supplies from the Company.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Collaboration Agreement for Consumer Goods

2788. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any collaboration agreements were entered into with multi-nationals for manufacture of any consumer goods during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the names of those companies and the consumer goods manufactured ;

(c) whether those goods can also be produced indigenously ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for entering into collaboration agreements with multi-nationals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) 2834 proposals for foreign collaboration were approved by Government during the period 1985 to 1987. The details of approved foreign collaboration showing the names of the Indian and foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of foreign collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

(c) and (d) Foreign Collaboration for consumer goods is considered on merits if such collaboration is justified taking into consideration factors such as nature of technology involved, availability of indigenous technology, potential for export earnings, and the need to update existing technology to become competitive and to suit consumer preference.

Construction of gas pipeline in Maharashtra

2789. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP ;
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR ;
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

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

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has suggested to construct gas pipeline coming from South Bassein along the Central Railway route i.e. Surat, Bhusawal, Etarf and to Eastern U.P. for supply of natural gas for the production of electricity and fertiliser in Vidharbha which is the backward part of Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ; and

(c) the expenditure involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c) In 1985, the Government of Maharashtra had suggested that the HBJ Pipeline be taken along the Central Railway route or a branch line be constructed to supply gas to fertiliser plants in Vidharbha and other areas in Maharashtra State.

This was considered by Government and not found feasible.

Telecast of festivals in Orissa

2790. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to live telecast the Car Festival of Puri and if so, from which year it has to be introduced and the details thereof ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to live telecast the 'Magasaptami Mela' at Chandrabhaga by the side of Konark in Orissa ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of the festivals being live telecast in Orissa at present ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per the existing policy, live TV coverages are limited to events of nation-wide topicality such as Republic Day Parade, Independence Day, International Conference, important sports events etc. For other important Socio-Cultural events, TV reports are prepared for subsequent telecast on Doordarshan. Festivals in Orissa are also similarly telecast in proper manner.

Telecast of National Projects

2791. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan is telecasting important national projects undertaken both by the Union and State Governments to create public awareness of the developmental activities in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of important projects which have been telecast so far ;

(c) whether Nagarjunasagar, Srisailem, Bharat Heavy Electricals and Ramagundam Thermal Station of Andhra Pradesh, were telecast by Doordarshan at any time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Some of the important Projects already covered in Doordarshan telecast are Bhilai Steel Plant, Hindustan Machine Tools, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, NEPA Hindustan Shipyard, Bharat Heavy Plats Vessels, Nagarjun Sagar, Srisailem, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ramagundam Thermal Station, Integral Coach Factory, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production of regional programmes

2792. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Programme Production Centres are being set up with a view to produce regional programmes ; and

(b) if so, by what time and if not, how the regional programmes are proposed to be produced for various States ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The programme production centres at present exist at 18 places in the country and on implementation of the various Seventh Plan schemes, their number is envisaged to be increased to 48. These centres are at various stages of implementation and are being commissioned in phases, depending on availability of equipment, infrastructural facilities and annual allocation of resources.

[English]

Utilisation of cement in Road Construction, lining of Canals etc.

2793. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain schemes are being worked out to utilise cement not only in the housing sector but also in road construction, lining of canals and pre-cast and pre-fab constructions ;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes ; and

(c) when the results of such schemes are likely to be made available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Cement is being used for road construction, lining of canals and pre cast and pre-fab constructions wherever considered necessary. It was only recently that the availability of cement in the country has eased considerably. The Cement Manufacturers Association (CMA) has, however for the purpose of improving the demand for cement, proposed to concerned Ministries/construction Agencies to increase the use of cement for canal lining and also for construction of concrete road and pavements. The CMA in association with various other organisations like the Indian Roads Congress, the National Council for Cement and Building Materials and the Central Road Research Institute has also recently organised seminars/workshops in this regard.

[Translation]

Vacancies of SC and ST in A.I.R. stations and T.V. Centres in U.P.

2794. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in the A.I.R. stations and Television Centres in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps being taken to fill up these vacant posts ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The reservation roster for Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts are not maintained on Station/Kendra basis. As on 1.1.1988, 22 posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Group 'C' and Group 'D' were lying vacant at various Stations of All India Radio/Doordarshan Kendras in Uttar Pradesh. Appropriate action to fill up such vacant

posts is taken on a continuous basis.

[English]

TV centres for relaying Bombay Doordarshan Programmes in Maharashtra

2795. SHRI R. N. YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many districts in Maharashtra are yet to have satellite TV relaying centres;

(b) whether more TV relay centres are proposed to be set up for relaying Bombay TV programmes; and

(c) if so the progress made so far for relaying Bombay TV programmes in Maharashtra ?

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

(a) TV transmitters are, at present, functioning in 25 out of 30 districts of Maharashtra. All these transmitters relay regional (primary) service originating from Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay with the help of satellite linkage.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As part of the Seventh Plan, schemes for the establishment of a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter each at Ambajogai, Aurangabad and Pune; a low power (100 W) transmitter each at Ichhalkaranji, Osmanabad and Pusad and a TV transposer each at Aurangabad and Junnar are at various stages of implementation. Whereas the transmitters for Osmanabad and Pusad are expected to be commissioned during the current financial year (1988-89), the remaining projects are expected to be completed during 1989-90.

[Translation]

Setting up of gas based industries in Vidharbha region of Maharashtra

2796. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start any big industry based on gas in Vidharbha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra has drawn the attention of Union Government towards the setting up of any big industry in Garchirauli district; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Telephone connections in Assam

2797. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Assam up-to-date :

(b) the steps taken to provide them with telephone connections at an early dated; and

(c) the names of the places where telephone exchanges are proposed to be set up in the Seventh Plan and the likely capacity of each of the proposed exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) 9319 persons were on the waiting list for the telephone connections in Assam as on 30.6.88.

(b) and (c) During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-88), 6057 telephone connections were provided. Electronic exchanges have been provided at the following places replacing the manual exchanges.

(i) Dibrugarh (DHQ) — 2000 L PRX

(ii) Haflong „ — 600 L NEAX

(iii) Jorhat „ — 2000 L PRX

(iv) Silchar „ — 3000 L PRX

(v) Tinsukia (Sub-Div)— 3000 L PRX

In addition to above, expansion of existing exchanges and automation of manual exchanges has also been carried out at many places. New MAX-III exchanges have been opened at 14 places in Assam.

During the remaining two years of the 7th Plan (1988-90) the following exchanges are proposed to be opened—

1. 400 line E-10B exchange at Guwahati with 2100 line RLU at Dispur, 1000 line RLU at Jalukbari and 600 line RLU at Noonamati during 1988-90.

2. NEAX electronic exchanges during 1988-89 at Karimganj (1000 line), North Lakhimpur (700 line) and Diphu (400 line). NEAX exchanges of 400 line each are also proposed at Nazira, Hojai, Barpeta Road and Badarpur subject to clearance by Department of Electronics.

3. 128 port C-DOT (88 line) electronic exchanges during 1988-89 at following places :-

(i) Pathsala

(ii) Mankachar

(iii) Abhayapuri

(iv) Bijni

(v) Sapatgram

- (vi) Umarangero
- (vii) Tihu
- (viii) Jagl Road
- (ix) Lanka
- (x) Lumding
- (xi) Marigaon
- (xii) Simulguri
- (xiii) Ghabigaon
- (xiv) Udalguri
- (xv) Lala
- (xvi) Lakhimpur
- (xvii) Udarband
- (xviii) Aluguri
- (xix) Borapathar
- (xx) Titabar
- 4. 200 line ESAX electronic exchanges during 1988-89 at
 - (i) Gauripur
 - (ii) Dhalgaon
 - (iii) Deragaon
 - (iv) Mariani
- 5. Mini ILT (electronic exchanges) at 5 places of Assam during 1988-90.
- 6. 20 New Small Capacity Telephone exchanges (MAX III) of 25 line capacity each at Barthalangshu Dhakuakhana, Sipajbar, Desangmukh, Jogijan, Kakojar Kamar-bandha, Narsingpur, Rangbang, Bunkanokam, Subsansiri, Helem, Muka mua, Sarthebari, South (South R) Salamara, Behara, Musalpur, Cinamara, Jhaklabandha, and Gholamara. This is, however, subject to availability of demand and technical feasibility.

Complaints against drugs and cosmetics manufacturers by MRTP Commission

2798. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission against the manufactures of drugs and cosmetics and the advertisers during the last two years;

(b) the number of companies prosecuted under the MRTP Act in this regard; and

(c) the number of persons awarded compensation who suffered loss or injury on account of the unfair trade practices by these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The MRTP Commission does not maintain product-wise details of complaints. The Commission has, however, during the period from 1.1.86 till date instituted 47 enquiries against Drug/Cosmetic manufacturers and advertisers for indulging in unfair trade practices. In these cases, the Commission has till date neither instituted prosecution nor awarded compensation.

[Translation]

Development of 'no Industry' Districts

2799. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any time bound programme in regard to development of 'no industry' districts and the amount of capital earmarked for investment therefor;

(b) if so, the names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh which have been included under this programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM) : (a) to (c) Industrialisation of an area is a continuous process. Government have announced from time to time a number of incentives for industrialisation of backward areas including 'No Industry Districts'. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in 'No Industry Districts' are entitled to Central Investment Subsidy at the highest rate of 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs besides priority in licensing and Concessional Finance Facilities etc.

Government have also been implementing since April, 1983, a Scheme to assist State Government in development of infrastructural facilities in one or two growth centres in 'No Industry Districts'. The Central assistance is limited to 1/3rd of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores. Growth centres identified by Government of Uttar Pradesh in the districts of Banda, Jaunpur, Jalaun Fatehpur, Kanpur Dehat Hamirpur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli have been approved. So far a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs has been released in respect of Jaunpur, Jalaun, Kanpur Dehat, Fatehpur and Sultanpur districts.

[English]

Production of Oil by Oil India Ltd.

2800. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the targets for Oil production by the Oil India Limited during 1988-89 and the production during the first quarter of the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : The target for production of crude oil by Oil India Limited during the year 1988-89 is 2.90 million tonnes and the production during the first quarter of 1988-89 is 0.607 million tonnes.

Issue of licences to MRTTP Companies

2801. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of licences issued of different MRTTP companies to set up industries during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) how many of those licences were issued for setting up industries in the 'No Industry Districts' ;

(c) the names of different MRTTP companies which set up industries in last three years both in the 'No Industry Districts' and other than 'No Industry Districts' in different States; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) 7 industrial licences.

(c) and (d) An industrial licence is granted with an initial validity period of two years within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence commercial production. However, further extensions in the validity period of the industrial licences are also granted on justifiable grounds. Monitoring of the progress of implementation of industrial licences is done by the State Governments concerned and the Ministries/Departments administratively concerned with the Industry in question in the Central Government. Information about the units which have gone into production is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry,

Statement

State-wise break-up of number of Industrial Licences granted
during 1985, 1986 & 1987 to MRTP undertakings

State/Union Territory,	1985	1986	1987
1. Andhra Pradesh	5	1	3
2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—
3. Bihar	1	2	2
4. Delhi	2	—	2
5. Goa	3	2	7
6. Gujarat	17	27	17
7. Haryana	5	6	4
8. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	1
9. Karnataka	4	5	7
10. Kerala	2	—	—
11. Madhya Pradesh	10	7	4
12. Maharashtra	28	37	29
13. Orissa	—	1	—
14. Punjab	2	9	—
15. Rajasthan	1	6	5
16. Tamil Nadu	9	9	9
17. Uttar Pradesh	10	7	8
18. West Bengal	6	3	7
19. More than one State	—	2	—
Total	106	124	105

[Translation]

**Imported equipments lying unutilised
in Indian Telephone Industries
Limited**

2802. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :
Will the Minister of COMMUNI-
CATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of imported equip-
ment lying unutilised in the various units
of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
at present;

(b) whether the equipment is of in-
ferior quality;

(c) whether objections have been
raised on the quality of the equipments
and

(d) if so, the details of the defects
found therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNI-
CATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO) : (a) to (d) Information is being
collected and will be laid on the Table of
the House.

(English)

LPG connections in Andhra Pradesh

2803. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM AND NAT-
URAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the present waiting list for LPG
connections in Andhra Pradesh, district-
wise;

(b) how long it will take to fulfil the
demand;

(c) whether the provision of supplying
the Double Bottle Connection facility has
been withdrawn in Delhi and Hyderabad;
and

(d) If so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Release of LPG connections is
done by the oil industry all over the
country including in Andhra Pradesh, in
a phased manner under its annual pro-
gramme for enrolment of customers, sub-
ject to augmentation in availability of
LPG.

(c) and (d) The distributors are under
instructions to release double bottle con-
nection to consumers in the country, in-
cluding Delhi and Hyderabad, as and
when the consumers desire. However,
when there is a backlog in LPG supplies
or product constraint etc., the release of
new double bottle connections is tempor-
arily curtailed till the situation normalise.

Statement

Name of the Districts	No. of persons on waiting list
1	2
1. Hyderabad	4,725
2. Ranga Reddy	480
3. Nizamabad	648
4. Medak	437

1	2
<hr/>	
5. Krishna	3,315
6. Khammam	1,380
7. Anantapur	366
8. Mehboobnagar	910
9. Warangal	840
10. Nalgonda	900
11. West Godavari	6,519
12. Chittoor	2,189
13. East Godavari	12,983
14. Visakhapatnam	2,306
15. Guntur	1,760
16. Adilabad	270
17. Vizianagaram	5,425
18. Prakasam	1,970
19. Cuddapah	525
20. Kurnool	400
21. Nellore	1,815
22. Karimnagar	645
23. Srikakulam	5,019
24. Proddatur	300
<hr/>	
Total ;	55,127

Manufacture of Tractors

2804. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government propose to further increase the manufacture of tractors to meet the increased demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : At present there is sufficient licensed and installed capacity in the tractor industry to meet the demand for tractors in the near future. There is no constraint on existing units expanding their production to meet the demand.

[Translation]

Implementation of pay scales of News Readers

2805. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three pay scales exist for News Readers;

(b) if so, whether these pay scales have been implemented fully;

(c) whether there is disparity between the pay scales of the All India Radio News Readers and the Doordarshan News Readers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The three fee scales of Newsreader/Newsreader-cum-Translator in All India Radio and Presentation Announcer and News Presenter in Doordarshan are as under:—

ALL INDIA RADIO

DOORDARSHAN

Newsreader/Newsreader-cum-Translator

Presentation Announcer and News Presenter

(i) Rs. 2000-3500

(i) Rs. 1640-2900

(ii) Rs. 3000-4500

(ii) Rs. 2000-3500

(iii) Rs. 3700-5000

(iii) Rs. 3000-4500

The fee scales in All India Radio have been implemented. The higher fee scale of Rs. 3000-4500 in Doordarshan will be implemented after framing of revised Recruitment Rules.

(c) to (e) These fee scales are not comparable since these are for different media and so the job requirements are also different.

[English]

National Energy conservation Organisation

2806. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advisory Board on Energy had recommended in February, 1986 for setting up a national Energy Conservation Organisation for taking all

necessary initiatives for formulating, implementing and monitoring energy conservation programmes in all sectors; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken so far by Union Government in implementing the Energy Conservation Programme in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP-NATH RAI) : (a) The Advisory Board on Energy had made detailed recommendations in March, 1987 in regard to the creation of a National Energy Conservation Organisation.

(b) The steps taken by the Government in implementing the Energy Conservation Programme in the country mainly include creation of a nodal cell to coordinate and review the progress of activities in this field and to evolve the general strategy, setting up of targets for energy-intensive industries, energy audits, training of personnel as Energy Managers, commissioning of studies/surveys to identify and define the need for policy initiatives in specific areas, demonstration programmes in rectification of inefficient agricultural pumpsets, modification of standards governing electrical appliances, grant of fiscal incentives including import duty concession on certain energy saving devices and launching of a multi-media public awareness campaign.

Off-shore exploration in Kerala

2807 : SHRI A. CHARLES :

SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

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

(a) whether any off-shore exploration is being conducted in the Kerala Coast for the exploration of petroleum and Natural gas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results of such exploration ?

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

(b) ONGC had so far drilled four wells. Cochin-1, Kasargod-1

Karwar-1 and Cochin High-1 and around 55000 line kms. of seismic surveys have been conducted. Although the wells have proved dry useful information has been obtained for further exploration.

Exploration programme in this area has further been supplemented by signing contracts with two foreign oil companies, namely, M/s BHP Petroleum (India), a subsidiary of Broken Hill Proprietary Petroleum Ltd. of Australia and M/s Shell India Petroleum Development for exploration in three offshore blocks in Kerala-Konkan basin. These companies have already floated tenders for data acquisition and processing.

Modernisation of Hindustan Cables Ltd.

2808. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Cables Ltd. in West Bengal has submitted a Rs. 18 lakh modernisation project for Government's approval;

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

(c) when it was submitted and what is Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c) There is no such proposal from Hindustan Cables Ltd. However, Hindustan Cables Ltd. have submitted various proposals for modernisation of its units by undertaking the manufacture of Jelly-Filled Cables in place of Dry Core and Coaxial Cables which are likely to be phased out by Department of Telecommunications in

course of time. Government have not taken a decision on these proposals so far.

Parallel phone system

2809. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to allow voluntary organisations and private entrepreneurs to instal, maintain and

operate public pay phone services for both local calls and STD calls;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this will act as a parallel phone system or as a subordinate system to the Telephones Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

In order to expand the Public Pay phone service in Cities and Towns, it has been decided to Franchise Voluntary Organisations as well as private entrepreneurs to install, maintain and operate such pay phones in addition to existing Public Telephones subject to following terms and conditions :

- (i) Each such organisation or private agency may be franchised for a minimum of ten pay-phones in a city or a town. The number of agencies to be franchised in a city/town will depend on population and the number of pay-phones each agency is able to handle. In case of a number of agencies being franchised in a city/town, the franchise may be distributed in suitable geographical areas.
- (ii) The pay-phones may be of the coin/token or card operated type at the choice of the operating agency.
- (iii) For each pay-phone, the Department will provide a telephone connection parented to a suitable telephone exchange, preferably Electronic Exchange wherever possible, with an appropriate termination at the location of pay-phone.
- (iv) The operating agency will provide and maintain its own coin/token/card operated pay-phone duly approved by Department of Telecom. and operate it, Department of Telecommunications will maintain the telephone connection except the instrument.
- (v) The operating agency will be permitted to charge Re. 1/- per unit call from the public.
- (vi) In case of STD pay-phones, which will permit local, national and International subscriber dialling facilities, 80 paise per unit call will be payable to the Department of Telecommunications/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and 20 paise per unit will be retained by the operating agency.

Department of Telecommunications will charge the operating agency on the basis of metred call units recorded in the exchange.

There will be a monthly guaranteed minimum amount of Rs. 1600/-per month for each STD pay-phone which the operating agency will have to pay to Department of Telecommunications. There will, however be no separate rental or installation charges for the telephone connection for the pay-phone.

- (vii) In case of payphones installed for purely local call facility the operating agency will be entitled to charge Re. 1/-per local call from the public; It will pay 60 paise per call unit to the Department of Telecom. and retain the balance of 40 paise per unit. Department of Telecommunications will charge on the basis of metred call unit recorded in the exchange. There will be a monthly guaranteed minimum charge for 500 call units i.e. Rs. 500 per month for each such pay-phone. There will be no separate rental or installation charge for the telephone connection.
- (viii) The operating agency may give preference to physically handicapped persons/ex-servicemen to work as attendants for the payphones.
- (ix) The operating agency will finalise the number and location of various types of payphones to be established in a city/town in consultation with local head of the telephone system. The operating agency will make its own arrangement for suitable accommodation and space for establishing the pay-phones. The Department will assist to the extent possible, the operating agency for obtaining suitable space on road side etc. from the municipal and other agencies and selected location.
- (x) The operating agency will make a security deposit in the form of either cash or bank guarantee to cover six months minimum guarantee amount initially to be adjusted later to 3 months average revenue for each pay-phone.

**Sanctioning of LPG connections by
Marketing Division Officers**

2810. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few officers of the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd have been authorised to sanction a fixed quota of LPG connections every month or every year;

(b) if so, the number of such officers, post-wise;

(c) whether no quota has been fixed

for any officer in the Pipeline Division and the Refinery Division of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir;

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

Statement

REGION	DESIGNATION OF THE OFFICER
Head Office	Director (Marketing), Chief General Manager, General Manager.
Northern Region	Chief General Manager, Deputy General Manager (Sales), Chief LPG Manager, Deputy General Manager (Operations), Deputy General Manager (Personnel), Chief Finance Manager, Chief Aviation Manager, Chief Engineering Manager, Senior Manager (Public Relation), Chief Divisional Manager (Chandigarh), Chief Divisional Manager (Delhi), Senior Divisional Manager/Divisional Manager (Allahabad/Lucknow/Shimla/Jaipur/Agra/Jammu/Bareilly), Senior Plant Manager/-Plant Manager (Gangaganj/Mathura/Sawaimadhopur/Jalandhar/Shakurbasti).
Eastern Region	General Manager, Deputy General Manager (Sales), Deputy General Manager (Operations), Deputy General Manager (LPG), Chief Aviation Manager, Deputy General Manager (Accounts), Deputy General Manager (Personnel), Deputy Manager (Calcutta), Deputy Manager (Patna), Deputy Manager (Guwahati), Deputy Manager (Durgapur), Deputy Manager (Raipur), Deputy Manager (Siliguri), Deputy Manager (Bhubaneswar), Deputy Manager (Jamshedpur).
Western Region	Deputy General Manager (LPG), Area Manager (Nagpur/Bhopal/Ahmedabad/Rajkot), Deputy Manager (Nagpur/Bhopal/Ahmedabad/Rajkot), Plant Manager (Rajkot), Plant Manager (Hazira).
Southern Region	General Manager, Deputy General Manager (LPG), Chief Personnel Manager, Deputy General Manager (Operations), Deputy General Manager (Sales), Deputy General Manager (Finance), Chief Aviation Manager.

**Modernisation Programmes of Coal
Mining of Coal India Ltd.**

2811. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA
SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY
be pleased to state :

(a) whether several modernisation
programmes of coal mining of Coal India

Ltd., are held up for want of funds and
decision for a long time ;

(b) If so, the facts and details thereof;
and

(c) the coal mines under the Coal
India Ltd, or its subsidiaries awaiting such
modernisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF, : (a) to (c) The coal mining modernisation programme of Coal India Limited comprises re-organisation of existing mines to improve the production capacities and efficiencies, opening of new mines to meet the increasing demand for coal and augmentation of infrastructural and support facilities. Investment proposals for all coal mining projects are considered by the Government with due regard to considerations like demand linkage, production efficiency, environmental management and efficient use of available resources. No sanctioned project is held up for want of funds.

Setting up of National Research and Development Centre for Tyres

2812. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a National Research and Development Centre for tyres in the country ;

(b) if so, the location where the proposed centre would be set up ; and

(c) to what extent the tyre technology will be upgraded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA) have submitted a proposal to the Government for the setting up of a National Research

and Development Centre for tyres. Mysore has been indicated as the proposed location for the centre. According to ATMA, while it is not possible to quantify the extent of tyre technology upgradation on account of the setting up of the Centre, this should lead to better absorption of imported tyre technology suited to Indian conditions and upgradation of existing technology through testing and evaluation facilities.

Regional imbalance in Industrial Development

2813. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the basic policy of Government is to reduce regional imbalance in industrial development ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that regard in Orissa ;

(c) the fiscal and financial incentives given to the State of Orissa during the last three years under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme for the industrial growth of the State in order to remove regional imbalance ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. 8 districts in Orissa State have been identified as Industrially Backward Districts by the Central Government. The entrepreneurs setting up industries in these districts are eligible for graded rates of Central Investment Subsidy as per details given below :

Category 'A'	No Industry Districts
1. Balasore	Eligible for Central Subsidy at the rate of 25% subject to maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs
2. Bolangir	
3. Phulbani	

Category 'B'	Districts
1. Kalahandi	} Eligible for 15% Central Subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.
2. Mayurbhanj	
3. Dhenkanal	
4. Keonjhar	
5. Koraput	

In addition, they are also eligible for loan on concessional terms, concessions under the Income-tax Act, priority in the grant of Industrial licences, etc.

The Government have released Rs. 2 crores to the Govt. of Orissa as its share for development of infrastructure facilities in the growth centres of Balasore, Manmunda and Bolangir in the districts of Balasore, Phulbani and Bolangir.

Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme amount of Rs. 8.01 crores has been re-imbursed to Orissa during the last 3 years as per details given below :

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1985-86	1.70
1986-87	2.90
1987-88	2.46
1988-89	0.95
(up to July, 88)	————
	Rs. 8.01 Crores

Opportunity to political parties on AIR and Doordarshan in bye-elections

2814. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent 18 bye-elections for Lok Sabha and assemblies held on 10 June, 1988 representatives of political were not offered any opportunity to present their respective points of view to the people through Doordarshan and All India Radio ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether in future, opportunities are proposed to be offered to recognised

parties to explain their respective points of view to the people during election campaign ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Representatives of political parties were not offered any opportunity to present their point of view through All India Radio and Doordarshan during the recent bye-elections for Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies because the party political broadcast scheme approved by the Government and the Election Commission is applicable only to General Elections and not to bye-elections.

(c) There is no proposal to extend

this facility of election broadcast to recognised political parties during bye-elections.

Increase in off take of Polyester Staple Fibre

2815. SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported increase in off take of Polyester Staple Fibre after the reduction in excise duty from Rs. 25 to Rs. 15 per kg.

(b) If so, whether despite this increase in off take the industry is working at below capacity ;

(c) if so, whether the reduction in duty would still increase the off take ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENKA RAO) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Normally reduction in price of Polyester Staple Fibre would increase the offtake,

(d) Decisions on such cases are taken on merits.

Setting up of biogas plants in Gujarat

2816. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether biogas plants can be a substitute for coal and other forms of energy, there being repeated shortage and failure of electricity in Gujarat and other States;

(b) if so, how and to what extent;

(c) the number of biogas plants set up during 1-1-84 to 31-7-88 in the districts of Bulsar, Surat and Baroda, the details of the places and the amount spent on each ones;

(d) the target for 1989 to 1991 for Surat and other districts of Gujarat;

(e) what sort of assistance and help is being given for setting up bio-gas plants and the latest rules, procedure, guidelines and policy in regard thereto; and

(f) the details of the bio-gas plants existing at present in each district of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Biogas can substitute partly or fully coal and other energy sources presently being used for cooking purposes in rural areas. There is an estimated theoretical potential of setting up of about 16 to 22 million family type biogas plants in the country including about 7 to 10 lakh biogas plants for Gujarat State.

(c) Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

(d) targets for 1989-90 and 1990-91 will be determined in the years concerned depending on the financial allocations available.

(e) The National Project for Biogas Development, envisages *inter-alia*, Central subsidy, turn-key job fee, service charges, promotional cash incentives, training programmes, repair and maintenance charges and field demonstration on utility of manure. The rates of central subsidy approved for 1988-89 are given in the Statement below. A target of setting up 1.50 lakh plants has been fixed for 1988-89. Funds are released to State Governments and programme implementing agencies on the basis of their respective targets and progress made during the course of the year,

(f) Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement**Rates of Central Subsidy for setting up of Biogas plants during 1988-89****Rates of subsidy in Rupees for other areas**

Capacity of plant (cum of gas per day).	For North-Eastern Region States (except Assam) and Sikkim.	Assam, H.P., J&K and hill areas where the cost of construction is very high.	For SC, ST as well as all categories of beneficiaries in notified desert districts.	For all other (General categories).
1	2	3	4	5
1	—	—	1250	1000
2	4410	2940	2350	1560
3	5490	3660	2860	1900
4	6580	4390	2860	2140
6	8020	5350	2860	2610
8	8020	5350	2860	2610
10	8020	5350	2860	2610

Co-operation with Hungary on T.V. programmes

2817. SHRI H. A. DORA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been recently concluded with Hungary to co-operate in the field of television programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The main features of the Agreement on Cooperation between Doordarshan India and Magyar Televizio of Hungary are as follows :-

(i) Both parties shall cooperate in Commercial exchange of news,

film events and news programmes depicting political, economic and cultural life of the two countries. Both parties shall exchange artistic and documentary TV films, on science, music, folklore, sports as well as children and youth programmes;

- (ii) Both parties undertake, on a reciprocal basis, to invite each other's representatives to international programme shows and commercial screenings;

- (iii) Both parties shall commemorate the anniversary of the National Day of the other;

- (iv) Each party shall provide necessary technical assistance to the official television crews of the other party;

- (v) Both parties shall submit proposals for coproduction projects on subjects of mutual interest

Revival of ceased oil wells

2818. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the revival of ceased oil wells;

(b) If so, which oil company has taken steps in this regard;

(c) the number of ceased oil wells which have been revived by the oil companies at different places; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Both ONGC and Oil India Limited regularly and systematically conduct well servicing operations as and when required.

(c) and (d) During the last three years

a total of 1504 wells were revived/serviced as under.

Region	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Western Region	287	302	363
Eastern Region	149	118	176
Bombay Offshore	15	40	54
	451	460	593

[Translation]

Setting up of Cement Factory in Palamau district, Bihar

2819. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a cement factory at Untari or Bhavnathpur block in Palamau district of Bihar;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof though limestone of good quality is available there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Government have no proposal to set up any grassroot cement plant at Untari or Bhavnathpur block in Palamau district. However, the State Government have proposed a slag cement plant in joint sector based on Jadunathpur limestone and slag from Bokaro Steel.

LPG connections and allotment of LPG agencies in Gujarat

2820. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise number and details of the persons on the waiting list for cooking gas connections in Gujarat;

(b) the number of the cities where gas agencies are yet to be allotted and the number of those cities for which advertisement was given for allotment of gas agency; and

(c) the reasons for delay in holding interviews of the applicants from whom applications were invited for LPG agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The details are given in the statement below.

(b) In addition to the LPG distributorships already in operation in Gujarat,

upto the Marketing Plan 1987-88, 77 LPG distributorships in Gujarat are at various stages of processing. Out of these, 43 have since been advertised. In addition to the above, under the 1988-89 LPG Marketing Plan, 31 more distributorships have since been approved for being set up in Gujarat. Oil companies would take necessary steps after these are categorised in regard to selection of distributorships in accordance with the guidelines laid down for the purpose;

(c) The term of the incumbents of the Oil Selection Boards had expired in June, 1986. Owing to non-functioning of the Oil Selection Boards, interviews for selection dealers/distributors could not be held. These Boards have since been reconstituted, are fully functional and are disposing of the pending work.

Statement

LPG connections and allotment of LPG agencies in Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of persons on the waiting list as on 1.7.1988
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	1,04,968
2.	Banaskantha	9,045
3.	Panchmahal	8,891
4.	Baroda	40,306
5.	Kheda	29,209
6.	Bharuch	15,636
7.	Surat	72,440
8.	Valsad	15,848
9.	Mehsana	24,838
10.	Rajkot	33,673
11.	Surendranagar	619

1	2	2
12	Junagadh	13,394
13.	Bhavnagar	31,219
14.	Jamnagar	1,634
15.	Amreli	3,080
16.	Kutch	6,613
17	Snbarkanta	4,309
18.	Gandhinagar	10,589

[English]

SC/ST employees in N. T. P. C.

2821. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the total staff strength, category-wise in the National Thermal Power Corporation, Orissa Branch, Angul as on 31st March, 1985 and 31st March, 1988 vis-a-vis the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes amongst them;

(b) the number of reserved posts carried forward as on 1 January, 1986, 1 January, 1987 and 1 January, 1988 and those reserved during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 and the reasons for not filling these posts in these years and subsequently carried forward;

(c) the number of reserved posts lapsed during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 after being carried forward for three years as provided under the rules; and

(d) the number of reserved posts lying vacant at present and the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill the backlog of these reserved posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP-NATH RAI) : (a) There is no Orissa Branch, Angul under the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). A super thermal power project is, however, envisaged to be set up at Talcher for which no recruitment was made in 1985. The staff position at the project in 1988 is given below:—

Category	Total Strength	Vacancies filled by transfer	Vacancies filled by recruitment		
			General	SC/ST	Total
'A'	21	16	5	—	5
'B'	1	1	—	—	—
'C'	10	4	5	1	6
'D'	2	—	2	—	2

(b) to (d) The position in regard to carry forward of vacancies is as follows:—

	Reserved for		Carried forward from the	
	SC	ST	previous years	
			SC	ST
1986	1	1	—	—
1987	1	—	1	1
1988	—	1	1	1

One Scheduled Caste vacancy of 1986 was filled in 1987. Reserved vacancies are notified to the local Employment Exchange. No reserved vacancy has lapsed in 1986, 1987 and 1988.

S. T.D. link between Keonjhar and New Delhi

2822. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce STD facility between Keonjhar, the district headquarters of Keonjhar district of Orissa and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which the STD facility is expected to be introduced between Keonjhar and New Delhi ?

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

(b) S. T. D facility between Keonjhar (Keonjhar) and New Delhi is expected to be provided by the end of the 7th Plan.

[Translation]

Street light facilities in villages of Madhya Pradesh

2823. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of harijan bastis in villages of Madhya Pradesh provided with street light facilities;

(b) whether the street light extension programme for the harijan bastis in the villages is adversely affected because of village panchayats' funds position being quite poor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand of street lights in the villages including harijan bastis therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) In Madhya Pradesh 17,280 harijan bastis have been provided with street light facilities.

(b) In the case of Harijan Bastis covered for electrification in Madhya Pradesh under Special harijan basti schemes sanctioned by Rural electrification Corporation, energy charges are paid by the State Government for street lights.

(c) Rural Electrification Corporation in the rural electrification schemes approved by it, provides for financing of street light and ensures provision for street lighting in harijan bastis.

[English]

Opening of new post offices and telegraph offices in Kerala

2824. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new post offices and telegraph offices are proposed to be opened in Kerala during the year 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The proposal is to open 80 new branch post offices and 5 Sub Post Offices in the Circle during 1988-89.

Ten new telegraph offices are proposed to be opened during the year 1988-89. These offices are proposed to be opened in the tribal areas where at present telegraph facilities do not exist.

Photo facsimile service

2825. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether photo facsimile service of telecommunication department will be installed between New Delhi and Cochin;

(b) whether the photo transmission facility between New Delhi and Trivandrum is of poor quality; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to give better photo transmission to customers in various State capitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir. A document transmission service with digital facsimile equipment has been

planned at the Central Telegraph Office in Ernakulam. Such a service is already available from the Central Telegraph Office at New Delhi.

(b) The existing facility at the Central Telegraph Office at Trivandrum is provided through analog type facsimile machine which has been superseded in the market by better quality digital type of equipment.

(c) An upgraded document transmission service has already been provided with digital type of facsimile equipment in the Central Telegraph Offices of 11 State Capitals and it is proposed to cover the remaining State Capitals including Trivandrum by the end of this Financial Year.

[Translation]

Telephone system at village level in U. P.

2826. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKH-AWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide telephone system at village level;

(b) the number of such villages in Uttar Pradesh where telephone system is not available within an area of 10 Kilometres from a village and the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not providing this facility upto such distance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Department of Telecom. has formulated a hexagonal scheme under which the country has been divided into hexagons of 5 kms side each & it is planned to provide at least one LDPT in each such hexagon progressively.

(b) There are 4055 such hexagons in Uttar Pradesh out of which 2526 have been provided with telecom. facility as on 31.3.88.

(c) Due to paucity of resources, it has not been possible to cover all the hexagons so far.

Setting up of T. V. studio in Ujjain,
Madhya Pradesh

2827. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether T. V. studio is proposed to be set up in Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) In the State of Madhya Pradesh, a full-fledged TV Studio Centre at Bhopal and a Programme Generation Facility Centre at Raipur are, at present, under implementation, as part of the Seventh Plan. However, within the resources made available for expansion of Door-darshan network under the Seventh Plan, it has not been found possible to include scheme for the establishment of a TV studio Centre in Ujjain.

T. V. tower at Narkanda, Dalash, Bharmor, Pangl, Tisa, Himachal Pradesh

2828. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal T V, towers at Narkanda in Simla district, at Dalash in Kulu district and at Bharmor, Pangl, Tisa in Chamba district in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which these installations will be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) A high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Kasauli; a low power (100W) transmitter each at Bilaspur, Kulu, Mandi and Shimla and a 2X10 W transmitter at Chamba are, at present, functioning in Himachal Pradesh. Besides schemes for the establishment of a high power (1KW) transmitter at Shimla (in replacement of the existing low power transmitter); a low power (100 W) transmitter at Dharamsala; a 2X10 W transmitter each at Hamirpur, Kalpa, Kyelong and Una and a TV transposer at Solan are included in the Seventh Plan of Door-darshan. Whereas Narkanda and Dalash are expected to be covered by TV service, subject to local terrain conditions, when the proposed high power transmitter at Shimla is commissioned into service during 1991, extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered areas would depend upon future availability of resources.

[English]

Dividend declared by Maruti Udyog Ltd.

2829. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Ltd. has declared a dividend for the first time;

(b) if so, whether the steep increase in the price of the Maruti car in the last four years has been a major cause of high profits; and

(c) what is the difference in price at present between Maruti 800 cc car and Ambassador car ?

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

(b) No, Sir,

(c) The price of a Maruti-800 car as

against an Ambassador at present is as follows :

Vehicle	Ex-factory price inclusive of excise duty and Dealer's Commission.
Maruti-800 Std.	Rs. 77,210/-
Ambassador (Petrol)	Rs. 96,142/-

Diversion of LPG to Hotels and Restaurants

2830. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has enrolled over one lakh LPG customers in April, 1988;

(b) if so, whether arrangements have been made so that all the old and new customers get timely refills for their cooking gas cylinders;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are any complaints of diversion of gas meant for domestic use to hotels and restaurants; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Adequate product, bottling capacity and other necessary facilities are available for meeting the LPG requirements of the old and new customers;

(d) and (e) Even though no specific instance in this regard have been brought to the notice of the Government, the possibility of unauthorised diversion of LPG cylinders meant for domestic consumers to commercial customers by unscrupulous

elements cannot be ruled out. Several measures, however, have been taken by the oil companies to prevent such unauthorised diversion.

Setting up of electronic exchange in Palghat district

2831. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up electronic exchange in the Palghat district this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Development of A. I. R. Stations in Kerala

2832. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop some of All India Radio stations in Kerala during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) In the Seventh Plan, there is a proposal to set up new radio stations at Cannanore, Idukki and Cochin. Other schemes are setting up of Permanent type IV Studios and 50 KW SW transmitter at Trivandrum, replacement of 20 KW MW transmitter by 100 KW at Trichur and replacement of existing 10 KW MW transmitter by a new 10 KW MW transmitter at Calicut.

Though the implementation of all these Schemes is progressing satisfactorily

during the year 1988-89, yet they are not expected to be completed in the current year.

Setting up of electronic telephone exchanges in Kerala

2833. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electronic telephone exchange set up in Kerala in 1987-88;

(b) the plan for 1988-89; and

(c) the names of districts in which these will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Three Local Electronic Telephone Exchanges have been set up in 1987-88 in Kerala.

(b) and (c) Following electronic exchanges are planned to be set up in Kerala during 1988-99:—

S. No.	Name of the Exch. and Capacity,	District.
1	2	3
1.	Kerala-128 Port	Trivandrum
2.	Karakonam-128 Port	Trivandrum
3.	Madanvillaperu-128 Port Matura	Trivandrum
4.	Pachapalode -do-	Trivandrum
5.	Ambapathara-128 Port	Kasargode
6.	Kuduadoor -do-	Kottayam
7.	Hrangothukara -do-	Trichur
8.	Mullurkera -do-	Trichur
9.	Kurichikara -do-	Trichur
10.	Punnala -do-	Trichur
11.	Udyemperoor-512 Port (Field Trial)	Ernakulam
12.	Kumily-512 Port ILT	Idukki
13.	Kallambalam -do-	Trivandrum
14.	Madavoorpalikal-512 Port ILT	Trivandrum
15.	Nedumgandam -do-	Idukki
16.	Kondotty -do-	Calicut

1

2

3

17. Ferroke-2048 Port
(Field Trial)

Calicut

18. In addition, ten units of mini ILT-64 Port type exchanges have been planned to be installed in Kerala.

Private sector power generating companies.

country; and

(b) their performance at present ?

2834. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of existing private sector power generating companies in the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is as follows :-

Sl. No. Name of the private sector power generating company

Generation during April-June, 1988

Target (in million units)	Actual	% of Target
------------------------------	--------	-------------

(i) M/s. Ahmedabad Electricity Company

533

509

95.5

(ii) M/s. Tata Electric Companies

1646

1700

103.3

(iii) M/s. Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

592

633

106.9

Setting up of industries in backward areas

2835. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications or proposals received to set up industries in backward areas after the announcement of the recent MRTP and FERA relaxations; and

(b) the employment likely to be generated in backward areas on account of these relaxations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The delicensing scheme of industries was made applicable to the MRTP/FERA Companies with effect from 20th October, 1987. 82 applications for grant of Industrial Licences and 41 applications for Registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) for setting up industries in backward areas were received from MRTP/FERA Companies during the period 21.10.87 to 31.7.1988.

(b) Precise information on the

employment likely to be generated on account of these relaxations is not available. However, the employment indicated by the applicants in 36 of the above mentioned applications against which letters of Intent/Registrations have already been issued is around 6,000 Nos.

Report of working group on Capital Goods

2836, SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the working group on capital goods industry;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of this working group;

(c) the details of action taken or proposed to be taken by Government for implementation of the main recommendations of the working group; and

(d) what policy changes are envisaged on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the working group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) The Advisory Group on Capital Goods Industries set up by the Planning Commission is yet to finalise and submit its Report.

Supply of gas to Maharashtra for energy production

2837. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was substantial cut in supply of gas given for energy production in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Inspection of Companies under section 209A of Companies Act

2838, SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies of the business houses/groups inspected under section 209A of the Companies Act during 1 June, 1987 to 30 June, 1988;

(b) the names of business houses/groups where all their companies were inspected; and

(c) the number of prosecutions launched pursuant to these inspections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Business houses or groups have not been defined under the Companies Act, 1956. It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to companies registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act and belonging to large industrial houses each with assets of Rs. 100 crores or over. Inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act was conducted during the said period in respect of some companies belonging to 12 such large industrial houses. Three prosecutions have been launched so far pursuant to the said inspections.

[Translation]

Renovation work in Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi

2839. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a report regarding large scale bungling in the

renovation work carried out in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi has been published in the newspapers and complaints in this regard have been received by Government and Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The said report appeared in the weekly named 'Duniya' dated 10th February, 1988. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) got the matter examined by its Resident Representative at Delhi and it was found that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi initially took objection to the renovation of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, Delhi but subsequently granted permission for the same. The allegations in the press report were found to be baseless.

[English]

Refund of Registration amount by M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd.

2840 SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of requests have been received by M/s Lohia Machines Ltd. for refund of advance booking amount with interests thereof during 1985, 1986, 1987 and upto July, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which amount will be refunded;

(c) whether M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd., has intimated to the concerned persons that refund of advance booking amount with interest is in process and will be made within three months on applicable rate of interest from the date of booking till the date of refund;

(d) whether certain refunds with

interest have been made on 22 June 1988; and

(e) if so, at what rate of interest and for which period these refunds have been made ?

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

(b) As reported by the company, the total number of requests received for cancellation of bookings upto 31.7.88 are 12,09,985. Against these, refunds for the full principal amount, alongwith interest, have been made in respect of 8,46,573 nos. of requests.

Recently, the entire question of refund of advance money by M/s. LML Ltd., was gone into by the Petitions Committee of the Lok Sabha. The Committee, inter-alia, recommended that refunds in respect of all requests be made by the company by 31.3.1988 and that a higher rate of interest of 10.90% be paid for the delayed period. The company has accepted the recommendation of the Petitions' Committee for payment of enhanced interest for the delayed period. However, they have requested the Committee for extension in time beyond 31.3.88 for making refunds of pending requests.

(c) As reported by the company, in November/Dec., 1987, they had written to customers, whose request for cancellation were pending, informing them that the delay in making refunds was on account of unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances which were completely beyond the control of the company and that they were making all necessary arrangements so that they could be in a position to start making refunds in about three months time.

(d) and (e) The company has reported that although they have sought additional time beyond 31.3.88 from the Petitions Committee of the Lok Sabha for making refunds in all pending cases, as a token of their commitment to the customers and the Petitions Committee, they commenced

refunds of part principal amount of Rs. 200 alongwith interest at 7% for the term of the booking and 11% for the period of delay, w.e.f. May '88. The company has further reported that such part refunds have been made in respect of about 1 lakh requests for cancellations made upto May '87. They have also confirmed of making refunds on 22nd June '88 alongwith interest at 7% for the terms of the booking and 11% for the period of delay.

Visit of Confederation of Engineering Industry to U.S.S.R.

2841. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Confederation of Engineering Industry visited U.S.S.R. recently;

(b) whether any technologies have been identified for collaboration during the visit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b)& (c) The Confederation of Engineering Industry have reported that during the visit of their Mission to the U.S.S.R. from 30th June to 8th July, 1988, they have been given a list of Technologies available from the U.S.S.R., together with a list of Technologies that could be acquired by the U.S.S.R. from India. A list these technologies is given in the statement below.

Statement

Technologies that could be offered to India :

1. Production process for copper and iron base friction disks (metal powder caking)—Belorussian Research and Production Association for powder Metallurgy.
2. Technology of hydrodynamic pressing and caking of titanium powders for titanium filters used for fuel filtering, drinking water purification, as well as filters out of michrome and stainless steel—Belorussian Research and Production Association for Powder Metallurgy.
3. Production process for electric motor's manifolds and iron base friction materials.
4. Technology of welding by blasting steel-aluminium composition for electrodes used in aluminium production—Belorussian Research and Production Association for Powder Metallurgy (BRPAPM).
5. Technology of explosive pressing of blanks made out of molybdenum powder—BRPAPM.
6. Production technology of fuel oil injectors' nozzles for thermoelectric generating sets that use liquid fuel—BRPAPM.
7. Technology of applying various protective and decorative coatings (chrome plating, nickel-plating, deposition of tin-lead alloy), Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering under the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.
8. Production technology for tool bimetal by welding or blasting-V/O "Vneshtekhnika".

9. Production process for 3-layer sheets-Research and Production Association "Anitim".
10. Technology of applying wear-proof, heat-proof and protective decorative coatings on the basis of silicon compounds, titanium silicides-Institute of Physics and Technology under the Academy of Sciences of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.
11. Production technology for fast-hardening metallic and bimetallic coating for long term protection against corrosion of transportation facilities, sea-stationed platforms, bunkers, power units, etc, "Anticor".
12. Production technology for polycarbonate and polyformal-dehyde-Ministry of Chemical Industry of the USSR.
13. Technology of electronic enroute rails' welding-Ministry of Railways of the USSR.
14. Technology of building power supply lines for electric trains (contact system) on the principle of rhombic suspension-Ministry of Railways of the USSR.
15. Technology of installing automatic system of tickets' booking and sale-Ministry of Railways of the USSR.
16. Equipping electric train with units for electric power recuperation-Ministry of Railways of the USSR.
17. Systems of automatic blocking, electronic and operator's centralisation, equipment of comprehensive control over the condition of the train en route-Ministry of Railways of the USSR.
18. Technology of air spouting method of burning high ash content solid fuels with preliminary semicoking-Ministry of power of the USSR.
19. Production technology for ceramic bodies of integrated circuits-Ministry of the Electronics Industry of the USSR.
20. Technology of manufacturing articles out of soft and hard ferrites for communication facilities, television and computer systems-Ministry of the Electronics Industry of the USSR.
21. Production technology for metallized film-type condensers and equipment for manufacturing condensers-Ministry of Electronics Industry of the USSR.
22. Production technology for personal 16-bit professional computers on the basis of a Soviet single circuit-board computer.
23. Technology of repairing live aerial power line-Ministry of Power of the USSR.
24. Technology of non-waste tea production-Georgain Polytechnical Institute (State Committee for Education of the USSR).
25. Technique of silk weighting-Georgian Polytechnical Institute.

26. Direct reduction steel production process-Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (State Committee for Education of the USSR).
27. Technology and devices for laser treatment of water and seeds-State University of Kazakhstan (State Committee for Education of the USSR).
28. Immune-ferment analysis method-Moscow State University (State Committee for Education of the USSR).
29. Technology of manufacturing anti-inflammatory medicine called "Baliz"-the Kuban State University (State Committee for Education of the USSR).
30. Pressure die casting process-Moscow Technical Institute (MVTU) named after Bauman (State Committee for Education of the USSR).
31. Process of forming regular microrelieves on steel surfaces-The Peningrad Institute of Fine Mechanics and Optics (State Committee for Education of the USSR).
32. Production technology for construction material used in finishing works-Belorussian Polytechnical Institute (State Committee for Education of the USSR).
33. Technology for waste water purification-Moscow Institute of Power Engineering, Belorussian State University (State Committee for Education of the USSR).
34. Rendering technical assistance in setting up the production of ammonia out of natural gas, weak nitric acid, strong nitric acid; caprolactam out of benzene, methanol, yellow phosphorus, thermal phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, plain superphosphate triple superphosphate, dicalcium phosphate, sodium tripolyphosphate isocyanate, ammophos, chrome compounds and catalysts used in units for producing ammonia, nitric acid, methanol, caprolactam, phosphoric acid-Ministry of Fertilizers of the USSR.
35. Technology of semiconductor manufacture-Research and production Association of the All-Union Institute of Power named after V.I. Lenin (Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry of the USSR).
36. Technology and equipment for tungsten and molybdenum reduction by using hydrogen plasma (Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry of the USSR).
37. High-speed welding process (Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry of the USSR).
38. Welding process for polymer materials (Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry of the USSR).
39. Technology of adopting static thyristor compensator including fibre-optical devices (Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry of the USSR).
40. Designing process for testing benches (Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry of the USSR).
41. Process of applying powder coatings by detonation-Institute of Materials' Study under the Academy of Science of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

42. Product on process for tungsten-free hard alloys on the basis of titanium and chromic carbide-Institute of Materials'. Study under the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.
43. Method of designing foundations for machines with dynamic loads-Scientific Research Institute named after Gersevanov under the State Committee of the USSR for Construction.
44. Technology and equipment for static ground probing in order to determine its construction specifications (State Committee of the USSR for Construction).
45. Method of installing foundations in compacted pits (State Committee of the USSR for Construction).
46. Technical documentation for 1 storey industrial building with complete supply and frames of variable rigidity-Scientific Research Institute named after Kucherenko under the State Committee of the USSR for Construction.
47. Equipment for cassette-conveyor line to manufacture flat components for large-block housebuilding (Ministry of Construction of the USSR in the Northern and Western Areas).
48. Licence and technical documents for straightening and cutting-off machine PSN-14 with automatic control system for manufacturing reinforcement bars out of wire-Cheboksary branch of "Stroyindustria" under Ministry of Construction of the USSR in the Northern and Western Areas.
49. Jute reprocessing by pneumatic mechanical method Ministry of the Light Industry of the USSR.
50. Production technology for many component binding agent with extra high water proof properties on the basis of phospho-gypsum Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR).
51. Technology and production of binding agents out of phosphogypsum of 2.5-3 thousand ton capacity-Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR).
52. Tiles' manufacture using high speed firing in slot-type furnances-Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR.
53. Production technology for non-explosive breaking down (destroying means-Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR).
54. Technology of thermal polishing of glassware-Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR).
55. Technology of glass and glassware manufactured strengthened by means of ion exchange-Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR.
56. Production process for glass ceramics of complex configuration and precise dimensions on the basis of "BL" material-Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR.

57. Highly-efficient power saving-production process for thin-wall and thickwall castings out of high plasticity shock-proof ferrite cast iron with spheroidal graphite without heat treatment under conditions of individual and large lot production of castings for cars, tractors and agricultural Machinery-Institute of Casting under the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.
58. Production process for metallic shots and suspension filling into ingots and castings-Institute of Casting under the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.
59. Technology of continuous temperature control of melts in metallurgical units-Institute of Casting under the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.
60. Production process for channel type induction furnaces-Institute of Electrodynamics under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR;
- Giprotsvetmetobrabotka" of the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR.
61. Production process for high pressure chambers of the "Torroid" type-Institute of Higher pressure physics named after L.F. Vereschagin under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.
62. Radiation engineering and equipment-Institute of Nuclear Physics under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Indian technologies that might be of interest

To Soviet Organisations :

- Technology and equipment for injection casting of ceramic blanks of complex configuration out of oxides; nitrides and carbides' powders;
 - Technology and equipment for water or gas spraying of metal alloys' powders;
 - Technology and equipment for manufacturing amorphous belt;
 - Technology of manufacturing modern medicines ready for usage including special medicine for children (capsules, microgranules, air sprays, syrups, suppositories, capsuled solutions, tube syringes, plastic covering);
 - Production technology for computer printers, graph plotters, memories for magnetic disks of "Winchester" type, sound synthesizer, electrical musical instruments, laser printers, peripheral units for computers.
-

Off-take of coal at Northern Coalfields Ltd.

2842. SHRI NARSING SURYA-VANSI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a mismatch between the scheduled and actual offtake of coal has upset the plans of the Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), a profitable Company;

(b) Whether the biggest problem of the coal mines under the Northern Coalfields Limited is the accumulations of huge blasting rock over the coal layers in mines, and their removal at a faster rate calls for the use of highly sophisticated machines; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far or proposed to be taken to remove these bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No Sir. During the year 1987-88 despatches of coal from Northern Coalfields(NCL) were 16.30 million tonnes against the target of 16.00 million tonnes fixed in the Annual plan for this year. During the period April-July, 1988 despatches from NCL were 62.03 lakh tonnes against the pro-rata target of 54.90 lakh tonnes for this period.

(b) and (c) project Reports, as drawn up, have been taken into consideration the quantity of overburden to be removed and have provided for the high capacity sophisticated machines, as warranted. Such machines are procured and deployed.

Study on drilling cost in ONGC

2843. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study on the drilling coast in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission by the Special

Cell set up to explore possibilities of cost control and cost reduction in the public sector units has been completed and report submmitted; and

(b) if so, the details of main suggestions made by the Cell in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) ONGC has received Report No. 6940 dated 16.3 1988 on the study on drilling cost in ONGC conducted by Cost Accounts Branch, Ministry of Finance, Department relate, of Expenditure.

(b) The suggestions in the Report relate, inter alia to:

- (i) Detailed procedure & methodology to work out rig day rate;
- (ii) Change in the method of valuation of stores;
- (iii) Procedure for control of cost in the workshops;
- (iv) Development of a data bank on methods for improving drilling efficiency;
- (v) Comparative cost benefit study between hired & owned vehicles/equipments and effective supervision of hired equipment;
- (vi) Periodical review of incentive schemes;
- (vii) Introduction of Cost Control & Productivity Committees; and
- (viii) Strengthening of costing Division.

Setting up of New Oil Refineries

2844. SHRI CHINTAMNI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINGH RATHA-
WA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up more oil refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the places selected; and

(c) whether Government will consider to establish more refineries near to those places where oil is being produced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b) Government of India have decided that a 6 MTPA refinery be set up at Karnal in the Joint sector. It has also been decided that a details project report (DPR) be prepared for a 3 MTPA petrochemicals refinery at Mangalore. A new refinery is also proposed to be set up in Assam under the Assam Accord.

(c) Additional refining capacity required is considered on various techno-economic factors including the demand supply balance of the area to be served, availability of the crude oil etc. and special studies in this regard.

Production of Life Saving Drugs

2845. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the life saving drugs whose supply is not being fully made;

(b) the details of production of these drugs in the private as well as in the public sector during the last three years year-wise and sector-wise; and

(c) the measures Government have taken or propose to take to increase the production of these drugs to maintain the regular supply according to their demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b)

No particular drugs have been classified as life saving ones.

(c) The measures for rationalisation quality control and growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India announced by the Government in December, 1986 are aimed at ensuring the abundant availability of all essential drugs at reasonable prices.

Projects and investigations by Coal India Limited

2846. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects and investigations prepared and commissioned by the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries so far ;

(b) the number out of them submitted to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the percentage they make of the total, the total amount paid by the Coal India Limited and subsidiaries to CSIR Laboratories and the percentage of the total cost under this account ;

(c) whether the CIL and its subsidiaries propose to continue this system ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) In Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, about 30 to 35 Geological Reports are prepared every year. About 75 to 80 exploration blocks are under investigation at any point of time all the year round. 13 investigations for washeries and beneficiation of coal have been carried out since 1985-86. In addition 21 S & T projects for washing and beneficiations of coal have been identified out of which 7 have been completed, 12 are in hand and 2 more are being taken up.

(b) Out of 21 S & T projects and 13 investigations, Council of Scientific and

Industrial Research laboratories have been associated with 8 projects and 3 investigations. During 1987-88 about 39000 metres of coal cores have been generated out of which 14800 Metres of coal cores have been given to Central Fuel Research Institute and other governmental agencies for quality assessment. Total amount paid to the Investigating agencies was Rs. 28.44 lakhs during 1987-88 out of which Rs. 8.20 lakhs have been paid to CSIR laboratories and other governmental agencies.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The system of offloading coal core testing to CSIR laboratories will continue because they have the necessary facilities,

Analysis of Coal India Ltd. samples at Private Laboratories

2847. CHAUDHARY RAM
PARKASH :
SHRI MATILAL HANSDA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the private coal testing laboratories are mostly headed by retired officers of the Coal India Limited (CIL), Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) and Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) and they Manage to get the sample allotted by the Coal India Limited (CIL) to private laboratories ;

(b) the total amount spent by CIL to get the samples analysed at private laboratories during the last three years ; and

(c) the projects and investigations which the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries have already entrusted to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratories and which ones are proposed to be entrusted by them to CSIR Laboratories in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) .(a) After their retirement from regular service, the officials of the Coal companies do seek employment with private parties. Government, however, have no definite information of the number of retired employees of the Central Coalfields Ltd., Central Mine Planning and Design Institute and Central Fuel Research Institute having taken up employment with private coal testing Laboratories. The coal companies have their own departmental laboratories for testing coal samples drawn from the collieries as also the washeries. Refree samples are analysed at the laboratory of CFRI. However, facilities available in the coal companies and CFRI for testing coal samples are not adequate to cope up with the entire workload. Coal companies have, therefore, to rely on private facilities also.

(b) The total amount spent by Coal India Limited for getting coal samples tested by private laboratories during the last three years was approximately Rs. 56.24 lakhs. The year-wise break-up is as follows :—

1985-86	— Rs. 21 lakhs
1986-87	— Rs. 15 lakhs
1987-88	— Rs. 20.24 lakhs

(c) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd., has entrusted following projects/investigations to various laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research :

- (i) Endurance Trial tests on 2 TPH Oil Agglomeration pilot plant at Lodna, Bharat Coking Coal Limited ;
- (ii) Construction of up-scaled 10 TPH Oil agglomeration pilot plant at Patherdih washery, BCCL ;
- (iii) Trial runs of Oleo Flotation pilot plant at Sudamdih washery ; Bharat Coking Coal Ltd;
- (iv) Installation of Heavy Media cyclone Pilot plant for washing

of coal crushed to 3 mm and dovetailing the pilot plant with the oil agglomeration pilot plant at Patherdih ;

- (v) Detailed investigations on coal samples related to Bhalgora washery of BCCL in order to study the suitability of their use in Vishakhapatnam Steel project ;
- (vi) Detailed investigations on Raw-coal-feed samples to washeries for optimization of crushing size of the feed and also recovery of coking coal from middlings crushed to—3mm size ;
- (vii) Response to beneficiation of low grade coking coal at finer sizes ;
- (viii) Development of effective frother system for recovery of fine coal by flotation ;
- (ix) Studies on beneficiation characteristics of non-coking coal from Talcher coalfields viz. reduction in Alpha-quartz and Ash content—completed investigation ;
- (x) Quality assessment of coal cores of at least few boreholes from almost all exploration blocks to full extent of the capacity available at each coal survey laboratory of Central Fuel Research laboratory.

In addition to the above, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories have been entrusted with a number of projects under Science and Technology scheme of coal sector. At present 17 such projects are under progress and 12 others have already been completed.

Report of Committee on Re-organisation of Administrative set up of Central Coalfields Limited

28 48. CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Coal India Limited to recognise the Administrative set up including the Calcutta office of Central Coalfields Ltd. has since submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of late Shri J.G. Kumaramanglam, ex-Chairman, Coal Mines Authority Limited (CMAL), was constituted by Coal India Ltd. The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows :

- (i) To examine the functioning of the offices in the light of present needs and anticipated requirements in future,
- (ii) To examine possibilities of rationalisation by functional integration of the offices and reduction of overlapping functions.
- (iii) To examine staffing patterns of the offices and suggest changes by rationalisation with a view to achieve greater efficiency.
- (iv) To study requirements of floor space in totality and recommended measures to ensure optimum utilisation of available floor space.

Unfortunately Shri J.G. Kumaramanglam expired on 9.2.1988. No report has been submitted by the Committee.

Memorandum of understanding with Public Sector Units

2849. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector units in which the Memorandum of Understanding have been signed ;

(b) whether the Memorandum of Understanding have helped to improve the viability of the respective units ;

(c) If so, in what respects ;

(d) whether Government are having second thoughts about the Memorandum of Understanding; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Eleven Public Sector Undertakings have signed Memoranda of Understanding with the Government for the year 1988-89.

(b) and (c) Since Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with these eleven enterprises for the year 1988-89 only, it is too early to come to firm conclusions.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Introduction of West German Hydraulic mining technology

2851. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has sought and introduced West German hydraulic mining technology for the first time in the country for underground coal mining ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the trial runs, if any, of this technology conducted in the coal mines of the Coal India Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIF) : (a) and (b) The Hydraulic Mining Project at Gopalichak colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited is being implemented with the assistance of FRG Experts under the S & T programme of Coal Sector. The system

is under trial run since May, 1988 and is under stabilisation.

Export obligation of Bata Shoe Company

2852. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bata Shoe Company, which recently got Government's go-ahead for a tie-up with ADIDAS of Germany for a new range of shoes, was initially asked to fulfil the export obligation of 75 per cent ;

(b) whether this export obligation has been reduced to 33 per cent, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Company, which is now going into the merchandising of non-leather items too, is persuading Government to further reduce the export obligation from 33 per cent to 25 per cent allowed for Carona Sahu (which has tied with Puma) ; and

(d) if so, what is the justification for such reduction advanced by the Bata Shoe Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Initially, an export obligation of 75% for a period of 5 years was one of the conditions of the foreign collaboration approval granted to M/s. Bata India Limited for the company's tie-up with ADIDAS of Germany, for sports & special application shoes.

(b) On representation from the party, the export obligation has been reduced to 33% for a period of ten years as the export obligation of 75% was unrealistic and incapable of fulfilment.

(c) The company has not made any representation so far for any further reduction in export obligation.

(d) Does not arise.

Telephone on Demand

2853. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Government have made announcement of a scheme regarding the 'Telephone on Demand' by public ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has introduced a Scheme called 'Tatkal' Scheme for new telephone connections.

(b) The information is given in the statement below.

Statement

The details of 'Tatkal' scheme for new telephone connections are explained in the subsequent paragraphs.

1. The scheme will be applicable to telephone exchanges all over the country.
2. The prospective subscribers under the scheme will be required to pay a non-interest bearing deposit of Rs. 30,000 per connection. The telephone connection under the scheme will be provided within two weeks positively after the necessary deposit has been taken.
3. The applications under the scheme will be registered on the priced application form along with a payment of Rs. 1,000/-. The remaining amount of Rs. 29,000/- will be collected only if telephone connection is feasible to be provided within two weeks.
4. Separate waiting list of applicants exchange wise under the scheme will be maintained. The telephone connections will be provided strictly according to the date of receipt of application. All efforts should be made to provide the connections with minimum possible delay. Only when it is found that the telephone connection cannot be provided to an applicant due to non-availability of cable pairs, telephone to the next person in the waiting list should be provided. Applicants of all non-feasible cases should be informed immediately.
5. A reservation upto 5% connections to be provided under the scheme will be made at the time of a bulk release. However connections to individual applicants would only be provided subject to availability and feasibility.
6. General Managers can suspend operation of the scheme in an exchange temporarily through adequate publicity in leading newspapers for certain months when there is no possibility of meeting such demands due to paucity of exchange capacity. For this General Managers will review the position every month and take suitable action regarding operation or otherwise of the Scheme.

7. Telephone connections under the scheme would be provided up to a maximum of 5% of any bulk release subject to feasibility as and when the demands are received from the capacity rendered spare due to shifts, disconnections and from reserve exchange capacity (beyond 90%).
8. Normal rental for the telephone will be charged.
9. A subscriber can surrender the telephone obtained under the scheme at any time. In such an event, the following refunds out of the deposit of Rs. 30,000 will be allowed ;

If surrendered during		Amount of refund
1st year	:	Rs. 12,000/-
2nd year	:	Rs. 15,000/-
3rd year and beyond	:	Rs. 18,000/-

10. Applicants who are already registered under the present OYT and Non-OYT categories will be permitted to transfer their registrations to 'Tatkal' Scheme on payment of difference of amount of deposit of the two schemes. Interest on amount of deposit of OYT/Non-OYT would be paid upto the date of transfer of the application to this scheme.
11. An advance rental for two months and installation charges would be recovered in the regular bill sent subsequently to the installation of the telephone.
12. If after deposit of initial Rs. 1,000/- under the scheme, it is found that the telephone connection is not feasible the amount will be refunded within 2 weeks. However, if the applicant expresses his wish to continue in the waiting list for telephone under 'Tatkal' scheme, he will be allowed to be in the waiting list.
13. A telephone obtained under the scheme would not be eligible for third party transfer in the first three years. The transfer after three years will be permitted as per the existing instructions on the subject.
14. Normal rules of shift/transfer (other than third party) of telephones would be applicable to the telephones provided under the scheme.

Setting up of hydro machines for development of station by BHEL

2854. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a highly sophisticated

hydro machine for development of station is being set up in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal in collaboration with the Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne Switzerland ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its use and agreement arrived between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Hydro Machinery Development Station is being set up at Bhopal by BHEL engineers themselves. There is no collaboration with M/s. Ecole polytechnique Fédérale Laussane Switzerland. However, M/s. Societe Generale Pour Industries Laussane, Switzerland acted as consultants for the design of this Station during the initial stages only.

(b) The Station will be used by BHEL engineers for development of turbine designs and testing of models. There is no agreement between India & Switzerland in this regard.

Issue of Industrial Licences
2855. **SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise industrial licences and letters of intent issued by Government during 1987 and the first half of 1988 ; and

(b) the share of Public Sector in this during the above period, State-wise ?

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.

Statement

State-wise break-up of letters of intent and Industrial licences issued during January, 1987 to June, 1988 and the share of Public Sector Undertakings (Central Public Sector Undertakings and State Public Sector Undertakings including State Industrial Development Corporations) therein.

State/Union Territory	Letters of Intent issued during Jan., 1987 to June, 1988		Industrial Licences issued during Jan., 1987 to June, 1988	
	Total	Share of Public Sector Undertakings	Total	Share of Public Sector Undertakings
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	146	10	49	14
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	1	—
3. Assam	21	5	3	2
4. Bihar	20	5	10	4
5. Chandigarh	—	—	2	—
6. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	—	3	—
7. Delhi	5	—	18	1
8. Daman & Diu	2	—	1	—
9. Goa	6	1	8	2
10. Gujarat	100	9	67	6
11. Haryana	56	10	37	1

1	2	3	4	5
12. Himachal Pradesh	34	10	3	—
13. Jammu & Kashmir	16	6	4	—
14. Karnataka	111	21	57	14
15. Kerala	32	14	9	6
16. Madhya Pradesh	79	—	26	5
17. Maharashtra	205	18	128	7
18. Manipur	3	2	1	—
19. Meghalaya	1	1	—	—
20. Mizoram	2	—	—	—
21. Nagaland	1	—	1	—
22. Orissa	24	10	9	2
23. Pondicherry	16	—	2	—
24. Punjab	60	22	29	9
25. Rajasthan	72	23	20	2
26. Sikkim	—	—	1	—
27. Tamil Nadu	162	13	48	1
28. Tripura	—	—	1	—
29. Uttar Pradesh	165	19	56	6
30. West Bengal	57	11	39	7
31. State not indicated/ more than one State	8	—	9	—
Total :	1409	210	642	89

Opening of post offices in rural areas

2856. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Posts has received any proposals for the opening of new post offices in rural areas from

various Postal Circles/States in case of multi State circles during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received from each Circle/States alongwith the details of such proposals, district-wise for Himachal Pradesh ;

(c) the targets for opening the post

offices in each Circle/State for the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 separately ; and

(d) whether any relaxation in norms is also given by Government in case of genuine needs and the nature thereof ?

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

(b) The information is furnished in

the Statement-I below Districtwise details in respect of Himachal Pradesh are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The information is furnished in Statements-II & III below.

(d) Yes, Sir. In hill areas the condition that no new post office may be opened within 3 kms. of an existing post office can be relaxed in cases which warrant such consideration.

Statement-I

Annual Plan 1988-89

Proposals received upto 31-7-1988 for opening of new post offices in
Rural Areas

State/Union Territory	Number of Proposals
Andhra Pradesh	64
Bihar	89
Gujarat	16
Haryana	12
Jammu & Kashmir	8
Karnataka	63
Kerala	191
Madhya Pradesh	377
Maharashtra	30
Orissa	25
Punjab	10
Chandigarh	2
Assam	4
Manipur	6
Mizoram	3
Arunachal Pradesh	2
West Bengal	67
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2
Tamil Nadu	16
Total	987

Statement-II

Annual Plan 1988-89

State-wise Targets for opening of New Post Offices.

State/Union Territories	Number of New Post Offices Proposed to be opened.	
	Rural branch offices	Departmental sub-offices in projects areas/ developing areas
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	150	5
Assam	230	4
Bihar	225	5
Gujarat	100	5
Haryana	30	5
Himachal Pradesh	75	3
Jammu & Kashmir	75	2
Karnataka	100	5
Kerala	75	5
Madhya Pradesh	230	5
Maharashtra	230	6
Manipur	30	2
Meghalaya	30	1
Nagaland	20	1
Orissa	175	5
Punjab	50	2
Rajasthan	175	5
Sikkim	25	2
Tamil Nadu	125	5
Tripura	30	2
Uttar Pradesh	275	5
West Bengal	165	5

1	2	3
Andaman & Nicobar Island	15	2
Arunachal Pradesh	30	2
Chandigarh	—	2
Dadra Nagar Haveli	10	.
Delhi	10	3
Goa	30	2
Lakshadweep	5	1
Mizoram	25	1
Pondicherry	5	1
	2750	100

Note : The Annual Plan provides for 3,000 new post offices. The balance of 150 post offices will be allocated after mid-year review to be taken up in October, 1988.

Statement-III

Annual Plan 1988-90

Statewise Targets for Opening of New Post Offices

State/Union Territories	Number of New Post Offices Proposed to be Opened	
	Rural branch Post offices	Department sub offices in project areas/developing areas
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	80	6
2. Assam	140	5
3. Bihar	175	6
4. Gujarat	70	9
5. Haryana	20	4
6. Himachal Pradesh	70	4

1	2	3
7. Jammu & Kashmir	50	2
8. Karnataka	80	6
9. Kerala	70	5
10. Madhya Pradesh	175	6
11. Maharashtra	150	7
12. Manipur	20	2
13. Meghalaya	20	2
14. Nagaland	15	2
15. Orissa	120	7
16. Punjab	30	3
17. Rajasthan	120	6
18. Sikkim	15	2
19. Tamil Nadu	80	6
20. Tripura	20	3
21. Uttar Pradesh	275	5
22. West Bengal	140	6
23. A&N Islands	6	2
24. Arunachal Pradesh	15	2
25. Chandigarh	—	2
26. Dadra Nagar Haveli	5	1
27. Delhi	5	4
28. Goa	20	3
29. Mizoram	10	1
30. Pondicherry	4	1
	2099	120

Introduction of optical fibres in telecom Installations

2857. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for the introduction of optical fibres in telecom installation has been undertaken during the Seventh Plan in each of the Telecom Circles/Districts;

(c) if so, the details of the projects installed or under installation as on date circle/district-wise; and

(c) if not, whether a comprehensive programme would be chalked out for various circles/districts ?

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

(b) The experimental optical fibre systems are working in following Telephone Districts.

1. Pune	4 Kms
2. Bombay	10 Kms

3. New Delhi	10 Kms
4. Hyderabad	6.5 Kms

(c) I. The optical fibre systems have been planned in all the Metros, Major and some minor Telephone Districts for local Telephone Network. The details and the distance covered in each city are as follows:—

1. New Delhi	59 Kms
2. Bombay	132 Kms
3. Calcutta	150 Kms
4. Madras	50 Kms
5. Hyderabad	25 Kms
6. Pune	9 Kms
7. Ahmedabad	12 Kms
8. Vijayawada	9 Kms
9. Bangalore	5 Kms
12. Kanpur	4 Kms

II. The fibre Optic Systems have also been planned to provide Long Distance Communications Network during the 7th Five Year Plan. The details of the proposed links are as follows:—

1. New Delhi-Jaipur-Udaipur -Ahmedabad-Bombay	1606 Kms
2. Bombay-Poona	180 Kms
3. Bombay-Bhopal	830 Kms
4. Thana-Kalyan	35 Kms
5. Patna-Suri-Calcutta	918 Kms
6. Trichur-Trivandrum	350 Kms
7. Madras-Trichunapalli	165 Kms
8. Baroda-Dahod	159 Kms
9. Varanasi-Faizabad-Lucknow	398 Kms
10. Roorkee-Hardwar-Rishikesh	55 Kms

LPG cylinder blast cases

2858. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of LPG cylinder blast cases occurred in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of persons died due to LPG cylinder blasts in each State during the above period;

(c) whether any survey was conducted to know the causes of the blast;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to educate the people about the use of LPG cylinders and safety measures for the same to avoid any mishappening with human life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRHMA
DUTT) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) During the last three years, seven deaths occurred in Karnataka and one in Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) All such cases were investigated promptly. The main causes of the LPG cylinder blasts were (i) leakage of LPG (ii) faulty rubber tube (iii) defective equipment (iv) negligence of consumers, etc.;

(e) Information on the safe use of LPG cylinders is being disseminated through the Press, TV, radio, magazines, consumer seminars, safety clinics and pamphlets to the consumers. Training programmes for LPG distributors and delivery men are also carried out on a continuous basis by the oil companies.

Statement

Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of LPG Cylinder blast cases during the year		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	1	—
2. Assam	1	—	2
3. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1
4. Gujarat	1	2	1
5. Goa	—	1	1
6. Haryana	—	1	1
7. Karnataka	1	4	1
8. Kerala	—	—	1
9. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	1
10. Madhya Pradesh	—	1	—

1	2	3	4
11. Maharashtra	3	—	3
12. Punjab	—	—	1
13. Rajasthan	—	—	2
14. Tamil Nadu	—	2	—
15. Uttar Pradesh	2	1	1
16. Delhi	1	—	1
17. Andaman Nicobar	—	—	1
Total :	9	13	18

Maithon and Panchet reservoirs

2859. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 May, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 10312 regarding acquisition of land for Maithon and Panchet Reservoirs in Bihar and state the detail of recommendations of the committee which was appointed to study the effects of the remaining reservoir lands within Maithon and Panchet reservoirs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP-NATH-RAI) : The recommendations of the Committee are still under consideration of Government.

Recruitment policy in HPCL

2860. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the recruitment policy of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited in respect of non-managerial staff;

(b) whether there is any provision in the recruitment rules to recruit employees in consultation with certain recognised associations; and

(c) the quota fixed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) All recruitments are made through the Employment Exchange, except when the Employment Exchange issues a non-availability Certificate. In such cases, besides advertisements, information is also sent to all recognised SC/ST Associations, of the State/Union Territory where the vacancy exists.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement is given below.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Percentage SC	Reservation ST
1	2	3
Assam	6	11

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	15	6
Bihar	15	9
Gujarat	7	14
Haryana	19	—
Himachal Pradesh	25	5
Jammu and Kashmir	9	—
Karnataka	15	5
Kerala	15	5
Madhya Pradesh	14	23
Maharashtra	7	9
Manipur	1	27
Meghalaya	1	44
Nagaland	—	45
Orissa	15	23
Punjab	27	—
Rajasthan	17	12
Sikkim	6	23
Tamil Nadu	19	1
Tripura	15	29
Uttar Pradesh	21	—
West Bengal	22	6
Goa	2	1
Delhi	15	7½
Arunachal Pradesh	1	44
Chandigarh	14	Nil
Mizoram	Nil	45

**Expert Committee for setting up of
Petrochemicals Promotion and
Development Authority**

2861. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Expert Committee was set up to go into the details of setting up Petrochemicals Promotion and Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations/suggestions put forward in this regard; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Task Force set up for the purpose suggested that the proposed Petrochemicals & Promotion Authority (PPDA) should have linkage with the Development Council for Petro-Chemicals. Composition of the PPDA should include representatives from Government Departments, Petrochemical industry in private and public sectors, an economist, etc; status of the PPDA should be an autonomous body; funding of PPDA from identified sources; and setting up of Sub-groups under the PPDA etc.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government and a final view is yet to be taken.

Power from waves

2862. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made into the possibilities of converting ocean thermal energy into useful power ;

(b) If so, the details of studies made and findings thereof; and

(c) the developments in attempts made to generate power from waves ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Studies indicated that several areas, mainly off the southern end of the Indian Peninsula and around Andaman and Nicobar Islands have good technical possibilities for converting ocean thermal energy into useful power. However, the costs associated with such conversion appear to be rather high at present unless the capacity of the plant is very large. Technical development and studies are continuing to see whether costs can be reduced.

(c) A laboratory model for harnessing wave energy has been developed at the Ocean Engineering Centre, I.I.T., Madras. A 150 KW R&D wave power prototype plant is proposed to be built near Trivandrum for gaining experience.

Expenditure on improved Chulhas

2863. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent under the scheme "National Project on Demonstration of Improved Chulhas (Woodstoves)" in the State of Goa since the time of the enforcement of the scheme;

(b) the targets achieved so far; and

(c) the areas covered in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) An amount of Rs. 11 lakhs has been spent on the implementation of National Programme on Improved Chulha since inception in the State of Goa.

(b) As against a target of 13,000 chulhas upto 1987-88, over 17,000 chulhas have been installed.

(c) The areas covered are :

Quepem, Sanguem, Bicholim, Salcete, Bardez, Canacona, Ponda, Sattari, Pernem, Tiswadi and Daman,

Vacancies in A.I.R. Panaji

2864. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts presently lying vacant in the All India Radio, Panaji, category-wise; and

(b) the action being taken to fill up these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) At present, 32 posts are lying vacant at All India Radio, Panaji. The category-wise break-up of these posts is given in the statement below.

(1) Action to fill up vacant posts through Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission/Recruiting authority is in process.

Statement**Vacancy Position in all India Radio, Panaji**

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Number of posts vacant
1	2	3
1.	Assistant Station Director	1
2.	Programme Executive	1
3.	Extension Officer	1
4.	Editor (Script)	1
5.	Transmission Executive	7
6.	Field Reporter	1
7.	Senior Engineering Assistant	1
8.	Engineering Assistant	1
9.	Senior Technician	1
10.	Technician	1
11.	Junior Librarian	1
12.	Clerk Grade II	1
13.	Motor Driver	2
14.	Hindi Officer	1
15.	Hindi Translator	1
16.	Mali	1
17.	Security Guard	4

1	2	3
18. Table Player		1
19. Tanpura Player		1
20. Guitar Player		1
21. Sitar Player		1
22. Flute Player		1
Total :		32
FM Radio Stations for Goa		
Statement		

2865. SHRI SHANTRAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of FM Radio Stations functioning in the country at present;

(b) whether Government propose to set up more FM stations;

(c) the places where the same are proposed to be established;

(d) whether Goa, which is culturally an advanced area, is going to be provided with a FM station; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) There is no exclusive FM Station at present in the country. However, the four Metropolitan cities viz. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras do have F.M. Transmitter at each centres.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The places where FM radio stations are proposed in the 7th Plan are given in the statement at below.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

List of FM Radio Stations proposed in the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Markapuram
2. Tirupati
3. Warangal
4. Kottagudam
5. Anantpur
6. Kurnool
7. Nizamabad

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

8. Ziro

ASSAM

9. Haflong
10. Jorhat
11. Nowgong
12. Dhubri

BIHAR

13. Hazaribagh
14. Sasaram
15. Singhbhum
16. Daltonganj

17. Purnea

GUJARAT

18. Godhra

19. Surat

HARYANA

20. Hissar

21. Kurukshetra

HIMACHAL PRADESH

22. Dharamshala

23. Kulu

24. Hamirpur

JAMMU & KASHMIR

25. Poonch

26. Kathua

27. Bhadarwah

KARNATAKA

28. Chitradurg

29. Hassan

30. Karwar

31. Bijapur

32. Marcara

33. Raichur

34. Hospet

KERALA

35. Cochin

36. Cannanore

37. Idukki

MAHARASHTRA

38. Beed

39. Akola

40. Satara

41. Ahmednagar

42. Dhule

43. Yeotmal

44. Nanded

45. Nasik

46. Osmanabad

47. Kolhapur

48. Chanderpur

MANIPUR

49. Churachanpur

MEGHALAYA

50. Jowai

MIZORAM

51. Lungleh

MADHYA PRADESH

52. Shahdol

53. Balaghat

54. Khandwa

55. Sagar

56. Betul

57. Guna

58. Raigarh

59. Shivpuri

60. Chindwara

61. Bilaspur

NAGALAND

62. Mokochung

ORISSA

63. Baripada

64. Berhampur

65. Bolangir

66. Rourkela

PUNJAB

67. Patiala

68. Bhatinda

RAJASTHAN

69. Banswara

70. Jhalawar

71. Nagaur

72. Sawai Madhopur

73. Jaisalmer

74. Chittorgarh

75. Alwar

76. Mount Abu

77. Churu

TAMIL NADU

78. Ootacamund

79. Kodaikanal

TRIPURA

80. Belonia

81. Kailashahar

UTTAR PRADESH

82. Jhansi

83. Aligarh

84. Obra

85. Bareilly

86. Faizabad

WEST BENGAL

87. Asansol

88. Murshidabad

DAMAN & DIU

89. Daman

PONDICHERRY

90. Karaikal

VIVIDH BHARATI RELAY CENTRES

91. Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh)

92. Mussorrie (U.P.)

*[Translation]***Thefts in Barauni Refinery**

2866. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Aise hoti hai Barauni refinery Se Chori" appearing in the daily "Jansatta" of 16 June, 1988.

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

(c) the total annual estimated loss suffered by the Barauni Refinery as a result of thefts and the special efforts made to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b) The allegations against Barauni refinery in 'Jansatta' dated 16-6-88 regarding theft and disposal of petroleum products in Barauni refinery were enquired into by the Indian Oil Corporation to whom the refinery belongs and were not found substantiated.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Take over of Gwalior Rayons Unit

2867. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any further discussions/representations regarding the take over of the Gwalior Rayons Unit at Mavoor, Calicut, Kerala by the State or Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there are any objections to the functioning of the unit from the environmental aspect both as regards deforestation for its raw material and/or as regards the contaminated waste that would flow from the factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) No further representation has been received from the Government of Kerala regarding take over of the management of Gwalior Rayons Factory at Mavoor, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, by the Central Government. The State Government have, however, reported that they are taking earnest steps to get the unit reopened, and that a series of discussions have been held, including conciliation talks with the management and Trade Unions of the Company, which are continuing.

(c) According to the State Government, fresh objections have not been raised to the functioning of the unit from environmental and pollution angles.

Expert panel on telecommunications

2868. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expert panel on telecommunications has recommended setting up of five more electronic switching manufacturing units in the country;

(b) if so, whether the panel has submitted a comprehensive report in this regard;

(c) if so, the main features of the report; and

(d) by what time its suggestions are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The inter-Ministerial Committee has recommended setting up of eight additional Manufacturing units for medium and large capacity exchanges.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Recommendations of the Committee are given in the statement below.

(d) Acceptable suggestion could be considered during the course of 1988-90, 8th and 9th Plan periods.

Statement

Recommendations made by the Krishnamurthy Committee

1. Government should accord high priority to telecom. sector in the national plan for stimulating the demand and growth of all other sectors of national economy.
2. After studying the demand pattern and likely demand estimates by 2000 AD the Committee recommended a target for 190 lakh DELS by 2000 AD.
3. Raise progressively the production capacity from 5 lakh lines to 35 lakh lines per year by 2000 AD to meet objectives of providing telephone on demand by 2000 AD.

4. As the plant and machinery in electronic telecommunication factory has a useful life of 10 years only, the Committee has recommended phasing out of current ESS technology at Mankapur and Palghat by 1997-98.
5. At all ITI Factories including Mankapur, Palghat, Rae Bareilly and Bangalore, the induction of fresh work-force should be stopped. Efforts should be made to utilise the existing staff in new units after providing training for manufacture of electronic equipments.
6. Introduce ESS production at Bangalore and Rae Bareilly to utilise existing infrastructure.
7. Set up manufacturing of high grade components which have small requirements by giving suitable incentives and also set up adequate production base as a national priority for a variety of electronic components required for Telecom. Sector.
8. Selection of appropriate technology for non-voice services by the middle of 8th Plan for setting up of manufacturing capacity of 2 lakh lines per year to meet an expected demand of 8 lakh lines up to 2000 AD.
9. Public Sector Undertakings other than ITI Interested should be considered only after resources of ITI are fully utilised insofar as ESS production is concerned.
10. DOT should make efforts to control cost of switching equipments and other inputs like cables, transmission equipments etc.

[Translation]

Increase in the rates of water supply to industries

2869. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had recently made an announcement to increase the rates for water supply to industries;

(b) if so, whether Government have since fixed the rates of water being used by industries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and time by which these rates would be fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) At the Fourth meeting of the Central Ganga Authority, the existing arrangements for charging for supply of water to industries were reviewed and the need to adopt a Water

Pricing System which would serve as an incentive to industries to conserve water and recycle the same for maximum re-use stocked.

[English]

World Bank loan in power sector

2870. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) whether on April 23, 1988 a high level team of officials visited Washington to allay World Bank fears about investment in power projects in the country;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank had pointed out that enough loan was provided to India for the power sector;

(c) if so, what were the other objections; and

(d) the extent to which the high level team has been able to clear their doubts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (d) A delegation led by Secretary, Department of Power visited Washington D. C. from 25th to 29th April, 1988 to discuss issues connected with the Power Sector with senior officials of the World Bank who were apprised of the growing magnitude of the power programme and the fund requirements expected to arise in the Eighth and Ninth Plan periods. The discussions highlighted the priority which is being attached to the power development programme. Reference was, inter alia, made to the commissioning of an additional generating capacity of nearly 5000 MW and achievement of a plant load factor of 56.4% in respect of thermal units during the year 1987-88.

[English]

Unsold books lying with Publications Division

2871. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether books and periodicals worth lakhs of rupees brought out by the Publications Division have not been sold for years together;

(b) whether those books and periodicals are lying in the Publications Division and what is the approximate prices of those unsold books; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to dispose of those books ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The sale turn over of various titles varies according to their contents and subjects. However, on the whole the sale performance of the Division is satisfactory. The approximate value of the stock as on 31.3.1987 was Rs. 2.15 crores.

The data in respect of the stock as on 31.3.1988 is being compiled and the requisite information will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(c) The sales promotion activities of Publications Division is a continuous process. Some of these measures are.

- (1) insertion of advertisements in national and regional newspapers;
- (2) giving reviews of publication in national and regional papers/ Professional journals;
- (3) contacting potential buyers by the staff of publications Division;
- (4) organising exhibitions of books on important occasions;
- (5) sending trade circulars to agents educational institutions, libraries, State Government agencies, etc;
- (6) liberal discounts on the sale of old stock of books.

Complaints by voluntary organisations against misleading advertisements received by MRTP Commission

2872. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have received any requests from any of the voluntary organisations against the unfair, wrong and misleading advertisements, specially various toiletries/shampoos etc. during the last three years, and if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed; and

(b) whether Government propose to fix any time limit for the disposal of such complaints by the MRTP Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Details of such complaints received by the MRTP Commission during the period from 1.1.1985 till date are contained in the Statement below.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Complainant	Name of The Complainee/ Respondent	Nature of Allegation	Action Taken
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Consumer Protection Council, Tiruchirapalli, Tamilnadu.	Manufacturer of Cinthol Soap & Godrej G-II soap.	Complaint dated 13th March, 1985 stated that mis- leading advertise- ments were appea- ring in the papers about the Products.	The Commission has filed the complaint.
2.	Consumer Guidance Society of India, Bombay.	Oswal Agro Mills Ltd., New Delhi.	The letter dated 14.6.85 drew atten- tion of the Commi- ssion to an adver- tisement issued by the respondent announcing holding of a contest for promoting sale of Oasis soap.	The Commission disposed of the enquiry direct- ing that the respondent would desist from orga- nising similar contest in the future. It also ordered that the

respondent would pay a sum of Rs. 2,000/- as cost to the D. G. (I&R).

The Commission has instituted an enquiry under the unfair trade practices provisions.

The Commission has instituted an enquiry under the unfair trade practices provisions.

Application dated 31st March, 1986 alleging that the respondent was packing the coconut oil by volume in litres whereas it should be packed by weight in kilograms.

Application dated 31st March, 1986 alleging that the respondent was packing the coconut oil by volume in litres whereas it should be packed by weight in kilograms.

K. M. P. Industries Pvt. Ltd., Cochin.

Swastik Oil Industries Ltd., Hyderabad.

Public Interest Issues Research Academy, Ahmedabad.

Public Interest Issues Research Academy, Ahmedabad.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Consumers Protection Education and Research Centre, Bhavnagar.	Manufacturer of Promise Tooth Paste.	Complaint dated 4th July, 1986 alleging misleading advertise- ment regarding free tooth brush with tooth paste.	M RTP Commission sent the complaint to DG(I&R) since the letter was addressed to him.

Paper Production

2873. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing paper manufacturing units are not in a position to meet the demand and a large quantity of paper is being imported;

(b) If so, the quantity of paper imported during the last three years, year-wise and the amount spent;

(c) what is Government's plan to establish more paper manufacturing units in the country in public sector to meet the indigenous demand;

(d) the names of private industrial units who had applied for issuing licence to establish paper manufacturing units in the country; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The demand for paper and paper board in the country, except for certain special varieties is adequately met by indigenous production.

(b) The quantity and value of imports of different items covered by the broad description "paper and paper board and manufactures thereof" is as follows :-

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs crores)
1985-86	66,290	95.59
1986-87 (provisional)	42,300	68.04
1987-88 (provisional)	34,300	78.11

(c) There is no proposal at present under consideration of Central Government to set up any additional unit for manufacture of paper and paper board in the Central sector.

(d) and (e) There are no applications pending disposal for grant of industrial licences for manufacture of paper and paper board.

[Translation]

Telephone service in Patna, Bihar

2874. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone service in Bihar particularly in Patna, is in a totally deteriorated condition;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when this service will become normal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No Sir, telephone services in Bihar particularly in Patna are not in a totally deteriorated condition.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Telephone services are generally satisfactory. However, further improvement will result with replacement of 6000 old lines by 7000 lines electronic exchange at Patna and of 1800 lines MAX II exchange at Patliputra by 3000 lines electronic exchange for which work is on hand.

Telephone system in Delhi

2875. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousands of telephones go out of order even due to a small downpour in Delhi;

(b) whether this year also 90 percent of telephones in Delhi have gone out of order consequent on rains; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or being taken to ensure proper functioning of telephone system in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir. During heavy rains some cable faults occur which causes interruption to telephones working in these cables. These are due to ingress of water in the cables damaged by other utility agencies while digging.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Replacement of old and fault prone cables, laying of underground cables in ducts, use of jelly filled cables and pressurisation of cables are some of the steps progressively being taken to ensure satisfactory service.

Telephone connections in Delhi

2876. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of each telephone exchange in Delhi and the number of persons on the waiting list in each exchange and since when; and

(b) the efforts being made by Government to ensure that the people in Delhi get telephone connections soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The required informations are given in the Statements I & II. below.

(b) It is proposed to add about 55,000 lines during 1988-89 for which equipment has already been allotted. Further Expansion of 1,29,000 lines is planned for 1989-90 to clear waiting list upto 30.9.86 by 1990.

Statement

Annexure-I

List of exchanges in MTNL Delhi as on 26.7.1988

S. No.	Type of Exchange	Exchange Name	Code	Equipped Capacity
1	2	3	4	5
I.	SPC Analog (Fetex)	1. Sena Bhawan	301	10,000 Lines
		2. Idgah-IV	77/51	20,000 Lines
		3. Tis Hazari-IV	291/292	20,000 Lines
		4. Nehru Place-III	643/644	20,000 Lines
		5. R/Garden-III	541	10,000 Lines
		6. Karol Bagh-IV	572/573	20,000 Lines
		7. Kidwai Bhawan	331/332	20,000 Lines
Total				1,20,000 Lines

1	2	3	4	5
	(PRX)	1. Lodhi Road	36	3,000 Lines
II	OKI X-Bar	Idgah-III	73	10,000 Lines
III	NEC X-Bar	1. Tis Hazari-II	23	10,000 Lines
		2. Tis Hazari-III	251/252	20,000 Lines
		3. Shakti Nagar-II	711/712	20,000 Lines
		4. Chankyapuri-II	60	10,000 Lines
		5. Nehru Place-II	641	10,000 Lines
		6. Hauz Khas-II	66	10,000 Lines
		7. R/Garden-IV	53	10,000 Lines
		8. Karol Bagh-III	571	10,000 Lines
			Total	1,00,000 Lines
IV	LME X-Bar	1. Idgah-II	52	10,000 Lines
V	P.C. X-Bar	1. Janpath-I	31	3,800 Lines
		2. Janpath-IV	34	2,500 Lines
		3. Janpath-V	35	2,600 Lines
		4. Jor Bagh-II	62	6,000 Lines
		5. Okhla-I	63	7,000 Lines
		6. Hauz Khas-I	65	8,000 Lines
		7. Chankyapuri-I	67	8,400 Lines
		8. R/Garden-II	50	6,000 Lines
		9. Karol Bagh-II	58	9,000 Lines
		10. R/Garden-I	59	5,000 Lines
			Total	57,500 Lines

1	2	3	4	5
VI	E-10B (Digital)	1. Laxminagar	224/220/221	28,000 Lines
		2. Shakti Nagar-II	721/722	17,400 Lines
		3. Okhala-II	683/684	17,400 Lines
		4. R/Garden-V	543/545	12,400 Lines
			Total	75,200 Lines
VII	RLUs	1. Shahadra	228	5,000 Lines
	(off E-10B Exchanges)	2. Rohini	727	2,000 Lines
		3. Badli	729	1,000 Lines
		4. Nehru Place	646	2,000 Lines
		5. Hauz Khas	686	1,000 Lines
		6. Chankyapuri	687	1,000 Lines
		7. Najafgarh	5456	1,000 Lines
		8. I.G.I.A.	5452	500 Lines
		9. Nangloi	547	2,000 Lines
		10. Janakpuri	549	1,000 Lines
			Total	16,500 Lines
Strowger Exchanges				
VIII	MAX-I (Strowger)	1. Rajpath	38	8,900 Lines
		2. Jor Bagh-I	61/69	12,600 Lines
		3. Delhi Gate-II	26	9,900 Lines
		4. Shakti Nagar-I	74	5,100 Lines
		5. Delhi Gate-I	27	9,600 Lines
		6. Delhi Cantt.	39	3,600 Lines

1	2	3	4	5
		7. Janakpuri	55	3,900 Lines
			Total-1	53,600 Lines
IX	MAX-II (Strowger)	1. Alipur	745	200 Lines
		2. Narcla	747	700 Lines
			Total	900 Lines
Total Equipped Capacity As on 26-07-1988				4,46,700 Lines

Statement-II

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi : No. of persons on W/L & Clearance Stt. as on 1/8/1983

Level	Exch.	Conn. Re-leased upto on W/L	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Re-leased upto on W/L	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Re-leased upto on W/L	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Re-leased upto on W/L	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Re-leased upto on W/L	No. of person on W/L	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31, 34, 35	JP	31/7/88	—	31/7/88	—	29/4/88	3	26/4/88	16	18/1/88	430	449
61,62,69	JB	11/11/87	240	2/2/88	90	31/3/88	26	5/4/88	33	20/12/83	4762	5151
331,332	KB	20/11/86	609	5/2/87	298	26/4/88	2	25/4/88	20	7/10/85	1468	2397
38	RP	17/5/82	189	31/12/84	680	30/11/87	18	11/12/82	83	24/4/80	971	1941
36	PRX	25/3/88	—	25/3/88	25	25/3/88	3	25/3/88	—	25/3/88	26	54
301	SB	1/4/86	61	30/9/87	103	28/2/87	11	30/9/86	8	30/9/85	436	619
North												
745	ALP	30/6/84	12	30/6/84	5	30/6/84	—	30/6/84	9	4/5/84	303	329
729	EDL	31/1/88	94	31/1/88	3	31/1/88	—	24/8/84	90	31/10/81	899	1086
23,251,252,291,292	TH	31/7/88	—	31/7/88	—	31/7/88	—	31/7/88	—	11/9/86	6279	6279
747	NRL	19/2/86	18	12/6/86	11	28/2/86	—	31/3/86	25	15/1/82	544	598

74,711,712,721,722
(727)

East	SK RHN J	17/3/88	971	25/3/88	38	4/4/88	15	4/4/88	251	2/8/82	33459	34734
26,27	DG	31/11/87	268	18/3/88	14	11/4/88	—	11/4/88	27	2/9/82	7135	7444
51,52,77,73	ID	9/5/88	136	9/5/88	4	9/6/88	—	9/6/88	27	24/1/86	10615	10782
221,220,224	LXR	20/7/88	36	31/7/88	—	20/7/88	2	20/7/88	13	5/2/85	19353	19404
223	SHR	13/11/86	806	31/12/87	57	31/12/87	6	3/10/80	745	5/5/79	8127	9741

South

60,67,687	CHY	18/2/86	727	31/3/86	564	29/2/88	75	31/1/85	327	31/12/83	6627	8320
65,66,686	HK	9/12/86	1022	30/4/87	236	15/2/88	57	29/1/87	344	2/9/82	8403	10062
641,643,644,646	NP	20/8/86	2881	9/2/87	414	11/3/88	52	28/10/86	634	19/12/81	17760	21741
63,683,684	OKH	20/6/88	51	20/6/88	13	20/6/88	7	20/6/88	22	7/8/87	2703	2796

West

39,5452	Cannt	9/12/87	44	9/12/87	29	17/12/87	19	16/12/87	20	12/8/84	860	972
55, 549	JKP	31/12/85	625	31/12/85	175	31/12/85	99	1/6/83	425	26/2/80	7976	9300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
58,571,572,573	KB	13/4/88	223	13/4/88	32	30/6/88	—	30/6/88	—	10/12/84	1032010635	
5456	NJF	23/6/88	12	30/6/88	—	31/7/88	—	31/7/88	—	29/7/85	542	554
547	NGL	11/3/88	246	11/3/88	8	29/2/88	33	23/10/86	135	31/3/83	2333	2755
50,53,59,541,543,545	RG	30/12/86	2737	2/1/87	301	4/12/86	156	8/12/86	1177	26/9/81	32782	37153
G. Total :			12008		3100		584		4431		185173	205296

Note : The dates of clearance mentioned above indicates the dates of Regn. upto which cons. have been released. There might be a time gap between release of connections and their installation.

LPG agencies in Delhi

2877. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG distribution agencies of various oil companies and the places where they are located in Delhi ; and

(b) the number of the persons on the waiting list of each company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTTA) : (a) There were 193 LPG distributorships operating in Delhi as on 1.7.1988. The details are given in the statement below.

(b) As on 1.8.1988, a total number of 4.326 lakh persons are on the waiting list for LPG in Delhi as under :

(Figures in
Thousands)

Indian Oil Corporation
Ltd. — 268.00

Hindustan Petroleum
Corpn. Ltd. — 68.80

Bharat Petroleum
Corpn. Ltd. — 95.80

Statement**Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited**

S. No. Location

1 2

1. Netaji Nagar
2. Daryaganj
3. Laxminagar
4. Kashmere Gate

5. East of Kailash
6. Gopinath Bazar
7. Bhogal
8. Kamala Nagar
9. Shahdara
10. Shalimarbagh
11. Asbok Vihar
12. Gole Market
13. Rajouri Garden
14. East Patel Nagar Mkt.
15. Paschim Vihar
16. Shankar Road Market
17. Narela
18. Krishna Nagar
19. Karolbagh
20. Lajpat Nagar
21. Sheikh Sarai
22. Defence Colony Mkt.
23. Shakurbasti
24. Mehrauli
25. Munirka Village
26. Vikaspuri
27. Tilak Nagar
28. Jahangirpuri
29. Alaknanda, Kalkaji
30. Gandhi Nagar

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

31. Greater Kailash
32. Jahangirpuri
33. Janakpuri

- | 1 | 2 |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| 33. | Vivek Vihar |
| 35. | East Patel Nagar Mkt. |
| 36. | Karol Bagh |
| 37. | Nangal Raya |
| 38. | Sukhdev Vihar (Friends Colony) |
| 39. | Shahdara |
| 40. | Bara Hindu Rao |
| 41. | Najafgarh Indl. Area |
| 42. | Defence Colony Market |
| 43. | N D M C Shop 1/2, Delhi |
| 44. | Roshnara Road |
| 45. | Shakarpur |
| 46. | Pandav Nagar |
| 47. | Bhal Paramanand Colony |
| 48. | Rajouri Garden |
| 49. | Tilak Nagar |
| 50. | Kamala Nagar |
| 51. | Madipur |
| 52. | Mangolpuri |
| 53. | Kashmere Gate |
| 54. | Jangpura Extension |
| 55. | Main Lawrence Road |
| 56. | Moti Bagh |
| 57. | Paschim Vihar |
| 58. | Rohni |
| 59. | Laxmibai Markht |
| 60. | Lajpat Nagar |
| 61. | Shakurpur |
| 62. | Hauz Khas |

- | 1 | 2 |
|-----|--|
| 63. | Krishna Nagar |
| 64. | Kheyala Road, Vishnu Garden |
| 65. | Netaji Subhash Nainthal Bhavan, Delhi |
| 66. | Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Sector I |
| 67. | Badli |
| 68. | Todapur |
| 69. | New Moti Nagar |
| | Indian Oil Corporation Limited |
| 70. | Shahadra (5 Distributorships) |
| 71. | Punjabi Bagh |
| 72. | Model Town |
| 73. | Rani Jahnsi Road (6 Distributorships) |
| 74. | Anand Niketan |
| 75. | Pitampura |
| 76. | Green Park |
| 77. | Kishan Ganj |
| 78. | Kirti Nagar (2 Distributorships) |
| 79. | Rajouri Garden (3 Distributorships) |
| 80. | Adarash Nagar Market |
| 81. | East of Kailash |
| 82. | Munirka |
| 83. | Dr. Mukherjee Nagar |
| 84. | Biswas Nagar |
| 85. | Chhatarsaal Stadium (2 Distributorships) |
| 86. | Greater Kailash |
| 87. | Kashmere Gate (2 Distributorships) |
| 88. | Karol Bagh |

1	2
89.	Alaknanda (2 Distributorships)
90.	Darya Ganj (2 Distributorships)
91.	Vasant Vihar
92.	Green Park Extension
93.	Aram Bagh
94.	Mayur Vihar
95.	Kamala Nagar
96.	Gulabi Bagh
97.	Sheikh Sarai-I
98.	South Patel Nagar Mkt.
99.	Defence Colony Flyover Mkt. (2 Distributorships)
100.	Lajpat Nagar-IV
101.	Janakpuri
102.	Ashok Vihar
103.	Naraina Vihar
104.	Krishna Nagar
105.	Tilak Nagar
106.	Bhim Market
107.	Pusa Gate
108.	Kalkaji Shopping Centre
109.	Paschim Vihar (2 Distributorships)
110.	Kamla Nagar
111.	Shidipura
112.	Khan Market
113.	Karampura
114.	Jheel Khuranja
115.	Hauz Khas
116.	Tri Nagar

1	2
117.	Meena Bazar, Jama Masjid
118.	Mehrauli Road
119.	Nangloi
120.	Kailash Colony
121.	Mansarovar Garden
122.	Munirka Phase-II
123.	Nirman Vihar
124.	Connaught Circus
125.	Sunder Nagar Market
126.	Bara Hindu Rao
127.	B. Block, Janakpuri
128.	Hari Nagar (2 Distributorships)
129.	G. T. Karnal Road, Gur Mandi
130.	Shakurpur
131.	Ballimaran, Chandni Chowk
132.	Rohini (2 Distributorships)
133.	Vasant Kunj (2 Distributorships)
134.	South Avenue Market
135.	Wazirpur Village
136.	Hauz Rani, Saket
137.	Pandav Nagar
138.	Delhi Cantt.
139.	Janakpuri DDA Market
140.	Kalkaji (2 Distributorships)
141.	Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. Moti Bagh
142.	Greater Kailash
143.	Lawrence Road (2 Distributorships)
144.	R. K. Puram, Sector 10

1	2
145.	Vivak Vihar (2 Distributorships)
146.	Panchkuian Road
147.	Asalaipur
148.	Shalimar Bagh
149.	Uttam Nagar
150.	Gole Market
151.	Ajay Enclave
152.	Vikashpuri (2 Distributorships)
153.	Central Market, Saket
154.	Ashok Nagar
155.	Mata Sundari Road
156.	Maajid Moth Village
157.	West Kidwai Nagar
158.	Laxmi Nagar
159.	Tagore Garden
160.	Yamuna Vihar
161.	Pitampura Village
162.	Okhla
163.	Old Rohtak Road
164.	Gita Colony, Site No. 1
165.	Palam Colony
166.	Delhi Gate
167.	Gita Colony, Site No. 2.

*This dealer has 2 shops at 2 locations.

[English]

Working of A.I.R. Shimla

2878. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of irregularities have been detected in the All India Radio, Shimla recently;

(b) if so, the details of the irregularities so detected;

(c) the details of loss as a result of these irregularities;

(d) whether any action has been taken against the persons found guilty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) There are established procedures prescribed by Govt. for examining the various operations of every office. The procedures relating to AIR Stations have been laid down in the AIR Manual and other books of Govt. outlining the rules and procedures of office administration. Stations of AIR are periodically inspected and audited in terms of these regulations. The last audit of AIR, Shimla was conducted in 1987 and the administrative inspection of AIR was also conducted 2 years ago. Neither the audit nor the administrative inspection disclosed any serious irregularities resulting in any loss to the Government. However certain minor irregularities which came to notice were looked into and suitable remedial action was taken.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Tyre consumption

2879. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated tyre consumption in the country at present;

(b) the number of industrial units engaged in the production of tyres in the country;

(c) the details of the production capacity of these units, unit-wise;

(d) whether Government have considered to increase the production capacity of these units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The availability of automotive tyres for consumption in the country during 1987-88 is estimated as 147 lakh nos.

(b) and (c) A list of automotive tyre manufacturing units in the organised sector is given in the statement below.

(d) and (e) Government have taken a number of steps to encourage the production of automotive tyres in the country such as inclusion of the tyre industry in the list of industries included in Appendix I which is open to FERA/MRTP Companies, fixation of 1.5 million Nos. of tyres per annum as minimum economic scale of production and liberal facilities for re-endorsement of capacity.

Statement

Licensed/installed capacity of Automotive tyres

Figures-lakh nos.
(March, 1988)

1	2
1. M/s Dunlop India Ltd., Sahaganj	12.91
2. M/s Dunlop India Ltd., Ambattur	6.30
3. M/s Bombay Tyre International Ltd., Bombay	11.00
4. M/s Ceat Tyres of India Ltd., Bombay	10.10
5. M/s Ceat Tyres of India Ltd., Nasik	10.96
6. M/s Goodyear India Ltd., Ballabgarh	11.74
7. M/s MRF, Madras	7.50
8. M/s MRF, Goa	8.00
9. M/s MRF, Arkonam	7.50
10. M/s Premier Tyres Ltd., Kalamessary	6.00
11. M/s Tyre Corp. of India, Calcutta	5.00
12. M/s Modi Rubber Ltd., Modipuram, UP	18.02
13. M/s UP Tyres & Tubes Ltd., Rai Bareilly	5.00
14. M/s J.K. Industries Ltd., Kankroli	10.95
15. M/s Apollo Tyres Ltd., Chabikudy	6.00
16. M/s Vikrant Tyres Ltd., Mysore	10.00
17. M/s Srichakra Tyres Ltd., Madurai	6.00

1	2
18. M/s Stallion Tyres Ltd , Hyderabad	1.80
19. M/s Falcon Tyres Ltd., Mysore	8.00
20. M/s Wearwell Tyre & Tubes Industries (P) Ltd., Betul, MP	6.00
21. M/s Metro Tyres Ltd., Ludhiana	3.00
22. M/s K.T.C Tyres, Calicut	5.00
23. M/s Hindustan Cycles Ltd., Ludhiana	3.00
Total :	179.78

*[Translation]***Difficulties of Small and Big Industries
in Kota (Rajasthan)**

2880. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether several small and big
industries in Kota in Rajasthan have been
facing various difficulties for last one
year;

(b) whether most of these industries
which come under the category of big
industries, are on the verge of closure and
several industries have already been
closed;

(c) if so, whether Government have
decided to look into the matter to remove
the hurdles coming in the way of indus-
trial development there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) If not, the steps taken by Govern-
ment to save these industries from being
closed down ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY
OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACH-
ALAM) : (a) to (c) Information is

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

Import of Tyres

2881. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided
to import tyres;

(b) If so, the number of tyres proposed
to be imported by Government;

(c) the names of the countries from
which the tyres are to be imported and
the names of the States in which these
tyres are proposed to be supplied;

(d) whether any difference has been
kept between the prices of imported tyres
and the prices of tyres manufactured in
the country; and

(e) if so how much and if not, the
reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY
OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNA-
CHALAM) : (a) to (c) Government have
decided to allow import of certain specified
categories of bus and truck tyres under

OGI at reduced rates of duty in order to check the rising trend in tyre prices. Government have not fixed any ceiling on the quantum of tyres or specified any particular source for the imports. It is not possible to indicate any average price difference between the domestic and the international prices of tyres as they vary depending on the type and source of origin.

[English]

Reorientation of Doordarshan programmes to promote population control

2882. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the adverse reaction of the people with regard to the inappropriate timings as well as the presentation of various Doordarshan programmes intended to promote population control; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review these programmes and bring about suitable reorientation so as to ensure that they achieve the desired object for adults avoiding embarrassment to them in the presence of children ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The studies conducted revealed that the spots on family welfare telecast at the prime viewing time had positive impact on target population, both in rural and urban areas. Some people had reacted adversely to the telecast of these spots at prime viewing time as they found them not worth watching with family. But, the number of such people was very insignificant and on the whole these spots succeeded in making viewers aware of the need to limit the family size.

(Translation)

Survey work of micro-hydel projects in Uttar Pradesh

2884. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey work of Kan-chutti, Sowla, Sipti and other micro-hydel projects in Pithoragarh district in Uttar Pradesh has since been completed;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the construction work of these projects has been started; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the construction work of these projects is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) As the execution of micro-hydel projects is being handled by the State Government, Uttar Pradesh Government has been asked to provide the required information which will be laid on the Table of the House.

Land for A.I.R., Pithoragarh, U.P.

2885. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1761 regarding land for the All India Radio in Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh and state :

(a) whether the local Revenue Department has offered to make available land at the prevailing prices for setting up of a Radio Station at Pithoragarh;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has agreed to this proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the alternative steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of building for Electronic Exchange at Ranikhet (U.P.)

2886. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct the building for Electronic Exchange at Ranikhet during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose during this year and the time by which construction of this building is likely to be completed; and

(c) If not, the reasons for delay in the construction of this building and the remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The project for construction of the building will be taken up later as per requirement.

Conversion of telephone exchanges into electronic exchanges in Uttar Pradesh

2887. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that telephone exchanges in many big cities of Uttar Pradesh are very old and are not functioning properly;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to convert these exchanges into electronic exchanges; and

(c) if so, the names of these exchanges which will be converted into electronic exchanges during this year and the time by which the remaining exchanges will also be converted into electronic exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir; some telephone exchanges in big cities of Uttar Pradesh are very old but their services has been kept reasonably good by making extra efforts.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some exchanges will be converted by electronic ones.

(c) Following exchanges are being replaced by electronic exchanges during this year :—

(i) Strowger exchange at Ghaziabad (1700 Lines).

(ii) Barawat (CBM) exchange 720 lines.

(iii) Gazipur (CBM) exchange 360 lines.

(iv) Khurja (CBM) exchange 960 lines.

(v) Kanpur-Mall Road-3800 lines of old equipment.

(vi) Lucknow.

(a) Kesarbagh-4000 lines of old equipment.

(b) Chowk-2000 lines.

[English]

Postal facilities in Ponnani

2888. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of plans, if any, for increasing the postal facilities in the Ponnani Parliamentary Constituency of Kerala State, during 1988-89 indicating the number and places where new post offices and sub-post offices would be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : There are proposals to open 3 new branch post

offices in the area covered by Ponnani Lok Sabha Constituency during 1988-89, one each at Pudiya Cadappuram, Ullanam North and Kavancherry. There is no proposal at present for new sub post offices.

Intensification in overseas oil drilling

2889. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to intensify the overseas oil drilling programme;

(b) if so, the details of the overseas oil drilling works undertaken by the oil and Natural Gas Commission during the last three years;

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has any proposal to intensify oil drilling works in Vietnam; and

(d) the other countries where the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to explore oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b) Proposals for overseas exploration are examined by the Government and ONGC after taking into account all relevant factors including the prospectivity of the areas available for exploration and availability of resources. No overseas drilling has been undertaken by Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the past three years.

(c) and (d) Hydrocarbons India Limited (HIL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Oil and Natural Gas Commission would undertake drilling in Vietnam as a part of its operations under the production sharing contract with Petrovietnam. Government is examining a proposal for exploration of hydrocarbons in Tanzania by HIL.

Setting up of Solar Thermal Power Station with Japanese aid

2890. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Solar Thermal Power Station with Japanese aid;

(b) if so, the name of the State where the Solar Thermal Power Station is proposed to be set up;

(c) the steps taken by Government to clear the proposal; and

(d) whether the Thermal Power Station is going to be set up during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI BASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) Japan has indicated the possibility of their providing financial assistance to set up a 30 MW Solar Thermal Power Plant planned by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The proposal has been sent to Finance Ministry and Planning Commission for consideration.

Improvement of performance by Coal Companies under Central Coalfields Ltd.

2891. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched a special "Contact Programme" to improve the overall performance in the collieries under the Central Coalfields Ltd. (C. C. L.);

(b) if so, the details of this contact programme;

(c) the specific measures adopted by

other coal companies to improve their performance; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) The Central Coalfield Ltd. as well as other Subsidiaries of Coal India Limited have been making continuous efforts to improve the overall performance; and critical areas are identified from time to time for special attention. While there is no special or new "Contact Programme" drawn up for this purpose, attention is being focused on improved equipment utilisation and effective deployment of man-power which are expected to lead to improvement in production and productivity.

Growth Centres in 'No Industry Districts'

2892. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked all States/Union Territories to identify growth centres in each 'no industry district';

(b) which States have submitted their reports in this regard;

(c) which are the districts and the growth centres identified by Government of Kerala in that State;

(d) whether any proposals for industrialisation of Waynad District or Cannanore District in Kerala have been put forth; and

(e) 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 (e) Yes, Sir. 51 growth centres identified by the States of Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka,

Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Mizoram, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh in 44 No. Industry Districts have been approved for development of infrastructural facilities. Waynad and Idukki are the two No Industry Districts identified in the State of Kerala. The State Government of Kerala has not yet conveyed the exact names of the growth centres proposed to be developed by them. In the meantime, Government have decided to set up 100 growth centres in the backward areas of the country over a period of 5 years. The identification of these centres will be done in consultation with the State Government concerned.

During the years 1985-88 (upto May, 88) one Letter of Intent for Waynad and 4 Letters of Intent and 3 Industrial Licence for location of industrial units in Cannanore district have been issued.

Manufacture of Paper

2893. SHRI BALASAHFB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is scarcity of forest material for the manufacture of sufficient paper in the country;

(b) if so, whether any alternative measures have been adopted for this purpose;

(c) whether the sugar factories produce sufficient bagasse which can be used for the manufacture of paper; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to induce sugar factories to spare their bagasse for the manufacture of various types of paper vis-a-vis establishment of high pressure coal fire boilers in the sugar factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Adequate availability of forest raw material is one of the important constraints faced by the Paper Industry.

(b) Use of non-conventional raw materials, such as agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse, is encouraged for manufacture of paper and paperboard by way of liberalising the licensing procedures and by grant of fiscal concessions in the matter of excise levies. Paper industry has also been given liberal facilities for import of wood pulp, chips, logs and waste paper.

(c) Although substantial quantities of bagasse is generated by the sugar mills, most of it is utilised by the sugar mills themselves as fuel for generation of power and steam. The availability of surplus bagasse for manufacture of paper is, therefore, limited.

(d) In order to encourage use of bagasse for manufacture of paper, the following measures have been taken :—

(i) Clusters of sugar factories are being given encouragement to set up paper and/or newsprint mills in locations close to the sugar mills.

(ii) Expenditure involved in the installation of steam economy devices on the existing boilers, conversion of existing boilers to coal fired boilers and provision of altogether new coal fired boilers for obtaining release of bagasse from the sugar mills is treated as a part of the capital cost of the paper mills.

(iii) Financial Institutions give priority in extending assistance to such schemes in accordance with the favourable debt equity ratio that would be available for investments of this order.

(iv) As the sugar factories will have to carry stocks of coal to meet their requirements during the crushing season, the cost of transporting, financing and storing coal by sugar factories is built into the cost of bagasse that will be supplied to the paper mills.

(v) In order to offset the higher

costs arising out of boiler replacement and the substitution of bagasse by coal in sugar factory boilers, excise duty exemption has been given on paper made with at least 75% bagasse.

(vi) The Railways give priority for the movement of coal to sugar factories.

(vii) In the Budget for 1988-89, a reduction in excise duty to the extent of Rs. 100 per tonne in the case of small paper mills and Rs. 300 per tonne in the case of medium/large mills using non-conventional raw materials, including bagasse, has been announced.

Delay in taking up of work by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

2894. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether crores of rupees have lapsed due to delay in taking up the work by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in the last financial year ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay : and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that such lapses do not occur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking against a plan allocation of Rs. 94.02 crores for 1987-88 the expenditure incurred is about Rs. 92.40 crores.

(b) According to DESU, the causative factors are delay in handing over of sub-station sites by Delhi Development Authority problems in route clearance, shifting of 400 KV sub-station site from Karawal Nagar to Mandula and non-supply of material by supplier.

(c) DESU has taken steps towards improved projects management.

Value addition and production of Petrochemical Products by BPCL *

2895. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :

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

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) has chalked out an ambitious plan to step up value addition in its refinery operations and produce petrochemicals ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details of the outlay proposed by the BPCL therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) has an aromatic plant for the production of petrochemical feedstocks Benzene and Toluene with capacities of 98,300 TPA and 17,600 TPA respectively. The BPCL has also proposed to set up plants to produce Xylenes and N Paraffins at a total cost of about Rs. 500 crores.

Dry Process Plants for Cement Industry

2896. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time-bound programme for modernisation and pollution control in the cement industry is under consideration of the Ministry of Industry ;

(b) if so, whether the cement industry is going to switch over to dry process plants to reduce energy consumption ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Modernisation of cement industry is a continuous process and Government are taking various measures for this purpose. The industry is being encouraged to take effective steps to modernise old cement plants and also instal energy conservation devices and pollution control equipments. Import of technology and equipment is permitted for this purpose as per the policy. A World Bank loan of U.S. \$ 200 million has also been arranged for conversion of seven cement units from wet to dry process and for sub-sector level training/technical assistance etc., for the cement industry. Factories which installed new dry process kilns by scrapping the existing old wet process kilns or convert the existing old wet process kilns into dry process kilns such that the additional capacity installed is equal to or in excess of the capacity of the old kiln(s), are being treated as new units for purpose of fixing levy quota. It is observed that units, constituting about 10% capacity of cement plants have not yet undertaken any effective steps for modernisation. In order to study problems of such units, a Working Group has been constituted.

[Translation]

Sick Industrial Units in Punjab

2897. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA ;
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of sick industrial units in Punjab are increasing;

(b) if so, whether committee to revive these sick units have been formed;

(c) if so, whether these committees have submitted their reports to Government;

(d) if so, the steps being taken in pursuance of the reports of these committees and the outcome of the steps taken; and

(e) in case the reports of these committees have not yet been received, when these reports are likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Reserve Bank of India's data on sick units for the year 1984, 1985 and 1986 show that the number of sick units in Punjab has increased.

(b) to (e) No special committee for the revival of sick industries in Punjab has been set up by the Central Government. However, the Government have taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units. Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed guidelines to banks to draw up rehabilitation packages for the potentially viable units. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has also been adequately empowered to take necessary action in this regard.

Tehri and Nathpa Zhakri Hydel Projects

2889. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI RAM DHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Politics in hydel project decision' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 19 May, 1988;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to set up two new independent bodies to implement the 2400 MW Tehri Hydro-electric project in Uttar Pradesh

and 1,500 MW Nathpa Zhakri project in Himachal Pradesh in the joint sector;

(c) if so, the factors leading to Government's decision; and

(d) the reasons why these projects could not be entrusted to the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (N.H.P.C) which has considerable expertise in the field ?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) As 'Water Resources' is a subject in the State List, consent of the State is required for implementation of a project in Central Sector (through NHPC) or as a joint venture of the State and the Union Govt., Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh consented to the implementation of the Tehri and Nathpa Zhakri Hydro-electric Projects respectively as a joint venture of the State and Central Govt. through a separate joint venture Corporation to be set up for the purpose.

[English]

Opening of Post and Telegraph offices in districts of Gujarat

2900. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAM JIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Post and Telegraph Offices have been opened in rural and urban areas of Baroda, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagarh, Surat and Broach districts of Gujarat State during 1 January, 1985 to 31 July, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent on establishment and administration during the above period;

(c) the plans, proposals and estimates for the opening of Post and Telegraph Offices in Gujarat during 1 August, 1988 to 31 December, 1990; and

(d) the latest guidelines and policy framed for the opening of the new Post and Telegraph Offices ?

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

No new post offices were opened in the districts and during the period referred to. Telegraph Offices have, however, been opened.

(b) The information is furnished in statement-I below. Amount spent on establishment and administration is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The information is as follows :

	Post Offices	Te egraph Offices
(i) Number of offices proposed to be during the period 1.8.1988 to 31.12.1990,	75	200
(ii) Estimated cost (Rs. Lakhs)	11.83*	300**
(d) Post Offices.		

The guidelines are indicated in Statement-II below.

Telegraph Offices

The Department of Telecommunications has formulated a hexagonal policy under which the country has been divided into hexagons of 5 km wide each and it is planned to provide at least one long distance public telephone/combined offices on fully subsidized basis at the principal village in each such hexagon.

Statement-I

The details of Telegraph Offices (Combined Offices) opened in rural and urban areas in the districts of Gujarat State from 1/1/85 to 31/7/88 are given below :

District	Telegraph Offices (Combined Offices)
Baroda	1. Varbada
Rajkot	1. Patidad 2. Maliyasa 3. Raiya 4. Bardaiya 5. Chibada 6. Ganod 7. Kharachiya 8. Mota Khambhaliya 9. Piprdl 10. Khijadiya 11. Khodiya Piper 12. Moti Parbdi 13. Talagana 14. Thanagalol 15. Sardharka 16. Amarnagar 17. Varjungoalia 18. Daiya 19. Moto Mandva 20. Lilpur 21. Tarkunda 22. Kalana 23. Gundala Mota 24. Panch Pipla 25. Pilhdiyer 26. Dadiya Hamirpur 27. Padasan 28. Gokha 29. Kanesara 30. Bhadariya.
Bhavnagar	Nil.

* Recurring per annum.

** Installation cost.

Junagadab 1. Datrana 2. Segras 3. Matal Vania 4. Divarana 5. Vekaria
6. Jamada 7. Baredia 8. Trakuda 9. Chibhada 10. Motiparavad
11. Kahardi 12. Morvada 13. Vankiya 14. Chidarnad 15. Bodka
16. Choki 17. Jungar 18. Bapodar 19. Sihwarita 20. Umri
21. Khandhi 22. Jira 23. Dinara 24. Jatwad.

Surat 1. Umbharat 2. Jhankhari 3. Umarpada 4. Anumala.

Broach 1. Pathar 2. Dhanturla 3. Selodh Boad-Kodra 5. Valner
6. Tawal.

Statement-II

Liberalised guidelines for opening of Post Offices in rural areas introduced with effect from 19.11.1987.

1. Having regard to the Seventh Plan target of 6,000 new post offices in the rural sector, bulk of which has to be achieved during the remaining two Annual Plans 1988-89 and 1989-90, the Postal Services Board have decided that proposals for opening of branch post offices in rural areas will henceforth be regulated according to the following guidelines.

- (i) A group of villages constituting a single gram panchayat will be eligible for a post office provided that (a) the aggregate population of the group of villages is not less than 3000 in normal areas and 1500 in hilly, backward and tribal areas and (b) there is no other post office within the group.
- (ii) The post office will normally be opened at the headquarter village of the gram panchayat. If such a village falls within 3 kms. of an existing post office may be opened in another suitable village within the same gram panchayat which fulfills the distance condition.
- (iii) The 3 Kms. restriction can be relaxed in hilly areas in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances.
- (iv) The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 1/3% of the costing normal rural areas and 15% of the cost made in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

Classification of hilly, backward and tribal areas will be according to the following criteria :

Hilly areas :

- (i) "Special Category States", namely, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram.
- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Talukas in other States or Union Territories identified by the Planning Commission as hill areas for purpose of Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)

Tribal areas :

- (i) States/Union Territories which have tribal population exceeding 50% of the total population namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram.
- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Sub Divisions/Tehsils/villages in other States/Union Territories identified Tribal Development Programme (TTDP).

Backward Areas :

- (iii) Areas identified by the State Government for implementation of the Backward Area Development Programme under the Seventh Plan (Village and Small Industries Sector).

In view of the continuing ban on creation of posts, proposals for opening of new branch offices will be submitted by the Department of Posts to the Ministry of Finance for grant of exemption.

3 Instructions have been issued to all Heads of Circles to consult Hon'ble Members of Parliament in regard opening of new post offices and give due and urgent consideration to proposals recommended by them in the light of the aforesaid norms.

Independent status for A.I.R., Baroda Centre

2901. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ahmedabad Radio Station in Gujarat is facing problems to cover the cultural heritage of Gujarat and the Central and the Southern regions of Gujarat remain neglected;

(b) whether Government have received any representation to give independent status to Baroda Centre of Akashvani which is at present at primary channel programme broadcasting centre for Ahmedabad;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to increase its transmission capacity; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The existing 50 K.M. transmitter at Ahmedabad does not cover western parts of Saurashtra and Kutch and parts of South Gujarat. However, with the increase of power of All India Radio Ahmedabad to 200 KW, which is envisaged to be commissioned before March, 1989, coverage to Saurashtra and Kutch will improve and all the remaining parts of Gujarat will be served.

The Seventh Plan also includes setting up of new radio stations at Godhra, Surat and Ahwa in Gujarat.

(b) No such representation appears to have been received in recent past

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All India Radio Baroda is already Programme Production Centre for All India Radio Ahmedabad and is also a

Commercial Broadcasting Centre with All India Radio Ahmedabad as the parent station. It utilises talent available at Baroda for different types of programmes. Hence, there is no justification for converting All India Radio Baroda into an independent station.

Arrears of telephone bills

2902. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4317 regarding arrears of bills and state the arrears of telephone bills as on 31 December, 1987 towards each of the ex-MPs, former Ministers, ex-Governors, and also the political parties which are recognised by the Election Commission at the Centre/State levels ?

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

Income from advertisements and rates and norms for telecasting serials

2903. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earned by Doordarshan on account of advertisements during each of the last three years and current year and specially from advertisements shown immediately before and after the TV serial 'Ramayana';

(b) what are the maximum and minimum rates of the advertisements shown on different timings; and

(c) the norms of telecasting a serial, procedure for obtaining sanction and their rates ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The year-

wise figures of gross collection of revenue on account of telecast of spot advertisements and sponsored programmes on Doordarshan are as follows :

1985-86	Rs. 60.20 crores
1986-87	Rs. 98.32 crores
1987-88	Rs. 136.29 crores
1988-89	Rs. 54.14 crores

The gross amount earned from the telecast of spot advertisements alongwith 78 episodes of the serial 'Ramayana' came to Rs. 24.40 crores. In addition, a gross amount of Rs 1.35 crores was earned as sponsorship charge.

(b) The maximum and minimum rates for ten-second spot advertisement telecast on the National Network are Rs. 80,000/- and Rs. 15,000/- respectively.

(c) Norms for telecast of a serial are that it should promote the basic socio-cultural values, equal respect to all religions, rejection of violence, etc. It should also project the rich cultural diversity and help inculcate in growing generations the right kind of values outlook and standards. They should also provide entertainment. All proposals for Sponsored serials are approved by the Selection Committee consisting of official and non-official members. The rates for sponsored serials are different and are fixed according to the time slots and duration of the Programmes.

Price of LPG for domestic and commercial use

2904. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the pricing policy for supply of gas for domestic and commercial use;

(b) whether the price difference has given rise to certain malpractices; and

(c) if so, the details of remedial measures taken and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Price for LPG used for domestic use has been subsidised in order to wean away consumers from use of kerosene which is meant to be used by the vulnerable sections of the society for illumination and cooking purposes. Consequently, no subsidy is being given in respect of use of LPG for non-domestic or industrial purpose.

(b) and (c) The following steps have been taken to prevent malpractices :

- (1) Colour-banding of cylinders meant for non-domestic use.
- (2) Identification of non-domestic consumers.
- (3) Supply of cylinders of different size for non-domestic use wherever possible.
- (4) Maintenance of separate registers at the dealers' level in respect of domestic and non-domestic consumers.
- (5) Placement of separate indents for domestic and non-domestic cylinders by the dealers.
- (6) Adequate number of inspections by each field officer of non-domestic customers.
- (7) Promulgation of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 1988.

The steps taken so far have shown favourable results.

Belgian assistance for mini power station in Karnataka

2905. SHRI V. S. KRISHNAIYER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Belgian companies are

willing to collaborate in the field of mini power stations of 100 MW capacity in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up the matter with Belgian companies to get assistance for setting up mini power stations in Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) No offer/proposal has been received relating to Belgian Government credit or from the Government of Karnataka in regard to collaboration in the field of mini power stations in Karnataka.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Maruti Vehicles

2906. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vehicles produced by the Maruti Udyog Limited in the last three years;

(b) the number of vehicles sold in the country during the above period; and

(c) the estimated production capacity of different categories of cars/vans expected to be reached by the end of Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) The number of vehicles produced and sold by Maruti Udyog Ltd. in the last 3 years is as follows :—

Year	Production (No. of vehicles)	Sales (excluding exports)
1985-86	51,580	47,694
1986-87	80,150	82,103
1987-88	92,630	93,320

(c) The production of Maruti vehicles by the end of the Seventh Plan period (1989-90) is estimated to be 70,000 cars, 30,000 OMNIs and 10,000 Gypsies.

Setting up of demonstrative power plant with foreign collaboration

2907. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an empowered technical group set up to study the Integrated gasification combined cycled system has recommended the setting up of 150 M W demonstrative power plant with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, whether the technical group stated that the countries including UK, Japan, US and West Germany have commercialised the technology;

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the technical group; and

(d) if so, the extent to which these have been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The expert Group constituted to evaluate the Coal Gasification technologies for power generation visited some countries and recommended setting up of an Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle 100-120Mwe Demonstration plant based on High ash Indian coals.

(b) Several countries including UK, Japan, US and FRG have undertaken investigations on Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle with a view to commercialise the technology.

(c) and (d) The Group in its recommendations, inter-alia suggested selection of coals for laboratory scale trials, selection of suitable technology based on laboratory tests, trials with high ash coals at research laboratories in the country, and evaluation of the test results

for preparation of a techno-economic feasibility report. These have been accepted.

French assistance for coal mining projects

2908. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether France has agreed for the development of the Indian coal mining industry;

(b) if so, whether it has agreed to provide assistance to eleven coal mining projects;

(c) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SARIEF) : (a) and (b) Eleven coal mining projects were jointly identified in 1984-85 for possible cooperation between India and France to adopt the French technology for exploiting thick coal seams. Separate contracts are envisaged for individual projects and the value of French equipment and services is to be covered under French financial assistance to India.

(c) and (d) Contracts have so far been concluded for four projects namely East Katras (blasting gallery) of BCCL, Chora (blasting gallery) of ECL, East Katras (sub-level caving) of BCCL, and GDK-10 (sub-level caving) of SCCL. These involve an aggregate amount of FF 141.21 million of French credit.

[Translation]

World Bank Assistance to Cement Units

2909. SHARI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to give an assistance of 20 crore dollars of change the process from wet to dry in seven cement units of the country ; and

(b) if so, the names of those cement units and the terms and conditions agreed upon for repayment of the proposed World Bank assistance and in regard to interest thereon, complete details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) World Bank has approved in 1986 a loan of \$ 200 million for the Indian cement industry. Of this, \$ 165 million is a direct loan to Government of India out of which \$ 163.5 million are being passed on in equal proportion to IDBI and ICICI. Details are as follows :

A. Conversion of wet to dry process of following cement plants (loans through ICICI and IDBI).

1. Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Madhukkarai, Tamil Nadu.
2. Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Shahabad, Karnataka (plus) training and technical assistance.
3. India Cements Limited, Sankar-nagar, Tamil Nadu.
4. Birla Jute & Industries, Satna, Madhya Pradesh.
5. Cement Corporation of India, Mandhar, Madhya Pradesh.
6. K.C.P. Limited, Macherla, A.P.
7. Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd., Sikka, Gujarat. Of the above seven proposals, units mentioned at Sl. Nos. 5 and 7 have been dropped and ICICI are identifying new schemes to fully utilise the World Bank loan.

B. \$ 1.5 million of World Bank loan

to Government of India is being passed on to ICICI as a Grant for conducting sectoral level studies and technical assistance through Cement Manufacturers Association.

C. The Bank has also extended a direct loan of \$ 35 million to ICICI with Government of India guarantee to finance modernisation, rehabilitation energy conservation, productivity improvements, environmental control and balancing measures at existing cement plants, improvement and development of cement marketing and distribution system and provision of technical assistance to improve operation and management.

The World Bank loan to Government of India (\$ 165 million) and ICICI (\$ 35 million) carry variable rate of interest revised every six months (7.59% per annum currently for the period 1-7-1988 to 31-12-1988) and is repayable over a period of 20 years. Government of India will bear the foreign exchange risk on the repayment of the loans.

ICICI/IDBI will onlend the proceeds of the loan to sub-borrowers at their standard rates on rupee loans currently 14% per annum with a repayment period not exceeding 13 years. Loans out of \$ 35 million loan to ICICI will be repayable by the sub-borrowers within 7-10 years.

[English]

Introduction of group dialling

2910. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether group dialling has been introduced progressively in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of Secondary Switching areas, circle-wise, in which it has been introduced as on 1 July, 1988 ;

(c) the names of the areas where it has been proposed for introduction by the end of the current financial year and the year 1989-90; and

(d) the likely date by which the entire country would be covered under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes Sir, in 16 out of the 18 Circles.

(b) Partially in SSAs as per details given in Statement-I below.

(c) Partially in SSAs as per details given in Statement-II below.

(d) Group dialling is an interim measure before introduction of STD. There is no specific programme to cover the whole country under the group dialling scheme.

Statement-I

Secondary switching areas where group dialling has already been introduced

S. No.	Name of Circle	Name of SSAs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Ongole, Warangal, West Godavari.
2.	Bihar	Dhanbad, Bhagalpur.
3.	Gujarat	Junagadh.
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	N/A
5.	Karnataka	Belgaum, Chitradurga Dakshina Kannada.
6.	Kerala	Trivandrum, Quilon, Pathanamthitta, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palaghat, Calicut and Cannanore.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar, Bilaspur, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Morena, Itarsi.
8.	North East	Manipur.
9.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Goa, Kalyan, Sangli Districts.
10.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Silchar.
11.	Haryana	Rohtak.
12.	Himachal Pradesh	N/A.

1 23

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 13. Punjab | Bhatinda, Pathankot, Ferozepur, Moga, Chandigarh, Ludhiana. |
| 14. Orissa | Cuttack, Dhenkaal, Koraput, Puri, Sambalpur. |
| 15. Rajasthan | Alwar, Sriganganagar. |
| 16. Tamil Nadu | Chinglepet, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Cuddalore, Karaikudai, Maduri, Nagercoil, Pondicherry, Salem, Tanjore, Tirunelveli, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Virudhunagar, Erode. |
| 17. Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad, Meerut, Saharanpur, Muzafarnagar. |
| 18. West Bengal | Asansol, (Coal Belt Area) |
-

Statement-II

Name of Circle	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	Medak, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, West Godavari, Krishna, East Godavari and Khammam. (Partially)	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Kurnool, Krishna, Khammam, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Vishakhapatnam and West Godavari. (Complete)
2. Bihar	Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga.	Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Gaya.
3. Gujarat	Amreli, Junagadh, Surendranagar, Surat, Bulsar, Baroda. (Partially)	Amreli, Junagadh, Surendranagar, Surat, Bulsar, Baroda. (Complete)
4. Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	Jammu, Udhampur, Rajouri, Anantnag, Baramulla, Srinagar.
5. Karnataka	Bijapur, Bellary, Belgaum, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga, Hubli, Madikeri, Mysore, Shimoga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada (Partially)	Bijapur, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga, Hubli, Hassan, Madikeri, Shimoga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada. (Complete)
6. Kerala	Trivandrum, Quilon, Pathanamthitta, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palghat,	Trivandrum, Quilon, Pathanamthitta, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Pal-

1

2

3

	Calicut, Cannanor (In all 10 SSs Progressively).	ghat, Calicut, Cannanore. (Complete)
7. Madhya Pradesh	Amalkapur, Balaghat, Betul, Guna, Khargone, Mandla, Shajapur, Shivpuri SSAs.	Ujjain, Gwalior, Raipur, Indore, Bhopal, Vidisha, Khandwa, Dewas, Mandsaur, Narsingpur, Seoni, Sagar-Damoh, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh, Shahdol, Satna, Rewa, Jagdalpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Sidhi.
8. Maharashtra	Yet No Proposal.	Yet No Proposal.
9. North East	Meghalaya, Garobada, Rongram, Shillong, Nongstein, Moirang, Nagaland, Gaspari, Dimapur, Chumukdima. (Partially)	Meghalaya, Garobada, Rongram, Shillong, Nongstein, Moirang, Nagaland, Gaspari, Dimapur, Chumukdima. (Complete)
10. Assam	No Proposal yet	No Proposal yet.
11. Haryana	At present no proposal. Plan under preparation.	At present no proposal. Plans under preparation.
12. Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Kullu, Chamba, Nahan, Una. (Partially)	Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Kullu, Chamba, Nahan, Una. (Complete)
13. Punjab	Amritsar, Patiala, Sangrur, Jalandhar, Chandigarh, Ludhiana. (Partially)	Amritsar, Patiala, Sangrur, Jalandhar, Chandigarh Ludhiana. (Complete)

14. Orissa	Puri, Ganjam. (Partially)	Puri, Ganjam. (Complete) and Cuttack.
15. Rajasthan	Sirohi, Pali, SSAs	Tonk, Sikar, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Bundi, Banswara, Ajmer, Barmer.
16. Tamil Nadu	No proposal	Dbarampuri SSA.
17. Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Nainital.
18. West Bengal	No proposal	No proposal. yet.

Disruption of telephone services during rainy season

2911. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any advance action is taken by the Department of Telecommunications to avoid large scale disruption in Telecommunication services during the rainy season ;

(b) if so the nature of the action taken before the rainy season during 1988-89 and the reasons for a large number of telephones going dead or defective in Delhi and other urban areas in the country in July, 1988 and the remedial measures taken to restore satisfactory functioning of the system ;

(c) whether any long range steps have also been planned to avoid this situation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Advance action is taken annually.

(b) In general during 1988-89 also pre-monsoon precautions like,

- (i) patrolling of important routes to see any un-noticed digging.
- (ii) preventing exchange building leakage.
- (iii) avoiding flooding of cable chamber etc. have been taken. However, some damages caused earlier to the cable by other utility services without our knowledge in spite of all precautions cause faults when rainy water affects the damaged cables.

(c) Yes Sir, long range steps have been planned.

(d) Steps to avoid damage to cables have been taken by laying important high capacity cables in ducts.

Meetings are held between the inter-utility services to co-ordinate and avoid damages to cables.

Gas pressurisation of underground cables is done to important cables so that the damages come to light as soon as these are made.

Due to shortage of resources it is not possible to take these measures to all the cables in all the places.

Facility for women entrepreneurs

2912. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider giving high priority for extending facilities like giving land, loan, etc. to the women entrepreneurs ; and

(b) the number of applications received during the last two years for opening of small industries by women entrepreneurs. State-wise and the number of such applications, since disposed of and with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A number of facilities and incentives such as land and buildings, concessional finance, scarce raw materials and marketing support, etc. are provided to small scale entrepreneurs by the State & Central Governments. Women entrepreneurs are also eligible to all these facilities.

(b) Such information is not collected centrally.

Setting up of public sector industry in Rangareddy District of Andhra Pradesh

2913. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to establish a public sector industry in Naldonda and Ebrahimpatnam of Rangareddy district in Andhra Pradesh is under consideration of Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee on AIR news format

2914. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a committee to suggest radical changes in the news format in the All India Radio; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The matter came up for discussion during the meeting of the Consultative Committee held on 20th July, 1988. It was decided that a Committee would be set up to go into the question of format and content of programmes

broadcast by All India Radio. The Committee shall be set up shortly.

Steps to improve AIR broadcasting in border areas

2915. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Radio reception in the border areas is not clear while the broadcast from neighbouring countries could be heard easily and very clearly;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the broadcasting of the All India Radio in the border areas of the country and to counter the Radio stations of neighbouring countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) There have been some complaints regarding poor reception of All India Radio stations in some areas along border.

(b) and (c) During the Seventh Plan, All India Radio proposes to establish a number of Radio Stations and also upgrade the power of Medium Wave and Short Wave Transmitter for coverage to border areas. Beside, Short Wave transmitters are also to be installed in some border States where Short Wave service is not available. The details may be seen in the statements I and II below.

Statement-I

List of new Radio Stations included in the 7th plan (1985-90) which will provide coverage in the border areas of the country.

S. No. State/Union Territory		Place	Scheme	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assam		Dhubri	2×3 KW FM Transmitter	M.P. Studios etc. (Local)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	1 KW MW Transmitter	(Without studio facilities)
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	1 KW MW Transmitter	M.P. Studios etc.
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	2×3 KW FM Transmitter	M.P. Studio (Local)
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	2×3 KW FM Transmitter	M.P. Studio (Local)
6.	Manipur	Chura-chandpur	2×3 KW FM Transmitter	M.P. Studio etc. (Local)
7.	Punjab	Bhatinda	2×3 KW FM Transmitter	M.P. Studio etc. (Local)
8.	Rajasthan	Barmer	2×10 KM MW Transmitter	M.P. Studio etc.
9.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2×5 KW FM Transmitter	Type I (R) Studio etc.
10.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	2×100 KW MW Transmitter	Type I (R) Studios etc.
11.	Tripura	Kailashahar	2×3 KW FM Transmitter	M.P. Studio etc. (Local)
12.	Tripura	Belonia	2×3 KW FM Transmitter	M.P. Studio etc. (Local)
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Chamoli	1 KW MW Transmitter	M.P. Studio etc.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Pauri/Srinagar	1 KW MW Transmitter	M.P. Studio etc.
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Pithorgarh	1 KW MW Transmitter	(Without studio facilities)
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarkashi	1 KW MW Transmitter	(Without studio facilities)
17.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	2×3 KW FM Transmitter	M.P. Studio etc. (Local)
18.	Mizoram	Lungleh	2×3 KW FM Transmitter	M.P. Studio etc.

Statement-II

7th plan (1985-90) schemes which will provide coverage to border areas also

S. No. State		Place	Scheme
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Guwahati	Replacement of KW SW Transmitter by 50 KW SW Transmitter.
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Replacement of 50 KW MW Transmitter by 200 KW MW Transmitter
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Simla	Replacement of 2.5 KW SW Transmitter by 50 KW SW Transmitter.
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Replacement of 7.5 KW SW Transmitter by 50 KW SW Transmitter.
		Jammu	Upgradation of power of 50 KW MW Transmitter to 300 KW MW Transmitter.
		Leh	Provision of 10 KW SW Transmitter
5.	Manipur	Imphal	Provision of 50 KW SW Transmitter.
6.	Nagaland	Kohima	Upgradation of power of 2 KW SW Transmitter to 50 KW SW.
7.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Upgradation of power of 50 KW MW Transmitter to 300 KW MW.
8.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Provision of 50 KW SW Transmitter.
		Bikaner	Replacement of 10 KW MW Transmitter to 20 KW MW Transmitter.
		Suratgarh	Upgradation of 20 KW MW Transmitter to 300 KW MW Transmitter.
9.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Provision of 10 KW SW Transmitter
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Replacement of 10 KW SW Transmitter by 50 KW SW.
		Gorakhpur	Provisson of 50 KW SW Transmitter.

1	2	3	4
11. West Bengal	Calcutta	(i) Replacement of existing 10 KW SW Transmitter by a 50 KW SW Transmitter	
		(ii) Replacement of 50 KW MW Transmitter by 100 KW MW Transmitter.	
	Kurseong	Replacement of existing 20 KW SW Transmitter by 50 KW SW Transmitter	
12. Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat	Upgradation of Low Power Transmitter by 10 KW MW Transmitter.	
	Tezu	Upgradation of Low Power Transmitter by 10 KW MW Transmitter.	
	Tawang	Upgradation of low Power Transmitter by 10 KW MW Transmitter	
	Itanagar	Provision of 50 KW SW Transmitter Upgradation of 1 KW MW Transmitter to 100 KW MW.	
13. Meghalaya	Shillong	Provision of 50 KW S.W Transmitter for INES.	

Telephone connections in Andhra Pradesh

2916. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of persons have applied for new telephone connections in various cities of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of persons who have applied for new telephone connections in all the telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of applicants on waiting list as on 31 July, 1988 in each telephone exchange in that State; and

(d) whether Government propose to chalk out any plan to clear the waiting list for telephone connections in Andhra Pradesh ?

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

(b) The number of persons who have applied for new telephone connections in all the exchanges in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88 are 33,865, 30,548 and 32,995 respectively.

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

(d) As per the objective of the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide

telephone connections on an average to the applicants who have been registered

- (i) upto 30-9-86 in Major Telephone District;
- (ii) upto 1-4-87 in Large Size exchanges (more than 2000 line capacity);
- (iii) upto 1-4-88 in Medium Size exchange (between 200 & 2000 Lines capacity); and
- (iv) upto 1-4-90 in Small Size exchanges (less than 200 lines capacity by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan 31.3.1990). The remaining applicants will be provided with telephone connections progressively during the 8th Five Year

Plan period.

Exports by Public Sector Undertakings

2917. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for exports by the public sector undertakings under the Department of Public Enterprises for 1987-88;

(b) the total exports by the undertakings during the year; and

(c) whether the actual exports have exceeded the target ?

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

Statement

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Target	1987-88 Estimated Actuals
1	2	3	4
1.	ANDREW YULE	185.47	91.46
2.	BHEL	39372.00	33700.00
3.	BHPV	793.00	1589.01
4.	BPCL	1626.47	795.13
5.	BRAITHWAITE	39.53	—
6.	BSCL	1997.90	732.39
7.	CCIL	50.00	—
8.	HCL	166.00	—
9.	HEC	1100.00	537.00
10.	HMT	3628.00	4272.00
11.	ILK	1965.00	681.00

1	2	3	4
12.	JESSOP	30.40	5.69
13.	LAGAN JUTE	39.35	27.45
14.	MANC	1267.00	1322.00
15.	MUL	—	346.64
16.	NBCIL	—	5.15
17.	NIL	10.00	—
18.	PTL	1054.29	1136.66
19.	R&C	338.00	521.00
20.	SIL	75.00	125.97
21.	TSL	35.56	621.51
22.	HPF	67.50	7.19
23.	HSL	74.50	76.22
24.	B&R	469.95	186.00
25.	BLC	200.00	159.97
26.	NIDC	40.31	27.62
27.	EPI	—	561.00
Total		53825.23	46528.09

Note : 1. Figures are provisional 2. Figures include deemed exports.

Setting up of new F.M. Radio Stations

2918. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOT-HAMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of new FM Radio stations to be set up in the country during the current year;

(b) the existing radio stations to be upgraded with FM transmitters; and

(c) the other new radio stations to be set up during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :
(a) New FM Radio Stations with 2×3 KW FM transmitters are proposed to be established in the country during the current year (1988-89) at Alwar, Bhatinda, Murshidabad, Raigarh, Khandwa, Chindwara, Balaghat, Beed, Betul, Patiala, Kathua, Baripada, Shivpuri, Shahdol, Kottagudam and New Radio Station with 2×5 KW FM transmitter at Warangal.

(b) Existing Vividh Bharati Medium Wave Radio Stations will be upgraded by

2×3 KW FM transmitter at Nagpur and 3 KW FM transmitter at Patna, Bhopal, Indore, Pune and Hyderabad.

(c) The three new MW radio stations proposed to be established during the current year are :

- (i) Agra with 10 KW MW transmitter.
- (ii) Jamshedpur with 1 KM MW transmitter.
- (iii) Keonjhar with 1 KW MW transmitter.

Colour outdoor broadcast vans

2919. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of colour outdoor broadcast vans already available with Doordarshan;

(b) the details of Doordarshan Kendras allotted these vans, at present;

(c) whether there is any proposal to acquire more such colour outdoor broadcast vans; and

(d) if so, the number thereof and the kendras to which these are proposed to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Doordarshan has, at present 10 colour O.B. Vans, which are allotted to the following Doordarshan Kendras :—

- 1. Delhi
- 2. Bombay
- 3. Calcutta
- 4. Jalandhar
- 5. Madras

6. Bangalore

7. Hyderabad

8. Lucknow

9. Ahmedabad

10. Guwahati.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Orders have been placed by Doordarshan for 4 additional colour O.B Vans, one each for Doordarshan Kendras at Jaipur, Bhopal, Patna and Bhubaneswar.

[Translation]

Pollution in Chandrapura Thermal Power Station in Bihar

2920. **SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chandrapura Thermal Power Station in Bihar run by the Damodar Valley Corporation is causing pollution on a large scale in that area; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check the pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) and (b) In order to further strengthen anti-pollution measures at their Chandrapura thermal power station in Bihar the Damodar Valley Corporation have in-corporated in the renovation and modernisation programme of the station, a proposal to augment the capacity of the electrostatic precipitators. Erection work has already commenced and it is expected to be completed on all the 6 unit by August, 1991.

[English]

Telecast of serial 'Mahabharat'

2921. **SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY** :
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY :
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the TV serial 'Mahabharat' is scheduled to be telecast on Doordarshan and the period upto which all the episodes will be telecast;

(b) whether the episodes of this serial have been carefully screened to avoid any criticism; and

(c) whether the telecast of each episode will be preceded by commercial advertisement as has been in case of the TV serial 'Ramayana', if so, the likely duration for such advertisements.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The date for telecast of the serial 'Mahabharat' has not been decided. The serial has been approved for 52 episodes.

(b) The producer has not submitted the episodes of this serial to Doordarshan except the pilot episode which is yet to be given final approval.

(c) Yes, Sir. The duration of such advertisements will depend upon the number of advertisements booked by the advertisers.

Installation of reversible-type hydro-electric units

2922. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a reversible-type hydro-electric unit generating power as well as pump water has been installed in the country;

(b) if so, its unique features with location thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to install such units in other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The reversible type turbine generate electricity during peak hours and pump back water into the reservoir during the off peak hour with the surplus power available in the system. Paithan (1×12 MW) in Maharashtra is a pumped storage scheme under operation. Reversible type of units have also been installed at Nagar Junasagar Project (7×100 MW) in Andhra Pradesh. However, for the present these are being used in the conventional way because of inadequate water and lack of Tail Pool Dam.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 6 such schemes with a total installed capacity of 2882 MW are under construction and 3 schemes have been taken up for approval.

(e) Does not arise.

FAX machine facility

2923. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has developed FAX machines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this facility is also available in communication network of the States and Union Territories;

(d) if so, the criteria prescribed to obtain these machines; and

(e) the advantages of these machines?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Facsimile facility on Public Switched Telephone Network and on point to point leased circuits can be derived throughout the country by installing FAX machines.

(d) Facsimile machines conforming to CCITT Group-III recommendations and approved by the Department of Telecommunications can be used on the telephone lines after obtaining necessary permission and payment of prescribed licence fee. These machines are to be procured by the subscribers themselves.

(e) A document A-4 size can be transmitted from one place to another place in about a minute through this machine.

[Translation]

Allotment of houses to employees of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Delhi

2924. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the type-wise number of houses proposed to be constructed for the employees of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Delhi and Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the number of the employees of both these offices who are on the waiting list for houses at present; and

(c) the time by which all the employees will be allotted houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The following staff quarters are proposed to be constructed

for Department of Telecommunication (including Central Telegraph Office) and Delhi Mahanagar Telephone Nigam at New Delhi.

1988-89	Type	I	84	nos.
---------	------	---	----	------

	Type	II	84	nos.
--	------	----	----	------

	Type	III	14	nos.
--	------	-----	----	------

1989-90	Nil			
---------	-----	--	--	--

1990-91	Type	II	30	nos.
---------	------	----	----	------

	Type	III	60	nos.
--	------	-----	----	------

	Type	IV	124	nos.
--	------	----	-----	------

	Type	V	42	nos.
--	------	---	----	------

(b) Waiting list for houses MTNL Delhi,

Type	I	44	nos.
------	---	----	------

Type	II	225	nos.
------	----	-----	------

Type	III	165	nos.
------	-----	-----	------

Type	IV	22	nos.
------	----	----	------

Type	V	7	nos.
------	---	---	------

C.T.O New Delhi

Type	I	156	nos.
------	---	-----	------

Type	II	293	nos.
------	----	-----	------

Type	III	204	nos.
------	-----	-----	------

(c) Depending upon the availability of land and funds, it is proposed to provide 20% overall satisfaction at the end of VIII Five Year plan.

(English)

Setting up of mini cement plants

2925. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cement plants in

public and private sectors so far been established, and what is the production capacity of each plant;

(b) the number of cement plants which have been closed down and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have issued a large number of licences for establishing mini cement plants in the country;

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

(e) whether it is a fact that the cement plants in the country are responsible for polluting the around them; and

(f) If so, the details of steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The required information is given in the Statement-I

(b) Among the large cement plants, during the last 3 years, Sone valley portland Cement Company Ltd, Japla. in Bihar, has been closed since September 1985. Other Cements plants like Dwarika Cement Works and Jaipur Udyog Ltd. have been closing down and resuming operations. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. is, however, closed since 1st July, 1988. The cement factory of Rohtas Industries Ltd. and

Sewree cement plant of Shree Digvijay Cement Company Limited have been lying closed for more than 3 years. These plants have been closed mostly on account of internal financial and management problems.

(c) and (d) The required information in respect of industrial licenses issued is given in the Statement-II below. Besides them, there are a number of units having DGTD registration.

(e) and (f) Cements industry had been included in the list of 20 high polluting industries in respect of which a letter of intent is converted into Industrial Licence only after certain specified conditions regarding environmental pollution control are fulfilled. These include confirmation from the concerned State Government regarding suitability of the site of the project, certificate from the concerned State pollution Control Board regarding adequacy and appropriateness of the pollution control equipments installed or proposed to be installed by the concerned undertaking and a commitment by the entrepreneur both to the State Government and the Central Government regarding installation of appropriate equipments to prevent and control pollution. Import of pollution control equipments which are not indigenously available is also permitted liberally. The industry is conscious of the need for controlling dust emission coming out of cement plants and they have been setting up suitable equipments such as electrostatic precipitators (ESPs), bag filters, cyclones, etc.

Statement-I

Details of large cement plants established

Sl. No.	Name of the cement plant	Annual installed capacity as on 10.8.88 (In lakh tonnes)
1	2	3

Public Sector

1. Cement Corporation of India

1. Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh)

4.00

1	2	3
2.	Akaltara (Madya Pradesh)	4.00
3.	Bokajan (Assam)	2.00
4.	Charkhi-Dadri (Haryana)	1.72
5.	Kurkunta (Karnataka)	2.00
6.	Mandhar (Madhya Pradesh)	3.80
7.	Neemuh (Madhya Pradesh)	4.00
8.	Rajban (Himachal Pradesh)	2.00
9.	Tandur (Andhra Pradesh)	10.00
10.	Yerraguntla (Andhra Pradesh)	4.00
II. Other than Cement Corporation of India		
1.	Tamilnadu Cement Corpn. Alangulam	4.00 (T.N.)
2.	Tamilnadu Cement Corpn. Ariyalur	5.00 (T.N.)
3.	Hira Cement Works Baragarh (Orissa)	5.65
4.	Bhadravati Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Works, (Cement factory), Bhadravati, Karnataka.	1.00
5.	U.P. State Cement Corporation, Chunar	16.80
6.	U.P. State Cement Corpn., Churk	4.75
7.	U.P. State Cement Corpn., Dalla	4.32
8.	J & K Cement Ltd., Khrew	2.00
9.	Mawmluch-Cherra Cement Co. Ltd., Mawmlub-Cherra.	2.84
10.	Malabar Cement Co. Palghat (Kerala)	4.20
Private Sector		
I. Associated Cement Companies Ltd.		
1.	Bhupendra (Haryana)	4.06
2.	Chaibasa (Bihar)	7.82
3.	Chanda (Maharashtra)	5.60
4.	Gagal (H.P.)	5.60

1	2	3
5.	Jamul (Madhya Pradesh)	15.80
6.	Khalari (Bihar)	1.09
7.	Kistna (Andhra Pradesh)	2.14
8.	Kymore (Madhya Pradesh)	7.82
9.	Lakhari (Rajasthan)	3.22
10.	Maudukkarai (Tamil Nadu)	3.77
11.	Mancharial (A.P.)	3.35
12.	Porbandar (Gujarat)	2.00
13.	Sindri (Bihar)	3.05
14.	Shahabad (Karnataka)	5.45
15.	Wadi (Karnataka)	16.00
II. Other Than A.C.C.		
1.	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. (Ahmedabad) Gujarat	1.00
2.	Mysore Cement Ltd., Ammasandara (Karnataka)	5.70
3.	Bagalkot Udyog Ltd. Bagalkot (Karnataka)	3.30
4.	Kalayanpur Cement Works, Banjari (Bihar)	4.80
5.	Shree Cement Ltd., Beawar (Rajasthan)	6.00
6.	Birla Cement Works, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	9.00
7.	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd., Chilamkurouddapah, AP.	10.00
8.	Dalmia Cement (Bihar) Ltd. Dalmiapuram (TN)	5.25
9.	Diamond Cements Ltd., Damoh (M.P.)	5.25
10.	Durgapur Cement Works, Durgapur (West Bengal)	6.00
11.	Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd., Ambuja Nagar, Gujarat.	7.00
12.	Sone Valley Co. Ltd. Japla (Bihar) closed.	2.54
13.	Jaypee Rewa Cement, Rewa (M.P.)	10.00
14.	Madras Cemets Ltd., Jayanthipuram (A.P.)	7.50
15.	Chettinad Cement Corpn. Karur (T.N)	4.00
16.	Kesoram Cements Works, (Ramagunda) (A.P)	9.00

1	2	3
17.	Lakshmi Cement Ltd., Banas, Rajasthan	5.00
18.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Awarpur, (Maharashtra)	22.18
19.	K.C.P. Ltd., Macherla (A.P.)	2.54
20.	Narmada Cements Ltd., Magdalla, (Gujarat)	6.67
21.	Maglam Cements Ltd., Morak, Rajasthan	4.00
22.	Maibar Cement Works, Maibar (M.P.)	8.00
23.	Manikgarh Cement Works, Mandikarh (Maharashtra)	10.00
24.	Modi Cements Ltd., Ralour, (M.P.)	12.00
25.	Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Nadikudi, (A.P.)	5.00
26.	J.K. Cements Works, Nimbahera, (Rajasthan)	11.40
27.	Orient Cements Ltd., Adilabad (A.P.)	4.50
28.	Panyam Cement & Mineral Industries Ltd., Buggnapalli, (A.P.)	5.31
29.	Priyadarshini Cements Ltd., Ramapuram (A.P.)	6.00
30.	Rajashree Cements Ltd., Gulbarga (Karnataka)	5.40
31.	Raas Cements Ltd., Nalgonda (A.P.)	11.00
32.	Oriasa Cements Ltd., Rajgangpur (Orissa)	5.25
33.	Saurashtra Cement & Chemical Industries Ltd., Ranavav, Gujarat.	8.63
34.	Narmada Cement Co. Ltd., Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)	3.33
35.	Raymond Cement Works, Bilaspur (M.P.)	12.00
36.	Rohtas Industries Rohtas Ltd. (Bihar) (factory closed due to internal financial problem)	6.20
37.	India Cement Ltd., Sankaridrug (Tamilnadu)	6.00
38.	India Cement Ltd., Sankarnagar (Tamilnadu)	9.13
39.	Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawaimadhopur, Rajasthan	10.00
40.	Satna Cement Works & Birla Vikas Cement Works, Satna, Madhya Pradesh.	13.81
41.	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd., Sikla, Gujarat	12.25

1	2	3
42. Shriram Fertilizers Ltd., Kota (Rajasthan)		2.00
43. Texmaoo Ltd., Yerraguntla, Andhra Pradesh		5.00
44. Century Cement Tilda, Madhya Pradesh		8.00
45. Madras Cement Ltd., Tulukapatti, Tamilnadu		5.25
46. Udaipur Cement Works, Udaipur, Rajasthan		6.00
47. Vikram Cement (Grasim Industries), Mandsaur, M.P.		10.00
48. Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.		2 40
49. Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Visakhapatnam (A.P.)		5 00
50. Shree Vishnu Cement Ltd., Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh		5.00
51. Vasavadatta Cement Ltd., Gulbarga, Karnataka.		5.00
52. Cement Corpn. of Gujarat Veraval (Gujarat)		10.00
53. Dwarka Cement Works, Dwarka (Gujarat)		2.77
54. Menor Investment Ltd., Sevalia, Gujarat.		2.15

Statement-II

Statement showing number of Industrial Licences issued for setting up of
mini cement plants (as in January, 1988)

States/Union Territory	No. of Industrial Licences issued
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	11
Arunachal Pradesh	—
Assam	1
Bihar	—
Gujarat	8
Himachal Pradesh	—
J. & K.	—

1	2
Karnataka	9
Madhya Pradesh	5
Maharashtra	1
Meghalaya	—
Orissa	—
Rajasthan	4
Tamil Nadu	—
Uttar Pradesh	1
Pondicherry	—
Total :	40

Target of Coal Production

2927. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target of coal production in the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the target has been fully achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the target for the eight Five Year Plan period; and

(e) the gap between the demand and supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) According to mid term appraisal done by the Planning Commission the target of coal production for the terminal year of Seventh Five Year Plan is 212 million tonnes,

(b) Target and Actual Coal production during first three years of Seventh Plan are indicated below :

Coal Production (in million tonnes)

Year	Target	Actual Production
1985-86	154.50	154.20
1986-87	166.80	165.79
1987-88	183.50	179.75

(c) The shortfall in production particularly in 1987-88 was due to low production on account of strikes in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

(d) and (e) The demand and production targets for the Eighth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

Setting up of Thermal and Hydel Projects

in 1987-88; and

2928. **SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :**
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals for setting up thermal or hydel projects for generating power are pending with Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the proposed location of the projects;

(c) whether Government have granted clearance to any thermal or hydel projects

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the statement below.

Statement

Details of Thermal and Hydro-electric Power Projects approved during 1987-88

State/Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3
I. STATE SECTOR		
Andhra Pradesh		
1. Gas Turbine at Narsapur Razole (T)	99	94.25
2. Rayalaseema (Muddanur) (T)	420	503.71
Assam		
3. Waste Heat Utilisation plant at Lakwa Gas Turbine (T)	22	20.52
Bihar		
4. Chandil Dam Left Bank Canal (H)	8	12.96
5. Tenu Bokaro Link Canal (H)	1	2.76
Gujarat		
6. Gandhinagar Extn. 4th unit (T)	210	163.89
7. Panam Canal Bed Power House (H)	2	3.33
8. Dharoi Right Bank Power House (H2)	2	3.70
9. Daman Ganga Right Bank Power House (H)	1	2.36

1	2	3
10. Dharol RBC Bed Power House (H)	0.6	1.28
11. Sikka Extn. Unit-2 (T)	120	192.70
Himachal Pradesh		
12. Augmentation of Sanjay Vidyut Parlyojana (H)	—	9.64
13. Ganwi (H)	22.5	28.32
Jammu & Kashmir		
14. Gas Turbine at Pampore (Srinagar) (T)	75	46.60
Karnataka		
15. Sharavathy Tail Race (M)	240	160.59
16. Raichur 4th Unit (T)	210	225.10
Madhya Pradesh		
17. Tawa Left Bank Canal (M)	12	13.86
18. Bhimgarh (H)	2.4	3.43
Maharashtra		
19. Tarwannedhe Mini Hydel	0.2	0.38
20. Surya Right Bank Canal Drop (M)	1.75	1.90
21. Second Waste Heat Recovery Plant at Uran (T)	120	75.53
Manipur		
22. Maklang (H)	0.8	2.24
Mizoram		
23. Tuisumpui Micro Hydel	0.45	1.13
24. Tulpui Micro Hydel	0.5	1.28
Orissa		
25. Ib Valley (T)	840	887.99
Rajasthan		
26. 6 Schemes of Mini/Micro Hydel	1.64	3.54

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh		
27. Srinagar (H)	330	372.32
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		
28. Augmentation of D. G. Capacity (T)	12.5	18.61
II. CENTRAL SECTOR		
Assam		
29. Kathalguri Combined Cycle Plant (T)	280	504.55
30 Ranganadi (H)	405	360.12
III. PRIVATE SECTOR		
Gujarat		
31. Sabarmati Replacement Unit (T) (Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd.)	110	127.00

Location of Oil and Gas in Assam

2929. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some areas in Assam have
been selected by the Oil and Natural Gas
Commission/Oil India Ltd. for locating
oil and gas there; and

(b) if so, the district-wise details
thereof ?

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

(b) ONGC has identified locations for
drilling in various districts of Assam as
detailed below :

Name of District	No. of Locations
Sibsagar	81
Jorbat	5
Golaghat	8
Lakhimpur	2
Cachar	20
Karimganj	6
Total	122

OIL has selected a number of areas in
the districts of Sibsaagar, Dibrugarh and

Lakhimpur to identify drillable locations for oil/gas exploration in Assam.

Long distance Public Telephones in Assam

2930. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to add some more direct exchange Lines and long distance public telephones in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) If so, the details thereof, particularly in Assam State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the 7th Plan, target of 16 lakhs Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) and 10,000 Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs) has been provided. During the first 3-years (1985-88) of the Plan, 9.04 lakhs DELs and 5085 LDPTs have been achieved.

The target for the State of Assam in the 7th Plan is 12,400 DELs and 300 LDPTs, out of which during the first 3 years of the Plan (1985-88) 6057 DELs and 232 LDPTs have been provided.

[Translation]

Gas Based Power Station in Uttar Pradesh

2931. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up gas based power stations in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these power stations will be set up;

(c) whether Government propose to set up gas based power stations in Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur districts of

Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) and (b) A Combined Cycle gas-based Power Plant of 600 MW capacity at Auraiya (District Etawah) in Uttar Pradesh is under implementation by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in the Central Sector. It is proposed to set up a Combined Cycle gas-based thermal power station of the NTPC at Dadri in Ghazipur district.

(c) to (e) No proposal to set up gas-based power stations in the Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur districts has been received by the Central Electricity Authority from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Setting up of Hydel Projects in Uttar Pradesh during Eighth Five Year Plan

2932. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Uttar Pradesh where hydel projects are proposed to be set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount of expenditure to be incurred on each project; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (b) The names of the places in Uttar Pradesh where hydel projects are proposed to be set up for yielding benefits during the 8th Plan period with their estimated cost and commissioning schedule are :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Commissioning schedule
1.	Lakhwar Vyasi	Dehra Dun	42499	1992-95
2.	Srinagar	Pauri-Garhwal	37232	1994-95
3.	Khara	Dehradun/Saharanpur	16200	1990-91
4.	Rajghat	Lalitpur/Guna	3747	1991-92
5.	Sobla	Pithoragarh	733	1993-94

[English]

Concessions for Modernisation and Expansion of Paper Mills

2933. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Small Paper Mills Association has demanded concessions for modernisation and expansion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The All India Small Paper Mills Association have requested for the following concessions :-

(i) The existing differential in excise duty between small paper mills and large paper mills should be maintained and the former allowed a minimum period of three years to generate internal resources for growth and expansion.

(ii) New small paper mills based on non-conventional raw materials

should be given excise concession on the lines applicable to new integrated pulp and paper mills.

(iii) Import of paper machinery, components and parts thereof should be exempted from auxiliary custom duties to enable the industry to modernise and upgrade technology.

(iv) Government and financial institutions should allow soft loans for small mills for their expansion or modernisation.

(c) Various reliefs and concessions have been extended in recent years to enable the paper industry in general and small units in particular to grow and improve its capacity utilisation and financial viability. In the Budget for 1988-89, a further reduction of Rs. 100 per tonne in excise duty applicable to small paper mills has also been announced. Financial Institutions are already providing assistance for modernisation at concessional rate of interest. A flexible approach is adopted by the Institutions with regard to the promoters' contribution and debt equity ratio based on merits of each case. Rehabilitation assistance is also extended by the Institutions to sick units, which includes re-scheduling of term loans, reduction in working capital margin and interest rates.

Posting of Government officers to public sector undertakings

2934. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to discontinue the transfer of Government officers on deputation to the public sector undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) In March, 1985 the Government issued instructions banning deputation of Government officers to public enterprises. According to these orders, Government officers cannot go on deputation to public undertakings except the cases which were specially exempted by Government from the purview of the Rule of immediate absorption.

Time for agricultural programmes on Doordarshan

2935. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the time allocated to agricultural programmes on Doordarshan for the benefit of farmers to achieve higher agricultural production, particularly in the production of oilseeds and pulses; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) All Doordarshan Kendras including INSAT Kendras are regularly telecasting agricultural programmes in the language of the area. There is no proposal to increase the telecast time of such programmes at present as the present arrangement is considered adequate.

Criteria for new public call offices in rural areas

2936. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed for sanctioning new public call office in rural area;

(b) whether Government propose to relax the rule relating to minimum population of the village from present level of 5000 to 3000 to benefit more villages which do not have telephone facility right now;

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Department has formulated a hexagonal policy under which country has been divided into hexagons of 5 km. sides each and it is planned to provide at least one Long Distance public telephone on fully subsidised basis at the Principal village in each such hexagon.

(b) No, Sir, there is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Due to limited resources, the first priority has been given to provision of telecom facilities in "No Telephone" hexagons. The question of provision of this facility to other villages will be considered later.

Setting up of "Salt Model and Research Station" in Andhra Pradesh

2937. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a "Salt Model and Research Station" in the coastal Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof indicating the estimated cost and the location of the Project; and

(c) the likely date by which the Salt Model and Research Station will be established ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Downgradation of post offices in Andhra Pradesh

2938. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of post offices of different categories such as head post offices, sub post offices; ED post offices and branch post offices etc, district wise, in Andhra Pradesh as on 1-1-1985 and the number of those which were downgraded as on 1-1-87; and

(b) the reasons for downgradation of these post offices ?

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

Supply of defective machinery by BHEL to Upper Kolab Power Project Orissa

2939. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether owing to defects in the machinery supplied by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) to the Upper Kolab Power Project in Orissa, the power house has become defunct only a week after its commissioning;

(b) if so the details of defects and the action taken to remedy the situation;

(c) the loss caused as a result thereof;

(d) whether responsibility has been fixed for these lapses and if so, the action taken against the delinquents; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (c) For the Upper Kolab Hydroelectric Project two machines have been supplied by BHEL. After running for about a month, the units had to be stopped for replacement of brake tracks, resulting in loss of power generation. After recommissioning, while Unit 2 has been currently in service, vibrations were noticed in Unit 1. This unit has been stopped again and is being attended to. It is expected to be put back into service shortly.

(d) and (e) BHEL have deputed a team of experts to investigate the causes.

National Grid Authority on power

2940. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating to set up a National Grid Authority on power;

(b) whether Union Government consider such an organisation necessary at the national level for better management of the power grid and for coordinating the functioning of the different regional grids as a composite national power network; and

(c) if so, the time by which such an authority is likely to be formed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (c) With the continued augmentation and strengthening of

the Inter-State and Inter-Regional transmission lines for the development of a National Power Grid, the possibility of ultimately having to create a separate organisation at the National level to operate the National Power Grid cannot be ruled out. The matter, however, requires an in-depth analysis in consultation with the various concerned agencies, of its various pros and cons, its likely impact on power tariffs, etc. While this process has been initiated, it is not possible to indicate at this stage, the time by when such an organisation, if at all, is likely to be formed.

Postal facility in gram panchayats

2941. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up a massive programme of providing postal facilities in every gram panchayat in the country in the next two years;

(b) the total number of gram panchayats in the country and how many gram panchayats are yet to be provided with postal facilities;

(c) the cost of this massive programme; and

(d) the number of villages panchayats likely to be covered under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Government desires to undertake such a programme subject to availability of resources.

(b) According to information available with the Department, there are in all 1,78,553 gram panchayats (or similar Village-level Institutions) out of which post offices are functioning in 1,06,475 gram panchayats, the remaining 72,078

being served by post offices situated in adjoining areas.

(c) The programme, when implemented on a full scale, is estimated to involve a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 15 crores per annum.

(d) At present, the scheme is being introduced on an experimental basis in 2 selected districts in each State.

Linking of villages with National Telephone Network

2942. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in the country linked to the National Telephone Network till 30 June 1988;

(b) how many more villages are expected to be linked during the current Plan;

(c) the estimated average cost in rupees and foreign exchange for connecting each village, including cost of copper cables to be provided; and

(d) what technical options are available to Government in order to minimise the cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) About 37,000 villages have been linked to the National Telephone Network.

(b) 5476 more villages are expected to be linked during the remaining two years of the current Plan.

(c) Average cost of providing a Long Distance Public Telephone in a village works out to about Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

(d) Technical options under consideration for minimising the costs are:—

(i) Line Sharing System,

- (ii) Rural Cordless telephone,
- (iii) Radio Sharing System, and
- (iv) Single Channel VHF System.

Setting up of Research Institute in Assam

2943. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an institute is being set up at Jorhat in Assam to undertake research in emerging technologies in Petroleum bio-technology and geotectonics; which could be applied to petroleum exploration and exploitation in North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this institute is likely to start functioning ?

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

(b) and (c) The project report and action plan are being finalised by Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Manufacture of Sports Goods

2944. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to encourage the manufacture of quality sports goods in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The steps taken by Government of India to encourage manufacture of quality sports goods in the country are as under :

1. The following raw material which have lot of a bearing on the quality of

finished sports goods have been permitted for duty free import under the open general licensing scheme for actual users.

(a) Willow clefts for use in cricket bats.

(b) Duck/goose feather for use in shuttle cocks.

(c) Bottom cork for use in shuttle cocks

(d) Nylon Gut for use in Badminton, Lawn Tennis rackets etc.

(e) Cane for use in Cricket Bat, Hockey Sticks etc. etc.

(f) Ash wood and beech wood for Hockey sticks etc.,

2. PU leather has been permitted for duty free import under OGL for export purposes only.

3. 28 capital goods have been put under OGL for import by actual users in the import policy announced in April '88. The provision for concessional import duty is also available to actual users importing the above mentioned machines.

4. A Process-cum-Product Development Centre for Sports Goods & Leisure Time Equipment is currently being set up at Meerut with active assistance from UNDP and the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh with a view to improving the quality of the sports goods manufactured in the country through quality control and standardisation to meet the national and international standards to make the industry more competitive and acceptable in the national and international markets.

5. The export Promotion Council for sports goods with the help of NPC and ILO organised Production Management Workshops in July, 1987 and July 1988 with a view to improving productivity and quality of sports goods manufactured in the country.

**Allotment of Industrial plots at
Patparganj, Delhi**

2945. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had received lots of applications for industrial plots at Patparganj, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details showing the number of plots for sale, total applications received and the rate of plots for sale;

(c) whether any criteria for allotment of these plots has been fixed;

(d) if so, to what extent Government has benefited; and

(e) the likely date by which the allotment of these plots be made ?

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

(b) about 500 plots are proposed to be allotted on lease basis at a premium of Rs. 500/- per Sq. Mtr. About 26,000 applications have been received.

(c) to (e) Allotment will be made as soon as the criteria for allotment are finalised and the applications are processed.

Shortage of power in northern sector

2946 SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of power shortage that the northern region will suffer by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the total demand and availability of power by that time;

(c) the areas where the power shortage will be more acute;

(d) the power position of the Southern States at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the steps being considered in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) The Northern Region of the country is anticipated to face a peaking shortage of 21.8% by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

(b) The anticipated demand and availability of power in the Northern Region in 1989-90 is given below:—

Peak demand	: 14474 MW
Peak availability	: 11318 MW
Energy requirement	: 72080 MU
Energy availability	: 71657 MU

(c) Peaking power shortage is expected to be more acute in Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, and Delhi whereas energy shortage is expected to be more acute in Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan.

(d) The Southern Region is anticipated to face a peaking shortage of 15.7% and energy shortage of 18.8% in 1989-90. The peaking shortage in Tamil Nadu may be about 21% followed by 20.3% in Karnataka, 17.8% in Andhra Pradesh and 3.6% in Kerala. The energy shortage in Andhra Pradesh may be about 28.1% followed by Karnataka (27%). Tamil Nadu (11.3%) and Kerala (10.6%).

(e) The steps being taken to increase the availability of power in the Southern Region include expediting commissioning of new capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of the existing power stations, reducing Transmission & Distribution losses and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

Exploration by ONGC in East African States

2947. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

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

(a) whether a high level Tanzanian team visited India in April to negotiate for final arrangements with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for oil exploration in East African States;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(c) if so, the details of the same and the target date by which the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will render assistance for oil exploration in the East African States ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production Cooperation between India and USSR

2948. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals for production cooperation between the Indian Private sector companies and the Soviet organisations have run into major snags;

(b) the main reasons therefor and the difficulties which the Indian companies have faced; and

(c) whether any concrete formula is evolved to remove the snags and if so, to what extent these have been removed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) After identification of prospective co-operating partners by the Working Group individual cases of production cooperation are discussed directly between cooperating partners to determine and decide technical specifications/compatibility—division list of work, volume of supplies etc. It has been reported by some Indian firms that during such negotiations the question of balancing of supplies from either side came up.

(c) In the last meeting of the Sub-Group on Production Cooperation it was appreciated that a more flexible approach in such issues is desirable.

Plan to make Doordarshan people-oriented

2949. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any structural weaknesses have been found in the existing set up of Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of plan envisaged to make Doordarshan a 'people-oriented' vibrant, open-mind organisation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan to involve people from different walks of life in its programmes. Care is also taken to incorporate differing view-points in order to make programmes informative, educative and entertaining and to sustain the interest of the viewers.

Setting up of relay centres in West Bengal during Seventh Plan

2950. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the Doordarshan's policy to set up relay centres in the various States;

(b) whether any such T. V relay centres are proposed to be set up in West Bengal during the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, where and the likely dates and places where such centres are to be set up ?

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

(a) Subject to actual availability of resources, Doordarshan endeavours to extend TV service to the uncovered parts of the country at the earliest, with over-riding priority for extending service to rural, hilly, backward, tribal, remote, sensitive and border areas.

(b) and (c) A high power (10 KW) TV transmitter each at Calcutta (for Second Channel service) and Kurseong (augmentation of power from 1 KW to 10 KW) and a low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Darjeeling have been commissioned into service so far during the Seventh Plan period. Besides, a low power (100 W) TV transmitter each is envisaged to be set up at Alipurduar, Kalimpong and Medinipur, as part of the Seventh Plan. Whereas the transmitters for Alipurduar and Medinipur are expected to be commissioned during the current financial year (1988-89), the one for Kalimpong is scheduled for commissioning during 1989-90.

Sharing of extra cost burden by ONGC

2951. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal has been received from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for sharing the extra cost burden on account of procurement of products and services from the indigenous sources instead of from the foreign suppliers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what are the extra costs for procurement of the ONGC's requirements from indigenous sources indicated ?

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

(b) and (c) ONGC has claimed Rs. 173.75 crores for reimbursement of extra expenditure on indigenisation efforts. It has been decided that ONGC should bear this expenditure in the larger national interest.

Crisis in Paper Industry

2952. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that about 22% of installed capacity in the large and medium sector of paper industry is lying idle, another 38% are either in the red or facing imminent closure and the balance 40% uncertain of survival for long;

(b) if so, the effective measures taken/proposed to be taken for the improvement of the paper industry; and

(c) the action taken on the recommendations of the high powered committee which submitted its report in October, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) 67 paper mills borne on the rolls of Directorate General of Technical Development, have not been reporting

production. Their installed capacity represents about 19% of the total installed capacity of the paper industry.

(b) Various reliefs and concessions have been extended in recent years to enable the paper industry in general to grow and improve its capacity utilisation and financial viability. In the Budget proposals for 1988-89, a reduction of Rs. 100 per tonne in excise duty applicable to small paper mills and a reduction of Rs. 300 per tonne in the case of other mills using non-conventional raw materials has been announced. Financial Institutions are already providing assistance for modernisation at concessional rate of interest. A flexible approach is adopted by the Institutions with regard to the promoters' contribution and debt equity ratio based on merits of each case. Rehabilitation assistance is also extended by the Institutions to sick units, which include rescheduling of term loans, reduction in working capital margin and interest rates.

(c) The report of the Committee set up under the chairmanship of Secretary, Industrial Development, to look into the financial aspects of the paper industry has been received in June, 1988. The recommendations of the Committee pertain to short-term measures to stimulate the demand for paper and paper board and assist the paper industry to tide over its present difficulties. The recommendations of the Committee would be kept in view while formulating policies and programmes for the development of the industry from time to time.

Growth Centres

2953. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PU-
ROHIT :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA
MORE :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of 100

growth centres to be set up by Government ;

(b) the State-wise break-up of seven market development centres to be set up for promoting the sale of products from small scale units ; and

(c) the details of State level inter-institutional committees set up to render assistance to sick industrial units a co-ordinated manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM) : (a) Government has constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission to formulate the criteria and guidelines for the selection and location of Growth Centres in consultation with the concerned State Government.

(b) The National Small Industries Corpn. propose to set up 10 Market Development Centres during the 7th Five Year Plan in the States of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Bihar, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan/UP, Manipur, Maharashtra and Delhi. Market Development Centres at Madras (Tamil Nadu) and Delhi are already functioning.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter Institutional Committees (SLICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Deptt. of the concerned State Government and the Local Officer Incharge of the Bank, Rural Planning and Credit Department as convenor. The Committee includes representatives of the Small Industries Service Institute, Small Industries Development Corporation, State Financial Corporation, IDBI and banks with major involvement in the concerned State. Other banks/organisations whose association may be considered necessary, are extended special invitations for particular meetings.

Telephone System

2954. PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE : Will the Minister of COM-
MUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as compared to telephone systems in developed countries, the telephone system in India is very faulty and the telephone subscribers often complain about the frequent breakdown of the system :

(b) if so, whether the operational failures of the telephone system in India are due to technological deficiencies;

(c) if so, whether some technological changes in the existing telephone system are envisaged ; and

(d) if so, the nature of the changes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) It is true that comparatively the Indian Telephone System is more prone to faults.

(b) Yes, Sir. Partly it is due to the obsolescent technology and its deficiencies.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Electronic analog and digital telephone exchanges which are more reliable than electromechanical telephone systems have been introduced.

Technology cells in ONGC

2955 SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
SHRI Y S. MAHAJAN :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

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

(a) whether the ONGC has decided to create technology cells in its various research and development institutes ;

(b) if so, whether this will be a major effort to keep pace with the latest emerging trends in oil technology ;

(c) what will be the other benefits of these technology cells ;

(d) to what extent it will help in oil exploration ; and

(e) the financial implications of the technology cells ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cells would identify technology gaps by scanning the international technology environment and find out ways and means to bridge the gap leading to development of expertise.

(d) Oil and Natural Gas Commission will be able to keep pace with the latest technology trends for exploration in hostile, highly risky geologically complex and frontier areas.

(e) No financial implication is involved separately ; the technology cells are integral part of Oil and Natural Gas Commission's R & D System.

Safety helmets for protection in Department of Telecommunications

2956. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications had instructed the GMT, Bhopal to provide safety helmets for protection ;

(b) whether it was specifically mentioned that the helmets should conform to ISI specification No. IS 2925 (1984) or its latest version before being purchased ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for purchasing inferior quality helmets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes Sir Instructions were issued to all the General Managers to provide safety helmets for protection of the line staff.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The purchases made are as per the ISI Specification No. IS-2925 (1984). Therefore, purchase of inferior quality helmets does not arise.

**Complaints regarding tapping of
Telephones**

2957. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any complaints on telephonic conversations being tapped ;

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

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into these complaints ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to prevent phone tapings ?

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

**Chinese/Pak Telecasts in Calcutta and
other places**

2958. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-
DHARY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan telecast was received in Calcutta on 7 June, 1988 and the Chinese/Pakistan programmes are clearly visible in North Eastern States frequently ;

(b) whether reports of Pakistan's

transmission have also been received from Rajasthan ;

(c) whether any monitoring of the morning transmission is being done ;

(d) whether any investigation have been made in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken to counteract such intrusions ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF
INFORMATION AND BROADCAST-
ING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and
(b) A freak Pakistani TV signal was
reported to have been received in Calcutta
on 7th June, 1988 and in some parts of
Rajasthan during the period from 2nd
June 1988 to 11 June, 1988. Similar freak
Chinese TV signal was reported to have
been received in Along (Arunachal
Pradesh) in recent past.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Freak signal are received
through abnormal propagation
caused by peculiar atmospheric
and weather conditions. The
position has been confirmed on the basis
of a detailed investigation made jointly by
Doordarshan Engineers and Scientists of
National Physical Laboratory after receipt
of reports about the reception of Pakistani
TV signal in parts of Delhi on 15th
March, 1988.

Requirements of energy in Orissa

2959. SHRI JAGANNATH PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY
be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of energy for the
State of Orissa by the end of the Eighth
Five Year Plan ;

(b) the measures being taken to meet
the requirement ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) According to the Thirteenth Power Survey, the requirement of energy of Orissa State by the end of the Eighth Plan is expected to be of the order of 19267 MU.

(b) and (c) The steps being taken to increase the availability of power in Orissa include expediting commissioning schedule of new capacity, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission & distribution losses, supply of power from Central generating stations and neighbouring systems and implementation of demand management and energy conservation of measures.

Duty concession to Silk Weaving Industry

2960. DR. DATTA SAMANT :

PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Art Silk Weaving Industry has complained to Government that man-made filament yarn producers have failed to pass excise duty concessions, as given in the Budget of 1988-89;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Following the reduction in excise levies on synthetic fibres announced in the Year's budget, the manufacturers had, by and large, passed on the benefit of duty relief to consumers. Recently the prices of these products have been increased by the manufacturers, reportedly due to increase in cost of certain inputs. The situation is being kept under close watch through a Price Monito-

ring Committee headed by the Textiles Commissioner.

Research and Development measures for Coir goods

2961. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research and development measures have been undertaken to make the coir goods competitive in the world market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these measures have really yielded any good result; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The Central Coir Research Institute, Kalavoor (CCRI) has been carrying out research and development for improving the cost competitiveness and the quality of coir products. Some of the improved techniques/methods developed by CCRI are (i) extraction of coir fibre from retted husk by machine (ii) improved method for spinning of coir yarn (iii) improved handloom for weaving mattings, creel mats etc.

(c) and (d) Coir being a traditional Industry the pace of modernisation is slow. Any tangible results would come out only when the pace of mechanisation picks up.

Sharp rise in Zinc and Nickel Prices

2962. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be please to state :

(a) whether the unprecedented rise in zinc and nickel-prices has placed consuming units in an unenviable position;

(b) whether many units have already

closed down and the others are on the verge of closure;

(c) whether these units have urged Government to give relief immediately;

(d) if so, to what extent Government have agreed to provide relief; and

(e) if not, the main reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) There has been an increase in the prices of Zinc and Nickel during April-July 1988, but the Government has not received any specific information about the closure of any units using Nickel and Zinc resulting from an increase in prices of these items.

(c) to (e) The Government has been receiving representations—from the users from time to time for reduction in import duty. The requests for reduction in custom duties are given due consideration while formulating revision of import duties.

Sickness in Small and Tiny Sector

2963. SHRI. LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted regarding the growing sickness in the small and tiny sector;

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

(c) the efforts made to contain sickness before it reached a point of no return?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness

adopted by it. As at the end of December, 1986, 145776 SSI units were identified as sick by the banks as against 1,17,783, as at the end of December, 1985, constituting 7.8 per cent and 7.2 per cent of the total borrowing SSI units respectively. The amount locked up in sick SSI units formed 14.4 per cent and 13.7 per cent of the aggregate bank advances to small scale units at the end of December, 1986 and December, 1985 respectively.

(c) A number of measures have been taken by the Government for detecting sickness at the incipient stage and towards rehabilitation of sick units in the small scale sector. Detailed guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to all commercial banks in February 1987 with specific reference to detecting incipient sickness, identification of sick small scale units, viability norms, as also reliefs and concessions from banks/financial institutions for implementation of rehabilitation packages in the case of potentially viable sick units. The Small Industries Development Fund set up by the Industrial Development Bank of India in May, 1986 also provides for rehabilitation assistance to sick SSI units financed by commercial banks, State Financial Corporations and State Small Industries Development Corporations. Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance up to Rs. 75,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one percent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick SSI units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987. The Government of India have liberalised the Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units and the quantum of assistance under the scheme has been raised from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000 per unit.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR (Bijnor): Sir, five DTC men have misbehaved with a young college girl. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in writing. I will look into it.
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : It is very bad. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Sir, we want to know what action has been taken. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. We know that this is a very serious incident. We must take notice of it. You give it to me. I will take it up.

[Translation]

Why are you undermining its importance ?
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : The behaviour of the police particularly should be looked into...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let us find out. We will take severe action against them.
(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : There was massacre of eleven Harijans in Jehanabad. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The atrocities on Harijans are continuing. Eleven Harijans have been killed in Damuha village in Jehanabad.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, this discussion should be shifted earlier. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is a very serious matter... (Interruptions)

Mr. Acharia, why don't you listen to me ? Give me some time.
(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let Mr. Buta Singh make a statement...
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Day before yesterday...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, why can't you listen ? Atleast give me some indulgence. You are a leader. All the time you are interrupting. You are my colleague. Atleast you give me some time also. It does not behave you to do like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you. This is a serious matter.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to allow even an adjournment motion on this. As we are already on this subject, we could not do it. So, we are going to shift it. This will be the first item for the attention of the House. It is just equivalent to that.
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Before that he should make a statement because he was there day before yesterday.
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chhapra) : He had been to Jehanabad.
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He will be giving his reply and I think he will mention his visit and the result thereof.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, please listen to my submission regarding the notice I had given. I have demanded that when the citizens right to privacy is violated... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am already considering it.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
For the *prima facie* case, I just want to
make one submission... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have already
dealt with it.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
I have produced an order under Gundu
Rao's Government dated 16.3.1981 when
the police authorities had given thirty five
names from Shimoga district with instruct-
ion that there should be interception of
their messages. Secondly, I have got
Tamil Nadu Government's order...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, I will not
allow. This is not the proper way. Not
allowed.
*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. You
also transgress the limits.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If I do not admit,
then you have to plead for it. I had
already admitted your motion.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Have you admitted my motion ?
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
If you have admitted it, then it is all right.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you
not listen to me ?...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not
remember certain things, then what can I
do. Earlier in the Seventh Lok Sabha
itself, I said, if you want to do something
regarding this thing and if you want that
I should interpret certain laws in a
certain manner, I cannot do it. It is you

who have to change the laws. So simple
it is. So you have to change the statute
because I only interpret...
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
You will agree Sir... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I do not agree to
anything without foundation.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhardwaj.
(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Law Commission's Reports on Decent-
ralisation of Administration of Justice-Dis-
putes involving centres of Higher Educat-
ion.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND
JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) :
I beg to lay on the Table a copy
of the One Hundred Twenty-third
Report (Hindi and English versions)
of the Law Commission on Decentralis-
ation of Administration of Justice-Disputes
involving Centres of Higher Education.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-6399/88]
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will you please allow me to lay on the
Table of the House the orders of the
Karnataka Government and the Tamil
Nadu Government ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No question. When
we will come to that question, we will see
it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
(Rajapur) : All right, I will lay it on the
Table of the House at that time...

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER ; Shri Kalpnath Rai.

Notification under Indian Electricity Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment-I) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 336 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1988, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6400/88]

Notification under Petroleum Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 362 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1988 under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934. [Placed in library. See No. L T-6401/88]

[English]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :-

- (i) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Prevention of Corruption Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 1987, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1988, with the following amendments :-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Thirty eighth" the word "Thirty-ninth" be substituted.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at Page 1, line 5, for the figure "1987" the figure "1988" be substituted.

CLAUSE 29

3. That at page 13, line 17, for the figure "1987" the figure "1988" be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that of the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1988, agreed without any amendment to the National Waterway (Sadiya-Tejpur stretch of the Brahmaputra River) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th May, 1988."

**PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION
BILL**

[English]

As returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

SECRETARY GENERAL. Sir, I lay

Corruption Bill

on the Table the Prevention of Corruption Bill, 1987, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : On Friday, when the entire Opposition walked out, Shri Buta Singh made a statement here and said that by sitting in *dharna*, the West Bengal Ministers, are making a misuse of their Constitutional authority. How can he describe the *dharna* by the Council of Ministers of West Bengal as misuse of Constitutional authority ? (Interruptions)

You have not listened to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I listen to relevant questions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention, we will take later.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : We may have to take this Calling Attention tomorrow because Mr. Rajesh Pilot has to make a statement in Rajya Sabha at 4 o'clock. So he may not be present here after 4 o'clock because he has to reply to lot of submissions over there. So we may have to shift it to tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it up tomorrow. It does not matter.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have not listened to what I have said.

MR. SPEAKER : This is your opinion and that is his opinion. Do not bother about these things.

Rule 377

12.05 hrs.

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) *Need for considering States' demands for acquiring land for coal mining under Land Acquisition Act and amending the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act;*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : The work of land acquisition for various subsidiary coal companies is not progressing satisfactorily because of the non-cooperation of the land owners demanding adequate compensation and jobs. Besides, in some States the State Governments too are not coming forward to give possession of land for coal mining reportedly demanding either payment of due compensation for their land to be acquired under the State Land Acquisition Act or payment of premium on execution of necessary lease deed. As a result, mining operation in some new mines has come to a grinding halt. It is gathered that the States had taken such hard course of action as they did not get any response from the CIL and the Ministry of Energy to their demands in spite of repeated communications. This matter which is pending unresolved since long at the highest level, needs an amicable settlement forthwith in the larger national interest.

Further, the view of some State Governments that acquisition of land for coal mining be made under the Land Acquisition Act instead of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act of 1957 deserves serious consideration. Acquisition of land under this Act, it is alleged, does not provide adequate compensation to land owners and premium to State for Government land. As such, the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act may be suitably amended or scrapped since job opportunities are being created in new coal mines and the land losers' demand for jobs is quite justified and as such ought to be fulfilled both on moral and humanitarian grounds.

12.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (ii) Demand for investigating into delay in returning by National Museum Authority Sculptures hired from Museum in Orissa for exhibition in Festival of India in the USSR.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Five sculptures from the Konark site museum and four Budha images from the Ratnagiri site museum were taken for exhibition in the Festival of India in the Soviet Union. It is a matter of great regret that two of the sculptures sent abroad have not yet been returned to museums in Orissa. These sculptures were hired by the National Museum Authority.

I urge upon the Government of India to investigate into the matter and take necessary steps to ensure return of these sculptures to the concerned Orissa Museum without any further delay.

[*Translation*]

- (iii) Demand for starting production in Ashoka Paper Mill in Samastipur Bihar

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ashoka Paper Mills in Samastipur, Bihar was set up by Darbhanga Raj in 1957. In 1970, the Governments of Bihar and Assam and IDBI decided to run the mill jointly in the joint sector. It was managed by a Board of directors consisting of the representative of Assam and Bihar Governments and the IDBI. Production started in 1975, but unfortunately the mill suffered a loss of Rs. 26 crores due to inefficient management. In 1982, the production in the mill came to a dead halt and also the payment of wages to the labourers was also not made. Though the Mills has not been closed legally and there has been a constant demand that the mill should be restarted and payment of the wages be made to the labourers but till todate nothing has been done in this reg-

ard. It may be recalled that under the Assam Accord it was decided that this mill will be treated at par with the Assam units. Accordingly the Central Government has provided all the facilities to the units working in Assam and as a result of that, the workers of those units are getting their wages and production work has also been resumed. But nothing has been done for this unit. When Shri Umadhar Singh, an MLA from Bihar went on fast unto death, the Union Minister of Industries said that the matter was pending with the VIFR and anything could be done only after the decision of the VIFR. But whenever a date is fixed by the VIFR for the disposal of the matter, the Central Government seeks an extension.

So I would urge upon the Government to get the production in Ashoka Paper Mill restarted without any further delay, and to get the wages paid to the workers alongwith the settlement of the issue of its ownership, so that 1200 workers working in the Ashoka Paper Mills, may be saved from starvation and the economic development of Bihar may be undertaken.

- (iv) Demand for providing more halts to recently converted fast/superfast trains in Gujarat

DR. A. K. PATEL (Mehsana) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to present a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377 in the House.

Recently, all the trains passing through Gujarat, Saurashtra and the adjoining areas have been converted into fast, mail & express trains. Speed of all the passenger trains has been increased and thus these trains have been converted into fast trains. It has created a problem for the poor people, generally the farmers, workers, common man and particularly the service class people who used to go by train to their places of work from their small villages or towns. Their only means of transport was the trains of which they have now been deprived. As all the trains have been converted into fast trains, these trains do not halt at the small railway stations depriving them of the train

facility and resultantly of their means of livelihood. It has posed a serious problem for the service class people.

The railway authorities should particularly keep in view the interests of the poor people, farmers labourers and the service Class. How will they be able to manage to go to the place of their work in case the local and passenger trains are cancelled or converted into fast trains ?

I would like to urge upon the Minister of Railways that either on all such sections where passenger trains have been converted into fast trains these fast trains should be provided a halt or the facility of local trains or shuttle trains may be given there. The poor, the labourers, farmers and the people of service class should not be made to suffer for the convenience of a small number of people. Appropriate measures should be taken in this regard.

- (v) Demand for inquiry into Railway Department's remissness in removing sand from rail tracks in Jodhpur and Jaisalmer area due to which several trains have been cancelled.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, following trains of Northern Railway remained suspended for about a month i.e. from June to July 1988—between Balotra and Barmer, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer and between Barmer and Minawar respectively.

- (1) 1 JB UP (2) 2 JB DN (3) 207 UP (4) 208 DN (5) 1 JPJ UP (6) 2 JPJ DN (7) 4 JBJ DN (8) 3 JBJ UP (9) Barmer to Minawar.

These trains were suspended due to dust storms which had accumulated sand on both sides of the railway track. The railway authorities and the engineers should have engaged the extra number of labour for this job which they did not engage. Adequate number of Bulldozers was not arranged and pushed into service at the proper time, which resulted into the cancellation of trains and resultantly the

passengers had to perform their journey by bus and had to incur extra expenditure and had to face a lot of inconvenience.

So I would urge upon the Railway Department to conduct a high level enquiry into the reasons of delay in clearing the sand from the railway track and to take disciplinary action against the officers found guilty in this regard. The Government should formulate a scheme of planting trees as a permanent solution of the problem so that trains may not have to be cancelled due to the accumulation of sand on the railway track.

- (vi) Demand for measures to safeguard the honour of women

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh) : It is a matter of great regret that now-a-days the incidents of atrocities on the women folk are on increase and these women folk are forced into various evil ways. They are murdered for dowry. The most regrettable thing in this regard is that hardly in 10% of the rape cases, the accused are punished. In spite of various laws in this regard, the number of incidents of exploitation of women have increased during the last ten years. Legal powers should be given to the voluntary organisations to curb the excesses on women. It has also come to notice that the women in the tribal areas are still accursed to live the life of a slave. In this country, the women have always been held in high reverence and yet their respect is being put to a stake. I urge upon the Government to take some concrete measures in this regard.

- (vii) Demand for Governments' recognising the electropathy system of treatment.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khailabad) : In a densely populated country like India, where 80 percent of the total population still resides in rural areas, there is acute shortage of medical facilities. Innumerable people die untimely due to the shortage of cheap medicines and doctors. Since last several years, NEHM of India, New Delhi is successfully utilizing the beneficial, harmless

and cheap medical system and medicines of West Germany in India. This establishment has been requesting the Government to accord its recognition to this new and fifth ranking scientific medical system of electropathy. The hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has already issued directives for the formation of a sub-committee of experts to examine whether this system is scientific and effective. An early decision of the Government in this regard may prove beneficial and useful for crores of poor patients.

So, I would request the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India to grant an early recognition to this system of medicine so that the people of this country may get benefit of the cheap and effective medicines.

- (vii) Demand for setting guidelines for checking the quality of blood donated to the Blood Banks.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Most blood banks in India do not conduct the Elize test for detecting AID and Hepatitis 'B' before supplying blood to needy patients. Some blood banks send random samples to the Institute of Virology and other allied institutes to test blood for infectious diseases. However, by the time results come, the blood is often administered to a patient. It has been observed that blood banks get blood mostly from sick beggars and drug addicts. As a result, blood of very poor quality and low count of haemoglobin with every danger of infection is administered to needy patients.

The Health Ministry must set guidelines for checking blood donated to blood banks. The poor quality and infectious blood must be eliminated from blood banks. The test ought to be conducted on the blood of professional donor before being accepted by the blood banks

[English]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

12.15-1/2 hrs.

Atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in different Parts of the Country— Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will go to the next item of today's list of business. Now, we will take up further discussion on the atrocities on Harijans & Adivasis in different parts of the country raised by Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia on the 2nd August, 1988. The time allotted for this item was only two hours. But we have already taken 5 hours and 6 minutes. Now, I would like to know the sense of the House whether we can extend the time of the discussion for this subject.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : We can extend the discussion for this subject by two hours. Now, new incidents have taken place and the hon. Members have been agitated over the incident. So, we can extend the time by another two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the House may accept it. Now, we are extending the time for discussion on this subject by two hours. I would request the Members to be brief in their submissions. They can mention the points for consideration, in their submissions.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : The Home Minister went to the spot where the killings took place. I would request him kindly to make a statement. The incident took place in Jehanabad District. I would like the hon. Home Minister to make a statement.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : The Home Minister will come and intervene in the discussion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : But he should make a statement. He was there in Jehanabad the day before yesterday.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : I also went there.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Then we are very much interested to know about the incident that took place in Jehanabad District.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs has said that the Home Minister will make a Statement.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : When ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : He is now in the other House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mahabir Prasad Yadav to continue his speech.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I began my discussion the other day by saying that the problems solved create new problems. After 40 years of Independence new problems have come up. The Government is not only for the non-Harijans or Harijans, they must be the Government of the people, for the people and by the people. It is not a fact that atrocities are committed only on Harijans. Sometimes the atrocities are committed also on non-Harijans. I have heard every Member speaking here. All Members have not yet decided how and where atrocities are committed and by whom they are committed.

Sir, Bihar is a fertile field not for free ideas, but for free casteism. There the problems are quite serious. About 18 Harijans have been killed in Jehanabad, Government is so much particular and

Members are also very particular, but when 41 Rajputs were killed at Dalel Chak in Aurangabad District, no notice was taken thereof, and that problem was not taken notice of seriously, and such ghastly killings are going on, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister that the problem should be examined by the Committee of the Members of the House in totality, not in part. We have to see the problems in totality. 'Atrocity' does not mean simply 'killings' or 'murders'. Atrocities may be in different forms. You can imagine the anguish, the anxiety of non-Harijans when the Harijans or the tribals grab their land. I can give you several examples. 300-500 bighas of land of non-Harijans have been grabbed by the Harijans and tribals and there the Government is silent, and doing nothing. Will the Government take notice thereof ? I can give you one example, It is not a fact that atrocities are committed only on Harijans, there are so many non-Harijans who are suffering on this account and let it be inquired into by a Committee of this august House. Has the august House ever come to the conclusion that all the non-Harijans have combined and conspired to commit atrocities on Harijans ? The answer is 'No' it is not a fact that all the non-Harijans have combined and conspired to commit atrocities on Harijans. Harijans are not the only children of God and non-Harijans are not the only children of Satan. There are good and bad elements in every caste. Every caste is a blend of goodness and badness. No one can say that any caste is only bad and any caste is only good. Goodness and badness prevail everywhere and we have to take notice in that way. I am giving you one example. I will say that atrocities are also committed on non-Harijans. Suppose there are reservations for the Harijans, very good, they are downtrodden, they should be given reservation, in service. I do not object to the reservations for the Harijans. But when a junior officer is made senior on the ground of reservation, then the former senior officer becomes demoralised. So, can it not be considered in that way authority why the senior officer is made to bow down before the junior officer later on ?

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : You are opposing reservations ?

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : I am supporting reservations, to not opposing but . (*Interruptions*). Please let me have my say. (*Interruptions*). Let me have my say (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please, Order.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not oppose the reservation for the Harijans by the Government. But I am bringing to the notice of the Government that this is causing mental torture, Mental tension to non-Harijans where the junior Harijan civil servant goes up to the higher position on account of this reservation policy. I do not oppose this. What I am telling is, it causes demoralisation and mental tension. And, therefore it is in a way, the atrocity on the non-Harijans.

Take another example. When any Harijan or tribal takes possession of the land of the non-Harijans by force, what is the Government doing? Why is the Government sitting idle? Is it a Constitutional provision? I can quote hundreds of examples where the lands of non-Harijans have been grabbed by Harijans. It is a fact which must be taken notice of. It is a fact that certain Harijans, 18, 19, or 20 have been killed in Jehanabad, Bihar. But why is notice not taken of killings and murders in Motihari West, Khagaria, Monghyr Bhagalpur and Rohtas districts. Thousands have been killed there. I will not say, who is at fault but it is the Government which has to examine it. There are problems which should be examined in totality, not in part. It should be examined thoroughly. Rape was committed in Paradia village of Bhagalpur district. 9 people have been killed in Monghyr district. Non-Harijans have been killed. In Khagaria, there have been killings. Why did the Government not take notice of that. It is not correct to say that only the Harijans bear the atrocities. It is the committed policy of the Government to protect everybody. The atrocity problems should be examined in

totality, not in part. When 41 Rajputs were killed in Dalel Chak in Aurangabad district of Bihar, why did the Government not take notice of it? Is it not a fact that 41 Rajputs were killed. I never object to the Constitutional provision that Harijans should get reservation. I do not object to it. But, I simply mean, wherever the atrocities are there, let that be examined thoroughly. Power and justice must be brought together so that whatever is just must be powerful and whatever is powerful must be just. Power should always be mingled with justice. If justice is injected in politics, it is very good. But if politics is injected in justice, it is very bad. I simply say that politics and justice should go together, never separately. Everywhere justice should be given to every one. The Honorable Members of Opposition and ruling Party, forget those days, when the particular caste was the vote bank for a particular Party. You have seen in Ailhabad that Kashi Ram got equal number of votes as Sunil Shastri. We have to take notice of that. Harijans say that nothing has been done for them. Harijans say that nothing has been done for them. They are getting their education free. They are getting reservation in service. Even the minorities say that nothing has been done for them. Mr. G S. Rajhans was talking about land reforms. Harijans are not getting land. It is not only the problem of haves and have nots. The problem is psychological. The problems have been caused by three things, superiority complex, inferiority complex and defects in Government laws.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Is it your policy ?

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : What the Government is doing? Will the House agree that there should be nationalisation of land? What is the advantage for the land owners? If a landowner has got 50 acres of land, he has not that living standard as a pawnwala in an urban area. Let there be equal opportunity for land-owners, Harijans and non-Harijans. A man is ready to take a service in the Government by selling his land. It is the conviction of landowner that he is ready to

[Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

part with his land in order to get a service and everybody says that nothing has been done for the Harijans and the minorities as if this country only belongs to the Harijans and minorities and non-Harijans and other people are out of this country. Let everything be done in proper perspective and justice be done for all, for minorities and for Harijans and for all.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Is it the Congress policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : It is individual opinion.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : I was saying that Harijans should be given priority in matters of service.

How atrocity is committed on Harijans, I shall give you one example. There was one Harijan BDO. He was saying that Uppar Aasman, Neeche Paswan, aur beech mein Kot Nahin.

[Translation]

I cite one or two more examples.

[English]

Are the Harijans not committing atrocities on non-Harijans ? What is the condition of Harijans ? I am giving you one example how non-Harijan gets atrocities from the hands of Harijans.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : You are championing Shankaracharya.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : Three BDOs were transferred. All these BDOs should have been relieved at a time. But, two non-Harijans were relieved at one time and one Harijan BDO was retained for ten months. One non-Harijans BDO applied for retention for a month to get his daughter married. He was not given time. But two other non-Harijan BDOs were relieved at once but

the Harijan BDO was retained by the Harijan DM for ten months. When it was brought to the notice of the Chief Secretary, then that BDO was relieved.

I am giving you this example to see things in total perspective. (Interruptions) They should be seen in proper perspective taking into consideration all the people living in India or in Bihar... (Interruptions) In a democratic form of Government, there should be healthy discussion on various matters. Certainly, people will have to express themselves-express their views. But at the same time, they have to express their views in a constructive, healthy and democratic manner so that all the differences will be ironed out and unity will prevail. Even the Opposition is a part of our democratic system and is expected to function in a constructive way.

I would like to add one last sentence. Let everyone of us work for social harmony. I am pained to say that at present there is no social harmony in Bihar.

That is the tragedy. In Bihar, there is caste feeling; there is a caste war going on at present. I will bring it to the notice of the hon. Home Minister that if at all the matter is going to be looked into and investigated, it should be done in totality, in a thorough manner and in true spirit and in a complete and comprehensive form.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Jehanabad incident took place first on the 16th of June. Within the span of two months again there was another incident. In the first incident, 17 Harijans were killed. That was a ghastly murder which happened in the dead of night. Again, within the span of two months, another such occurrence has happened. In the second occurrence, 11 Harijans were murdered. Definitely, this is a serious thing. Sir, I would like to point out that Bihar

is a caste-prone area, that too the Jehanabad District. Has any measure been taken in this regard? These incidents were reported in the Press. What is the Government doing there? I do not know whether any Government is functioning there or not. I do not know whether the Bhagwat Jha Azad Ministry is in Patna alone or elsewhere. I would like to pose this question to this Government.

Sir, we are going on discussing this subject since 1947 onwards. I don't have the exact figures with me now. But I think so many times we have discussed this subject in this House. The hon. Minister is here. The hon. Minister has also made a statement. It was just like a philosopher's and social reformer's. We know that, in Pre-Independence period, the social reformer also made comments on this issue. In this country, long long ago, the great Saint Swami Vivekananda said :

'On Indians' Do not forget that those down-trodden people, those poor people are your brothers. Those cobblers and scavengers are your blood and your kith and kin.'

Sir, who cares for his teachings now? Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore said in his poem :

"Paschate felicha jare se tomare paschate taniche"

It means : If you go ahead by throwing away the down-trodden people, you cannot make progress. Those down-trodden people will pull you back. Mahatma Gandhi also spoke so many things about this. But who cares for those teachings? Is the Government really serious about this matter? I would like to ask this question. Are you serious to solve the problems of Harijans and Girijans? I think the Government is not so serious because these problems are there in our country for a long time.

Here is a Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is the Seventh and the latest Report. If you go through this Report,

you will find that there are some problems for which atrocities are going on. They are : land reform—distribution of land to the landless; landless agricultural labourers and their wages; the problem of social forestry; and job reservation and anti-reservation.

Just now, the Hon. Member spoke—I know he belongs to the ruling party here. What is his version about reservation and anti-reservation? What is his version about land reforms? I do not know. But the constitutional provision is there. I do not know whether he has gone through it or not. The problem of reservation and anti-reservation has come to particular stage in the State of Gujarat. *(Interruptions)*

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh) : But in Jehanabad, it is the extremists who are reported to have killed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : No, No. I am coming to that point. You cannot deny it. You will be astonished to know this.

I think the hon. Minister will reply that land reforms has been done. But what is the report? You will be astonished to learn about what happened there. About 11,200 hectares of land has yet to be settled in Jehanabad and 8,000 hectares in Gaya district. No land reform has been done. That is the main problem. If at all, the Harijans and Girijans have got right to land, no land is allotted to them. It may be in paper only. But practically this is not so. *(Interruptions)*

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Then why should extremists kill Harijans?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It is not because of extremists. You can go through the report, you will find that it is not so. It is because of this Government's attitude.

On the other side, Shrimati Bibha Goswami raised a point about atrocities on the Girijans of Tripura and rape on

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

the adivasi women. At that time, they protested and some Members on that side also protested. I think, you will not deny this report in the 'Sunday'. I think, you are very much hobnobbing with this Tripura Upajati Sangh (TUJS). It is reported there. I do not want to mention that it is the Forward Block's opinion or it is the CPM's opinion or Left Front's opinion. But it is said that there is a coalition Ministry with TUJS having alliance. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : I want to know one thing. Does this report contain a reference to the fact that DM of Gaya has already distributed 35,000 acres of land ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Whatever it is. It is reported in the Amrit Bazar Patrika of 19.6.1988 *(Interruptions)* Land was not distributed properly. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : The District Magistrate of Gaya distributed 35,000 acres of land to the landless people in the district of Gaya in the presence of the then Chief Minister on the 14th November, 1987. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I would like to know whether those lands are with the Harijans or Girijans or with whom. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I would like to know whether actually they were allowed to take possession of the land or not. That is the question. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : On this particular question, in both the Houses we have replied and we have said that facts stated in the paper are not correct and investigation was being made. It was given in the Tripura Assembly also. So I will humbly request the hon. Member... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : You should go through the Report first.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I have gone through the Report. I will request the Hon. Member not to quote that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is the statement of Shyamacharan Tripura. It is his statement that the hon. Member is referring to

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : You may deny it. But it is there. It says :

"Shyamacharan Tripura's statement that 18 tribal women have been raped, was supported by a detailed report on the incidents submitted to the party chief by the militant students wing of the TUJS, the Tribal Students Federation (TSF). A four-member ISF delegation had recorded the statements of the 'rape victims' at Hatimara, the nearest village with a road head from Ujanmaidan".

Have you got the guts to file a suit against this newspaper, Sunday in which it was published in its 26 June to 2nd July 1988 edition ? Now you are saying that you have protested.

Now I will refer to the statement of the hon. Minister Mrs. Bajpai about the position of the reservation. This statement was circulated by the hon. Minister to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members in the meeting with the Prime Minister.

Even in the Central Government, in Group A posts, out of a total of 5592, only 554 SC and ST officers are there. What is the percentage ? In Group B posts, out of 76623, only 9041 are SC and ST people. Of course, in Group C, it is almost covered up. Out of 2124377 posts, they are about 3.9 lakhs. In Group D only it is fully covered up where sweepers and scavengers are there. Out of 1199206 posts, they are 398665.

But what about the Banking and other public sector undertakings? There, in Group A it is only 8%, in Group B it is only 10%, in Group C it is 14.23% and in Group D it is 19.36%. Only in Group D it is covered up. Why is this the position?

After 26th January 1950, in this long period, you are not able to cover up the quota. There is a huge backlog. You never tried to fill up this backlog. And now the crime has gone up.

Just now we have heard a Member from your Party who was saying about the same thing. The atrocities and riots are going on in that particular area of Gujarat. Have you considered all these things? I think never. Never did you take note of it. You give only some lectures here just like the saints and philosophers. We shall have to speak to Harijans and Girijans going to their fields and contacting them in order to find out as to how to solve their problems.

Have you gone through the SC Commissioner's Report? How much have you developed the SC and ST communities, is given here. It is not my report, it is your report. It is the 7th Report of the SC Commissioner. In this Report it is clearly stated on Page 43, Para 5.9 :

"The Commission is of the firm view that the progress in poverty alleviation programmes has not at all been commensurate with the investments. There has been no attempt to strengthen the machinery for follow-up, monitoring and evaluation. Consequently the economic condition of the SC does not appear to have undergone any perceptible change".

So nothing has been done for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This is what your official report says. Further I quote :

"The Commission strongly recommends that IRDP should

undergo a thorough overhaul as minor changes so far contemplated would not simply do."

On page 46 the Commission's report further says :

"It would thus appear that several of the Central Ministries and the departments have not made serious efforts for monitoring the Central programmes of development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Commission would accordingly recommend that all Ministries may be called upon to indicate clearly the programmes undertaken by them for the welfare and development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in a separate chapter of their annual reports."

Not a single Ministry excepting your Department or the Department of Agriculture has done it. No other Department has done it. Why has no action been taken against them? So you are against the development of Harijans and Girijans. Their condition has not improved. Let us all be united to solve this problem of the poor people.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the august House is today discussing a very sensitive subject, that of atrocities on the Harijans and Advasis. On 16th June, atrocities were committed on the harijans at Nonhi and Nagma. 19 Harijans were killed in it. The wounds of this incident had not yet healed when another incident of this kind occurred again some 3 kilometres away from Nonhi and Nagma. We cannot hold the Government responsible for it and say that it was failure on the part of the Government because such incidents are the products of society. They are the products of frenzy of our caste based society and until such tendencies exist, regardless of whichever Government is in power, this will continue. During the Janata Rule, a similar incident occurred at

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

Belchi although the Janata was in power in the State of Bihar as well. The Harijans had to suffer atrocities at that time also and 11 of them were burnt alive. Therefore, I want to submit that until there is a change in the attitude of the people themselves, such incidents will continue to occur regardless of whichever Government is in power, whether the Lok Dal or the Janata or the C.P.M. we are thankful to the Hon. Prime Minister for sending Buta Singhji and the hon. Minister of Welfare Dr. Bajpai to these places immediately. I was also a member of that team and I saw that there was no political issue involved in it. If we make it a political issue this discussion will not lead us anywhere. Time has been allotted for discussion on this subject in this august House so that we can sit together and try to find a solution to it. If we make it a political issue this matter will be blown up unnecessarily. We have to consider as to how to take the 25 crores harijans and adivasis into confidence and this is a matter of serious concern. The issue is not to find out who is at fault. I want to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and hon. Minister of Welfare that reservation in promotion and recruitment should be carried as it being done today but they should also assure the harijans of this country in the House that even if the harijans have to stay hungry in their huts, they are safe. We require such an assurance because the harijans apprehend today whether they will survive or not. What is the history behind the massacre at Nagma and Nonhi. People were killed at Damoa Khargi as well and what is the reason behind such conflicts? I think that it is the product of our caste based society where frenzy of casteism is at its pinnacle because our society is patronising it.

The hon. Chief Minister visited Nagma and Nonhi on the 18th and made the following three announcements (1) that the gun licences of licence holders would be seized; (2) that punitive taxes would be imposed and (3) that the disputed land would be distributed. But when I enquired from the hon. Chief Minister in this regard he said the same thing which has

been stated by Dr. Bajpai also, that no action has been taken there so far. Will this not boost the morale of those criminals? Will they not feel safe? Who are the persons involved in this incident? Ramashish Yadav, Rajdev Yadav, Kapil Yadav were behind this incident. These persons had been behind several other incidents as well and it is strange that the Police Force could not arrest these 7 persons. When the assailants were assaulting the harijans, people were saying that 19 harijans have been massacred at Nagma and Nonhi and they will not hesitate to kill more harijans and that is what has made them so daring. This puts a big question mark on the ineffectiveness of Bihar Government and our society. This is the most serious issue today.

The Hon. Prime Minister has expressed his concern in this matter. In his address to the nation from the ramparts of the historic Red Fort, he expressed his concern regarding the excesses in Jehanabad, and about ensuring the safety of harijans and girijans. It is certainly a matter of serious concern but I can see how much interest the Opposition parties are taking in this matter. Does the Opposition consist of only 3 Members? I think you do not have the time to share our pain but you have ample time to make political capital out of every issue where is the Opposition today. Where is hon. Prof. Dandavateji who is constantly drawing the attention of the House on every petty issue. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Ram Bhahadurji you too do not have words to submit regarding the atrocities on harijans.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : The Hon. Prime Minister have cooked up details.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Had it been cooked up it would not have been said from the ramparts of the Red Fort. (*Interruptions*)... Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hail from that area only. Whenever such incidents occur, the I.P.F. or the Naxalites or some other such group are blamed but I want to submit that they are hardened criminals and they should

be considered as such. They should never hide under political cover. If these people had a leftist thinking they would never have killed harijans. I want to ask whether 50 year old Birjudas, 8 year old Sanjay and 5 year old Ranjit, were all naxalites? How can killers of such people have any political ideology? They can only be criminals.

13.00 hrs.

Even if incidents of dacoity occur in that area people say that naxalites are behind it. The real criminals are hidden behind such cover. During our tour of the affected areas, the harijans wanted to know whether we could ensure their safety in future. We have left this question to you. I was also present there. There can be 3 reasons behind current state of affairs. The first can be that the deprived sections were assured of getting land they never used to make such demands earlier. Late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had stated in 1975 that land reforms and Minimum Wages will be implemented besides liberating the bonded labour. This reached every village of the country and consequently a new awareness was created among these people and they became aware of their rights. There are several other reasons behind the atrocities on harijans. The distribution of Government land and of surplus land among the landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also resulted in disputes. The opposition never mentioned land reforms or minimum wages. It is only the Congress Government which has implemented them. The Opposition never did anything (*Interruptions*) when hon. Shri Dandavate was the Minister, land reform programmes were initiated under NREP and RIEGP... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my considerable time has been wasted because of interruptions and therefore, let me make my submission. As regards surplus land being distributed to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, difficulties arose in giving them possession. How much was the minimum wages fixed by the Government. Not even 1/2 kg. of foodgrains worth of wages was being given. Even the grains were of a very coarse variety. The people said that

they would not accept less than what has been fixed by Government. This led to disputes. Thirdly, the harijans and adivasis have become aware of their constitutional rights today. Today, in every village at least 5 or 10 harijans are literate and they get aware of the Government programmes for their welfare through the mass-media or the newspapers. If we view the Nagma-Nonhi and Damunha-Khagri, incident, there are three or four reasons behind it. But the dispute is not on wages. At Nagma-Nonhi one Rajnandan Singh was involved once in a dispute regarding wages. Disputes in this regard are thus non-existent. I have been told that it is the handiwork of hardened criminals and it should be viewed in that way. The hon. Chief Minister did not get the licensed and unlicensed weapons confiscated and I cannot say anything in this matter. In Jahanabad and Gaya land reforms are being implemented and people are aware of them and as a result this kind of thinking is slowly being suppressed. Consequently, the police there has also become ineffective and useless.

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH
(Banka) : They have become weak.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : I would say useless and not weak because they appear to be dauntless but actually they have become the tools in the hands of the land lobby. If any harijan is arrested under Rule 107, then the name of the sub-inspector should also be included who picks him up at 2.00 A.M. and such other odd hours and puts him behind bars. And these very sub-inspectors, celebrate with those who are behind the massacre of harijans. How can the harijans feel safe? They are very scared and refuse to divulge facts. Still we came across several persons who are very displeased with the D.S.P. of Jahanabad and the sub-inspector of Kakor thana. They say that it is on account of these two officers that the criminals are getting protection. Hare Ram is one of the criminals and another's is Rambeesh. Later is brother in law of the former. Hare Ram runs a country made liquor and bootch distillery. D.S.P. Rajden Singh is in collusion with him, takes money from

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

him and provides him protection in return. I was thinking why immediate assistance could not be provided to those harijans who were being assaulted only 3 or 4 kms. away from the police station. The Police station. The Police is in collusion with both the land lobby and the criminals and therefore there should be a change from top to the bottom. As regards the Collector, it is being said that if a harijan Collector is posted in a harijan dominated area, such operation can be controlled but in Jahanabad district the Collector is a harijan. Who after all is going to ensure the safety of harijans if it is not being done under a harijan District Magistrate. We have requested the hon. Home Minister and the Chief Minister to suspend both the Collector and the S.P. as both of them are ineffective. An incident of this sort takes place only 5 kms away and the entire district administration fails to check it. A report in this regard was later submitted to the Chief Minister by the S.P. and the District officials. The State Government is a failure because the criminals are able to get away with their deeds in spite of a large police force and the DG, DIG, SP and DSPs etc. It is very unfortunate. Where was the administration at that time? In the Seventh Report the Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has provided the names of sensitive districts in the country. In Bihar, Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Jahanabad, Bhagalpur, Begusarai, and Ranchi are very sensitive districts so far as atrocities on harijans and girijans is concerned. Why cannot the police force be modernised there? Can't they run the administration in a new way? Can't special courts be set up in these sensitive districts to punish those who commit atrocities on Harijans? We see that a large number of cases are pending in high courts, district courts and lower courts. Some of them are pending for the last ten years or twenty years. Meanwhile the criminals are free and they regularly commit crimes. Special courts should, therefore, be set up at the earliest in all the sensitive districts of India, where atrocities are committed on harijans and girijans, so that criminals can be punished.

The District Magistrate and the S.P. of that district should be held responsible where such incident occurs. Besides, land reforms should also be implemented strictly. We often talk of imposing community tax. You may be aware that for four hours the shooting spree went on in that village, but not a single person of high cast came to their rescue. Women were raped and such horrible things were done which cannot be told in this House. But no one came to their rescue. Until collective fine is imposed on them, no one will come to save them. Impose a fine of Rs. 1000 on the holder of one bigha land and Rs. 2000 on the holder of two bigha land. Impose the tax of Rs. one thousand per bigha. If this will not be done, no one will save the harijans. It will go on like this. Without this harijans cannot be saved.

The hon. Minister of Home Affairs went there and he must have got all the information. I have come across a report. In the Nonhi Village, a Laldas Paswan, his wife, five months old daughter Pinki and 22 year old Karu Mochi were killed.

I would also like to submit about the incident of Bihat village in Muzaffarpur district. Twins were born there in a harijan's home. Some one asked him what names would he keep of the new born. He replied that he would call one Ram and the other Lakshman. The person said that they were his Gods. Why was he keeping these names? The parents were then told only because they had kept these names for their sons. They were asked to call one 'Duba' and the other 'Dhuhva'. Such is the condition of our society.

Today we are discussing this in the House. But this conflict is not new. It is going on for the last five thousand years. This conflict is between Manusmriti and the Constitution of India. We have to see whether the Hindu social system in which we have been living for the past five thousand years will give us equal opportunities or not. Shankaracharya treats us as untouchables. We are not allowed to enter the Nathdwara and Badrinath tem-

ples. I would like to ask the Shankaracharya whether we, the 25 crore Harijans and tribals of India are not believers in Hindu religion? Actually, unless we adopt Indian Constitution instead of Manusmriti, such incidents will go on happening. We have been suppressed for years in the name of untouchability, religion and caste. Even today we have to live on outskirts of the villages, where there is no drinking water facility for us. In spite of this we are nationalists. We have toiled in the villages of India, produced crops and made the country self-reliant in foodgrains. So we are no less faithful. But in spite of all this, we are still exploited.

With these words, through you and through this august House, I would like to request the hon. Minister that special courts should be set up for the summary trial of cases of atrocities and guilty should be punished. I am sad about these incidents, but hope that the Government will take proper steps for the protection of Harijans and tribals of India.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. Basudeb Acharya. Please take five minutes. Please state your points briefly. The hon. Members are anxious to listen to the hon. Minister also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Banskura) : That is why we wanted that the Minister should make a statement before the discussion. It would have helped us in discussing the subject.

When we are discussing the atrocities on Harijans, another gruesome incident has taken place in the Damua village, in the same district of Jehanabad. This shows how the State Government of Bihar is callous. This also shows criminal negligence on the part of the State Government of Bihar. The Government of Bihar has failed to stop the recurrence of these incidents. The Government has described the situation as 'not serious'. The statements made—which appeared in various newspapers—by the Chief Minister and even

the Home Minister Mr. Buta Singh seem to say that the problem is merely a law and order one. That is why it is said that more forces can cope with this situation. Maybe to some extent, it is a law and order problem. But it is not merely a law and order problem. It is a political problem. It is now being described as a 'caste war' or an 'inner party clash' by the different breakaway factions of Naxalites and extremists. But it is not a caste war. It is not an inner party clash of different breakaway factions. If you describe it thus, then you will fail to go deeper and to the bottom of this problem. The problem is economic, the problem is political. It is a fact. In the report, the number of atrocities and cases pending or disposed of, is mentioned. From there, you will get the impression as if no incident took place in the year 1984. It is mentioned in this report as 'Nil', as if there was no incident in 1984.

Two years back, about 104 peasants and agricultural labourers—among them there were Harijans—were killed when they were holding a meeting near a rural library. No action was taken against these culprits, these Police people who killed innocent persons who were holding a meeting. They were demanding an increase in their wages. They were killed by the police. Out of 100 agricultural labourers, a number of them were Harijans. They were killed by the police in the presence of SP, but no action was taken against them.

In the first week of June, three persons in a village Bhabua near Sasaram in the broad day-light at 11 O'Clock, when they were returning from their farm, were killed brutally by the Bihar Military Police, but no action was taken against them. The Chief Minister announced that a judicial enquiry Committee would be set up, but, up till now, no judicial enquiry Committee was set up. This is the situation in the State of Bihar.

As I have stated, this is a political problem; this is not mere a law and order problem. These agricultural labourers,

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

these Harijans, these Adivasis are now rising from their slumber; they are now becoming conscious about their rights; they are being organised and you will see so many senas formed by landlords in the rural areas. Though they are declared illegal, still they are operating; they are having licensed and unlicensed arms. Unless this problem is solved, the tension in the rural areas will prevail in the true sense of the term.

After 41st years of Independence, today also 40 per cent of the land in our country is in the hands of the 5 per cent of the people who are not peasants. Unless you take away this land and distribute it among the agricultural labourers and landless peasants, you will not be able to solve this problem, the problem of unemployment, the problem of poverty; this is the crux of the problem. Although to implement land reform was mentioned upto the Sixth Five Year Plan, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, it was not mentioned, as if this land reform has been implemented in our country, as if we have abolished landlordism. The feudal system is still existing in our country. In Bihar, you will be surprised to know that land-lords are having 1000 acres of land, 2000 acres of land, 3000 acres of land. Even in this House also you will find that members from the ruling party are so having hundreds of acres of land.

An incident took place in Jhalumgaon, in the District of Palamu, in Chota Nagpur Subdivision, where 7 persons were killed, the exploitation has been going on by the money-lenders not only in the mining areas but also in the rural areas; they are at large in the rural areas. Unless you stop all these things, exploitation by the money-lenders, exploitation by the zamindars, this tension will remain. These atrocities also will go on. You will not be able to stop them by sending more forces, as Shri Buta Singh assured us as if by sending more forces they will be able to cope with this situation. That means you still fail to realise the crux of the problem. You still are not going to the bottom of the problem. This is also

because of the class character of the Government.

After 41 years of independence, Swami Agnivesh had to take a march of Harijans with him to the Nathdwara temple and when there was a question in this House, it was suddenly announced by the Madam Minister that after a long persuasion the temple was thrown open. The next day we saw the news, how the temple was thrown open.

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja) : Washed with milk !

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes, they were purified. The Government had to persuade these priests. When the Harijans were purified with milk, then they were allowed. And we have seen what the Left and Democratic Government in Kerala did in Guruvayur temple where one Harijan boy was employed there, in the temple. It was thrown open and this Government had to pursue. The Minister had said, that after a long persuasion, after Harijans were being purified with milk, they were allowed to enter the temple. That is the situation.

So, unless the situation is defused, unless you implement the minimum wage, you cannot solve this problem. Even the minimum wage is Rs. 11/-. I do not know what is the rationale behind fixing minimum wage at Rs. 11 when even agricultural labourers get much more than Rs. 11 in West Bengal, Haryana and Punjab. In Bihar it is still below Rs. 11 that you have fixed. Minimum wage for the agricultural labourer is there, but they are not getting it. There is no law enforcing agency. The landlords were not paying these minimum wages to the agricultural labourers. What action has the State Government taken ? Have you taken up the matter with the State Government or not ? This is the crux of the question. Why are the land reforms not being implemented in letter and spirit ? Why has the surplus land not yet been distributed among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ? Scheduled tribes have been displaced from their villages, from

their land for setting up of industrial projects, but no proper rehabilitation has yet been done. They have been displaced up of projects. It has been stated here in this report.

These are the reasons for the tension. Unless you go to the bottom of the problem, unless you implement land reforms, unless you implement minimum wages for the agricultural labourers and Harijans you will not be able to solve this problem. If you consider it a mere law and order problem in Bihar, and that by sending more forces as assured by the Home Minister Shri Buta Singh, you think that you will be able to get out of the situation, you will never be able to solve this problem. You will never be able to solve this problem unless you think seriously about this.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : The subject of atrocities on Harijans is being discussed every year both in Parliament as well as in almost every State Legislature and it has become a practice to find fault with each other whichever is the ruling party either at the Centre or in the States. But the experience tells us that no party has proved total sincerity in rectifying this situation. Maybe measures have been taken by various Governments. Even presuming that there are mistakes in the implementation of various measures by the Congress Government, but the experience tells us that the situation is much worse in non-Congress Governments. For example, you take the case of Andhra Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, who spoke so much about Harijans and almost wept at a public platform after seeing their pathetic situation and suffering they are being subjected to for centuries, did not take action till today in the Karamchedu incident where five people were killed and 18 injured three years back. This indicates that this subject is being used only for political ends and no sincerity is being shown by them. Or possibly, this subject is being used only for getting votes. This is quite unfortunate. This should not repeat. Stern measures should necessarily be taken by all the people. And this subject has to be discussed above party lines.

It is true that for centuries the Harijans have been subjected to insults, discrimination and suffering particularly in rural areas. The reason being, it is said, that 92 per cent of the Harijans have been living in rural areas and 89 per cent of them are either farmers or farm labour.

The experiences are too many. Several atrocities are being committed on Harijans almost everyday in some or the other part of the country whether there is Congress Government or non-Congress Government. Unless all the members in this House unitedly, with one voice, bring out some legislation which is so stringent that it deters people to think even to commit atrocity, I do not think, the problem is anywhere near solution.

In a way, I do feel that criticism of each other on this issue is better and does some good, but that does not solve the problem. Atrocities on Harijans are invariably because of their economic dependence and poverty. Even the Government and officers are helping those who commit atrocities on Harijans. The present Government in Andhra Pradesh claims everyday that it is for the welfare of Harijans and it is beating its drum everyday that rice is being given to them at Rs. 2/- a kilo. But it has not done even one act to infuse confidence in the minds of Harijans so that they can live with confidence and security. In my own constituency thousands of acres of waste land is there. One of the ex-Congress legislators was fighting on behalf of the Harijans so that that land does not go into the hands of vested interest but it should be distributed to the poor Harijans of the local area. But the State Government has not taken any steps for the last three years to distribute those lands among the poor Harijans. On the contrary, the State Government has filed cases against the Harijans, making them go round the courts, making them economically wretched and depriving them of the few chips they had. This clearly indicates that all these politicians who are weeping, who are shedding tears on the public platforms, do not have the sincerity of implementing these measures with full heart. I only request all the hon. colleagues of mine in this House : let us rise

[Shri K.S. Rao]

above the party lines and let us suggest solutions. Not only we should suggest solutions but let us educate the people and let us see that this ego built up in the privileged sections of the society is reduced.

When we go to the villages, we find that the same yardstick is not being used for all the communities, particularly for Harijans and non-Harijans. For example, if a Harijan were to touch a girl of a privileged community, it is an extremely serious offence which cannot be tolerated. It will be a matter of discussion in the area. But if the same thing is done to a Harijan girl, it is not taken seriously. It is almost a routine affair or a common thing, not to be taken so seriously. This cannot be prevented unless every one of us were to think in a new direction, not in the same old lines, not on the basis of class or community or caste.

Today, the realisation among the Harijans is also more. Years back they had a fear that the Government may not support them or that they are in minority, they are totally weak, they are economically poor and that the richer sections will do them great harm in case they opposed or raised their voice. But I am very happy to tell you—it is my own experience in my own areas which is supposed to be one of the rich districts of the coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh—that in the initial days, when Indira Gandhi had come to power, there was a jubilation among the Harijans. They felt that here was a leader who could come to their rescue, no matter how far off she was. Even the richer sections of the area used to be scared of misbehaving with the Harijans. But after the TDP Government coming into power in Andhra Pradesh, there is jubilation in the privileged sections of the society. They have no fear now to commit any atrocity on the Harijans. Harijans have lost their hopes. They have lost their confidence. They are not certain when the Government will come to their rescue, to protect them.

Instead of repeating the incidents of several atrocities which have been committed in various parts of the country, let me

mention the solutions also, which I feel are appropriate in the present juncture. I am of the definite opinion that special courts must function in a good number for speedy trial of the offenders. If severe punishment is given to the offenders without any loss of time, then the temptation to commit atrocities will go down. So long as they are of the opinion that they can take shelter under the judiciary which takes ample time, years together—by which? time the people will forget about the incident—things are going to be repeated for ever. So the solutions that I am suggesting are: setting up of special courts, special task forces, special police stations, particularly to sort out the problem of atrocities on Harijans, with a time limit for sorting out their problems. Similarly, millions of acres of wasteland which is lying in the country, must immediately be distributed among the Harijans, Scheduled Castes and the poorer sections of the society, so that they can increase their economic strength and get confidence to fight the atrocities or injustice done to them. Similarly, while posting the officers, it must be ensured that either Harijans or Scheduled tribes or committed officers from other sections of the society are posted to the sensitive areas to see that they take immediate action and act impartially, without any prejudices. This problem is more because of the complexes which are there in the minds of the people—either inferiority complex in the minds of Harijans and Scheduled tribes or superiority complex in the minds of other sections of the society. I wish special coaching centres are set up, special efforts are made for infusing confidence in the Harijans and Scheduled tribes and for preparing them and making them believe that they are no less intelligent compared to any other people in the country. It is only with the necessary infrastructural facilities or the environmental condition provided that the lot of the Harijans and the Scheduled caste people can be improved. If these things are created in right earnestness, I am of the definite opinion that the confidence of the Harijans will go up and they will be in a position to face them, fight against them and they can make representation against them. Sir, in this, the press has also got a great role to play in bringing it to the notice of the people

of the country and create a sense of fear among other sections of the society who are committing these atrocities.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, it is rather shameful for us to discuss this matter again. When this matter came up for discussion at the beginning of this Session, this kind of atrocities was not there. But subsequently, after that, we are again sitting here and discussing in this House the atrocities committed on Harijans and Adivasis a few days back in some parts of the country. The Bihar incident is a symbolic one which has taken place a few days ago. The news has come that the Chief Minister's face was blackened by the youngsters. This is a clear example of blackening the face of the nation. In fact, the person who has done it has shown to the public that we are incapable of taking up the cause of Harijans and Adivasis and by that action he has shown that not only the Chief Minister's face, but the nation's face, the Prime Minister's face and everybody's face has not been spared. The atrocities on the Harijans and Adivasis could not be controlled by the Government. This is the clear example and symbolic one.

Sir, I would say that the problems faced by the Harijans and Adivasis have already been mentioned by my friend Shri K. S. Rao. I am fully in agreement with him. He said that the problems should be dealt with in a different way. We should create a society where equality should be given to the people. The Harijans and Adivasis should be equally treated in the society like anybody else. But unfortunately that is not happening. The system which was prevalent in this country centuries ago was created on the basis of the work done by the people at that time. The result is that the caste system prevailed centuries ago and this has system followed centuries after centuries. The caste system is said to be the immobile class; for the purpose of doing certain work first the people were divided and subsequently that had become immobile. In that caste system, they were doing certain work and they were considered to be lower caste and some other

people were considered to be upper caste and finally a section of the people were considered to be superior in the society and some other section of the people inferior in the society. Unless and until we get rid of this inferiority complex among the Harijans and they themselves feel that they are equal and they share the fruits of the country's economic advancement equally, the stage will not come when nobody else in this country will rise against them. In our Constitution, equality of every citizen has been guaranteed. Unless we are in a position to safeguard the provisions of the Constitution and solve the problems faced by the Harijans and Adivasis, there is no use talking so much here and outside. In every State, this problem is there. But it is too much in the States ruled by the Congress, because the economic policies which are construed by the Congress Government and also the promotion which is given to the upper caste and communal leaders ultimately help the upper caste people to hold power everywhere. This is the reality. If you look at the West Bengal and Kerala Administration you will find that the problem is much less.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): In Kerala, one harijan boy was forced to consume human excrete.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: By whom? He was in the Congress Government. Of course, the present Government has taken action against him and they are taking action. But you compare the things which are happening there. In Kerala also it is happening I am also fully aware of it. The upper caste who want to continue and the people who want to make the United Front with the majority people, say that there should be reservation on economic reasons. The Congress make allowance and fight the elections but finally the upper caste people come to the front. They do these things. It is the politics of the people in the majority of the people who are there, 60 per cent of the people who are Harijans and Adivasis and the backward classes in this country, if they are properly projected and their

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

proper share is given, then the entire thing will change. What Mr. Rao said is : How to overcome the inferiority complex of the Harijans ? Are you ready to put a Harijan as the President ? Are you ready to put a Harijan as the Prime Minister ? Are you ready to accept a Harijan as the Leader of the nation ? No, at all times. We have Sankaracharya of Puri or Sankaracharya of other places and the caste and communal leaders who have come and they will bargain with the Congress saying that 'such and seats are necessary for our community' and they are the forward community people. That is the ultimate result of this. Harijans and Adivasis are still being exploited and their due shares are not given.

Sir, the economic situation in the country is also mainly responsible for this. You see the Harijans and Adivasis, for what purpose they are used. One day it touched me very much when I was travelling by train, I saw in Agra Railway Station just like cattle or ducks or hens are put in a net, people from all round the area, the Adivasis and Harijans, are brought in as bonded labourers to take them to U. P., to the landlords there, to the Kulaks there to work in their farm. The men and women of a community or people who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being treated as cattles to go to the farmland of the Kulaks in Northern India and work under them as bonded labour. Could you do anything ? How many bonded labourers we could release from the clutches of the Kulaks of this country ? They are still using them. That is the economic situation by which they are going on. Sir, could the Madhya Pradesh Government still prohibit the supply of kesari dal which is supposed to be the most criminal act ? By supplying kesari dal a generation is put to difficulty, whoever eats the kesari dal. And kesari dal is given as wage by the landlords in Madhya Pradesh. *(Interruptions)*. I am thankful to many of the press reporters that they are the only people who go round and make these reports and they go round and study in the villages & publish articles. They published the article on this with photographs of the

people who are paralysed because kesari dal is given to them as wages. Thousands of agricultural workers who belong to Harijans and Adivasi classes are becoming paralysed because this kesari dal is being given as wages to them. Could we raise our hand against it ? Could any Government prohibit saying that kesari dal should not be given ? In spite of the prohibition, the landlords give this. What education we can give to them ? In Bihar, if you look at, you will see that every landlord is having his private forces, private police. With private police every landlord is moving around. The landlord if he goes to his farmland to see how the workers are working there, he moves with his own police, his own gunmen, his own private forces. How in this country it could be permitted ? I have greatest respect for Mr. Bhagawat Jha Azad. He took over as Chief Minister of Bihar. Today his face looks ugly with blackened colour, it is a symbolic one. I congratulate the person who did it, and I say that not against Mr. Bhagawat Jha Azad, I say that he has done it on the correct moment to show to the world that the poor people are being exploited and no effective steps could be taken by the Government to see that the interests of the poorer classes are secured. Therefore, what I submit is that this caste system, the system by which the economic situation in this country is now being controlled, unless that is changed, nothing could be done and in that we have to delicately move—I am proud to say that I come from the State of Kerala. Guruvayoor Temple was supposed to allow only entry for the upper castes, no Harijan could get there. This time, now, the Harijans are doing panchavadya there. I am proud of it when a person who was converted from the Harijan community was made a member of the Governing Council of the Guruvayoor Temple. All the Congress people, all the upper classes started shouting against it. Can a non-Hindu become a member of the Board of the Guruvayoor Temple ? Finally, he himself resigned, of course that is for some other reasons by which he did not want to create envy, but I see how these people are still governing the system in the manner in which they control. Therefore these priests can only be condemned and controlled by strong actions.

You give these people, their due share, for what they are entitled to. Treat this as one of the most important economic problems. See that the person who is incharge of the area is responsible for this type of incidents. The administrator, the district magistrate should be given pinpointed responsibility for any of the misdeeds done against Harijans or Adivasis in his area and he should be answerable and accountable to the Government for any atrocities committed on them. Special force should be there. Effective remedial action should be taken.

Women folk of the Harijans and Adivasis are raped. It is nothing new. Every day we see that. Most of the rapes taking place are against Harijans and Adivasi women, exploiting all the social situation against them.

I am very thankful to Mr. Ramoowalia for bringing forward this discussion. But when he brought it, this much was not there. When he brought it, this much of atrocities has not been committed. From that day onwards, till date, we should take into account all these things. Every day this is taking place and would like to say that jointly we should see that these atrocities against the Harijans are stopped by all our efforts.

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I Thank Shri Ramoowalia for initiating this discussion on atrocities committed on the harijans and also expressing views in favour of harijans and tribals.

Besides, atrocities that are committed on harijans in our society they are dishonoured and massacred. This has become a daily affair. There is nothing new in it. This has been going on for centuries now.

Harijans have always been exploited by the other three classes of the society that is the brahmins, the Vaishyas and the Shatriyas. Brahmin exploits the harijan through intelligence, Vaishya through his pen and the Shatriya through arms. These three classes have always been after the harijans and the tribals. How can they

get respite from these classes ? These classes want to make the harijans and tribals their slaves.

Every day we read in the newspaper about the atrocities committed on the Harijans. Now seven parties have come together. Among them except one or two, all other parties are of feudalistic tendency. These parties are not organising themselves against the Congress or the Government, but against the harijans and tribals, if these parties get united, it will be impossible for the harijans and tribals to live in this country. They will be exploited to the maximum.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, harijans and tribals are afraid of these seven parties. They are thinking that if Congress is thrown out of power what will happen to them. If these parties from the Government, it will be impossible for the harijans and tribals to live here. People who commit atrocities on the harijans and massacre them belong to these parties. So harijans and tribals are afraid of these parties. These parties are not getting united against the Congress. Why these atrocities are committed on harijans or tribals. This is because the harijans and tribals support the Congress. They are associated with Congress because Congress helps the harijans, provides them security and works for their upliftment. That is why harijans vote for Congress only. Due to this, atrocities are committed on them. Harijans are the main spirit behind the Congress. They are tolerating all these atrocities, and are still with Congress, because Congress has a soft corner for them. Today we can find this everywhere. Here also we saw that when harijan leaders as well as other leaders of Congress spoke, the latter had more sympathy for the harijans.

So, on one side there are Congress leaders and on the other, there are those who commit atrocities on the harijans. If such people get organised and form a party, then there will be more massacres. I would like to submit to the hon. Prime Minister that such parties which commit atrocities on the harijans should be banned. What happened in Nathdwara ? One

[Shri Bapulal Malviya]

of these opposition parties supported those people who were against the entering of harijans in the temple. This is their mentality. These are their narrow considerations. They are against the harijans. On one hand they want the welfare of harijans and on the other, they work against them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is matter of deep regret that this curse of untouchability which is to be found nowhere in the world is prevalent only in India. Nowhere in the world, except India, untouchability is practised. This is a blot on the face of our country. The Hindu Society is responsible for this blot because untouchability is being practised only in India and narrow minded people live here. How we can claim that Indians are broad minded because this is the handi work of parochial people. We will have to remove this blot. Unless and until we remove this blot we will continue to face many problems.

I am not being parochial when I say that every country of the world is governed by the Government of its majority community. Europe is governed by the christians and Arab countries by the Muslims. Similarly, in India, the majority community is Hindu and they govern the country. But we will have to take care of the communal organisations. If the attitude of the Hindu community remains unchanged and the four Dharm Gurus do not mend their ways, the day is not far when Hindus will be in minority. Today, in the whole country large scale conversion is taking place in the country particularly in the States of Nagaland, Tripura and Madhya Pradesh. At certain places population of Hindus has gone down by 80 per cent and our religious heads are witnessing it silently. Harijans and Adivasis are adopting christianity because they are giving them all sorts of facilities whereas the Hindus commit atrocities on them. If such a situation continues, Hindus will become the minority community one day and they will require reservation.

14.00 hrs.

Today, people talk about humanism but do not practise it in reality. Some people wear the saffron clothes and others wear clothes of some other colour and talk about humanism but they have no regard for their fellow brothers. The people believing in humanism worship man. These types of things cannot be the symbol of Hindu religion. If somebody sticks to a particular religion, he will only pursue his own religion. If the atrocities or massacres on Harijans is to be stopped, all the communal parties will have to be banned otherwise it will not be possible for Harijans to survive. Today their women and daughters are dishonoured and other atrocities are being committed on them. If any Harijan or Adivasi dares to grow the lion type moustaches (one of the three types of moustaches viz., the curzon type, lion type or the goat type) the feudal lords beat him and get his moustaches shaved off. Such types of atrocities are being committed on them. The women in the village cannot pass in front of the Landlord with sleepers in their feet. Nowhere the Harijans are allowed to survive peacefully. The Harijans should be protected as soon as possible. Congress has brought the Harijans forward. Due to the efforts of Congress Party some Harijan boys have got education and have made progress. Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI MOTILAL SINGH (Sidhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after 41 years of Indian Independence the House is still discussing about the plight of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a matter of distress for this House that their economic condition could not be improved till today. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being exploited economically, socially, educationally and politically in our country.

14.03 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN in the Chair]

So long as they are subjected to exploitation their development in these four

areas is not possible whether they belong to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh. Their plight is same everywhere. The boys belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are not able to get good education and hence they are not making any progress. Even after getting education they have to face many obstacles in getting jobs be it the lower post or the higher post or the matter of promotion. They are disqualified. This is for the Government to see. Unless Government officers are made responsible, their development is not possible. The Harijans are brutally murdered every day. The Government should see why they are murdered and exploited socially. They are being exploited even today and they will always be exploited. The Constitutional rights are of no use to them. No doubt, laws are there but who is responsible for their implementation. Government is responsible for the implementation of these laws. Unless you make efforts to control these atrocities, entrust responsibility to some one for the implementation of the laws, there will be no use making laws and schemes because these are not implemented. The Central Government formulates several programmes such as I.R.D.P. for their development and allots funds which is given to them through the State Governments. But actually they do not get this Money. The Money which is sanctioned for constructing dams etc. goes directly into the pockets of landlords and feudals and they misuse this amount. The officer, entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the funds does not ensure it properly and thus shirks his responsibility. The Governments should ensure whether the officer deputed for these works has done his work properly and if he has not done so he may be dismissed from the service. Unless you make such an arrangement, there will be no use discussing it in the House. Under the Land Ceiling Act, Government have distributed land to the poor people, but it is on paper only. The fact is that they have not got possession of land. If somebody tries to get the possession of land, he is shot dead. As far as wages are concerned, after working for full day, they do not even get enough to make their both ends meet. Who should be held responsible if such things are allowed to continue even after so many years of Independence. The

persons who have exploited the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and the people belonging to upper castes of the society are responsible for this. If Government really wants their development it will have to think about raising their political, educational, social and economic standard. If they do not progress then what is the use of making all these schemes and doing propaganda. Efforts are being made by the Government to provide all sorts of facilities to them, but the fact is that all these facilities are not reaching them. Therefore, unless somebody is made responsible for this it will not serve any purpose. They are exploited politically also. If the provision for reservation had not been made, they could not even get elected as a member of the Village Panchayat. If there had been no provision for reservation, we, the S.C. and S.T. MPs, sitting in this House would not have come here. But how long will the provision of reservation continue? It is required to be fully implemented. Even after 40-42 years of Independence their plight has not been ameliorated. Therefore, the Schemes made for their development should be implemented properly. Whenever a projects, is set up, be it a coal project or a Thermal Power Project the land of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is acquired at the first instance. It becomes the responsibility of the administration to allot them land once they are displaced and pay proper compensation, to them but this is not being done. They are not heard even in the Courts. This is the responsibility of the Government and the administration to see that such things do not happen. If these things continue to happen, the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not possible. The Constitution guarantees rights to them but it is not being followed accordingly. The candidates of every political party-whether he belongs to the ruling or opposition party-tries to allure them in one way or the other to seek their votes. All of them make efforts to divide them. There is the need to take care of all these things so that there is no obstacle in the path of their development; Government gives money for installing pumps and digging wells but actually it does not reach them. Where does it go? This is for the Government to see. Loans

[Shri Motilal Singh]

are drawn in their names but their wells are not sunk and lands of other people are irrigated. Unless special attention is paid towards their schemes, they will not get any benefit on social level. They are neither getting the benefits of educational institutions nor are being benefitted politically. Where shall the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this country go? All of us will have to think about this. On the one hand we claim ourselves to be secular and talk about entering the 21st century but on the other atrocities are being committed on Harijans. 11 Harijans were massacred 4-6 days back in Bihar. Is it not an atrocity? The murderers must have been none other than the landlords and the feudals of the same village. After this incident, it becomes the duty of the Government to take stringent action against the people responsible for it. I would like to submit that some people in Harijans/Adivasi predominated areas of this country should be granted gun licences in the same way as are granted to other persons. Some people keep gun without a licence. You may possibly say that this will increase the class conflict. But I am of the firm view that this will not happen. If a proper equilibrium is maintained between both sides there will be no class conflict at all and no one would make attempts on the life of other. With these words, I thank you.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Thank you for your indulgence in giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject, Mr. Chairman. About the big incidents which have hit the national press and have created a lot of tension, many of my Hon. Co leagues have already referred and I am not going into them since they have already been referred to here by my Party as well.

I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a place where I myself very often go, that is in the State of Bihar, in the District of Singhbhum near Chakradharpur. This is a scheduled tribe belt. I have a friend called Ms. Laro Janko, an Adivasi trade union leader who has

made a mark by fighting for the workers there against the interests of various mineral companies of which there are very big companies also. They have very big goonda gangs.

On the 17th of July, Laro Janko's brother, Bijoy Janko was murdered in front of his wife and his eldest daughter. After this murder, Bijoy Janko's wife, Nitima walked 18 kms. to the Chakradharpur police station. She reached there at 2 a.m. at night on the 18th and asked the police to accompany her so that they can take charge of the dead body. A few policemen came along with her upto half way and then they said that they were going back and tomorrow they shall come with a big gang.

Well, tomorrow came. But neither a big gang nor even a single fly from the police station came to take charge of Bijoy Janko's body. This body was removed by the murderers. This is not first case in this police station. This is why I am raising this point of how the Scheduled Tribe people are being treated there.

Laro Janko herself was assaulted while she was inside the Labour Commissioner's office by the same goondas of the same mineral company proprietors. When her father and brother went to complain, it was they who were put in jail for a whole month. When her mother and sister went, they were also jailed for three days. Neither the police investigated, nor they arrested anybody who actually assaulted Laro Janko in front of the Labour Commissioner, nor did they take any other step.

This is the same gang of people who had assaulted Laro Janko, actually killed Bijoy Janko. But uptill now nothing has been done. I want to draw the attention of the Minister of State for Home Affairs. The Minister may please lend his ears. This is a very serious question. I also draw the kind attention of the Minister of State for Welfare. It is a very serious question. Despite Mr. Indrajit Gupta's sending a telegram and the mineral workers' union making a representation that this case be investigated and the police posted at this

village and that the senior officers from Patna take up investigation and the victims should get relief till today nothing has happened. This is not the only instance. Under this very police station on 3rd July one Mr. Buran Singh Angaria was murdered at Gandamava Village. Though FIR was lodged police neither came nor investigated or arrested anybody. Then on 25th December, 1987 under the same police station an adivasi women called Nandi Chaki of village Hijia was gang raped by 10 persons and done to death. This case was also brought to the notice of the Chakradharpur police station but no action has been taken. Nothing has happened so far. This is what is happening under Chakradharpur police station. I am giving these concrete cases and drawing the attention of the Minister of State for Home Affairs. It is not for nothing that the entire belt of Chhotanagpur scheduled tribes are up in arms. This is the kind of treatment they are getting from the police. Since the police comes under the State Administration it is the Bihar Government which is responsible for this. When even after six months no action has been taken then what do you expect to happen in the minds of those adivasis and how would they react. So it is not fortuitous today that in the vast territory of land our harijans and adivasis are feeling that they are not being backed up. There are no land reforms. There are no minimum wages and protection of workerr' rights. Then there is obscurantism used against them and the top administrative machinery is behaving in such a way that police force know that they can go scot free. If this is the situation then imagine why there should not be a big upheaval there. So it is a situation of economic exploitation. It is a problem of obscurantism and economic offenders are taking advantage of obscurantism. It is a problem of State machinery being indifferent to them. It is a problem for all the parties who are in power either at the Centre or in the States that if they do not see the writing on the wall then thing in our country will go from bad to worse for which none of us bargained on 15th August, 1947.

I can congratulate myself for coming from a State of West Bengal. It is not just because Leftist government is there,

West Bengal has a tradition of Ram Mohan Roy, Vivekananda, left Congressmen, Leftists, Communist movements and also big movement for land reforms and finally the Left Front government. That is why today in that State we hardly ever find any such case. So, please understand that. Try to learn from that. Incidentally, I urge upon you to take some concrete steps against the personnel of the Chakradharpur police station about which I have given you certain facts.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday honourable Prime Minister while addressing to the nation from the ramparts of the Red Fort expressed his deep concern and grief over the Jehanabad incident which was expressive of the feelings of the whole nation, the feelings of the general public. Indeed whatever is happening in Jehanabad of Bihar is a matter of great shame for the entire nation. All of us to whatever caste, religion and party we may belong, should feel ourselves basically responsible for the incidents taking place in Jehanabad.

Even after 40 years of independence we have not been able to create such conditions in our country in which a person of any caste and creed may live with honour and pride. There cannot be any other thing of greater sorrow than the situation when a person, though given all those fundamental rights under the constitution which are admissible to the people of higher castes, is treated inferior just on the basis of his caste. Therefore, we need go deep into the root cause of this problem.

I have been stressing this point as we have not brought in any politics in it and if we also try to bring politics in it like our friends in the opposition, that won't be a good thing. If they try to bring politics in it, we will also counter it as a political issue. What is basically required is that we rise above party politics while discussing such issues because levelling of allegations and counter allegations would automatically give it a political colour.

[Shri Harish Rawat]

Today the question is not only that of the harijans because they are being murdered. But if such incidents continue to occur, we won't be able to exist as a nation or a democratic entity.

If the people of such a big community called 'Harijans' continue to be murdered and we do not come to their protection, the people of other countries of the whole world won't not come forward to give them protection, and such a situation will certainly shake their faith in the institution of democracy. Once the faith of the poor in democracy is shaken, it will pose a threat to the institution of democracy and no power can save it from its doom. If you think that only the Government can protect them, it is only an illusion.

Sometimes we see the things from a particular angle of votes and our own conveniences. But the fact is that the root cause of this problem lies in our caste-system and we have not been able to fight it out as openly as it was required. Unless and until the people who have permeated this caste system, are put behind the bars, our country cannot be redeemed.

It is a matter of great regret that a Shankaracharya, who claims to be the spokesman or the representative of a particular religion, should openly declare that Harijans should not be allowed to enter temples and on the other hand the Government tries to get entry for a group of Harijans to the temples, what can be more shameful than this situation even after so many years of independence. We are very much aggrieved to think of the impression people will gather abroad about our country when such incidents are cited there.

I would like to make an appeal that the Government should come out openly against this caste system and it should put a ban on all such religious books which propagate and support the caste-system. As it is in the case of Punjab, the people indulge in politics in the name of religion it should be banned because such people are an imminent threat to the law and

order situation in Punjab. Similarly the persons who treat the people of a particular caste inferior to others just on the basis of his caste, are no less a menace. We can solve the problem of Punjab by improving the law and order machinery and by changing our political strategy but until and unless we strike at the very root of this caste system, we won't be able to remedy the situation. Nothing can be more shameful than the fact that in this country of Lord Rama, Mahatma Buddha and Gandhiji such incidents frequently recur and Harijans are massacred or burnt one in the same area of the village and atrocities are committed on their womenfolk.

Recently the honourable Home Minister had visited Bihar on the directions of the Prime Minister. He will certainly come out with some action plan before the Parliament to check the recurrence of such incidents in Bihar which we considered in various fields a leading state and whose people made great sacrifices for the freedom of their country. We should also be told as to what action the State Government of Bihar and its Chief Minister are going to take or propose to take to check such incidents and how the Central Government is going to contribute in their efforts.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, for all such incidents, people having their vested interests in our villages are mainly responsible and I would like to stress that unless and until our Harijan brothers get landownership rights and become financially self-sufficient, these atrocities will continue in spite of the law already enacted against this menace. In order to root out this evil and to improve their financial position it imperative that all out efforts on social as well as on economic fronts are made so that they could be made economically strong and the persons planning to assault them may be afraid of the retaliation they could have from them. I want to tell you that even the law doesn't help a poor harijan. Instead, it comes to the rescue of the stronger of the harijans. Hence the existing law requires reconsideration. For Harijans, land may be the one source of income and the employment may be the

second one but as regards the quota reserved for them in services, many State Governments have not been able to implement it. It is not being adhered to. This should also be looked into.

Besides this, there are some sections of Harijans who are still living at the lowest rung below the poverty line. The Government should give them maximum financial assistance. If there is any such fund with the Welfare Ministry, it should be made use of to help these poor directly whether it is in the form of pension or otherwise. On the analogy of the widows, the handicapped and the old persons who are granted pensions by the Government, these people also may be granted pension. If we succeed in making the harijans financially self-sufficient and also the Government is capable of taking certain measures for them, we will be able to check the incidents of atrocities to a great extent.

With these words I request you to consider my suggestions and the suggestion given by my friends in the ruling party and those in the opposition. Finally, I would urge upon the Government to take such legislative measure as to stop the recurrence of such incidents and their exploitation in future on the basis of caste and religion. They should also not be looked upon with a scorn. While framing laws to that effect, Government should take the Parliament into confidence.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been discussing the issue of atrocities committed on Harijans and Adivasis very often. It is a sorry state of affairs. Mahatma Gandhi had also been referring to untouchability and discussing it in detail. He had said that there is no difference between one man and the other. The name of 'Harijan' was given by Respected Bapuji. Such a sacred name could come from respected Bapuji only.

Shri Ramswaroop Ram has correctly said that sometimes Harijans are barred from entry in Nathdwara Temple, sometimes declarations are made that Harijans

cannot enter into Badrihath Temple and Shankaracaraya of Puri supports this view. It is a matter of great regret.

I request the hon. Members of this August House that we should take a pledge that the temples in which Harijans and girijans are not allowed to enter, will also not be visited by us. If we the members of this August House take such sacred pledge, I firmly believe that not only Shankaracharya and his supporters but God himself will have to agree with us and He will come himself to give us 'Darshan'. I take a pledge and request all other members of this August House to take pledge not to visit a temple which is barred to Harijans as per saying, "Man Change to Kathoti mein Ganga."

As it is well known that Bhakat Narsi Mahta left his house and did meditation alongwith Harijans and showed a new way to reach God. He had renounced all worldly things and all his problems were solved by God. This Narsi Mahta of our Gujarat belonged to entire India. One couplet written by him used to be recited by even Gandhiji, "Vaishnav Jan to Tene Kahiya, Je Pir Parai Jane Re." This is his devotional song. If we work with devotion and faith, 5000 years old problem will also be solved. If we shall work unitedly and do not give political colour to any problem, it will be solved. The opposition by giving political colour, are trying to grind their own axe but it will not be possible for them to succeed, on the other hand the country will go to dogs. When Harijan leader Shri Jagjivan Ram had a chance of becoming Prime Minister in 1977 what had the opposition done? Why he was not made the Prime Minister? At that time, the opposition did not play any positive role but the time has come now when we should work unitedly. I feel that the sole aim of incidents which are being occurred in our country is to create instability. Some-time muslim leaders are incited in the name of religion, Harijans are massacred and an incident of breaking an idol has also occurred in my border area Kutch. There is no discrimination among Hindus, Muslims and Harijans but conspiracy is being hatched to create disturbance there also. Our Home Minister and Social Welfare

[Shrimati Usha Thakkar]

Minister are sitting here. I want to say that whenever conspiracies are hatched whether in border areas or somewhere else in the country, there is a strong need to be vigilant. Whenever a Chief Minister or the Prime Minister does some good work, something is created to incite the public. What has happened yesterday? An M. L. A. was killed on 15th August. The Chariot procession was taken out nicely, nothing untoward happened but efforts are being made to make the Government unstable. When the Prime Minister of our country did commendable job in Sri Lanka, efforts were made to murder him and the entire good work was upturned. When good work was done in Punjab, Longowalji was assassinated.

I only pray to God to bless one and all. We should take such a pledge that Sikh, Christians, Girijans and Harijans are all Indian. If Shankaracharya says something to its contrary, the Members of Parliament should resolve that they will not visit temples.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am taking part in this discussion today with deep anguish. Even after 40 years of independence we have to listen to such things that Harijans, Adivasis, minorities, weaker sections are passing through such ordeal in our country which makes us to hang our head in shame.

The matter which is being discussed today in this House is related to the atrocities committed on Harijans in Bihar. Very strange situation has developed in some States which include Andhra Pradesh Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, some parts of West Bengal and Orissa. Some parts of these States have been affected. Some terrorist elements are operating in the name of leftists there. They pose in a way as if they are well wishers of the poor, as if they are struggling against the exploitation. But the experience gained by us reveals that it is a very repulsive, ugly and savage type of campaign. All the decencies of humanity have been ignored. It pains a lot to see such repulsive incidents. It appears that it is not an idea-

listic campaign but it is an exploitation of the poor on large scale. No doubt, many steps have taken by the Central Government and the State Government, but there is some lacunae in their implementation and still much has to be done with regard to land reform, minimum wages and bonded labour as well. All these things are quite essential. There has definitely been some progress in that direction but not to the desired extent. It is wrong to say that nothing has been done. There have been significant development in rural areas during the last 40 years which has mostly benefited neglected sections of the society. The work is being done under our 20 point programme and component plan. Work is also being done under tribal sub-plan. These are such plans which directly benefit the poor, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. This money cannot be directed for other purposes. There has been great upliftment, development and expansion of education. Education has reached inaccessible parts of India and much work has been done there. Of course there is a need to do lot more.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : What has happened in Jahanabad.

S. BUTA SINGH : At the very outset I mentioned this thing but a very ugly type of blot exists in our society that people belonging to scheduled tribes and scheduled castes fall victims to such incidents in which they are butchered in a way which is worse than that of animals. I had just mentioned Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. According to the information available with us violence has increased there by 23 per cent in 1988 vis-a-vis 1987. It may be observed that there had been 245 incidents in Andhra Pradesh and 87 incidents in Bihar. Violence has increased by 93 per cent in 1988. Combining the both. This is the position with regard to these two States.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is the figure for Harijans.

S. BUTA SINGH : Yes, use of violence among the tribals in that region. This is the Report which I have got.

[Translation]

It reveals that the victims of leftists and terrorists belong especially to two states viz Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. For sometime, good atmosphere prevailed in Bihar but then horrible incidents occurred one after the other in a very short period. When the incident happened in Jahanabad district, the Prime Minister called the Chief Minister immediately who was in Delhi at that time. He was immediately instructed to go back to make arrangements so as to console the people and to apprehend the culprits to give them deterrent punishment. The next day, I along with my colleagues, hon. Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, the Deputy Minister hon. Shri Baitha and several hon. Members of this House as well as the other House visited the site and met the affected people. It is unfortunate that this is the second incident to have occurred under the jurisdiction of that police station and in which 5 houses were plundered and 4 women were molested. And specially on the night of 11th and 12th the Harjans were attack in Dumuh village and Khagri tola and a number of them were killed. As per the details received regarding this incident, it seems that these elements have become a sort of challenge for the local administration and in fact, they were openly challenging the administration while those incidents were taking place. It means that these gangs are operating in some particular areas only. Subsequently, we held a meeting with the top officials of the State Government in which the Chief Minister and other Ministers also participated. We have come to know that the areas where militant gangs, armed gangs and criminals are operating have been identified. The Centre, on the instructions of the Prime Minister has directed the Bihar Government to formulate a time bound programme and an action-plan in this regard. All the resources necessary for this purpose will be provided by the Central Government including the Para-Military Forces, if required. The most notable point which has come to our notice is

that the district administration has very little information in this matter. It means that the extremists have created such an atmosphere of terror that the people are too scared to come forward to provide information. This is even a more dangerous trend. As information does not reach the Police stations, action is not taken. These are some of the facts which we have received from there and measures have to be taken to deal with them. The State Government has been directed to prepare an action plan including building up of a strong intelligence network which is essential for their identification and taking action against them. The State administration was also directed to fix the responsibility. If a police station is responsible for such an incident, it should be made accountable for it and similarly, responsibility should be fixed at the subdivision and district level accordingly. These are some of the measures we have suggested to them. The Central Government has issued similar directions to other States as well. The Chief Minister himself went to the victims accompanied by the Chief Secretary and the D.I.G. of Police and gave maximum on-the-spot assistance. Rs. 20 thousand were given to the next of the kin in case of death, and Rs. 500 were given to the injured who are undergoing medical treatment at Government expenses. Similarly, arrangements have been made for the supply of essential commodities including cloth at controlled prices and in case they want to build houses, they will get full assistance from the Government. There are many other steps which the Government has taken but I do not want to go into them.

An incident had occurred at Nonhi village earlier also. That village also falls within the jurisdiction of the same police station. 11 criminals of that incident have been apprehended so far. 7 criminals are absconding. Efforts are being made to catch them. We got their names from the site of the incident. The State Government is taking action on the basis of the information received from there so that the criminals are apprehended. I had myself written a letter to all the States on behalf of the Central Government.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : It is my suggestion that this amount should be increased to Rs. one lakh so that the family of the victim is able to become self-reliant and capable of countering such atrocities in future.

S. BUTA SINGH : Regarding the suggestions given by the hon. Member. I want to submit that as this matter does not relate to one state alone but is a concern of all the States, so this amount has been fixed after consulting all the States. Government grants additional funds as well. I shall convey your suggestions to the hon. Chief Minister. It was evolved at the all India level to grant this much amount as minimum immediate assistance. *(Interruptions)* I would request the Chief Minister to extend as much of additional assistance as they want.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : It will be better if the Chief Secretary is not made into the law and order officer. It is not possible for the Chief Secretary to make on-the-spot enquiries. If this is to be done, then you will require not one but thousands of Chief Secretaries. The very basis of your administration will collapse.

S. BUTA SINGH : As such, in many of the States, this responsibility is entrusted with the Home Secretaries. Still, your suggestions may be somewhat valid. We shall make efforts to talk it over with the States and fix responsibility in this regard. The Home Commissioner could be made responsible for it. I think this responsibility should be fixed specially on the district magistrate. It should be reflected in his annual confidential report. Only then, effective steps will be taken. I shall try to convey your suggestions to the concerned State Governments... *(Interruptions)*

I was saying that when this trend was noticed in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, the Union Home Secretary called a meeting of all the Chief Secretaries and Home Secretaries of different States in Delhi.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Atrocities on harijans and adivasis.

S. BUTA SINGH : But unfortunately they are the victims. Ultimately whether it comes from left adventurism or casteism, the receiving end is the tribals and the Scheduled Castes.

[Translation]

Subsequently, I myself talked to the Director General of Police and other officers. Wherever and whatever assistance has been sought from the Central Government, we have not refused and, in fact, I talked to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : West Bengal is not Andhra Pradesh.

S. BUTA SINGH : Madam, I am talking about the whole country.

If you want only Bihar, I can talk about Bihar only.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In some of the States, I have said due to various traditions, these atrocities are not taking place. It cannot be on par with the other.

S. BUTA SINGH : Madam, when I started, you were not here. I started with the trend in the society.

(Interruptions)

Madam you were not here in the House when I started. I said this has risen and if you want I am sorry I will have to take more time. I can give you the details of the incidents that have taken place. I am not saying anything from my political purposes. I am saying this is the fact of life. In four-five States, this kind of extremism has developed. Your Chief Minister-the Chief Minister of West Bengal-is one with me in fighting out these forces. I do not know why you are objecting there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are taking about atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis and not... (*Interruptions*)

S BUTA SINGH : The West Bengal Government was the first to respond to the suggestion made by me. But in Bihar, the dimensions are a little different.

[*Translation*]

When we went to Jahanabad, we discussed this matter with the people and also with their representatives. Thereafter, we discussed it with the State Ministers and the Chief Minister. Following these talks, we reached the decision that Central Government will render full assistance to Bihar Government and it will make efforts to provide full protection to the Harijans in future. We shall have to identify these areas where such incidents are occurring and Police and district administration have to be streamlined in these areas. We cannot say that everything will change overnight. However, if there is a recurrence of any such incident we shall take stern action against the concerned persons. The current situation is not very satisfactory. We are concerned about it and we shall extend full assistance to Bihar Government in tackling it.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : S.C.S.T. Commission has already identified these areas in their report. It will be more appropriate to declare those areas disturbed areas and take necessary action.

S. BUTA SINGH : We are thinking somewhat ahead of what you have submitted. Apart from the I.P.C., we shall take steps under residual laws if necessary. It is of no use to elaborate on it at present.

The Centre has asked the Bihar Government for a time-bound action Programme so that identified villages or areas and identified gangs could be sternly dealt with. Details of the Programme will be received in a day or two and immediate action will be taken. I want to convey the Government's seriousness in this matter. Criminals who indulge in

merciless killings of Harijans will be apprehended at all costs.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : When the hon. Minister visited Jahanabad, what did the Bihar Government specifically ask for from the Centre ?

S. BUTA SINGH : The Bihar Government asked for para-military forces only. As I said earlier—the hon. Member was not present in the House at that time sending forces alone will not solve the problem. The entire local system has to be geared-up. A situation, in which no action is taken even when weapons are snatched from the police in the vicinity of the police station calls for an over haul of the system. For this purpose, the Centre asked the Bihar Government to submit a plan for approval. The hon. Member has watched the developments in Punjab from close quarters. Ordinary police cannot handle this situation. A special force is needed for this purpose. The Government will consider ways to liquidate the 2-4 gangs which have been identified.

[*English*]

14.54 hrs.

[**SHRI SOMNATH RATH**
in the Chair]

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi) : The hon. Home Minister, while intervening, mentioned that nobody was coming forward to give any information. From this, I derive the conclusion that actually, the downtrodden people are under the grip of terror there, and that there is no sense of security. Our first and foremost duty is to bring a sense of security in the minds of the downtrodden, the Harijans and the Adivasis there.

On the 19th August, i.e. yesterday, the Prime Minister himself has used this word with regard to the Jehanabad incident, viz. that this is a blur on the face of the nation, and we hang our heads in shame.

[Shri Jagannath Pattnaik]

That is the feeling of any general man who is a believer of human dignity, who is a believer of democracy and socialism because democracy and socialism and human value cannot progress, cannot exist with this type of inhuman and shameful existence and economic and social inequalities.

It is the belief of many persons that with the growth of industrialisation, with the growth of mass literacy and with the growth of urbanisation, gradually the caste system evaporates. But, unfortunately, the hon. Minister himself has admitted it and the statistics of the Fifth Report of the Government of India also shows that it is true. The comparison is like this. The number of atrocities on Harijans was 13,976 in 1979; it increased to 14,834 in 1983; the growth is 6.4 per cent. The number of atrocities on Adivasis was 2,134 in 1979; it just increased to double the figure in 1983. Taking the analysis for the whole country, I am not going into the figure and into the names of the States because I have no time. But for the purpose of general inference, I conclude like this. Where the land reform is not implemented properly, where there is a feudal culture, where there is economic exploitation, the number of atrocities is more. This is a general conclusion that I draw taking all the Reports into account.

Secondly, we know that SC&ST are mostly agricultural labourers, and tenants also. So, the crux of the problem is that when they demand their basic rights, when they demand their minimum wages, there is a confrontation because the land-lords do not want to give them their minimum wages. When they demand social justice or any other justice, it means that they are deprived of their legal rights, because they are not getting their minimum wages, they are not getting their legal rights, they are not getting their share from the crops. Actually, this is the position where this confrontation comes in and these atrocities take place. Here I will differ with my friend Mr. Yadav because he told that atrocities are not only being committed on Harijans but Harijans are also

committing atrocities on other castes. But, here, that is not the basic philosophy; that is not the spirit in which we are discussing these things here. Should we not go back to the historical and proletarian revolution of 3000 years of this country? Is there any other caste which looks down upon a caste because that caste belongs to a particular caste? Is there any other caste which prohibits a particular caste from entering into a temple? Is there any caste where 300 people are killed on psychological basis because the people of the other castes are in thousands? There is no question of physical fitness or something like that.

In the Constituent Assembly, taking all the aspects into view, the learned Members, in order to save the prestige of the country, in order to give minimum basic human dignity, gave some constitutional protection to these people, not for nothing, but because they were socially exploited for long. Then it was further amended in 1951; that was the first amendment. It reads as follows :

"Nothing in the Article 29, Clause 2, shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the SC&ST."

Then Pandit Nehru said in 1954 in the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting as follows : I am not quoting the entire quotation because there was no time; I am quoting only the last sentence.

"If we don't equalise, undoubtedly casteism will flourish in a most dangerous way."

Now, I am quoting one sentence from the judgement of the Supreme Court given by Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar. There is no question of economic exploitation. I will mention that there is no economic justice at all. It is the main

road for justice, but the actual way is the social way.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, in a judgment had said :

“Class according to the dictionary meaning shows the division of society according to status or rank. In the Hindu social structure ‘caste’ unfortunately has an important bearing determining the status of the citizen.”

This is the class character of the social expression. That is why the basic question of economic and social backwardness of the downtrodden and especially the Adivasis and Harijans this is not looked into anywhere. But we could not ignore all those things. Anywhere if there are killings of any caste, anywhere, that is inhuman. Even if a guilty person or a murderer is charged without a trial, that is also illegal. That is the crux of the problem here. That is not what we are discussing. Even today also Shri Sankaracharya of Puri had said something. Actually, there can be no religion which distinguishes man from man. The Hon. Speaker also said it on the other day. But Shri Sankaracharya till today had been advocating something else.

Shrimati Meira Kumar on the other day, emotionally but logically said that it was only due to the Hindu society that some Harijans were converted into Islam, and due to the upper class exploitation towards them and they had to take drinking water from some other source and also had to go to some other area to do their *Namaz*. The Harijans were forcibly converted because of the reaction to the exploitation by the upper class Hindus. Shrimati Meira Kumar rightly said that this was not the problem of the caste Hindus only, but definitely due to the conservative and fundamentalist class and conversion of Hindus those who were advocating their cause. I must say that this is the problem of the whole Indian society.

Shri Buta Singh was mentioning about some stringent action to be taken. There was a special law to give protection to Harijans in the ancient Hindu society. Many laws, many amendments and many provisions are there but the problem is they are not being implemented properly. Secondly, the persons who are in charge of implementing them, whether they are economic reforms or land reforms, or law and order situation, they are having such a class character, their education is such that they themselves have an unfriendly attitude and outlook towards the Harijans. That is why despite the legal provisions they are not getting proper justice.

When we, the politicians, come across some administrative matters, the officers say, that the politicians are interfering. True, day to administrative affairs, let the Collector and the SP, let them manage and maintain the law and order in the district. But if they utterly fail in protecting the rights of the Harijans, is it not our right to take action and to see that they are least suspended? Are they not accountable for it?

I was hoping that the Home Minister, will come forward with a statement and say that he was going to take some action against some of the top officers those who are in charge of law and order. But I was really sorry not to find any such thing in the hon. Minister's statement. I hope that in the future the Home Minister will give a categorical assurance to the House about this. Our Prime Minister has expressed his anguish on behalf of the whole nation. We do hope that in order to create a sense of security and confidence some strong measures will be taken so that the Harijans those who are in the grip of fear some vested interests will get a sense of security in their minds.

I suggest that some strong action should be taken, that special courts should be set up for this and the guilty should be punished so that the persons who are guilty do not go scotfree. They say,

[Translation]

“What harm can they do to us?”

[Shri Jagannath Pattnaik]

[English]

This type of feeling should not be there, and they should not be allowed to commit the crime and get away.

Sir, I agree with Shri Ramswaroop Ram hundred per cent that there should be punitive tax on those people who reside in those areas, who have no human courage to come and protest when a poor girl or a woman is being raped. All of them should be found guilty of this immoral act so that they also realise that they have a sense of citizenship and a responsibility towards the society. This also should be borne in mind.

In Military, Driver training and other technical works, more and more reservation should be given to these people.

Finally I would like to say that we all should be ashamed of an incident in Jehanabad and the Government should come forward with the most stringent action in the form of a legislation and its execution, so that the down-trodden people, the sons of the soil will have a sense of security. Otherwise, our democracy, socialism, our achievements and observance of 40th year of independence will not be of any consequence.

[Translation]

CH. SUNDER SINGH(Phulaur) :Mr. Chairman Sir, standing here in the House, I would like to urge the Government, through hon. Shri S. Buta Singh, to pay a compensation of Rs. 2 lakhs to the next-of-kin of a Harijan who is killed. Hon. Members make a lot of noise when Harijans are killed, asking the world at large for sympathy. But who really sympathises over a Harijan's death? Certainly not everybody in the world.

In Punjab and Haryana, I got Land allotted to Harijans after talking to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Harijans are such that they are content even if they receive Rs. 500 out of the Rs. 1000 they are entitled to from the Government. This is the plight of Harijans in our country. Where-

ver Harijans are killed the Congress (I) M. L. A. of that area should be held responsible. It is their carelessness which allows these crimes to continue.

In my constituency, besides myself these were two Jat Harijan candidates in the electoral Jray. I defeated both of them and won the election. I told the voters that they should vote for me if they wanted to see my rivals defeated. The tendency of both the rival candidates to fight with Harijans left a bad impression on the people over there.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had once told me that if I stopped opposing him he would make me full-fledged Minister in his Cabinet. But I did not agree. I told him that if he did not want me to oppose him he should allot land the tillers. Pandit ji acceded to my request and allotted land to landless people of Haryana and Punjab. Today these people fight among themselves and kill Harijans. When a Harijan is killed, his family should be paid a compensation of Rs. 2 lakh and not Rs. 20,000. This will help in checking atrocities on them.

In most of the States, Congress (I) is in majority. The masses have voted for it in order to get benefits, not for perpetration of atrocities on Harijans. The Congress (I) being in power, it should hold its local M.L.A. responsible for Harijan killings in a particular area. The family of every Harijan killed should be paid Rs. 2 lakh as compensation. Landlords in villages are responsible for these incidents. The class which has been oppressed for centuries needs to be uplifted.

When I was not a Member of Parliament, I too was denied entry into temples & gurudwaras. Then I collected a few men belonging to my caste in Hoshiarpur and we all proceeded to the temple. We told the priest that if he did not let us in we would all go to a mosque. The temple priest asked us not to do so.

I urge the Central Government to increase the financial assistance from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh. The offenders should be severely dealt with.

At the time of elections, politicians woo the poor Harijan voter with tall promises. Later, when these** politicians succeed in achieving their objective, they fail to keep their word.

This is a surprising thing. Whatever is happening in our country is not good. If the Government wants to stop the atrocities on Harijans, it should provide for severe punishment to the perpetrators of these atrocities.

The Land allotted to poor Harijans after my persistent efforts during Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's time has been cornered by some vested interests. The Land Reforms Act has not been properly implemented. People who own land are given a lot of importance but the Landless are treated with disrespect.

Our Ministers do not do anything worthwhile. They give importance only to those who can benefit them in some way. They make tall claims about their sympathy towards poor Harijans. When it comes to actually working for the welfare of Harijans, they back out. In my constituency also numerous atrocities are committed on Harijans. No** comes to their help. If the compensation amount is increased to Rs. 2 lakhs the Harijans will consider the Government as their benefaction.

In the end I thank you for giving me some time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Unparliamentary words will not go on record. I will examine and expunge them.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this has been the routine work of the Parliament that in every session we are discussing about the atrocities on Harijans and *Adivasis*. We all must have to find out the reasons for these atrocities that

are going on unabated. Even after half a century of our Independence, these things are going on. That is shameful on the part of the Government and our country. We must be ashamed of the situations of this kind.

We are speaking about the killings but what for these people are killed, we are not thinking about that. The only reason I think is that the condition of these people who are the real workers, who are the builders of India, who are called for whenever some heavy work or manual work is required to be done, who are working very hard everywhere, even in Delhi and in other big cities also, is the lowest in the society. They are neglected in the society—socially, economically, religiously and in every other manner. They are still treated as sub-humans. That is why this kind of atrocities are going on. Now, what is needed to be done? I have very often told this House and the Minister also that these people must have political power. Without political power they cannot stand. That is the only reason why these people are so much neglected and so much harassed by the people who have the political right to govern themselves. We have to see who are the killers—whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains or of some other religious group, or whether they are Brahmins, Kayasths or of some other caste; as you know, there are so many castes in India. So, that should be identified castewise, religiously and politically also. I ask the Home Minister who are the killers and which party do they belong to. Who are these *Zamindars* and which party do they belong to? Mr. Home Minister knows who are they. *Zamindari pratha* is still going on in Bihar, though long ago it had been abolished. Who are these *Zamindars*? They are the Congress secretaries, presidents and organisers of the area. Can the Party have the guts to expel them from the Party? I do not think so. It is not my party, the RSP, which is involved in these killings. It is not the CPI or CPI (M) people who are involved in these killings. They are the Congress men. Just enquire about it. The Party should see what for the people are following the Party. The Party should protect the rights

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

of the individuals to live as human beings. *(Interruptions)*. Let me speak, later on you can have your say... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Sir, I strongly oppose this *(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): It is not proper to criticise another Party. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : I am asking who are these people. *(Interruptions)*.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am sorry I have to react to the hon. Member's remarks. Let him not on the track that he is trying to project in this House. When the whole thing is investigated you will know that the boot will be in the other leg. I am sure let him not take this pious stand here on the party-lines, especially in these districts what has happened, let him not say because it is premature and it is under investigation. I do not want to name anybody or any party. But let me tell you that no political organisation in that area is free from this activity. Somehow or the other, in the name of the so-called left-extremists, some of the progressive parties are also involved in these things, I do not want to name the party. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Member not to mention and political party by name because it will be an exercise in futility and also it will jeopardise the investigations. If he is referring to Congress, I am sorry for the purpose of the debate he can refer to this, but I can repudiate all the charges made against the Congress Party, against the Congress office bearers. No Congressman can stay in the party if he indulges in such a kind of activity.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : I am not blaming any party. But we work in political parties. In India so many parties are there. I would request the Home Minister to identify those people and which party they owe allegiance to. That

must be identified. I am saying that because most of the influenced people here in Bihar, I suppose, are the followers of the ruling party. They may not be, but they should be identified because first in the beginning muslims were seeking help for their protection. Religiously they were one group and in this way the religious group is now nowhere to protect its own community members. Now, the political parties are supposed to protect their members. But who are these followers and which party they belong to ? Naturally all the people are supporting either one party or the other party. That must be isolated from the party and from the society itself and if it is so why don't you ask all the parties who are involved whether they are working there, they are having meeting there or finding out what is happening there ? Bihar is the State where casteism is followed vigorously and what kind of policy are, they following ? In Bihar, the Police personnel, the Magistrate, who are in charge of the particular region do not belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe community. In Bihar, so many educated people belonging to these communities are there. But they have been ruled by others. In West Bengal, one tribal is a Commissioner who is in charge of Jalpaiguri Division. Likewise the people in Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas can be protected. Why don't you put the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in Police Service there ? When atrocities are committed there, why don't you deploy a regiment, if not Sikh regiment, Scheduled Caste regiment or Scheduled Tribe regiment ? What prevents you to do it ? If you have a little thinking about giving protection if you make a person belonging to this community a Minister in charge of this subject, the District Magistrate or the Commissioner who can take case of the tribal people and the Scheduled caste people, they can be protected and prevent atrocities perpetrated on them. If you bring in casteism and religion in the administration and divide them, how can you protect the people. Muslims are killed like this and other people are killed in this way because at the entry point itself casteism and religion and class are brought in. If this is not the class organisation and the political party cannot protect its members,

then it is not at all a political party. They are taking shelter under the administration and they are killing the small people, poor people and innocent people. So, it is a very big rot inside and Bihar politics is of casteism and exploitation and zamindari pradhana is still going on there. So, it is not enough just to send a few more military or a few more para-military persons to save these people. Why don't you give arms to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people? When you are giving arms in Bihar to Zamindars and other people, give the arms to them also. No community and no caste can be saved by the police and administration. They can be saved by their own strength and the strength should be given by the Government. And what is the meaning of all this here, Sir? Suppose this Government and the Bihar Government are the well-wisher of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But how many educational institutions they have opened? Some missionaries have opened educational institution. If the missionaries have not gone there, they would have been still naked in that area and would have been exploited. What is the remuneration they are getting? Their priest was arrested, their well has been poisoned and there are so many other atrocities that they cannot go there with their social activities to serve the poor people. This kind of politics is going on there only to threaten these people and suppress their political rights and social rights. (*Interruptions*).

You know the tribale people speak different languages. All the languages of India are foreign to them. They have their own language. And why don't you rightly take the decision to introduce English for their education purpose? Why don't you start it in Chotanagpur and why don't you see that English is the language for their education purpose? If you want to bring them into the mainstream, this is the work you have to do. Now, what is happening? People here say that the missionaries should be driven out because they are doing bad work there. This is the slogan of some parties and interested people. This is the condition. Missionaries are welcomed in Delhi. All

the big people send their children to missionari schools.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No further. The Minister has to reply. Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY ; Only one minute, Sir.

They are welcoming missionaries in Delhi and other places because the Ministers will get their children admitted in their schools. If the missionaries go to the tribal areas and jungles, you say that they will exploit these people and they should not be sent there. Then why doesn't this Government say that all the missionaries should be driven out from Bombay and other big cities to go to the jungles? Can you say like that? But if the tribals and scheduled castes people go to the English schools they can be educated properly. And your Government is asking these people to learn the regional language and the Ruling class should learn English so that they can occupy the positions and even come here in Parliament. This is the thing going on. How can you save the poor people, the Scheduled Castes and the Harijans and other backward classes? Your policy is totally wrong. In Bihar the Congress has failed to protect the rights of the tribals and Harijans. They have no business to suppress them. I thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : Mr. Chairman grateful to all the Members who have participated in this debate. They have made some very useful suggestions and that results in making all our policies and decisions in future. But let me tell the hon. House that our policy from the very beginning of independence is quite clear and I do not agree with the last speaker that our policy is totally wrong. When we you got independence and Congress Government came into power, we adopted the policy which is still continuing. There may be some short-falls, there may be sometimes, you can say, some atrocities, this and that. But when you evaluate the whole thing how we have made the progress in the last

[Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

40 years, then you will be able to say, it is not only the black side of the picture but there is other side also. I am really pained that every hon. Member who spoke about the atrocities had painted only one sided picture and nobody has said what welfare work has been done, what is our education policy, what is our developmental policy, how we are able to eradicate untouchability and how we are working for the people who are the poorest of the poor so that they can come out of the poverty line. All these things have been forgotten and Members have spoken only of the atrocities

We are committed to protect them. I must say, in the beginning that the Government is totally committed to fully protect and safeguard the interests of the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to be very categorical on this basic issue. Irrespective of which State in which the offence is committed, the stand of the Central Government in this regard is very clear. We are conscious of the social disparities and economic disparities from which they suffer, which make them vulnerable to exploitation and harm by others. Any atrocity on these weaker sections of our society is not only a matter of shame and anxiety but also a blot on the tradition of *ahimsa* which Gandhiji taught us. So, I want to be very categorical on this point and our Government is committed to this. One of the hon. Members was saying that, at least, you give us protection. For giving protection, Government is committed and nobody should think that Government is not aware of all these things.

As you have all mentioned, only yesterday, when the hon. Prime Minister was speaking from the rampart of Red Fort, he mentioned about Jehanabad incident. That means, the Prime Minister himself and so our Party is very much concerned about this. The Prime Minister has directed us, as hon. Home Minister has said just now, and we all had gone to Jehanabad and we had high level meeting there. We will try that in future such incidents do not take place and are avoided and we take stringent action on such things.

But as things stand today, we should not take only the pessimistic side of the picture but the other side also. We have to try and try again and we must go on these lines, by which the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled tribes can come up from condition which is still prevailing in our country. Though Government has passed P.C.R. Act and under the P.C.R. Act, people are convicted, FIR is lodged whenever there are atrocities in all the States but still there are acquittal also. We have to see what are the causes of these atrocities, why these things continuing and why Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes are subject to such atrocities. As some hon. Members said there are some historical, social and economic reasons and to remove these, Government is trying to bring about their economic development and to educate them, so that they come out of their social backwardness and at the same time, we have to see that these people who are the working class, agriculturists and landless labour, get proper employment and they are engaged in their jobs.

One point is mentioned again and again that the people in Bihar and elsewhere, specially in Bihar, are not getting the minimum wage at all and it is not implemented properly and that there should be minimum wage and when Scheduled Caste labour ask for minimum wage, the higher caste landlords or agriculturists, the big farmers, beat them or put all sorts of atrocities on them. The Minimum Wages Act is more or less applicable in all the States.

In Bihar, Rs. 10/- is fixed as minimum wage for agricultural and landless labour.

In UP, Rs. 11.50 to Rs. 12.50.

In Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 11/-.

In Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 11/-.

In Karnataka, Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 11.50.

In Kerala, Rs. 12 to Rs. 50

In Punjab, Rs. 18 to Rs. 48.

In Haryana Rs. 16/- to Rs. 25 plus food and Rs. 20.80 without food.

In West Bengal, Rs. 16.34.

That is the minimum wage fixed for the landless labourers, in these States.

Minimum wage is fixed and States are trying to implement it. But it may be, I do not rule out, that in some places these labourers are not given the proper wage and that may be one of the causes. This discussion started with the Jehanabad incident. In Jehanabad, while we were discussing about the June incident, last Thursday night perhaps, again second incident took place and it is the concern of all and we had gone there to visit that village where atrocities were committed. One of the causes of the immediate murder and looting and all these things was, we were told, that somebody wanted to have illegal bhatti. They make this Desi sharab bhatti in those villages. There were only four houses in that place where the bhatti is situated. These Scheduled Caste families objected to that. Because they objected to that, last year that bhatti was demolished. But those persons who were having that or running that bhatti were very angry with those families. They went there, then they murdered, looted their belongings and all types of atrocities were committed.

Sir, there are gangs operating in some of the blocks in Bihar. As the hon. Home Minister has stated, these gangs are abetted by political extremists groups and these are the extremist groups which have got affiliation with some of the political parties. As the investigation is going on, I will not name the political party. But it is because of the political support and political support of these leaders of that area, these types of things are going on. It is not that the Scheduled Caste people in Jehanabad were tortured only because they were Scheduled Caste people.

SHRI HET RAM (Sirsa). Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order?

SHRI HET RAM : The atrocities on

Harljans have been there prior to the existence of red parties...

MR CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Please tell me if any rule has been infringed.

(Interruptions)

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, I have not named any political party.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You wanted clarification. This is not a point of order. Please wait. I will give you a chance after the Minister's reply is over.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, some of the hon. Members have raised certain points, I would like to give some information about those points. One thing is that Shri Tulsi Ram, Smt. Bibha Ghosh Goswami, Shri K.D. Sultanpuri Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh and Shri Kammodilal Jatav had all referred to the need for the speedy implementation of land reforms specially in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. They said that the issue is regarding land and that is one of the main causes for the atrocities. As you know Sir, it was Smt. Indira Gandhi who had started this land reform and during her time it was implemented by all the States. I agree that in all the States, the land reform is not very satisfactory. But at the same time, I will say that the States have tried to do it. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh they still need speedy implementation. But it is not true that no action is being taken in the distribution of ceiling surplus lands to Scheduled Caste people. I will give some figures in this regard.

In Bihar, till the end of 1987-88, 1,50,727 acres of ceiling surplus land was distributed. Out of this 78,312 acres were distributed to Scheduled Caste people which is over 50 per cent of the total land distributed. The number of Scheduled Caste families covered was 98,282. During 1988-89 we have a scheme-13,845 acres of surplus land allotted to Scheduled Caste families is proposed to be developed at a cost of Rs. 130.45 lakhs. We have distributed the land not only in Uttar

[Dr Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

Pradesh but at the same time in Bihar also. In Bihar, we are trying to develop those lands which have been distributed to Scheduled Caste people there. The poor people are facing all those problems. Atrocities are committed in some blocks & in some districts. It is not that in all the districts, there are cases of atrocities. In the Magadh area of Bihar there are some districts like Bhojpur, Nalanda and some parts of Jehanabad which are affected. Jehanabad is altogether a new district which is affected. At the same time, Government has distributed land and again it is trying to look to their difficulties. In Uttar Pradesh, till May 1988, 1,96,567 acres was allotted out of which 1,42,650 acres was distributed to 1,49,927 Scheduled Castes families. Thus about 70 per cent surplus land allotted was distributed to Scheduled Castes. In 1988-89, Rs.44 lakhs is proposed to be used for developing land allotted to Scheduled Castes. *Patta* has been given and then possession has also been given. It is not that only land has been allotted. But Government has seen that they get possession of the land as also the land is developed. So, it is a new scheme that we are trying to provide to Scheduled Castes families so that they can have the full benefit of the land distributed.

Now, some of the districts in Bihar...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : Are you satisfied?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI
BAJPAI : No. This is not a question of satisfaction. Action is going on: implementation is going on. They need more speedy implementation and every year, programme is taken up by the Government. It is not that we will stop in somewhere. It is a continuous process. Wherever there is surplus land it will be distributed.

In Bihar, legal aid is provided to Scheduled Castes who are involved in litigation arising out of untouchability. That is the PCR Act. If there is any atrocity, legal aid is provided. During

1985-86, a sum of Rs 3 60 000 was spent on it and persons with annual income of Rs. 3,600 are eligible to get legal aid. This is in Bihar.

Then about the appointment of officers. For that, officers have been appointed for initiating supervision over prosecution under the PCR Act. A Harijan Cell has been established in the Home Police Department under the officer of the rank of DIG. Besides that, a Harijan Adivasi Cell has been established at State level in the Home Department. Such cells have also been established at divisional, district sub-divisional and block levels. I have seen in Bihar, there are *Thanas* where it is written 'Harijan Thanas'
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : You have given the statistics. But the real problem is that...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let her complete.
(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :
In Bihar, the Government is trying to tackle this problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : The problem is the land which is given to a Harijan is being re-grabbed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let her complete.
You can have clarification later on.
(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :
The question is that the Government has distributed the surplus land. For the development of that land, another programme has been taken up. But as you are saying, it is not re-grabbed. For these types of problems, arrangements have been made and 11 Harijan Adivas *Thanas* have been established. I have seen personally some of these Harijan Adivasi *Thanas*. Places like Patna and Nalanda are the identified areas where atrocities are going on. These *Thanas* are established and the Government is trying to stop the atrocities. For that this arrangement

has been made. Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Gaya are also identified as the affected areas. That is why in Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Ranchi the Harijan Thanass are established.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
What do you mean by Harijan Thanass ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI:
You were mentioning about the special court so that cases are cleared quickly and justice is done. So, they have established Thanass where the Scheduled Caste people can go and report, their FIR is lodged and they can get help from the Government, from the District Officers concerned. This arrangement has been made to meet out the difficulties of Harijans. For the implementation of PCR Act this has been done. It is not for anything else. One of the grievances is that the PCR Act is not implemented; that is why this has been done.

One question was raised about the monitoring. In Bihar they have done it. To facilitate monitoring in the sub-plan areas, a Harijan Cell has been created in the office of the Tribal Welfare Commissioner at Ranchi. This Cell has been created to see that the tribal problem is also solved.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Who is the head ? Is he a Tribal Commissioner ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI:
In the office of the Tribal Welfare Commissioner one officer has been appointed.

The Bihar Government is trying to help SC and ST people. Bihar Government is also trying to tackle this problem. For that, all these establishments have been made. A Committee called, the Civil Rights Act Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Bihar remains constituted which reviews the progress of the various schemes under the PCR Act...

(Interruptions)

You must understand the seriousness of the problem. You must also understand what the Government is doing to deal with this serious problem. It is not that the Government is just sitting idle and doing nothing.

The PCR Act was brought to deal with this. As you all know, in the Constitution under Article 17, untouchability is abolished. But to make it practical and effective the PCR Act was enacted in 1955 and one Committee at the highest level, at the Chief Minister's level, has been constituted now in Bihar. They review things periodically. They will chalk out what further steps should be taken.

Another Committee called Bihar State Scheduled Caste Advisory Board under the chairmanship of the Minister in charge of the Welfare Department gives valuable suggestions to the Government towards improving the lot of Harijans.

In Bihar, as the problem is so serious, the Government is also actively looking after all these schemes. These Committees are there at the Minister's level and at the Chief Minister's level. In these Committees the members are MPs, MLAs and prominent social workers as nominated members, besides, high officials of the State Government are there. All the public representatives are represented on these Committees and they can give their advice. Whenever there are certain problems they can raise that issue in the Committee. Certainly, their suggestions and advice will be listened to by the Government.

Then there are special courts. Bihar has taken care to constitute special courts in those districts where this atrocity problem is quite grim. Special courts have been set-up at Patna, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur and Purnea to try offences under the PCR Act so that PCR Act is implemented properly. These special courts are already working in Bihar. These courts are headed by judicial magistrate first class. I do not want to go into the details about the jurisdiction of these courts. They have tried to cover almost all the

[Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

identified districts where this problem is more. These courts hold circuit courts according to their specified programme at the respective sub-divisional headquarters within their jurisdiction. So these courts are not only functioning at the district level but they also go further down to the sub-divisional headquarters so that scheduled caste people can take advantage of their presence and hope for the justice.

Atrocities prone areas where untouchability is prevailing have been identified. The project of identification of untouchability prone areas has been completed by L N Mishra Institute of Economic Development and Social Changes. So they have tried to identify it. They have published a report on untouchability in seven districts where this problem is more prominent. Untouchability is an offence under the Constitution. So we have to remove it. We have to see that in the coming years untouchability is completely removed from these districts. They do a periodic survey also.

One of the hon. Member mentioned that what is the use of public schools when scheduled caste people are not getting help from these and they are not admitted there. I think it was Shrimati Nawal Prabhakar who mentioned this. Some of the newspapers have also written about this. On 20th July, 1988 I have written to Shri Shiv Shanker that a number of reports have appeared in the newspapers that scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students are not being admitted into reputed colleges like Khalsa, Miranda House, St. Stephen, Jesus and Meray and Hansraj in Delhi though the Central Registration Centre of the University had issued necessary admission slips to them to the extent of reserved quota. My Ministry has brought it to the notice of Vice Chancellor of Delhi University as well as the Secretary, Education Department, Ministry of Human Resource Development so that proper action could be taken in this regard. So we have already taken up this matter and brought it to the notice of Ministry of Human Resource Development and, I hope, some concrete steps will be taken by these

people. I hope that some concrete steps will be taken by these people.

16.00 hrs.

About Navodaya Vidyalayas a report has appeared in today's *Patriot*. I want to say a few lines about that. That study has told that over 60 per cent Navodaya Schools belong to the weaker sections. More than two-thirds of the children studying in the Navodaya Schools in the country come from the low income group families. According to a study about the socio-economic profile of the students, nearly 41 per cent of the children studying in Navodaya Schools, started under the National Policy of Education last year, are from families with income level below the poverty line. According to the study conducted by the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti, the annual income of the families of 20 per cent of the students is below Rs. 3,000. The study shows that in the case of 20 per cent of the students, the annual family income is below Rs. 6,000. The breakdown along occupational lines prepared by the NDC, shows that new educational schemes to provide education of comparable quality to students from rural areas on par with their urban counterparts benefit a number of families covering a wide area. So, this is a recent study. When this new education scheme and Navodaya Vidyalayas scheme were launched, we had said that it will benefit the rural population and also the weaker sections of the society. The study indicates it is very interesting and you must know that the parental occupations include: agricultural labour 10 per cent; general labour 8 per cent; agriculture, as a whole, 25 per cent; and business and commerce 10 per cent.

A remarkable feature of the scheme reveals that the maximum benefit has accrued to students from lower middle class families and children whose parents are illiterate. So it has gone to that level now. The Navodaya Vidyalayas, I think, will help all sections of the people living in the villages. The study report indicates that 50 per cent of them are scheduled caste boys and girls. This is a very encouraging law.

These are the things by which this gap can be reduced. The Government is against all sorts of atrocities which we are now listening about. But we have to see how we can remove the causes of atrocities. One of the causes is poverty. Poverty can be removed by educating them. Education will bring them up and then the gap will be reduced. So, these are the efforts which the Government is making to remedy the situation.

Shri Ramoowalia spoke about amendment of the existing list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for inclusion of *Bahjaras* and *Rai Sikhs*, etc. At this stage I can only say that all representations and suggestions for inclusion in the existing list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are under consideration of the Government in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of SCs/STs.

Any amendment in the existing list can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. Well, I cannot say that the by such-and-such time, it will be done. But we are trying to expedite the process of a comprehensive list. I hope that we will be able to bring it before the Parliament.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Legislation ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: I cannot give you a specific time. But we are trying and we may try. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : The Government expects that the comprehensive review will be taken. (*Interruptions*)

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: We will be coming and it will be coming before Parliament. Without Parliament in session, I cannot announce it. We will try to bring it in this session. I cannot give you the specific date about that.

Some of the Members have asked to provide adequate economic assistance to SCs &

STs so as to raise them above the poverty line. I do not want to take much time of the House. You know after independence, the Government of India has committed itself to the rapid development of SCs and STs. It is our commitment and it is our deliberate policy to raise their socio-economic level and for that we are very much concerned. We are implementing all our central policies. Whatever policies which are formulated by the Central Government, are implemented through the State Governments. There are some schemes which are sponsored directly by the Central Government, that is, the centrally sponsored schemes. There are schemes where 50 per cent finance is from the State Government and 50 per cent is from the Central Government. I will give you one or two examples that considerable investment has been made for their development though the strategy of special component plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan. The Tribal sub-Plan was made in the Fifth Plan. The Special Component Plan was formulated in the Sixth Plan. In addition to that, we are giving special central assistance as an additionality to all these programmes which are under Special Component or Tribal Sub-Plan. Central Government is giving some additional finance also to generate income and more income generating schemes are taken up under these schemes. You all know that we have also set up TRIFED as an apex body for ensuring remunerative prices for the products procured by the tribals. Tribals are not getting the right remunerative prices which they ought to get. In between the contractors and the businessmen who take advantage of their ignorance or their poverty, get the benefit of that. To avoid this for the tribals to get more remunerative prices, we have just constituted this TRIFED and it is now working. This year some of the projects which TRIFED has taken has given good results. For example, one project is about the sal seed. The prices have gone up. If it was Rs. 900 per tonne, they are getting Rs. 1100 per tonne. Like that, it is coming up. I hope that after establishing all the infrastructure this TRIFED will help in giving more remunerative prices to minor forest products to tribals. We have established like that now and the Cabinet

[Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

has also cleared it. National Development and Finance Corporation for SCs and STs has been set up. We have registered it and for that a special officer is going to be appointed. They will start working. Central Government will give financial help to them. In the beginning, we have allotted Rs. 50 crores for this. This Corporation will also come to the rescue of the poor people and will help in creating more jobs and more income to poor people. When it is implemented there will be a sea change and people will understand our developmental programmes and that would be the real answer to all these problems of atrocities. When these poor scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be economically better, nobody will question them about their caste etc. Our society is dominated by money power and when these people will have money power, they will also be treated as equal people and this disparity in the society will be removed.

Shrimati Meira Kumar wanted that the Government should provide free legal aid to the victims of these atrocities. I have said that in Bihar it is already there, in UP and other States this legal aid is provided under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are helped in civil and criminal litigation. We have also taken care to compensate for the loss of wages of the witnesses who have to attend the courts. Those labourers who go to attend the courts for evidence, they are given wages for that day for cases under the PDR Act. We have also suggested to the State Government to adopt similar schemes for offences under Indian Penal Code where the victims belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We have suggested that to the State Governments.

One suggestion was made the laws should be made more stringent. I also feel that; we can review the PCR Act and whatever lacunae are there, we can remove them and bring in some more clauses and make it more stringent so that the type of atrocities committed on these

people are brought under the clutches of law, if not, already there.

Shrimati Meira Kumar, Dr. C. S. Tripathi, Shri Ganga Ram, Shri Sultanpuri and some other Members wanted special courts to be established for such cases. I have already said about Bihar. In order to dispose of such cases relating to atrocities as well as cases under the PCR Act speedily, we have issued guidelines to all the States to set up special courts. It is not that there are no special courts now; there are 52 special courts and mobile courts in various States. In Andhra Pradesh, there are 17. In Bihar 4, MP 11, Rajasthan 8, Tamil Nadu 8 and Orissa 4. Maharashtra has also agreed to set up three special courts; Karnataka has issued orders to set up two special courts. Those States who do not have special courts are going to have these. In UP one Magistrate has been nominated in each District for trying such cases. So, we are pursuing the matter with the State Government so that the Act is implemented properly and those people who are indulging themselves in committing atrocities or acting against the PCR Act can be punished or convicted.

An hon. Member, Shri V. Srinivas Rao, wanted that SC/ST officers should be posted in the sensitive areas. This guideline has already been issued by the Central Government to all the State Governments. They are advised to post officers belonging to SC/ST as District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Sub-divisional officer and so on in the areas identified as the sensitive areas. We have already suggested from our side that the Station House Officers belonging to SC/ST should be posted in the sensitive Police Stations. As you know, the DM of Jahanabad is a Scheduled Caste person. I have already written to the Chief Minister of all the States regarding the need for making administration sensitive and responsive towards the SC/ST. I have written this letter to the Chief Ministers of all the States. This particularly applies to the top leadership in the State. The report is that the State Governments have started posting the SC/ST officers in different sensitive areas.

Shri V. Srinivas Rao and some other hon. Members also wanted that there should be liberal issue of arms licence to SC/ST so that they can protect themselves when they are attacked. As far as the question of issuing of arms licence is concerned, there is no discrimination in respect of the SC/ST applicants. Whosoever is eligible, he is supplied with the licence. It is the duty of the concerned State Government to see that these poor people are not harassed and atrocity is not committed on these helpless people.

S/Shri Y. P. Yogesh, Tulsi Ram and Ganga Ram said that one of the main causes of friction which to the atrocities being committed on poor people was the non-payment of minimum wages. I have already said that the Minimum Wages Act is applicable in all the 19 States. Some minimum wage is fixed for them but the implementation part of this rests with the District Authorities and their supervising officers. We will again alert them that they should strictly comply with this.

Smt. Sunderwati Nawal Prabhakar suggested that the system of scavenging should be removed and that the local Government authority should look after the interest of the scavengers and sweepers. As you all know, we have a policy, a scheme by which the scavengers will be completely eliminated. Scavenging is in a way linked to untouchability and it is our clear policy, Government feels that scavenging of dry latrine is a dehumanising and obnoxious occupation. We have been pursuing a scheme for the liberation of scavengers by getting the dry latrines converted into water-borne latrines and rehabilitating the liberated scavengers in the other dignified occupation. Under this scheme 166 medium and small towns, i.e. towns having a population of about 1 lakh, have been taken up. Of these 32 towns have already been made scavenging free. About 10,000 scavengers have been rehabilitated. The amount invested in this programme upto the end of 1987-88 was Rs. 37.13 crores. The allocation for 1988-89 is Rs. 11 crores as against Rs. 9.5 crores during the year 1987-88. The scheme is being implemented on a matching grants basis with both the Central

and State Governments spending 50 per cent each. In this year and in the next year in the Seventh Five Year Plan, we will try to implement this scheme in as many towns as we can. I may reiterate that we are very clear on this point and we will be able to free all the scavengers from this dirty job. There will be modern and mechanised type of latrines such as the water borne latrines and Sulabh Sauchalayas in all the rural areas. All the houses that are constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana and other housing schemes are going to be equipped with this type of latrines. This is a clear cut direction from the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chardni Chowk) : The time by which this work is likely to be completed. You might have fixed a target in this regard.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAIJPAI : It is quite difficult to fix a target in this matter, but we are trying to achieve this end as soon as possible. Completion of this work depends on finance and many other things.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : If the funds have been allocated for this purpose.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAIJPAI : Funds are being allocated. As I have already told, 166 towns have been adopted under this scheme, of which the work has already been completed in 32 towns.

[English]

We are taking a whole-town-approach in this matter. First we have taken the towns which have a population of one lakh. After covering these towns, we will then go to big cities. As per the new municipal Act, no new house can be constructed without a water borne latrine. This is the rule all over the country. As regards the old houses which do not have modern water borne latrines, these also should go in for this type of latrines in the place of dry latrines.

[Translation]

SHRI R. S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the matter of Bihar has been raised here and as I belong to Bihar, I am fully aware of the intentions of the Central and the State Governments and I praise the steps taken by them to provide facilities to the harijans. Some very good steps have been taken to check the atrocities on the harijans. But here the major thrust is on giving the compensation on one hand and punishing the Government officials on the other. In my opinion, there is one man behind all these things and until he is apprehended, atrocities on harijan cannot be stopped. Just now, it was mentioned that many thousand acres of land has been distributed. I urge upon the Government that there are dozens of Members in Bihar Assembly and in this House, who are still holding in their possession, the land rendered surplus after the enforcement of land ceiling act, in the names of their dogs cats or servants. On behalf of the House, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to get prepared a list of the landed property and other assets of his party members and get it investigated to find out as to how many of them are still withholding the surplus land covered under the ceiling and committing atrocities on harijans. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :
Regarding the clarification sought by the hon. Member, I would like to inform him that the laws enacted by the Government concerning land ceiling are applicable to each and everybody and if any cases of their violation come to our notice, appropriate action will be taken on them. The Government is fully committed to it. There cannot be any deviation in it..
(Interruptions)

[English]

An hon. member raised the question of reservations. I agree with the hon. member that we have not been able to fill all the reservation posts. With the help of the Department of Personnel, we can fill up all these posts. We are making all efforts in this direction.

In the end, I want to mention just one thing and that is about our policy with regard to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Before you conclude, I want one clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Minister complete her speech please.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :
About reservation, hon. Members were saying that the posts are given to other candidates and they are not given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Prime Minister has categorically said that there will be no dereservation of the posts which are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At present the rule is that if the appropriate candidate is not available, they will again advertise it. They will advertise it three times and then only will request the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission.

So I can assure the House and the hon. Members that the guidelines given by the Prime Minister will be followed and there should be no fear of dereservation. We are trying to fill up the backlog.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat, madam. Mr. Het Ram. What is your point for clarification ?

SHRI HET RAM : 72.5 per cent of the unreserved posts are filled. Now it is said that because appropriate candidates are not available, it was dereserved. 'Appropriate candidates' is a vague term. The Reservation Policy should be if 10 per cent Scheduled Castes are taken, proportionately general candidates should be taken. If 15 per cent Scheduled Castes are taken, then only the candidates from the general category should be taken.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :
I am saying this was the condition. Now the Prime Minister has made it quite clear that there will be no dereservation. So whatever reservation is there will be

given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

One thing I want to say is that, our country is governed by the Constitution, which is supreme not Sankaracharya or Manu or for that matter anybody else. There no need of burning this Manu or anything. Forget all these things. We are now in the modern age. After independence we are governed by our Constitution which is secular. It has given all the fundamental rights to everybody. There is no discrimination under our Constitution and the Government is committed to that.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHARJEE : During my intervention I drew the attention of the Minister for Home Affairs and the Minister for Welfare giving very concrete facts about the Chakradatu Police Station...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : I have taken note of it, I will take action.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR (Bijnor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has said that there will be no dereservation. But I am seized of a very specific case of U. P. S. C. which gave an advertisement for a reserved post in which the qualifications required for the post was Ph. D. in economics and 10 years experience. 3 candidates of the reserved category applied for that post. All of them had the required qualifications and one of them had even some more qualifications. He had 19 years experience, but in spite of all this, they were rejected in the interview and that post was dereserved.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, to set right the faulty practice of the past and which happens to come down to this date, it has been decided that posts will not be dereserved. Whatever has happened earlier, will be recouped. I request the hon. Lady Member to give it in writing. I will look into it.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Let the hon. Member write to us. In case we have to reverse the decision. We will reverse the decision, if necessary

16.30 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL
SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1988 AND NATIONAL
SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the next item. Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Ramoowalia, Shri Narayan Cheubey and Shri Ramashray Prasad Sing are not here.

Now Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee may move her resolution and speak on it.
(Interuptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) : Sir, I have now come back. I had gone to the lobby. All my baggage was here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. Mr. Ramoowalia, your baggage will not speak. The hon. Members will speak—not their baggage. Madam, you please proceed.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House disapproves of the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1988) promulgated by the President on the 26th May, 1988."

I also oppose the National Security (Amendment) Bill.

The reasons for opposing the Ordinance have been stated in this House during the last two debates

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

also. I do not want to repeat those figures etc. But this is really something which we cannot escape commenting on' or saying that Chandigarh is the heart of Punjab, in the sense that it is their capital city. It is said that though the National Security Act is in force for such a long time, without an ordinance it could not be taken to Chandigarh. It really and absolutely makes impossible the whole idea of passing Bills; because nobody would think that only yesterday you remembered that Chandigarh was in Punjab, or Chandigarh should belong to Punjab, or Chandigarh is the capital of Punjab. Then why this ordinance; why not this Bill? Why did you not think of it earlier? Therefore, I thoroughly oppose this idea of having ordinances all the time on such issues which are so time-worn that *ad nauseam* they have been discussed here. Therefore, that is my principal objection.

As far as the National Security Bill is concerned, the reasons for which we opposed the National Security Bill, from the very outset are very valid now, even in respect of Punjab and Chandigarh; so, we again oppose the National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1988. For that, no new reasons need be stated. So, we have considered NSA to be an anti-people Act, a totally undemocratic, extremely autocratic Act, taking away the rights of all the people...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : What about Darjeeling?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We are talking about Punjab. In Darjeeling, it was the Disturbed Areas Act and not NSA. (Interruptions) Therefore, we were thoroughly opposed to the National Security Act in its original form, and consequently also now in the amended form in which it is brought in now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House disapproves of

the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988, (Ordinance No. 4 of 1988) promulgated by the President on the 26th May, 1988. Now the Minister may please move the Bill for consideration, and speak on it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, the normal life of people in Punjab and Chandigarh has been under constant threat from terrorists. The terrorists made, innocent people their target, and peace of the State was in danger. Even the religious places, educational institutions and public places were not spared.

To deal effectively with such elements in these disturbed areas, the National Security Act, 1980 (No. 65 of 1980) in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh was amended in 1987 by the National Security (Amendment) Act, 1987. Section 14(A) as inserted by the said amendment Act specifies *inter alia* the circumstances under which, and classes of cases in which a person may be detained for a period longer than three months but not exceeding six months from the date of detention, without obtaining the opinion of the Advisory Board. Since the Parliament was not in session and there was absolute necessity to extend the life of the provisions made in the National Security Act, 1980 by the National Security (Amendment) Act, 1987 beyond 8th June 1988, the President promulgated the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance 1988 on 26th May, 1988. By this Ordinance the provisions made in the Act by the National Security (Amendment) Act, 1987 were extended upto 8th day of June, 1989.

The Bill seeks to replace the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance 1988.

The provisions of this Bill will be applicable only to the disturbed areas of Punjab and Chandigarh and to those detentions which are made on or before 8th June, 1989.

I may assure the Hon'ble Members that the Bill is mainly meant to facilitate the authorities to defeat the evil designs of terrorists in Punjab and Chandigarh.

We have separately advised the State Government and the Chandigarh Administration to invoke the provisions of this Ordinance with extreme care.

I would sincerely request the Hon'ble Members of this esteemed House to consider all these aspects and I hope and trust that this Bill will receive their support.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bamkura) : I oppose this amendment. The amendment is not a simple one. Through this amendment, the government wants to extend the period. The Minister will clarify when the government reviewed the situation in Punjab and when the government realised that the situation in Punjab continued to be serious. Hence the extension of the period is ritual for one year.

During the Budget Session, he may clarify, whether this realisation or any review was made or not because we were told that an action plan was prepared but the details of an action plan were never divulged, never disclosed even in this House also. We wanted to know what is an action plan, what is the policy of the government towards Punjab because it was not clear. The Minister has admitted

that the situation is serious, hence there is a necessity for extension of a period for one year and that period has already expired in June; and through this amendment government will be able to detain a person for more than 3 months, maximum six months without referring to the Advisory Committee. Why is the Advisory Committee to be ignored? We opposed the Original Act also when it was passed in the year 1980, though the name was not the Security Act. We sensed that this Act was misused several times to curb the trade union activities; even trade unions workers were arrested and detained by this Act. So, there is a provision for referring it to the Advisory Committee. Why do you want to avoid the Advisory Committee? Without referring to the Advisory Board you can detain a person for more than three months. We are always against detaining a person without trial. Nobody should be detained without trial. Trial should be held. If he is found guilty, he should be detained, he should be punished. And if he is not found guilty, he should be freed. So, no body should be arrested, and nobody should be detained without trial.

Section 14A was inserted in the year 1987. At that time you intended to have power to detain a person for more than three months without trial and that too up to 8th June 1988, and now you want to extend it up to 8th June 1989. Why? You have many weapons in your armoury, not one. There are so many weapons in your armoury, but still in order to solve the Punjab problem, in order to tackle the Punjab situation, you want to strengthen yourself. Even the Constitution has been amended to have the power to impose an Emergency if there are internal disturbances. That also you did. In spite of all this you are not able to cope with the situation. You are not able to tackle the Punjab situation, the extremist problem is there. Killings are increasing. The President's Rule is there. When the President's Rule was imposed the reason put forward was that the Barnala Government was unable to face the situation or tackle the situation, that his Ministers were interfering and the President's Rule was necessary, and you imposed it. Act-

[Shri Basudeb Acharya]

ually the Barnala Government was dismissed and then the President's Rule was imposed.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Why should not this Government be dismissed ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : And since the President's Rule was imposed the killings have been increasing. Extremist activity has been increasing, migration of the people from Punjab has increased. Even the migrated workers from Bihar and Orissa were murdered during your President's Rule.

So, you have not been able to tackle the situation. You have totally failed. In this House, number of times, we have said it. Again we are compelled to repeat it.

You are not even listening to your own party. The Punjab PCC has rightly criticised your stand, the stand of the Central Government in the month of May. Bhatiaji will clarify.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Yes.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In the month of May they rightly criticised that the Congress Party and the Central Government are being gradually isolated because of the policy pursued by the Central Government towards Punjab, what to say of the people.

Five priests have been released. We do not know what was the reason. Why were they released ? We do not know what was the reason and what prompted the Government to release five priests suddenly. Nobody was consulted. We were not consulted. The Opposition parties were not consulted. Who gave the Government this advice to release five priests, who declared Khalistan from the Golden Temple ? Then, subsequently they were arrested. Again yesterday they were released. Whom you have consulted?

You are not consulting any vigilant political party, those who are fighting extremists with their blood, with their life, the two Communist parties. At least one hundred workers were killed. You are not consulting with saner element there. May be Susli Muni, may be some other Muni, we do not know—with whom you are consulting ? Why are you not removing the irritants ?

On 12th of this month, we saw hundreds of widows assembled in the Boat Club and were weeping. They do not want proper rehabilitation, but they want the culprits, the criminals, those who organised this riot should be punished and they should not be allowed to go scot-free.

Ranganath Mishra Commission Report was not discussed in this House. We demanded several times to allow us to have a discussion on the Report and we were not allowed. I do not know the result. Why we were not allowed to have a discussion on Ranganath Mishra Commission Report ?

Then there was a Committee, Jain. Banerjee Committee, to identify the criminals—they may before to some political party. But, no action was taken. None was punished. Thousands were killed. Innocent persons are still languishing in Jodhpur jail. Though an assurance was given, they were not released. Only forty of them were released. Are those only innocent ? Against the rest, are there cases of anti-national activities ? Screening was not done. Why the innocent detainees were not released ? These are the irritants. Without removing all these things, without trying to solve the problem without pursuing a correct policy, you want to solve the Punjab problem, you want to tackle Punjab situation and you want to cope up with extremism in disturbed areas with National Security Act. You still think that Punjab problem is only a law and order problem and you could tackle it with more and more arms, by amending the Constitution, by imposing Emergency, by amending the National Security Act and making the Act more

stringent. You are still pursuing narrow political opportunistic line. Why has the Punjab Accord not implemented? You may say that most of the articles in the Accord have been implemented. But major items have not been implemented like transfer of Chandigarh, transfer of territories, distribution of water. These are the main items in the Accord. What is your policy and action plan? You please tell the House why you are not able to cope with the situation there and why it has become necessary to extend the period by one more year, and to detain a person for more than three months without trial and without referring to the Advisory Board. Why is the situation becoming worse? You had got three and-a-half years time. Within this period, you were not able to tackle the situation there. And you want to make this Act more stringent. You want to take away the right of the people there. We do not know whom you are consulting. You are not consulting the opposition parties. This process was started earlier. Four or five joint rallies were held which thousands of people belonging to different sections attended. The political parties which are against secessionism, divisive forces, were part to it. Why was that stopped? Though an assurance was given that political campaign would be started again to isolate the extremists by holding joint rallies going to the people and meeting them nothing has happened. This mass contact is very much required—not the mass contact which your party is doing—mass contact with security people. You go to the masses surrounded with thousands of security men. In this way the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh, addresses the people there. There should be real mass contact. Meet the people, isolate the extremists, start political campaign, remove the irritants, punish those who were responsible for organising riots in Delhi. Release the detenus of Jodhpur Jail who are innocent. If you do all these things, then it will not be necessary to make these Acts more stringent to detain the people without trial. So, I oppose this amendment. This is not a simple amendment. You want to make the law more stringent. You want to extend the period. You want to detain

the people without trial for more than three months. So, I oppose this amendment.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji):
 Sir, I stand here to wholeheartedly support the Bill proposed by the Government. As far as Punjab and other issues are concerned, I have seen the role of the Opposition in this House in the last more than three years. They are blaming the Government today as to what have they done in respect of Punjab. They are asking the Home Minister, they are asking the Government what is their policy. But I may remind them what has been their attitude with respect to all those measures which the Government has taken from time to time and placed before the House. Have they at a single time cooperated with respect to any single Bill introduced in this House? Do they mean to say that all the steps taken by the Government in this House by way of introduction of Bills were wrong, were misconceived and the entire wisdom was vested only in them? What was their attitude when the Prime Minister had called several meetings to discuss various issues with respect to Punjab? Not a single time they cooperated with the Government with respect to all those proposals. And now they are asking what is the policy of the Government, what have they done, etc etc. Would they like to shirk the entire responsibility? Has the Opposition in this democratic country no role to play? What is the role they have played? They have played negative and destructive role. Not only in respect of Punjab but in respect of the entire issues which have come and cropped up before the country in the last three-four years, they have played an absolutely negative and destructive role.

Not only they are opposing this Bill but last time when the Arms (Amendment) Bill also came, they had opposed that. First they opposed why they had brought the Ordinance. Even when the situation was very clear that the Ordinance had to be brought, then also they questioned why the Ordinance was brought. When an Ordinance is brought, ultimately it

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

has to be replaced by a Bill. They have full opportunity to discuss the matter at that time. Yet they would question the Government on such sensitive matters that why an Ordinance was brought. This has been the attitude of the Opposition throughout.

As far as preventive laws are concerned, in every country, except in very sophisticated democratic countries like United States or some others, there are preventive detention laws. In all the countries where democracy is coming up, where development is taking place, to prevent the destruction of democracy, to prevent the destruction of developmental projects and programmes, these preventive laws have been found to be essential. No country has been able to do away with these preventive laws, and times have tested it.

Not only that. I would take the source of the preventive laws. Out of where have the Government been enacting the preventive laws? It is article 22 of the Constitution itself which provides for preventive laws. Had a preventive law not been a necessity, such a document like the Constitution would not have provided for the same. Article 22 of the Constitution says: "No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be of the grounds for such arrest..." Now, this is a normal proposition as far as the detention etc. is concerned. And this very article makes a special mention with respect to preventive detention laws, which says:

"(3) Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply—

(a) to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien; or

(b) to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention."

So, preventive detention has the source and sanction of our Constitution

of India and it is not that the Government is bringing preventive detention laws out of air or out of nothing.

12 hrs.

Secondly, I would like to submit that whenever issues of Punjab crop up, and last time it was very well mentioned, when they were blaming the Government for not taking steps, the Prime Minister had intervened and said that what was mentioned in the letter written by certain Opposition Members is that the Prime Minister is not taking any action against the newspaper publication which has propagated sedition and the Prime Minister disclosed this aspect. Then some of my revered colleagues, Mr. Ramoowalia and Prof Madhu Dandavate were taken aback. They were surprised and they were exposed because they had written a clear-cut letter asking the Prime Minister to withdraw cases of sedition against Ajit publication. Now, is this the way you are going to cooperate with the Government with respect to this charge of sedition? Therefore, whenever the Government indicates any stringent measure with respect to terrorism, it is the bounden duty of the Opposition parties to cooperate with the Government and whenever the preventive detention laws are enforced, the Advisory Body comes into the picture. The Advisory Body scrutinises the cases and there are instances in this country where not only under the National Security Act, but under Preventive Detention laws also, if proper procedure was not followed, then the detenus were released forthwith. The only question is that instead of three months, the matter will be placed before the Advisory Board after six months. That is the only difference. Therefore, the Bill has to be supported.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. While supporting this Bill, I have before me the pages of Indian history which speak that from the very beginning, we have opposed terrorism in all its forms. I recall the days when an attempt was made to blow up the train of the British Viceroy. On it a censure motion, drafted by

Mahatma Gandhi himself, was presented in the meeting of the Congress working Committee, condemning the Incident. There is no place of terrorism in the traditions, history, civilization and culture of India, even if it was intended to favour India. We have always condemned it, rejected it and our history is the evident proof of it. Not only terrorism, but even when there was any activity of violence, the people and the leaders of India have always condemned it. They never supported it.

Just now, some of our opposition friends spoke against the Bill. Although our friends say many things inside and outside this House, but the fact remains that they are the biggest hinderance, the main obstacle in creating a good atmosphere in the country because they exploit the situations to their own political ends. They talk here differently and outside, they mislead the public by saying something else. Only to serve their political interests, they have created such an atmosphere against the Government in the entire country that it goes against the interests of the country and is prejudicial to the unity and integrity of our country. I condemn their activities.

So far as the question of control on terrorist activities in Punjab is concerned, while I fully support the Bill, which has been introduced by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in this House, I would also like to ask him a question. We all know that recently our Hon. Prime Minister has said that our neighbouring country Pakistan is behind all the on going activities in Punjab. A few days back, it has also come to our knowledge that some terrorist camps had been organised in the Pakistani territory near the Indian border where the terrorists were being imparted training. Such training camps were organised in a large number. I want to ask the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that when we know that our neighbouring country is trying to destabilise our country by casting off all the human considerations and etiquettes, then what are the reasons that the people and the armed forces of India are unable to go into any action against them and consequently washout

and eliminate such camps. You may say that it is a question of crossing over the international border, but my contention is that when the neighbouring country is making its allout attempts to destabilise the country, it is the most appropriate thing to take action against and eliminate such training camps by intruding into their territory and if it is needed, the government should get the camps bombarded with the help of Air force. Only then you can get rid of this problem fully. I have already said these things to the hon. Minister of Defence while speaking on the demands of the Ministry of Defence, but no attention has been paid to it. So, I am again repeating it. Besides, I would like to submit that you can make any number of laws or bring any ordinance, but will you be able to ensure total national security in the country. Complete national security cannot be ensured until every citizen of India have the feeling that he has his equal participation in maintaining the national security and when he feels it, then only complete national security can be maintained. The Government should take note of it.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now mention has been made to detenues and Delhi riots here in this august House. As regards the Jodhpur detenues and November riots, I would like to State that recently a committee to study the problems of minorities was set up by the Madhya Pradesh Government. I was appointed Chairman of the committee which was set up to study the grievances of the minorities. The places visited I was told everywhere that till date police has not been able to bring the guilty of November riots to the book who indulged in looting of property and murders. Police has neither been able to recover even one per cent of the looted property nor to prosecute the guilty or challan them. I would like to say that my head bowed down in shame as I was not able to reply

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

even one of their queries. This is a very important issue and I would like the Government to look into the matter and take stringent action against those who are found to be involved and the guilty. I say this without any fear or hesitation,

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say the same thing about the Jodhpur detenus. The people against whom there are serious allegations and evidences of antinational activities, should be detained, while the cases of other should to be reviewed afresh and innocent released immediately for creating a congenial atmosphere. The Sikh community may also extend its help in creating healthy atmosphere in the country. Today the Sikh minority which has the history of big sacrifices for the country behind it can come forward for maintaining security, for wiping out terrorism & in strengthening unity and integrity of the country. They will not hesitate even in shedding their blood for maintaining the unity and the integrity of the country if such a situation arises.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have got nothing more to say on the subject at present. I would like to quote few couplets of Faiz Ahmed Faiz in the service of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. All the ordinances and the laws brought forward by the Government will be ineffective till the hearts of the people are not changed and the feeling of love and brotherhood is not there. The English Version of the couplet is as follows :

(English)

Come let us also lift our hands,

We who do not remember the custom of prayer,

We who except for the burning fire of love,

Do not remember any idol, any God,

Come let us present a petition that life our beloved,

Will pour tomorrow's sweetness into today's poison,

That for those who have not strength for the burden of the days,

May it make night and day (weight) light on their eye-lashes,

For those whose eyes have not strength for (seeing) the face of dawn.

May it light some candle in their nights.

[Translation]

With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Statutory Resolution and to oppose the Bill before the House.

Sir, right from the First Lok Sabha, we have debated the question of preventive detention. The House reverberates with the echoes down the corridor of time with the points that have been made here on the floor of this House against the restriction of personal liberty, against the deteraction from the fundamental rights. My friend has referred to article 22. Indeed article 22 has a clause, but that is a restrictive clause. It does uphold the principle of personnel liberty and that no citizen shall be put behind bars without going through the judicial process. Sir, when we are dealing with the current situation, we must keep this in view that the fundamental rights are the very spirit of our Constitution and that we as a nation are wedded to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that we have signed the International covenants and that today, for the first time we have come to a situation where our record on human rights is being criticised for the first time in the history of this Republic, by the comity of nations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the Home Minister to the report which

has been just released by the Amnesty International on this point. It is a matter of shame for all of us. That is why, when we take up this Bill, we have to be extra cautious, extra vigilant in the cause of liberty, whether you call it by the name of Preventive Detention Act or the Maintenance of Internal Security Act or the National Security Act or the Prevention of Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act, all of them have this common element that citizens are sought to be deprived of their liberty by the Executive without the judicial process for a prescribed period of time. I have yet not come across any rationale or justification by the Government why this period of time should be extended from 3 months to six months. I can well appreciate, there can be a situation in which preventive detention might become necessary. But then, if mind is properly applied by the Executive, when it decides to tamper with the personal liberty of a citizen, when the political Executive deliberates upon it and reviews the case, either at the States level or at the Central level, there can be no reason to think why three months should not be adequate for bringing the case before the review board. Why must it take six months? This I cannot follow. If there is a *prima facie* case, if there was some justification at the time when a person was deprived of his liberty, why is three months not adequate for bringing the case before the review board. This point, I demand, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, should be explained by the hon. Minister. Therefore, while in extraordinary and exceptional circumstances normal laws of the land are not found to be effective a State does take recourse to prevention detention and I grant that—it has to take recourse to sometimes in exceptional circumstances. And yet I expect a degree of caution from a State which professes the democratic principles and which swears by the Constitution of India Sir, I find that this National Security Act is being used against political adversaries, being used against trade union movement, being used on a very large scale against the minorities and the weaker sections. We do not have the data. I would like the Home Minister to take the House into confidence and to tell us whether it is a fact that a large number of trade

unionists have been put behind the bars and have been deprived of their liberties and their legitimate activities under this NSA.

The other point that I would like to make is the way the Ordinance was promulgated. After all, there were just a few weeks left before the House was reconvened. I would like hon. Minister to tell us what were the compelling circumstances and what was the absolute necessity that he is talking about and in how many cases has this Ordinance been invoked from 8th June, 1988 up to 27th July, 1988 when the House was convened and when the House was called into order.

I have tried to place before you a analysis of the way this Act has been used but I must admit that I find that there has been a drop in the number of detenus between 1-4-87 and 1-4-88. The number on 1-4-1987 was 721 and the number on 1-4-1988 was 619. This I welcome. But even then one cannot be happy about this, 600 and odd people being deprived of their personal liberties and their cases not being placed before the people of India. I wish the law had a provision that in every case of preventive detention under the National Security Act a summary of the case would be placed before the Parliament. That would be a way of compelling the executive to be very cautious in applying such a draconian law.

I find, however that there are four States in which this law has been used to the maximum extent. In fact, the four States account for 90% of detention. It is not only Punjab. In Punjab, the detentions are made under various circumstances. But what about Maharashtra? What about U.P.? What about Madhya Pradesh? I do not understand why 90% of the detentions come from just these four States in the country. There must be special reasons. I would like the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and to tell us why this has happened.

I would like to say a word about the Punjab situation. Indeed, when we look at the Punjab situation, it is a matter

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

of shame and anguish for all of us that the situation has shown no improvement. Indeed, it has shown signs of deterioration. In fact, this Ordinance and this Bill are themselves confessions of failure on the part of the Government. Why was the deadline 8th June, 1988 introduced in the original Act? It was introduced because the Government was perhaps optimistic that by 8th June, 1988, the situation there shall come to normal and no further use of this Draconian law would be necessary. Now he comes back to us and wants its extension. Is that not a confession of failure on the part of the Government, I would like to know,

Every day we open the newspapers and we have our daily diet of violence of blood and tears. I know that terrorism is like a hydra-headed monster. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that it cannot be eliminated without a political solution and I find that not a single step has been taken towards a political solution. We have mentioned in this House time and again, the question of punishment of the culprits of the 1984 disturbance. We have mentioned here time and again about the Jodhpur detenus about whose release and whose review, a promise was made many a time. We have talked here time and again about the rehabilitation of the victims of disturbances. We have talked here about the management of the Golden Temple being placed on a good footing and we have talked about the progress in the implementation of the Punjab Accord. So far, I see no sign of it. The Government says "First we shall ensure absolute peace. Then only we shall talk." Our question is "Why can't you do both? At the same time, simultaneously take the people into confidence, invoke their inner sense of peace, their desire for harmony, their longing for peaceful environment and you shall find that the people of Punjab will respond to you." There is no doubt in my mind.

But you have created deliberately a vacuum of leadership. You tinkered with the democratic process. You, in a sense, eliminated the political process. You say;

With whom shall we negotiate? One-by-one, you eliminate the Sikh leadership. When you eliminate the moderates, you forgot that the next crop of moderates will be more extreme than the last. Therefore, this is an unending cycle. That is why I take this opportunity, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to plead once again with the Government with the Home Minister that whilst he should exercise every possible effective measure to counter-act terrorism, he must also, with a sense of compassion and responsibility, try to bring about peace in Punjab and engage himself in the quest for a peaceful political solution. Otherwise, the nation is in a blind alley.

The hon. Minister has presented this Bill to us for effectively dealing with terrorism. We know what the Government has done in one year. Therefore, I am not very hopeful about this. In fact, perhaps he may again come back to us to extend this time-limit. What we want is some solid guarantees that he shall initiate a process which hopefully, within the foreseeable future before our patience gives way, should bring us to a point of peace, to a point of understanding. I would, once again, like to suggest to you that you should invoke the inner patriotism of the people; call the representatives of the Sikh community, political or otherwise; start a dialogue and take the people of India into confidence and then you shall see that some way can be found.

Sir, one point has been made here about the process of consultation with the Opposition. Consultation must be in good faith. Consultation cannot be one-sided endorsement of the wrong policies of the Government. Consultation cannot be a mechanism for pulling their chestnuts out of the fire for trying to find a way out of the difficulties that the Government have created for themselves and for the country. The Opposition, with a sense of responsibility before history and before the people of India, cannot act as a rubber-stamp for the Government. Yes, we are with you in the quest for peace. We are together with you in this great national venture for creating a society in which all regions, all peoples and all communities share a feeling of participation.

We are with you in this process. But we cannot endorse your wrong policies which finally end up with your coming back to us to renew your mandate of draconian measures time and again. That is why, again, I oppose this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : You have to be positive. I hope you will concede. If I understand your suggestion 'by consultation' you may not like to pull out the chestnuts of any party but have to be, in the national interest, positive. Is it not so? Kindly if you review the stand taken by your party, by no standard can it be termed as positive. It has been, unfortunately, negative right from the beginning.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : As far as my party's policies are concerned, our record is before the world and before the people of India... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would like to have another five minutes to reply to this point. But I am not taking here on party-line. I am saying that consultations may be necessary and where it is necessary consultations are welcome but not merely for the purpose of rubber-stamping or endorsing whatever policies you have first decided. Thank you, Sir, for giving this opportunity.

S. BUTA SINGH : Now, your party is going to dissolve itself. It is no use discussing here. But your stand in Punjab and here in Delhi has been quite negative.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the National Security (Amendment) Bill presented by S. Buta Singh with the objective of wiping out terrorism from Punjab and Chandigarh.

First thing is that terrorism is mainly confined to Punjab and Chandigarh, and it is the result of the training given, by organising camps to the students studying in colleges there by the Sikh Community and others. Initially this training programme was started by the Pakistan. The

training camps were organised in the entire border area and these trained personnel caused, maximum destruction in Punjab later on. It must have come to the notice of the Government that as a result of terrorists activities in the holy city of Amritsar people were killed and buried in the premises of the pious place. Now as the digging operation is progressing the skeletons of the persons killed are being unearthed. These acts of terrorists have spoiled the atmosphere in Punjab. Earlier we were the residents of PEPSU which was a part of Punjab and people of all communities lived there in perfect harmony. Nowadays this thing is not seen there and love and affection is also slowly fading away. Every now and then terrorism is discussed in this August House, big promises are made and allegations levelled about not taking opposition into Confidence by the Government or this issue the opposition is requested to think seriously about the situation prevailing in Punjab and to look at the aim of the Bill which provides for raising the period of preventive detention from three months to six months. They are not aware of the situation prevailing in Punjab. Nobody from the opposition has ever visited Punjab and in this August House they indulge in loud talks. They have neither visited Amritsar nor any other place in Punjab and are also not aware of the things going on there. The leaders hailing from Punjab only explain the theory in this House. The biggest thing about Punjab is that terrorism is to be done away with from there at every cost. I want to state that Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir border Punjab and the people hailing from these States know of the things happening there. Few days back a bus going to Kinnaur via Punjab was attacked and some people were killed by the terrorists in the incident and in similar thing happened in Panchkula five where persons were killed recently. Members from the opposition are not aware of the conditions prevailing in Punjab and how the terrorism is on the rise there. I would like to request Shri Buta Singh to bear all the expenses of the forces posted in my state to counter terrorism. Himachal Pradesh is not in a position to bear full expenses of the security forces posted for the protection

[Shri K. D. Sultanpuri]

f the State against terrorist attacks, errorists mingle with the people of unjab running industries in the industrial eas of my state.

Two buses in Pathankot and in Indara id Chamba bound two buses bombs re planted in a bid to blow them up. any persons were killed in the incident hen I was coming from Chamba, I alised how terrorism had assumed clous dimension. Even then they oppose e Bill) by saying that it is unwarranted d it will take away the liberty of the ople. I would like to ask them as to w they propose to solve the problem d whether they have any constructive ggestion to offer so as to solve this bblem and counter the challenge of ns and ammunitions being received m outside. I think that no one in a sition to meet their challenge. There- e, I support this amending Bill, because has been brought forward in the erest of the country and it uld not be in the interest the nation to unnecessarily pose the amendment. I believe that otations with the administration of njab and Chandigarh are also essential the development of Punjab Measures ould be taken to release only innocent enues but not all of them for which as have been made here that they ould be let off unpunished and no secution be launched against them It uld mean the exploitation of the poor. ould like to urge the Central Govern- nt to sanction at least one platoon lice force comprising one thousand n, for Himachal Pradesh and Jammu a in Jammu and Kashmir and so that least one security guard could be ovided in each bus. At present, terror- sneaked into the buses and escaped er committing crimes. They have no y even for children and women. They lieve in senseless killing. They have feelings for the country well-beings. ey plant bombs in the buses surreptiti- ally and sneaked away. They have itten a number of threatening letters rious leaders including S. Buta Singh d the Hon. Prime Minister about which nention was made in this House also

and which were written in Gurmukhi script. A situation is being created in the country in which terrorism is likely to flourish. The Bill seeks to root out this menace and there is no other way out. The amendment provides for extension of detention period from three months to six months. But the real achievement lies in the proper implementation of the Act being enacted through the Bill.

Often, issue of Chandigarh is raised. Himachal Pradesh was also one of its sharers. Himachal Pradesh constructed Panchayat Bhawan there I had been the Chairman of the District Council from 1963 to 1972. We have also contributed in it. Kangra area of Punjab has been included in Himachal Pradesh. But this area did not ever witness the situation as is prevalent in Punjab today.

I would also like to appeal to the Member of opposition, in whom there are a number of good orators and wise men who could advance good arguments in this regard. A large number of persons belonging to our party as well as some of the opposition parties have been killed in Punjab. But there are some such political parties which are totally ignorant of the actual situation in Punjab because not even a single worker belonging to such parties has been killed in Punjab. Shri Longowal was killed there. Our Hon. Prime Minister had made an accord with him. The Government still abide by the accord and has made utmost efforts to implement it. But the Government can do nothing when nobody is there on their part to ensure implementation of the accord. Nobody is there who could take a final decision of his own. So much so that the so called religious leaders commanded Shri Barnala to clean the shoes in gurudwara. He was punished and made to sit there. Those persons who can punish even a person of Chief Minister stature cannot instill confidence in the minds of the people of the State. The Government allowed the democratic process to play a free hand by holding elections there and providing opportunity to them to form the Government. Even then they oppose us. So where is the Government at fault?

Now seven political parties have formed an united front. The Members belonging to these parties sitting here have made no sacrifice, whereas persons belonging to our Congress Party have made a lot of sacrifices. Our party has brought forward a good legislative proposal. I condemn those who oppose it. Shri Shahabuddin has opposed the Bill in strong terms. The Government does not intend to detain any person unnecessarily. With these words I support the Bill.

[English.]

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here to oppose the Bill as I feel that Acts, Ordinances and more legal powers are not going to solve our problem.

We have had enough of these draconian laws in the country and because of the currency of these laws, we are facing criticism from various quarters. Even the Amnesty International has come in a very hard way against our country. We are proud of our democracy, we are proud of our heritage and we should not go in for laws which are always being condemned in the past in this very House by people of standing.

This means that we are helpless. The law and order authorities in Punjab are helpless and that is why they want more and more power. What difference would it make if it is extended from three months to six months? As the previous speakers have said, after a year they will probably try to extend it to one year. That is not the solution.

The Punjab problem, as we can see is a political problem. Just as various Insurrections we have faced in the north east—for example Naga problem which took ten years to solve, the Mizo problem which took 20 years to solve and detentions were there but detentions could not solve the problem. Our leaders had to go and talk to the people who had been detained. That shows that Punjab problem is a political problem and it has to be solved politically. Again we talk of detentions. When Congressmen in the

past were detained did it solve the problem or when the Communists were detained did it solve the problem? The Punjab problem has to be solved as a political problem. England fought France and Germany. Japan fought China but after all the fighting they had to come to terms with the opposite side. Can we not take a more practical view. If we think that Pakistan is helping—which they are from the evidence available why can't we come to some sort of working arrangement with them? I feel bold to say this because all our troubles are originating from Pakistan. Sikh problem would not have arisen but for the help coming from Pakistan. So if Pakistan is helping Punjab extremists then what are we doing? Are we successful in our diplomatic moves? No. Our High Commissioner there or the Ministry of External Affairs have not been able to do much in this direction. I suggest that we should start some dialogue with the opposite parties here in Punjab, that is, at the students and the popular leaders' levels. Prime Minister yesterday in his speech from the Red Fort said that now people of Punjab are cooperating. If they are cooperating then why don't you have a dialogue with them. Dialogue in Punjab is not going to serve any purpose unless we talk to their contacts in U.K., Canada and USA. What are our diplomatic missions doing in this direction? I very sincerely mean that we should break the ground here as well as outside so that once we come to an understanding with these people I think we can certainly act hard on Pakistan. The sources of arms supply are certainly there. Now the arms which are being used in Afghanistan will be coming through these routes to India. You cannot seal all the borders. You may be able to seal the Punjab border but what about Rajasthan and Kashmir borders. It is not possible to seal all the borders. I would, therefore, very strongly urge that some sort of dialogue with the people of Punjab should be started and then only we can go ahead otherwise there is no chance of solution of Punjab problem. It will go on. Even Naga problem went on for ten years. The Mizo problem went on for 20 years. It will go on for 20 to 30 years more. We can't wait for so long. The dialogue must be started.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : I support the National Security Act (Amendment) Bill, 1988 which has been introduced in the House. The texts of the amendment in clause 2 of section read as 14 (A) read as under [*English*] for the figures, letters and words "8th day of June, 1988" the figures letters and words "8th day of June, 1989" shall be substituted. [*Translation*] The Government felt the need to bring an amendment to the section 14 A which was passed earlier to extend the term by one year. This has necessitated because the Government has not been able to improve the situation to the desired level conducive to peace. The law and order is not good there. The Government has yet not been able to control the terrorist activities completely. Now the problem before us is as to how we can bring the terrorist activities under control. The Central Government is making utmost efforts in this regard. Just recently a number of Bill such as Arms Amendment Bill and Misuse of Religious Places for political purposes Bill have been passed with a view to controlling the activities of terrorists in Punjab and bringing peace. Just now, an hon. Member opined that we should attack on training centres in Pakistan where terrorists are being trained. We should not make such mistake. For, it would mean a direct war with Pakistan which should be avoided at any cost. But we should tell the world that the activities carried out by Pakistan against India are not good. Indirectly she is creating a war like situation and we have to initiate a dialogue with Pakistan in this regard. In fact, we have already started dialogue with it but no fruitful result has come so far. We should continue our efforts to solve the problem. Enactment of Laws relating to preventing detention for national security has been provided under section 2 B of article 22 of the Constitution which is quite essential. It becomes very difficult for a democratic country to thwart the danger posed to its unity and integrity and bring the law and order situation under control without resorting to National Security Act. The State Governments of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

have also resorted to this Act, as it has been pointed out some opposition members. Resorting to this Act for political motives by the States where the situation does not demand is not desirable because it is an attack on their liberty. No body liberty should be curtailed or snatched away. Government should also ensure that this law will not be misused for political purposes. The Government has already given a similar assurance. So, through you, I would like to urge the Ministry of Home Affairs to prevent those States which resort to these laws for their own political purposes from misusing an Important Act like National Security Act. The Central Government has been making efforts to solve the Punjab problem since long. many terrorists have been arrested. many have been shot dead in encounters with police. But still the situation in Punjab cannot be considered to be favourable to install a democratic Government. Now problem arises as to with whom a dialogue is started. The Central Government had already tried to install a Government there in a democratic manner and those efforts are still going on, but there is not even a single leader in Punjab who could be help for to solve the problem through discussion. That situation has not yet been attained when the situation in Punjab improves to that extent...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Ramoowalia is not seen anywhere in the House.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Shri Ramoowalia does not hold the command to find a solution to this problem through mutual discussion.

' Shri Ramoowalia does not himself command that such influence in Punjab nor his leader. They do not yield any such power.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Had it been in my power, everything would have been settled by now.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : You have completely surrendered.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Under these circumstances we have no other alternative except to eliminate the terrorists and apply our full force to achieve this object. I know that our Government has applied its full force in this task and I am fully confident that very soon some way to establish peace will be found out and our Government will be able to solve this problem through dialogue. Thereafter a Government will be formed in a democratic manner in Punjab. Just as we have solved the Assam problem, Mizo problem and the Dargeeling problem, we are confident that the Punjab problem will also be solved before 8 June, 1989 the date set for this purpose. Thereafter peace will be restored in Punjab and Government will be formed through democratic methods

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars):

Sir, I oppose this amendment to the National Security Act, 1988. The Government has already failed to get in confidence the people of Punjab. A weak man or a weak Government is sick for many powers. Already emergency and all the other laws and the police power are there. Who will implement these things? We know already that a section of police have raped the tribal women in Tripura. There was a section of police. There will be great exploitation towards the law abiding people. The door is locked for the friends and not for the thieves and dacoits. So, this amendment which you are seeking to the National Security Act, is not for the people those who are active in it or those who are terrorists in reality. They are the friends of the big bosses. They will be given shelter somewhere. That is why so many months have passed, so many years are also going to pass, and though you have been adopting all sorts of laws, still terrorism is increasing and there is a greater exploitation. How can we have faith in the police who are themselves responsible for committing so many crimes and atrocities. Even under this amendment, you are going to give more powers to police. The law abiding people will be exploited more. If somebody has a relation in the police, he will exploit the innocent people. If I happen to be

the *jawai* or *sala* of some policeman or officer, I will exploit the people and extort money, because people will be afraid of me. That is what is happening in Punjab. For God's sake, do not harass the brave people of Punjab in this way. A person who has got some connections with the police will say: "If you do not pay me this much money, tomorrow you will find yourself in jail." Thus, the law abiding people will fall prey to such harassment because of the fear psychosis. The *badmash* people will be given shelter by the police and those *badmash* people will exploit the law abiding people.

Please think over it. Punjab is not a State as you think. There are brave people there. They are not afraid. They must be taken into confidence and only then this problem will get solved, not by any number of law. It is only the people of Punjab, who can solve this problem and nobody else. Any number of ordinances, amendment and all sorts of Act will not work at all. That would be useless. It is just to befool the people that you are bringing this amendment. Elections are coming and you want to politicalise the whole thing. I tell you, it will not work. You are resorting to such tactics in States like Bihar also. You want to pressurise the people to remain in your folds. If the Muslims abandon you, they will be killed, if the tribals do that, atrocities will be committed on them. If the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes abandon you they will be harassed. If all these people continue to remain in your fold, it is O. K. everybody understands that what the Congress Government is up to. This amending Bill will not work in the interest of the country. But will serve your interests alone.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD

YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1988. In the absence of proper legal grip on the terrorists this amendment Bill will prove very effective and facilitate apprehending the terrorists and exerting pressure on them at the appropriate level.

[Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, not only in Punjab, but also in other parts of the country the extremist get inspiration and get encouraged by the terrorism in Punjab. It is, therefore, necessary to solve the Punjab problem very tactfully. The hon. Members of opposition opposed this Bill expressing their utter disappointment. I can very well say that they are spreading terrorism in the country indirectly, creating or atmosphere of unrest and playing a significant role in providing strength to secessionist elements. They are trying to complicate the issue some how or the other. As and when an amendment was brought or a resolution was moved with good intentions, the opposition opposed the same in strongest terms when the matter gets complicated then they offer their cooperation and blame us that they are not being taken into confidence.

Just now Shri Basudeb Acharia was talking high of the Barnala Government. In this connection I would like to bring to his notice that the Barnala Government was fully dependent on the Congress party. I would like to task them as to why did not they apprehend the assassins of Sant Longowal when their Government was in power? Do not they mark any difference between that time and the present time. Since the day President's rule was imposed in Punjab, many hard-core terrorists.....(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : You do not have full information about it. You are a good orator. I would like to tell you that they were arrested and the day the assaults of Shri Longowal were arrested, the Barnala Government was dismissed.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Did he not encourage the terrorists again by cleaning shoes in the Golden Temple. The credit of providing shelter to them goes to him. The hard-core terrorists who used to drag the passengers from buses and massacre them are now indulging in criminal activities like thieves. Now they do not dare doing like that. All the hard-core terrorists have

been killed. The police killed them and condemned their action publicly. The present atmosphere in Punjab is totally in favour of the Government. The Government received a lot of co operation from the people in the course of its fight against terrorism. Now-a-days the Government and the leaders are fighting the terrorists collectively. I would like to say in this connection that people of the State also killed them. There has been a great change in the State now. The opposition must focus its attention on the achievements of Government.

Riots among Hindus and Muslims have taken place thousands times in this country. Earlier external forces have been engineering riots with the connivance of Pakistan. They had expected that Hindus and Muslims will create terror in the country and consequently a Pakistan-like situation will be created here. But it is a matter of gratitude that despite clashes among Hindus and Muslims thousands times, the situation did not lead to division of the country. The Hindus and Muslims faced this challenge firmly. They created such an atmosphere and defeated the ugly designs of these external forces. In 1965 when Pakistan faced a defeat, General Ayub Khan had announced that the Sikhs did not get proper place in India and they are being denied on honourable position. This incident did not occur all of a sudden. Pakistan and capitalist power U.S.A. are behind the prevailing situation in Punjab. Pakistan misguided our youth and encouraged them to go in for smuggling. They were allowed free movement in the border area. It provided strength to them. I want to say that common man is in no way involved in it.

I would like to tell the C.P.M. who are in the habit of boasting that it is our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi who got an agreement signed in Tripura and brought about an atmosphere of peace in the State. Again it is our leader alone who made an achievement in Nagaland. Despite all these, you opposed it and indulged in leg pulling. Similarly the atmosphere created by him in Punjab and agreement signed in Nagaland is also a welcome step. The role played by our Home Minister also

deserves appreciation. Despite all these achievements the opposition parties indulge in leg pulling of the Congress. The Congress Party has many more achievements at its credit. Just now some of our colleagues complained that the opposition is not taken into confidence. But whenever we propose to take the opposition into confidence, they turn their face to some other direction. They always leave the ground on one pretext or the other. They are afraid that if they will co-operate in respect of the achievements of the Congress and if peace and prosperity will be maintained in the country, they will never be able to defeat the congress.

The achievements which we have made so far are due to our own efforts and no other party has contributed to them. If you want to co-operate, we will accept your co-operation. Our Government will

accept your co-operation. If you will co-operate with us, we will also co-operate with you.

— — —
[English]

17.59½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty Seventh Report

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL) : On behalf of Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, I beg to present the Fifty-Seventh Report of Business Advisory Committee.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 17, 1988/Sravana 26, 1910 (Saha)