

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Ninth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

**Tuesday, November 24, 1987/Agrahayana
3, 1909 (Saka)**

**The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock**

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Revised guidelines for Industrially backward areas

***249. SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated revised guidelines for industrially backward areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The report of the inter-ministerial committee on revision of guidelines for industrially backward areas is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI N. DENNIS: The criterion adopted for determination of backward areas is outdated; it was adopted in the year 1969. Now, the Baijal Committee has submitted its report on this subject and it is reported that there is no consensus arrived at on the environmental aspects. I would like to know whether the other aspects of industrial backwardness in regard to the backward areas would be taken into consideration at the earliest as any delay in the decision or postponement would cause difficulties.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the criterion for determination of industrially backward areas, that is, in terms of blocks or taluks could be taken as a unit instead of district for industrial backwardness.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I accept the hon. Member's views that the policy we have followed earlier is a little outdated. An inter-ministerial committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Planning Commission secretary. The committee has submitted its report to the Government. The Government is still considering it. The committee has gone in detail into the ecological aspect referred to by our friend. I hope that the Government will be taking a decision shortly on that and other things.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: When that report would be available?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Let me answer Rangaji's question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can add anything to what your colleague, the Minister has already said in reply to Mr. Dennis's question.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I will certainly add.

SHRI C. C. SWELL: If a member shoots up a question from his seat by way of a casual remark, will it entail answer from the minister? If it matches a precedent laid down, it should be carried out. We will go by that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no precedent like that.

SHRI C. C. SWELL: No, no. the hon. Minister is going to answer. I am on a precedent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. There is no precedent. It is not a precedent. I told the hon. Minister not to answer. Rangaji's question.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: We want it to be accepted as a precedent. We can do that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not creating any precedent like that. I only told the minister that he can add to the answer given to the question of Mr. Dennis. I am not allowing Mr. Rangaji's question.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: We shall be happy with it.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We would not like to make you happy about this.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: You cannot make me happy. I know!

SHRI N. DENNIS: Some districts which are classified as industrially backward, remain so without industrial establishments for a number of years. The policy of providing fiscal and physical incentives did not successfully. The policy of the Government regarding dispersal of industries away from metropolitan cities and towns also did not materialise. So, may I know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps the Government is going to take up for the emergence of industrial establishments in the backward areas? As per the present policy of dispersal of industries, industries continue to emerge in towns and cities which is creating problems of environment and also congestion. I would also like to put one more question. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that in some of the states like Tamil Nadu, Public Sector industries have not been started for the past 20 years or so; whether the Government would consider to establish public sector industries in such States to give away the disparities and imbalances that exist in our country.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I would like to add to my colleague's answer only. The last question which he asked was about Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is one of the developed states in the country. It ranks third position in the

country. He has also pointed out about the Public Sector Undertakings. Recently, I inaugurated one Public Sector Unit in Madras which has been constructed by M/s. Andrew Yule's. I inaugurated it. Already there is a lot of Central Government investment made in Tamil Nadu. The other question was about the Inter-Ministerial Committee. The Government of India appointed the commission under Shri Baijal, Secretary, Planning Commission. The Baijal Committee report was submitted to the Government. It is under active consideration of the Government. I think in the new year—in 1988—January or February, we will take a decision to implement the recommendations of that committee.

PROF. N. G. RANCA: Sir, I am sorry that I unnecessarily created that problem earlier. I would like to know as to how soon the consideration of the report would be over and when that would be placed on the Table of this House; whether Government would see that those industries which have already been started in the then classified backward areas would not be, in any way, put to disadvantageous position by the recommendations made by this committee.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Regarding subsidy, the industries which have been located in the backward areas will not get any subsidy after 31st January 1988 and we are removing that subsidy. For the dispersal of industries to various parts of the backward areas in the whole of the country, the Baijal Committee has recommended nearly 150 Growth Centers. Now that is before the Cabinet. After that, I will place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the employment criteria in jobs that are created will be taken into consideration while deciding certain areas as backward areas. Secondly, regarding the part (b) of the question, I would like to know whether my District—Vijayanagaram—in view of its huge disadvantageous position as far as industry is concerned, as far as Agriculture is concerned,

would also be considered to be declared as backward area.

SHRI J. VENCAL RAO: I think certainly in your constituency that agency- Parvathipuram agency-will get benefit out of that Committee's recommendations.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, for the last few days, the Government has been assuring for making amendments in the guidelines but it has not so far arrived at any conclusion to take a concrete decision. As a result of this, imbalance is being created in several areas, particularly in backward areas of the country. Will the hon. Minister announce a definite date for the scheme under which certain districts are to be declared backward? Will block and talukas too in the districts be declared backward? Because by setting up industries in a particular block or taluka, the whole district, particularly in the hilly, desert, tribal or cyclonic areas, does not get developed. Will the hon. Minister assure that on the basis of the report certain areas will be declared backward?

[English]

SHRI J. VENCAL RAO: It is only to remove the imbalance in development in these areas and, secondly, for dispersal of the industries in remote areas. The main recommendation in this Report is 'not to locate industries in places which are already congested like metropolitan towns and other big Municipalities; the industry should be located in other far-off places. It is under the active consideration of the Government. I think, as early as possible, we will take a decision on this.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Incentives are not being given to them.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I will supplement. We have the existing backward area development policy, and if you analyse the present policy and the letters of intent, licences and DCTD registration granted to the backward areas, you will find that a substantial percentage of these licences has gone to

backward areas. In 1984, the total letters of intent issued 1064, and out of that, 624 letters of intent have been issued to the backward areas; as far as industrial licences are concerned, out of 905, 323 licences have been issued to the backward areas; as far as DCTD registration is concerned, out of 1915, 1144 have been allotted to the backward areas. In 1986, if you see the figures, out of 1130 letters of intent, 621 have been issued to the backward areas; as far as industrial licences are concerned, out of 618, 278 have been given to the backward areas; as far as DCTD registration is concerned, in 1986, out of 1162, 610 have been registered in backward areas. Another indicator is the release of Central investment subsidy; over the last three years, there has been a considerable increase in releases of subsidy. In 1982....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: There is no dispute on this. The only dispute is about declaring an area as a backward area. The guidelines under which backward areas are being declared are not such that the actual backward areas will be covered by them.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The Baijal Committee has gone into it. The State Governments have made many suggestions. The Baijal Committee has gone into those, and it has given its recommendations. The Government is considering the Report.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: The hon. Minister has said that industries should be set up in backward areas. Government is giving a lot of concessions in excise duties and other subsidies also. It is a good point and I appreciate that. But the whole difficulty is this. Whatever big industrial houses are there with parallel industries in Bombay, Calcutta and other cities, the same people are taking advantage of all the concessions offered for backward areas; they are closing down the industries in metropolitan cities and are shifting to the backward areas. That should be banned. In Maharashtra, about 140 big industries and about 9,000 small industries are closed, and in 98 per cent of the cases, the reason is 'employer'. The same industrialists have taken advantage of the concessions offered for

setting up industries in backward areas, be it in Gujarat or in Karnataka or in Andhra Pradesh. Four Chief Ministers have come in Bombay. They had called all these employers in the Taj Hotel and they are treating them as son-in-law and saying, "please, come. I will give you everything like infrastructure, subsidy and all these things." May I know whether the Government is going to put a restriction, while starting a factory in the backward area, that in other areas and places the parallel or the existing factory should not be closed. I can understand when it is said that new factories should not be started. But at the same time, existing factories in the metropolitan places should not be closed. They can start new factories by giving concessions. What type of monitoring the Government is going to do?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): But if they are closing it on account of Datta Samant, what can you do?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Are you going to start the factories of only big people like Tatas and Birlas?

(Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I am sorry, without my reply, they are unnecessarily bothering. As the Hon. Member Dr. Datta Samant has said, we are not going to close the existing industries in the cities, and in the backward areas also, the scheme will end by the end of January 1988. I do not want to annoy Dr. Datta Samant. But the highest number of closed industries are in Maharashtra. I want the cooperation of Dr. Datta Samant.

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Industries are not closed due to Datta Samant. It is because some people are getting advantage of that, you are giving them all concessions. Are you starting the factories for industrialists?

SHRI. SOBHNADREESWARA RAO:

would like to know categorically from the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the Sivaraman Committee has recommended to treat the block as a unit for identifying the industrial backwardness as well as the Baijal Committee which also recommended to take taluk as a unit for industrial backwardness. In the entire country while there are 93 'no-industry districts' in the entire South, there is only one no industry district 'which clearly' shows that the industries are not dispersed to the rural areas. In these circumstances, I would like to know categorically from the Hon. Minister—I am happy that he has made an announcement that the Government will take a decision in January next—one thing about which we are very much perturbed that there will not be any subsidy or incentives in future except those in the growth centre. I ask the Government, is it proper and whether the Government will assure that these incentives which are at present available for starting industries in the backward areas will continue in future also in this 'no industry' blocks or taluks and is it a fact that from Uttar Pradesh there is a lot of resistance for this change of the policy, that is, from 'no industry' district to 'no industry' taluks or blocks? Is it a fact and if so, whether the Government will withstand that type of pressure or lobbying from one State in view of the greater interest to develop industries in the backward areas in the South. I would like to have a categorical answer from the Hon. Minister.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, in the present policy, there is no 'no industry' districts in Andhra. According to Baijal report, all these anomalies will be removed in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Tamil Nadu who are all beneficiaries of the recommendation.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: The Hon. Minister has said that more than 1000 licences have been issued. I would like to know as to how many licences have been issued to hilly areas and by what time they have been asked to set up industries? How many factories have since been set up and how many are yet

to be set up? Will the Government ensure that employment is made available to the people of the area where these factories are set up? It should also be indicated whether licences are not being misused.

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The hilly areas have been classified as backward special regions. We are giving licences to the backward areas. I don't have the figures for the hilly areas alone: I have the total figure for the entire backward area. If the Hon. Member needs it, I will collect it and pass it on to him.

Foreign Loans for Power Projects

*250. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:**

**SHRI DHARAM PAL
SINGH MALIK:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek foreign loans to fund power projects to meet the energy demand of the country, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) While primary reliance continues to be placed on plan resources and on indigenous sources of supply of power equipment, in view of the overall resource constraint, external assistance for some power projects is resorted to on a case-to-case basis. Specific offers received in this regard are examined on the basis of the merits of each case.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, which power projects in the country are under consideration of the Government for which it is proposed to take foreign assistance? Which are the countries from whom assistance is proposed to be taken?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have stated in my reply, we are meeting the gap of about 10,000 MW between demand and supply from indigenous sources as has been provided in the Plan. I have already stated in the House that there will be a shortage of 10,000 MW in the Seventh Five Year Plan. So far as the question of resources is concerned, we have incurred an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 34 thousand crores for 22,000 MW. However, there will be a requirement of 32,000 MW. Hence in order to meet the gap, we will be required to take foreign assistance. This assistance is received on bi-lateral basis as in the case of the U.S.S.R. We are receiving maximum assistance from them. They have assured us to supply the equipment for creating about 4,000 MW capacity. One is for Tehri and the other is for Bakreshwar. Negotiations are on in this regard. I have discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of West Bengal about the offer from the U.S.S.R. If the Government of West Bengal agrees, it will be easier. Offers have also been received from other countries viz Canada, Germany, United Kingdom etc. We are considering various projects on merit. Hence, I cannot say about any particular project because it has not been finalised.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there are conditionalities that these countries are imposing on these loans and insisting that boilers and other equipments should also be purchased from those countries and as a result of this our boiler manufacturing units like ABL and BHEL are not getting orders? I would like to know whether it is a fact or not?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not a fact. As far as indigenous capacity of BHEL or ABL or other units is concerned we can only assign our Plan resources to these companies. We are doing that fully. As far as conditionality is concerned no country outside if it wants to give that assistance will come as a charity. They will naturally want to serve their own interest. What we have to see is that our

interest also is safeguarded. Our national interest must not be sacrificed.

Nobody whether it is Russia, Germany, America or U.K. will give us assistance as a charity. Therefore, either you want power or you say we do not want power. Even in regard to Bakreshwar unit the condition is that we will have to buy the equipment from the country which is going to give us assistance. Either you say 'yes' or you say 'no'. It is for you to decide. If you say 'no' neither BHEL nor ABL will get it. So it must be of mutual interest. My top most priority is to see that our national interest is not sacrificed. That we will ensure come what may.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I want to know whether Government has received any proposal from Non-Resident Indians to set-up power plants in the country? If they have not received and if they are going to receive in future what is going to be the attitude of the Government towards such proposals? Secondly have NRIs approached the Karnataka Government and offered to set-up three thermal power plants in the coastal areas and has the Karnataka Government forwarded those proposals to the Government of India? If so, what is the action taken thereon?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On principle when we are accepting bilateral offers from foreign countries and companies we will be glad to have our own NRIs if they are willing to bring resources. We will definitely encourage that but we have no concrete offer yet. The offer cannot be hypothetical. It has to be linked with some project. It has to be in concrete form. Feasibility report must be there. No concrete offer from Karnataka Government for any station has been forwarded to us. If any such offer comes we will definitely examine it on technical and financial grounds. I can say as a principle we will welcome such offers.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: Sir, my question arises from the reply of the Minister a little while ago and not from the question itself. The Minister has said that there is a gap of 10,000 MW of power and this gap is going to increase in the future.

I would like to know whether you are working on a perspective plan for meeting this gap in the future. What are you doing with the plutonium from your nuclear power plants? Have you got fast breeder reactor anywhere? You are aware that in three days the earth gets as much energy from the sun as it would get by burning all the forests and hydrocarbon. Harnessing of Solar energy is going to be the technology of the 21st century. Are we doing any research work in this area?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am thankful to the Hon'ble Member for drawing our attention to these new areas of energy. Research and development work is being done in this. We have perspective plan. Our study shows that the demand projection by 2000 it is not far off, just 12 years hence--made by the Planning Commission and by the Central Electricity Authority will be 1,67,000 MW of installed capacity. Today it is 51,000 MW. We will have to induct nearly 1,15,000 MW more in the next 12 years. This is a reality of the situation if we have to meet the demand projections which I have made on the basis of existing demand. But constraint of resources is a reality. The whole House knows. You may want anything but you have no magic want to produce the resources. Unless you have the resources, we cannot induct this capacity. This is the reality. We would definitely be happy.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Resources are there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, the Hon'ble Member has drawn our attention to plutonium and nuclear resources. R&D work is going on. . . . (Interruptions). . . .

I have said in this very House that we are doing R&D effort. We are willing to take technology from anywhere as far as solar energy is concerned. The real breakthrough and solution to the problem of energy in terms of electricity and also domestic energy will be the day we achieve utilisation of solar energy. The day that is done, I am sure, we will also be able to overcome all the cost factors, etc. I am looking forward that day. I am sure, the

young scientists of this country will be able to achieve that breakthrough.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Any fast breeder reactor in the country?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I think, we have to ask that question to the Atomic Energy Department.

SHRI V.S.KRISHNA IYER: Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has just now informed the House that Government of India has agreed, in principle, to take external assistance. In this connection, may I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether for a proposal from the Government of Karnataka for 120 MW gas turbine, the Government of India has refused permission to the State Government to obtain assistance from the foreign country on a deferred basis. The Hon'ble Minister agreed on the floor of the House during the last session that he would use his good offices in the Ministry of Finance and see that they agree to the proposal. Now I understand that the Finance Ministry has rejected it. It is a double standard. Why is it so?

Sir, you accepted in principle. Why don't you convince the Karnataka Government to take the assistance on deferred payment? Will the Minister kindly explain why the Finance Ministry rejected that case? Will you also please ask the Finance Ministry to reconsider their decision and see that the Government of India permits the Karnataka Government to import equipment on a deferred payment basis.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I was responsible for helping the Karnataka Government in acquiring this 120 MW project of gas turbine. I also took up the question of deferred payment with the Finance Ministry on behalf of the Karnataka Government. But it is a matter which the Karnataka Government must resolve itself with the Finance Ministry. They want to have the goods and pay later because they do not have the money. The Reserve Bank and the Finance Ministry agreed to give the entire foreign exchange at one go but the

Karnataka Government says that they do not have the rupee resources to match the foreign exchange that the Government of India is giving. That is why you are asking for deferred payment. I have taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry and if the

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While appreciating the necessity of a bilateral dialogue in respect of the Kahalgaon thermal power project, with USSR, how do the Government propose to safeguard the project from non-supply of things like boilers, etc. under the agreement coming late. For example, the schedule at Kahalgaon is being delayed due to non-supply of the materials from Soviet Union thereby resulting in escalation of costs and making the implementation of the project difficult. How do you propose to safeguard all this? I am told that there is a lag in supply of material at Kahalgaon and the project of 210 MW which is supposed to come up in 1990 is not likely to come up. What would you do that this constraint of finance does not add to your worry by resulting in escalation costs and delaying the project?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as Soviet Union aided projects like Kahalgaon are concerned, we have a mutual monitoring group. There are some slippages but I can assure the hon. Members that all this is being sorted out and all the spares or the requirements of the equipments, etc. will come on time and the project will not be delayed on account of delay in supply of the material.

Supply of Diesel by Indian Oil Corporation for Rabi Season

• +
*251. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**
SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH:

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

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation anticipate any difficulty in meeting the requirements of diesel during the coming Rabi season; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to overcome those difficulties ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have asked in my question if there will be any difficulty in meeting the requirement of diesel during the Rabi season. Instead of giving its details, answer has been given in the form of "No, Sir and does not arise." There has been drought on a large scale in every state of the country and the drought is the severest in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the quantity of diesel and crude oil demanded by various states for the crops like wheat, rice and pulses? How much quantity of these items has been arranged by the Government? You are aware that large quantities of this oil will be needed during the coming three months. How are you going to distribute it? When the demand is more, this oil is sold at high prices. Has the Government made any arrangements to ensure that this oil is not sold in black-market? If so, how much quantity of it has been stored? Alongwith it, I would also like to know the quantity of the oil demanded by various states separately?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, no demand is received from States for high speed diesel and also no quota is fixed separately for this. It is our responsibility to see that the demand of the whole country is fully met. We have made provisions to meet the demand of the whole country. Earlier we had estimated that the country would require 17.31 million tonnes during the year. But later on we estimated that there will be a need of 17.46 million tonnes. We have made full arrangements for this. We have not so far received any request for the enhanced demand from any state or district. Whenever any such demand is received, we fulfill it. No State has ever made

any complaint in this regard. We are making all efforts to see that no such complaint is made in future.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: What will be the quantity of indigenous oil and how much quantity of oil will be imported out of the total quantity of oil to be arranged by you for the Rabi season? If it is being imported, the time by which it will reach the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what quantity of oil will be imported and what will be the quantity of indigenous production?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, we will produce 16085 thousand tonnes of high speed diesel from our own refineries and 1704 thousand tonnes of oil will be imported. It will definitely meet the demand. Under our import policy mostly we have long term contracts with countries who have been supplying oil to us. We have made such arrangements that we may keep on getting oil regularly. We have also made arrangements with the railways for its proper distribution so that we may not encounter any difficulty in this regard. We will not let the peasantry of this country to face any difficulty on this count.

[English]

SHRI BIMAL KANTI CHOSH: I am satisfied with the answer, and, therefore, I do not want to ask any question.

News-item captioned "Thirty-seven State Units lose Rs. 130 Crores"

+
*255. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Thirty-seven State units lose Rs. 130 crores appearing in the 'Economic Times' of 30 October, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(b) and (c). Provisional and unaudited estimates of production and profitability of 37 enterprises of the Department of Public Enterprises during the first six months of 1987-88 vis-a-vis the corresponding period of last year show the following trends as in Tables I and II below

Production/Turnover estimates

(In crores of Rs.)

	April-September 1986-87	April-September 1987-88	Percentage growth
Engineering Units	1565	1857	(+) 19%
Non-Engineering Manufacturing Units	186	249	(+) 34%
Total	1751	2106	(+) 20%
Consultancy/Con- tracting Units	46	45	

Estimates of profitability

(In crores of Rs.)

	April-September 1986-87	April-September 1987-88
Engineering Units	(+) 20.4	(-) 56.5
Non-Engineering Units	(+) 63.4	(-) 58.5
Consultancy/Contracting Units	(+) 11.7	(-) 18.2
Overall	(-) 95.5	(-) 133.2

The increase in loss from Rs. 95.5 crores to Rs. 133.2 crores is mainly due to additional financial burden on account of wage revision/interim relief, natural calamities like

flood/drought, inadequate power supply etc.

(d) The measures taken by the Govern-

ment to tone up the performance of the Public Sector Undertakings include periodical review of performance, interaction with the user Departments/Ministries, greater control on financial resources, optimal utilisation of installed facilities, better cost control, better working capital management etc.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: The reply given by the hon. Minister shows that the increase in losses is due to a number of factors and one of them is on account of wage revision/interim relief. I would like to know what has been the increase in the total wage bill during the last six months which is supposed to be a reason for this loss.

SHRI J. VENCAL RAO: On account of the interim relief, the wage bill has increased nearly Rs. 35 crores for six months and Rs. 70 crores for one year.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: The statement of the hon. Minister also shows that there has been improvement in the production. The production has increased to the extent of 19 per cent in the case of engineering units and 34 per cent in the case of non-engineering units and still the financial losses are there as before. As the statement says, they are now paying greater attention to control on financial resources, optimal utilization of installed facilities, better cost control, better working capital management etc. All these are functions of the management. How can the management take these measures when a number of units have been topless? There are perhaps 30 to 40 undertakings without top officer, that is the Managing Director. It is the Managing Director, who is responsible to look after all these aspects. I would like to know how many enterprises are topless and what do the Government propose to do in these cases?

SHRI J. VENCAL RAO: The hon. Member's question is based on the news items in the Economic Times. While the first part mentions about losses, etc., the second part of that news item says that there are some patches of brightness. The giant Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. continues to make profits, estimated at Rs. 31 crores during the first half of this year. At this rate, it is all set to

exceed the target of Rs. 40 crores profit in 1987-88. Other companies showing profits are Maruti Udyog, Hindustan Cables, Bharat Wagon, Praga Tools, Hindustan Photo Films, NEPA and the National Industrial Development Corporation.

A significant improvement has also been witnessed in the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation which has achieved a remarkable upward production over the past year. Yet the overall picture for public enterprises under the Industry Ministry is not encouraging. Just by the provisional results in the first six months, because of the wage difficulty in the first six months, the bill has come to nearly Rs. 35 crores. Public undertakings are doing very well and no unit is having any problem.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: The Minister has told that because of the payment of the interim relief there was loss. I am at a loss to understand how could the payment of interim relief result in the permanent loss in the public sector. Why cannot you go into the details and find out the reasons for such a loss? Is it mainly because of the mis-management of the industry or due to the lack of proper coordination in this sector? I would like to ask whether you will take any step to coordinate the workers, the management and the user for the purpose of having a periodical review of these industries and bringing it to the notice of this august House? Are you thinking in terms of having such a machinery?

SHRI J. VENCAL RAO: Sir, in the last consultative committee meeting of my Department, I gave a full picture of the Public Undertakings. The Hon. Members's suggestion is a good suggestion. We will appoint a Committee which will go into all these things

DR. KRUPASINDHUBHAI: Sir, in reply to my hon. friend Shri Mahajan's question, the Minister has said the same thing that is contained in the Economic Times. He has not answered as to how many Public Undertakings are topless, that is without Managing Directors and Chairmen. That is exactly what

we wanted to know. I would like to know what is the difficulty in processing the matter and get the right men at the right place?

In the same report, it is stated that the EPIL, one organisation, has sustained cumulative losses during the last 2 years. But since the performance of this organisation in the last 2 years is quite magnificent, will the Minister reconsider the case and put it before the Cabinet Committee to reconsider it so that EPIL should not be closed down?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I have tried my level best not to close this EPIL unit. It had incurred heavy losses due to the war in Kuwait and Iran. I pleaded before the Cabinet also not to close it but the Cabinet decided to close it down. I cannot do anything.

(*Interruptions*)

Import of Electronic Switching System from France

*256. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) has developed an electronic switching system (ESS) which would cost only Rs. 4,000 and can handle 16,000 lines;

(b) if so, whether the move to import identical kit from French multinational corporation at a higher rate will be dropped immediately; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof in detail?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The C-DOT Switching System capable of handling upto 16,000 ports is under development by the C-DOT. Firm indications of the cost per line would be known after the

design is completed and the commercial production is started.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal, at present, under consideration for import of identical kits from any French Multinational Corporation.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The statement has not given a clear picture. Sir, this is a very excellent step towards the development of tele-communication.

In regard to the C-DOT system, it has been openly said that the Government has already entered into a contract and that a very strong lobby is trying to persuade them to enter into a Contract with the French Multi-national Corporation. If it is wrong, the Minister should openly contradict it but he has not done it. He said that at present there is no proposal. I would like to know whether some such proposal has been pursued, discussed and some action has been taken on it and whether the Department of Tele-communication is going to import it from other foreign companies?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member that C-DOT which is having three hundred Engineers is doing extremely good work and there is no proposal at present with us to import any equipment from CIT ALCATEL. This is a wrong information which has been given in the press. Originally when there was a collaboration with CIT ALCATEL four years back, two lakh lines were imported. They are already in the national network. At present there is no such proposal. We are having our in-house production in Mankapur and production is going as per schedule. We are trying to get the feedback from C-DOT about their exchange which is in the process of installation in Bangalore, in a place called Ulsoor. We are going to take their product when they are commercially produced.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The Government has proposed that within this century they will install thirty million telephones. To reach that target within this period, what are the systems so far developed by C-DOT; and

when all these systems will come into production and whether the Government will be able to reach the target of thirty million telephones by that time?

Secondly, the employees of the Industry in the Communication Department are very much afraid and anxious about the effort of the Government because such a big programme is there in front of the Government that a lot of imports will be made in the course of this time and the future of thirty thousand employees is in danger. I want to know whether the employees have submitted any memorandum to the Prime Minister and whether the Government has considered that, and, if so, what is the result?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, C-DOT has made one EPBX 128 Import Exchange and now licences have been given to fifteen firms to produce this. There is also one 122 small exchange for rural area. In Kittur and Churagh two exchanges are working and our ITI sector is going to produce one lakh lines. From 1988-89, they are going to produce fifty thousand lines.

As regards the original question, I had already told that this has not yet been started. They are now having it tested by installing a proto-type.

As regards the other question, there is no question of having any unemployment because ESS-2 will be in Bangalore and in due course, we are also thinking of updating the Rae Bareli factory also.

Yes, we have received the Memorandum from various employees and we have assured them that we shall see that diversification of other products will be taken in this sector and there will be no question of unemployment.

[Translation]

Achievement in Oil and Gas exploration by ONGC in Rajasthan.

*257. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will

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

- (a) the achievements made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission so far in the exploration of oil and gas in desert areas of Rajasthan;
- (b) whether ONGC has provided additional drilling equipment for these desert areas;
- (c) if not, when the Commission will provide additional drilling equipment for these areas to expedite the drilling work; and
- (d) the programmes to be undertaken during 1987-88 in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a). ONGC had discovered 2 gas fields in Rajasthan namely, Manhera Tibba and Chotaru.

- (b) and (c). ONGC propose to add one more rig during the current financial year.
- (d). During 1987-88, ONGC propose to conduct about 1375 kilometres of seismic survey and drill 4 wells.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the work of exploration and drilling has been going on in Jaisalmer for the last 4 years. Only one rig has been put to use. The Minister has just stated in his reply that it is proposed to instal one more rig during the current financial year. I would like to know what kind of rig is to be set up and when? Secondly, there is a proposal to dig 4 wells. I would like to know in this connection when these will be dug and which are the places where these wells will be dug?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, there were certain bottlenecks in this regard. As the hon. Member is aware, it is a border area as well as

the desert area. We did not get permission for construction of road which is required for the movement of ordinary rig. Therefore, we have asked the B.H.E.L. to make a special type of rig which will suit the desert areas and for which there will be no need to construct roads. We hope that the special type of rig will be made available to us within one or two months. Therefore, I had replied that we will instal this rig there by the end of the financial year. We will be installing it on the present structure.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: How the gas that has been found in Manhera, Tibba and Chotaru is proposed to be used and how much of gas has been found there?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Presently, we can extract 50 thousand cubic meter of gas daily from Manhera and Tibba, and we have asked the Rajasthan State Electricity Board to set up a gas-based thermal power unit there. They have proposed a three megawatt unit which can be run by it. We are holding talks in this regard. As soon as the talks are concluded, they will be supplied gas. The gas found in Chotaru contains 0.13 per cent of helium and the O.N.G.C. are making efforts to extract helium from it. It is a useful gas.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA: Through you, I would like to say that gas has been located in three places in Madhya Pradesh where drilling is to be made. Will helicopters be used

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is about Rajasthan, not about Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI G.S. MISHRA: Formation is the same.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That way Orissa also can be connected.

[Translation]

SHRI G.S. MISHRA: Will arrangements be made to transport the rig there by helicopter? Will same arrangements be made for Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh also?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, when Rajasthan's turn will come, action will be taken as required. Rig will not be transported by helicopter. Madhya Pradesh's turn is not coming now.

[English]

Supply of Gas to Industrial Units from Krishna-Godavari Basin

*258. **SHRI SRIHARI RAO:**
SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO:

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

- (a) the time by which gas is likely to be supplied to the industrial units from Krishna-Godavari basin in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the total quantity of gas which can be obtained from this area; and
- (c) the industries selected for supply of gas, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Gas supplies to industrial units in Andhra Pradesh are expected to commence by the end of this calendar year.

(b) During the Extended Production Testing Period, ONGC expect to produce about 1.5 lakh cubic metres per day of gas from the four gas bearing wells at Narsapur/Razol in Krishna-Godavari Basin.

(c) Contracts have been signed with the following five consumers for supply of 63,000 cubic metres of gas per day:-

- (i) A.P. Bagassa Project Ltd.

(ii) Delta Paper Mills Ltd.

(iii) Coastal Agro Industrial Complex Pvt. Ltd.

(iv) Gowthami Solvent Oil Pvt. Ltd.

(v) Andhra Sugars Ltd.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any plan to supply cooking gas through a pipeline to the consumers in the East Godavari District.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: There may be a possibility. It is being examined.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: In Rajahmundry, there is a paper mill and there are other big industries also. The Godavari Fertilizers and other industries are located in Kakinada. Is there any plan to supply the gas to these industries without any air pollution?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: We are trying to locate more consumers. I have got ten names with whom we are having talks. We will welcome if the consumers come forward to use this facility. I think that the prospects are good here.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Shortage of LPG in Delhi

S.N.Q. 1 SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a short supply of LP Gas these days in Delhi and the consumers are not getting their gas cylinders re-filled even after two to three weeks of placing the order; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this short supply and what remedial steps Government propose to take to remove the shortage of gas supply in Delhi as well as in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINIS-

TRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b) A temporary shortage has developed of late in supply of LPG refills in certain parts of Delhi with the delay in actual supply to consumers ranging upto 11 days in some cases. This has mainly been due to reasons such as unplanned shut-downs at two Refineries, problem in movement of the product from Mathura caused by a flash strike by transporters, panic booking for refills in Delhi and overall shortfall in the bulk availability of LPG. The steps already taken to ease these immediate constraints are expected to lead to improvement in the LPG situation in the next few weeks. Besides, action is also being taken on long-term basis to augment availability of LPG and bottling capacity in the country.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what are the reasons for the unplanned shut-downs of the refineries? What are the long-term measures the Government propose to take?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: We are getting bulk of the LPG from Mathura and Koyali. In Mathura, there was a planned shut down from 26th September to 29th October. But the schedule was exceeded by about a week. Again, there was some unplanned shutdown due to some technical reasons from 5th November to 8th November. In Koyali, the production was also not there for a few days due to technical reasons. As regards long-term measures, we are planning three or four things. We are trying to augment the production of LPG from the existing refineries. We are also putting up a plant for LPG extraction at Hazira. It will come up in January, 1988. In 1991-92 also, we are expecting a plant at Bijaipur, in Madhya Pradesh. It will give us additional 4.5 lakh tonnes of LPG per annum. Besides this, we are creating import facilities at Haldia and Hazira because we have now got only two ports Bombay and Vizag - where the capacity to receive the imported LPG is limited. These are the 3-4 steps which we are taking. I think, this will improve the situation in the long run.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take over the transportation of LPC in its own hand so that there may be a smooth movement and supply of cylinders to the consumers and also in future the consumers may not face any difficulty in getting the same?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: It is a very controversial question whether the situation will improve by having our own transport. First of all, I don't agree with the idea. If the whole transportation is taken over by us, it will bring a lot of botheration.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: An LPC Plant was recently inaugurated, although the ceremony could not take place at Bitoni in Jabalpur district. It is very peculiar that Jabalpur and area around Jabalpur is still getting the LPC from Baroda and other places rather than getting it from the plant which is in the district itself. I want to know from the hon. Minister what arrangements would be made or have been made so far for giving gas to Jabalpur from Jabalpur Plant rather than from other places, because of the supply system being defective, the non-supply and insufficient supply of gas being experienced in Jabalpur area and area around Jabalpur.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: The hon. Member has a query about the Jabalpur Plant. I will supply him the information because I will have to enquire.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sahu.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: I will speak after the question hour is over. There is one very important question.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. I thought you wanted to ask a supplementary.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Translation]

Casual Labourers in Posts and Tele-communications Departments

*248. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA.**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Division Bench of the Supreme Court has recently directed the Government that casual labourers should also be treated at par with the regular labourers in respect of minimum wages and they should be regularised at the earliest;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to comply with the directive;
- (c) if not, the reasons to delay it now; and
- (d) the number of labourers benefited indicating the names of the respective establishments and the nature of benefit given?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS
SHRI ARJUN SINGH: (a) Yes, Sir. According to the judgement of the Supreme Court, the wages of casual labourers would be paid at rates equivalent to the minimum pay and corresponding Dearness or Additional Allowance payable to regularly employed workers in the corresponding cadres. For casual employees, who are serving for more than a year, the Government was directed to prepare within 8 months a rational scheme for absorbing them as far as possible. The arrears of wages were to be paid within four month from the date of judgement, i.e. 27.10.1987.

(b) and (c). The judgement in all its aspect is under examination.

(d) Approximately 5,000 casual labourers in the Department of Posts and 75,000 casual labourers in the Department of Telecom. are expected to be benefited by the judgement in regard to minimum wages and payment of arrears.

[English]

Construction of Godowns in Kerala

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

(a) whether the Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation had requested for financial assistance to construct godowns; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHACAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Licences for Tamil Nadu

*253. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the number of industrial licences applied for by Tamil Nadu during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the number of applications processed, granted, rejected and pending, industrywise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) (a). During the years 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (as on 16.11.87) 201, 154, 269 and 135 applications respectively were received for the grant of Industrial Licences under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for locations in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Statement I including yearwise details of the number of applications on which Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent were granted, and the number of applications rejected, or pending, is given below. Statistics are maintained of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent scheduled industrywise and a statement II indicating the number of Industrial Licences "Letters of Intent issued during the years 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (up to October) is given below.

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise details of the number of applications on which Industrial Licences/Letters of intent were granted, and the number of applications rejected or pending

YEAR	INDUSTRIAL LICENCES	LETTERS OF INTENT	REJECTED	OTHER DISPOSAL	PENDING
1984	3		94	4	1
1985	1	56	81	16	-
1986		93	141	29	6
1987		58	25	9	43
<i>(as on 16.11.87)</i>					
TOTAL	4	306	341	58	50

STATEMENT-II

Scheduled Industry-wise breakup of number of letters and industrial licences issued during the years 1984 to 1987 (upto October) for setting up of Industries in Tamil Nadu

Scheduled Industry	1984		1985		1986		1987 (upto Oct.)	
	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1. Metallurgical Industries	5	37	9	22	5	6	5	4
2. Fuels	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
3. Boilers & Steam Generating Plants	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
4. Prime Movers (other than electrical equipment)	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	1
5. Electrical Equipments	19	6	19	3	20	7	20	9
6. Tele communications	6	2	10	3	5	3	1	3
7. Transportation	4	5	7	7	2	3	-	1
8. Industrial Machinery	9	4	7	8	1	4	-	2
9. Machine Tools	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	2
10. Agriculture Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Earth Moving Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Misc. Mech. & Engg. Industries	1	-	3	1	6	-	-	-
13. Commercial Office & Household Equipments	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
14. Medical & Surgical Appliances	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1

Scheduled Industry	1984		1985		1986		1987 (upto Oct.)	
	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
30. Rubber Goods	6	1	2	1	1	3	4	
31. Leather, Leather Goods & Pickers	1	10	11	3	9	2	13	3
32. Glue & Gelatin								
33. Glass	1				1			
34. Ceramics	2				1	2		
35. Cement & Gypsum product			1		1			1
36. Timber Products								
37. Defence Industries								
38. Misc. Industries			4				1	
Total	89	85	110	177	104	61	93	36

Industrially backward Districts in Kerala

*254. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrially backward districts in Kerala;

districts of Kerala have been identified as centrally industrially backward districts:

'A' Category

- 1) Wynad
- 2) Idukki

(b) the total amount spent so far by Union Government for developing them industrially;

'B' Category

- 3) Alleppey
- 4) Cannanore
- 5) Malapuram

(c) whether any industrial development has taken place in those districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

'C' Category

- 6) Trichur
- 7) Trivandrum

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The following seven dis-

(b) So far an amount Rs. 16.62 crores has been reimbursed as Central Investment Subsidy to Kerala for setting up industries in these backward districts. The year-wise breakup of the amount of subsidy given is as follows:

	Rs/crores
1972-73 to	6.94
1983-84	4.34
1984-85	1.66
1985-86	2.70
1986-87	0.98
(Upto Oct.)	

(c) and (d) The pace of industrial development in the backward districts of Kerala can be seen from the following number of letters of intent (LOI), industrial licences (IL) and DCTD registrations issued by the Government:-

Year	LOI	IL	DCTD Registration
1984	5	13	8
1985	18	15	13
1986	10	8	4
1987	5	3	7
(Upto Sep.)			

[Translation]

F.C.I. Storage Capacity in Himachal Pradesh

*259. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains storage capacity in metric tonnes created in Himachal Pradesh by the Food Corporation of India so far, as against the storage capacity created in its

neighbouring States like Punjab and Haryana;

(b) whether there was any programme of the F.C.I. to construct/hire a storage capacity of 40,000 metric tonnes in Himachal Pradesh; if so, when this programme was implemented;

(c) the details of the implementation of the programme and the names of the places where godowns have been constructed/hired so far along with the capacity of each of them; and

(d) the time by which aforesaid godowns will be constructed/hired as per the programme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) As on 1.10.1987, the covered foodgrain storage capacity with the Food Corporation of India (FCI), owned and hired taken together, was 45.29 lakh tonnes in Punjab, 15.14 lakh tonnes in Haryana and 14,290 tonnes in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The FCI has tentatively planned to construct a capacity of 30,840 tonnes at 8 centres in Himachal Pradesh, subject to availability of suitable land. Besides, the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) has also tentatively proposed to construct a capacity of 16,000 tonnes at 4 centres in Himachal Pradesh of which 8,000 tonnes is likely to be made available to FCI for storage of foodgrains. The F.C.I. has not constructed any storage capacity in Himachal Pradesh so far. The centre-wise breakdown of its hired capacity is given below

Sl. No.	Centre	Revenue District	Capacity (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Solan	Solan	300
2.	Parwanoo	Solan	6250
3.	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	250
4.	Chamba	Chamba	200

1	2	3	
5.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	200
6.	Jachh	Kangra	3940
7.	Kangra	Kangra	570
8.	Nagrota	Kangra	1000
9.	Kulu	Kulu	300
10.	Tapri	Kinnaur	120
11.	Mandi	Mandi	350
12.	Nahan	Sirmour	410
13.	Dhalli	Shimla	400
Total:			14290

(d) The tentative schedule of construction of FCI and CWC at 4 of the total 12 centres is as follows:-

Agency	Centre	Tentative date of completion
1	2	3
F.C.I.	Noorpur	March, 1990
F.C.I.	Una	March, 1990
CWC	Solan	December, 1988
CWC	Mandi	March, 1989

The schedule of construction at the remaining 8 centres would be drawn up subject to land at identified sites being made available by the State Government.

[English]

Loans to drought affected States for Public Distribution System

*260. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

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

(a) whether he had urged the drought affected States to expand public distribution system by taking loans from the banks;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the State Governments to improve the public distribution system;

(c) how many drought affected States were provided loans by the banks to improve the public distribution system;

(d) whether any Central assistance also has been provided to the affected States; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (e) Central government has given advice to the States that they should help fair price shops in obtaining credit facilities from commercial banks and other institutions. State Governments have opened additional fair price shops and have also intensified enforcement measures to prevent diversion of Public Distribution System commodities to unauthorised channels.

The credit facility to the fair price shops is classified as priority sector advance. Separate data relating to the credit facility extended to the fair price shops are not maintained by the Reserve Bank of India/Commercial Banks.

Central assistance has been given for strengthening PDS in the form of extra allocation of PDS items and financial assistance for buying mobile vans, as indicated below:

Additional allocation of wheat and rice to the extent of 10.59 lakh tonnes has been given to States affected by drought, flood etc., during the period July to November, 1987. Allocation of edible oils has been increased from 70,000 MTs in July, to about 2.00 lakh MTs in October and November, 1987. Allocation of sugar has been increased to 8.57 lakh tonnes in September-October 1987 as against 7.62 lakh tonnes in August 1987.

Department of Civil Supplies has also provided financial assistance to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh and Orissa during 1987-88 to the tune of Rs. 182.50 lakhs for the purchase of 73 vans to be operated as mobile fair price shops. Besides a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has also been provided to States/UTs for strengthening the Cooperative outlets in the rural areas during the current year.

Reduction in Cost of Soft Coke

* 261. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to reduce the cost of soft coke for the benefit of ultimate users to encourage its maximum use in order to protect the environment; and

(b) if so, Government's plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The pithead price of soft coke used for domestic consumption is already fixed below its cost of production. There is no proposal to reduce it further.

Production of Crude Oil

* 262. **SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:**
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

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

(a) whether the total production of crude oil in the half year ending September, 1987 was over 20 per cent more than the planned target;

(b) If so, what was the actual production and the target fixed for the same;

(c) the factors which contributed to the higher production and the likely production during the whole year as against the target fixed for the purpose;

(d) how far it is expected to meet the country's requirements; and

(e) the total quantity that would be required to be imported and the foreign exchange likely to be spent thereon during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) to (c). Production of crude oil during first six months of the current year was 15.18 million tonnes as against 14.86 million tonnes planned. The target for crude production for current year is

30.46 million tonnes which is expected to be achieved.

(d) About 63 per cent.

(e) During the year 1987-88, 18.34 million tonnes of crude oil is likely to be imported at an estimated cost of Rs. 3175 crores.

Sources of Energy

* 263 SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the present sources of energy in the country;
- (b) the names of sources of energy to be mobilised to meet the growing requirement of energy by 2004 A.D.; and
- (c) what steps Government propose to take to increase the generating capacity of existing thermal generating units?

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The main sources of energy in the country at present are coal, oil, natural gas, hydro-electric power, nuclear power, coal based thermal power, fuel wood, animal dung, agricultural waste and draught animal power. Non-conventional sources of energy such as solar energy and wind energy are also being mobilised.

(b) Both conventional and non-conventional sources of energy will continue to be utilised to meet the requirement of energy.

(c) The steps being taken to improve the performance of the thermal units include implementation of a Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation programme, assistance to State Electricity Boards in procurement of requisite quality and quantity of coal, training of power station personnel in operation and maintenance techniques, and visits to power stations by Roving Teams and Task Forces of experts to assist in the early

stabilisation and smooth functioning of the thermal units.

Expert Committee on Simplification of Rules and Procedures pertaining to Small Scale Industries

* 264. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the expert committee on simplification of various rules and procedures pertaining to the small scale industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and what changes Government propose to make in the rules and procedures; and
- (c) to what extent the small scale industries in the country will be benefited?

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

STATEMENT

1. A Working Group under the Chairmanship of the President of Federation of Association of Small Scale Industries in India (FASII) was set up in January, 1986 to find out ways and means to reduce the number of visits of Inspectors to small scale units and to recommend measures for reducing procedures and formalities.

2. The Group mainly recommended (i) attitudinal orientation of inspectors, (ii) leniency in the application of laws, (iii) prior intimation of visits by inspectors, (iv) general reduction in the number of visits of inspectors from various authorities, including Excise, Banking and financial institutions, (v) reduction in the number of forms and returns, (vi) a higher excise exemption limit for small

scale industries, and (vii) formation of a separate committee for the purposes of studying the subject of pollution control vis-a-vis the SSI sector.

3. Instructions have been issued regulating the visits of Excise Inspectors to once a year, with due permission. Taxpayers Assistance units have been set up at various levels. Certain procedural relaxations have been given to SSI units, (i) in the submission of price list of excisable goods, (ii) in the demarcation of areas within the factory premises, (iii) by way of summary assessment of monthly returns in the case of small scale units whose turnover does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs and (iv) consideration of private production records in lieu of statutory registers. The exemption limit has been extended to small scale units having a turnover upto Rs. 15 lakhs and upto 30 lakhs in the case of units manufacturing more than one article falling under different tariff headings.

4. The Government has introduced in the Lok Sabha 'The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Bill, 1987" to provide for exemption to employers in relation to establishments employing a small number of persons from furnishing returns and maintaining registers under certain "labour laws". The Bill is before the Parliament.

5. The Reserve Bank of India have issued detailed guidelines to the Banking and financial institutions to provide for better coordination between Commercial Banks and the State Financial Corporations in the provision of financial assistance to small scale industries. The Government has commended to the Banking institutions that visit by bank officials to SSI units may be by prior appointment and at higher levels with due authorisation.

6. A committee was set up under the Chairmanship of President of FASII to look into the problems of filling of several forms before a small scale industrial unit actually goes into production and also simplification

of forms required to be filled in and records to be maintained by an entrepreneur after going into production, and to suggest measures to reduce their number/devise a common form to meet the requirements of concerned agencies. The report of this committee is awaited.

7. A separate committee to review the forms used for provisional/permanent SSI registration has also been set up. The forms suggested by the Committee have been examined and suitable modifications are under consideration prior to acceptance for adoption.

Dispute Between Coal India Ltd. and Government of Bihar Over Coal Royalty

*265. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is dispute between the Coal India Ltd., Dhanbad and the Government of Bihar over the issue of coal royalty;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to resolve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad has taken up with State Government certain issues relating to assessment of royalty. The State authorities are insisting that royalty should be paid by the company on the basis of declared grades ignoring slippages in grades actually occurring. The other issue is regarding the demand for royalty on book stocks written off as a result of physical verification.

(c) The details of the above issues have been furnished by the Company to the concerned authorities of the State Government and are also being followed up regularly at the appropriate level for settlement.

Mini Power Plants with Foreign Assistance in Karnataka

* 266. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sought Union Government's approval for the establishment of four mini power plants with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, when the proposal was sent; and

(c) when Union Government propose to give their approval to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). A proposal was received from the Karnataka Government in 1985 regarding installation of diesel generating sets at four places in the State. The Central Government has approved the proposal in February, 1987. The State authorities have also been advised that free foreign exchange would be released for import of the equipment.

Alleged fake Medicines in DESU Medical Stores

* 267. **SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the reports about the issue of fake or time expired medicines to patients from the DFSU Medical Stores;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry in this regard has been undertaken; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the action taken against those found guilty and steps taken to streamline the purchase and issue system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, they have an established procedure for procurement of stan-

dard and good quality medicines. The Undertaking has taken immediate action in all specific instances of supply of substandard medicines. The action taken includes stoppage of issue of the allegedly sub-standard/poor quality medicines, withholding payments for supplies, cancellation of orders, debarring the suppliers from business with DESU, referring the cases to the Drug Controller, Delhi Administration, and getting replacement of supplies. Investigations are also made to fix the responsibility of any employee of the Undertaking.

Representation of Employees of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad

2502. **SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad having made representations regarding several grievances to the Chief Executive of B.C.C. Limited (Bihar);

(b) whether these grievances relate to the standing orders under Mines Act and Industrial Disputes Act;

(c) if so, the details of their grievances; and

(d) the steps taken to resolve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a to (c). Yes, Sir. The employees of the BCCL submit their grievances from time to time to their superior authorities at the colliery, area and company levels, including the CMD of the company. The grievances do not always specifically relate to violation of any provision of law under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, Mines Act and Industrial Dispute Act. They generally relate to matters, like, provision of employment to dependents, faster promotional opportunities, transfers, payment of compensation, gratuity, delay in payment of LTC etc. They also sometime relate to the conditions at the place of work, living conditions and

amenities in miners' colonies/Dhowras and lack of medical and educational facilities etc.

(d) The BCCL, like any other coal company, has well established procedure to redress the grievances of its employees. Workers are intimated about their representation either verbally or in writing. Sometimes, grievances are also resolved through discussions with the concerned Unions. Occasionally, disputes are raised by the Unions under the Industrial Disputes Act before the Central Industrial Relations machinery, including Tribunals and other forums provided under the law. The effort of the management remains, all along, to settle the disputes by peaceful means through negotiations and discussions.

Loss in Irregular Sales by Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.

2503. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the loss incurred by the Cycle Corporation of India as a result of irregular deals in cycles, accessories and scraps;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered on this account since nationalisation till date;

(c) the action taken against guilty persons and parties; and

(d) other corrective steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Certain instances of alleged irregularities in deals of cycles, accessories and scraps have been brought to the notice of the company management by the Audit. It is not possible to precisely assess the losses suffered on this account. The company has initiated steps to recover the outstanding dues from the defaulting parties and to improve the marketing system.

Visit by Former Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. to Kathmandu

2504. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in March 1984, the then Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Cycle Corporation of India Limited had visited Kathmandu along with a group of persons;

(b) if so, whether the visit was official; and

(c) where the CMD and his group stayed and who paid the bill?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c). According to records available with the company, a dealer has preferred claims for the alleged visit of the then Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. along with a group of persons to Kathmandu in March, 1984 and their stay in hotel Soaltee Oberoi. No records are available to indicate whether the visit was official.

Cases Disposed of by MRTP Commission

2505. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases disposed of by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission in the last three years;

(b) the number of cases pending before the Commission;

(c) out of the pending cases which class of cases are the most; and

(d) the number of cases in which common man has been benefited in the last three years?

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

(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a). During the period 1.1.85 to 31.10.87, the MRTCP Commission disposed of 2957 cases relating to Restrictive and Unfair Trade Practices.

(b) As on 31.10.1987, 3327 such cases were pending before the Commission.

(c) Of the pending cases as on 31st October, 1987, the cases relating to Restrictive Trade Practices are more than the cases of Unfair Trade Practices.

(d) All the cases decided by the Commission in the last three years have directly or indirectly benefited the common man.

New Norms on Land Acquisition

2506. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item captioned "Government sets new norms on land acquisition" published in the Business Standard, Calcutta dated 6 April, 1987 stating that the attempt to evolve a uniform pattern with regard to compensation, rehabilitation and employment proposed to be given to the displaced persons in the event of their land being acquired, the land acquisition is likely to be subjected to further delays;

(b) if so, the exact norms and guidelines laid down in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to ensure that the projects are not subjected to inordinate delay on this score?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. With a view, not only to bring in uniformity in approach with regard to acquisition of land for setting up of projects, but also to alleviate the difficulties faced by the dispossessed persons, Government considered the various aspects involved and issued fresh guidelines in March 1986.

The new guidelines provide: (i) acquisition of valuable agricultural land, especially wet land, forest land or ecologically fragile land is to be avoided; (ii) with a view to avoid acquisition of land far in excess of the requirements, the Project Authorities have to clearly indicate the minimum quantum of land required for setting up the project along with detailed justification; (iii) the requirement of land for expansion in the foreseeable future at best be 25% of the land requirement in the initial project; (iv) streamlining of the procedures for payment of compensation within a reasonable time; (v) setting up of a Rehabilitation Cell by each Land Acquisition Unit for identifying the persons who are to be treated as dispossessed persons; (vi) withdrawal of any understanding, formal or informal, in regard to offer of employment to one member of every dispossessed family in the project with a view to guard against the contingency of overmanning of enterprises and also to see the public sector enterprises operate on commercially viable level and are able to generate internal resources.

Import of Penicillin V

2507. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the difference in the machinery and process for manufacturing 6 APA from Penicillin G and Penicillin V by enzymatic process;

(b) the role of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals in according clearance for import of Penicillin-V;

(c) whether this Department or any other authority has restricted the manufacturing of 6 APA by using a particular grade of Penicillin; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY: (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) In the production of 6 APA, chemicals, type of

enzymes, process parameters etc. would depend upon starting raw material as well as the technology. These factors would in turn determine the design of plant and equipment.

(b) While allowing imports of any item for drug manufacturing, recommendations of various departments including this Department are taken into consideration.

(c) and (d) As per the policy of Government, units using Penicillin G are allowed to import only Penicillin G and no shifting to Penicillin V is allowed"

Unsold pithead stocks with Coal Companies

2508. SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether unsold pithead stocks with coal companies have reached a record level

as key consumers have defaulted in their offtake;

(b) whether almost all key sectors like steel, power, railway, cement units and fertilizer plants have slowed down coal offtake;

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

(d) the reaction of Government in such circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. The All India pithead stock of coal which stood at the level of 28.83 m.t. at the beginning of the current financial year has come down to 22.44 m.t. (Provisional) as on 31.10.87 as a result of increased offtake.

(b) to (d) The offtake of coal by different consuming sectors during the period April to October'87 is 96.88 million tonnes as against 89.03 m.t. during the corresponding period of the previous year, thus registering a growth of 8.81%. The details of sectorwise despatches are given below:

(Figs. in million tonnes)

Sector	Offtake of coal April-October	
	1987-88	1986-87
1. Power Utility		
(i) Raw Coal	51.13	44.67
(ii) Washery Middl.	(1.07)	(1.16)
2. Steel	13.05	13.20
3. Loco	4.26	4.59
4. Cement	4.72	4.73
5. Fertilizers	2.25	2.50
6. Soft coke making	1.03	1.05
7. Export	0.07	0.06
8. Brick Kilns and others	18.09	15.88
9. Colliery consumption	2.28	2.35
	96.88	89.03
	(1.07)	(1.16)

(Figs. in bracket indicate middlings.)

From the above table it is seen that except for Steel, Loco, Fertilizers & Soft Coke, offtake by all other sectors has been higher this year (April-October) than in the corresponding period of last year. Efforts are continuing to further step up despatches to different coal consuming sectors.

Setting up of Projects of Aluminium Coil, Polyethylene and Polystyrene and Magnesium Metal

2509. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a total investment of Rs. 250 crore has been proposed by large companies to set up three projects in the fields of aluminium coils, polyethylene and polystyrene and magnesium metal; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of companies involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAI CHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). As regards projects in the fields of Aluminium Coils, Polyethylene, Polystyrene and magnesium metal are concerned, some applications have been received but details

of such applications are not disclosed till a final decision is taken on them.

Introduction of Speed Post Service

2510. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Statewise number and names of places where speed post service has already been introduced;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce this service in more areas of different States during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the names of the places where this service is to be introduced and when; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a). Details are given in the statement I below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Details are given in Statement-II. Statement-II indicates the various cities in different states which are only being examined to determine their suitability for the introduction of the Speed Post Service during the current financial year. At this juncture no firm assurance can be given in this regard.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise Number and Names of Places where Speed Post Service already introduced is as Under:

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Speed Post Centres	Names of the Speed Post Centres.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	2	1. Vishakhapatnam 2. Hyderabad
Assam	2	1. Guwahati 2. Silchar
Delhi	1	1. Delhi
Gujarat	3	1. Ahmedabad

1.	2	3
		2. Vadodara 3. Surat*
Haryana	1	1. Faridabad**
Karnataka	1	1. Bangalore
Kerala	1	1. Cochin
Madhya Pradesh	1	1. Indore
Maharashtra	4	1. Bombay 2. Nagpur 3. Pune 4. Thane*
Manipur	1	1. Imphal (from 18.11.87)
Rajasthan	1	1. Jaipur
Tamilnadu	3	1. Madras 2. Coimbatore 3. Hosur*
Tripura	1	1. Agartala
Uttar Pradesh	3	1. Kanpur 2. Ghaziabad* 3. Noida*
West Bengal	1	1. Calcutta.

At these places only outward articles for speed post service are accepted and no delivery of such article is made.

STATEMENT-II

Feasibility of introduction of speed post service in the following centres is being examined:

Name of the State/Union Territory	Name of the Centre
1	2
Bihar	Patna
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar
Kerala	Trivandrum
Karnataka	Mangalore

1

Madhya Pradesh

Meghalaya

Orissa

U.P.

Tamil Nadu

Chandigarh

*(Translation)***Electrification of Village in Barabanki and Sitapur Districts, U.P.**

2511. SHRI KAMALA PARASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of village in the districts of Barabanki and Sitapur of Uttar Pradesh proposed to be electrified during the current Five Year Plan;
- (b) the number of villages so far electrified; and
- (c) the number of villages for which demand for electrification has been made by the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROTAGI): (a) to (c). It is targetted to electrify 25170 village in Uttar Pradesh, during the Seventh Five Year Plan. District-wise targets for rural electrification are fixed on a year to year basis by the State Electricity Board, keeping in view various factors including the demand for the same. As per available information, the number of village electrified in Barabanki and Sitapur districts of Uttar Pradesh, as on 30.9.1987, is 838 and 895 respectively.

2

Gwalior

Shillong

1. Bhubaneswar

2. Cuttack

Agra

1. Trichy

2. Madurai

3. Salem

Chandigarh.

*(English)***Allocation of Essential Commodities to States**

2512. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the demand for foodgrains, including rice, wheat, mustard oil, salt and sugar during 1987-88, State-wise;
- (b) the allocation by the Centre, State-wise; and
- (c) the quantity actually made available to each State during this period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) Statement-I indicating State-wise demand of rice and wheat for the period April, 1987 to November, 1987 is given below.

The monthly levy sugar quotas to States/UTs are allotted not on the basis of demands received from them but on the uniform norm of per capita availability of 425 grams per head per month for the projected population as on 1.10.1986.

Mustard oil and salt are not PDS items and hence no allocation is made by the Central Government.

(b) Statement-II indicating State-wise allocation made by the Centre of rice, wheat and sugar for the period from April, 1987 to November, 1987 is given below.

(c) The actual off-take of wheat and rice during the period from April, 1987 to September, 1987 is given in the Statement III below.

STATEMENT-I

Demand of Rice and Wheat by various States/UTs for Public Distribution System from Central Pool during 1987-88 (April to November)

Code No. Name of the State/UT		In '000 tonnes	
1	2	3	4
01	Andhra Pradesh	1585.0	187.0
02	Arunachal Pradesh	55.5	7.8
03	Assam	496.0	566.0
04	Bihar	605.0	1340.0
05	Gujarat	280.0	540.0
06	Goa	35.2	13.5
07	Haryana	28.5	256.0
08	Himachal Pradesh	74.4	60.0
09	Jammu & Kashmir	184.5	103.5
10	Karnataka	480.0	170.0
11	Kerala	1500.0	175.0
12	Madhya Pradesh	250.0	400.0
13	Maharashtra	1010.0	770.0
14	Manipur	64.0	32.0
15	Meghalaya	116.0	16.0
16	Mizoram	80.0	8.4
17	Nagaland	67.0	32.0
18	Onissa	230.0	184.0
19	Punjab	12.0	81.0
20	Rajasthan	18.0	500.0
21	Sikkim	36.0	2.0

1	2	3	4
22	Tamil Nadu	850.0	240.0
23	Tripura	103.5	4.0
24	Uttar Pradesh	750.0	585.0
25	West Bengal	1350.0	1100.0
26	A&N Islands	12.0	6.3
27	Chandigarh	4.0	14.4
28	D&N Haveli	2.5	1.1
29	Delhi	210.0	420.0
30	Daman & Diu	1.95	0.36
31	Lakshadweep	5.5	0.07
32	Pondicherry	16.25	2.4
Total		10512.80	7817.83

STATEMENT-II

Allocation of Rice, Wheat and Sugar to various States/UTs for Public Distribution System from Central Pool during 1987-88 (April to November)

In '000' tonnes

Code No.	Name of the State/UT	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
1	2	3	4	5
01	Andhra Pradesh	765.0	168.0	201.2
02	Arunachal Pradesh	48.5	11.2	2.5
03	Assam	350.0	291.2	76.9
04	Bihar	215.0	614.0	267.7
05	Gujarat	265.0	480.0	129.6
06	Goa	32.0	14.8	4.0
07	Haryana	28.0	240.0	51.1
08	Himachal Pradesh	52.0	40.0	16.1

1	2	3	4	5
09	Jammu & Kashmir	198.0	99.0	23.1
10	Karnataka	465.0	200.0	142.1
11	Kerala	1120.0	280.0	95.6
12	Madhya Pradesh	245.0	400.0	200.2
13	Maharashtra	490.0	760.0	239.5
14	Manipur	41.0	16.0	5.5
15	Meghalaya	73.0	16.8	5.3
16	Mizoram	52.0	8.4	2.1
17	Nagaland	64.0	26.0	3.4
18	Orissa	160.0	184.0	99.1
19	Punjab	12.0	100.0	63.6
20	Rajasthan	20.0	560.0	135.3
21	Sikkim	36.0	2.0	1.3
22	Tamil Nadu	400.0	240.0	180.4
23	Tripura	115.0	20.0	8.0
24	Uttar Pradesh	400.0	360.0	423.4
25	West Bengal	1000.0	1008.0	207.1
26	A&N Islands	9.0	6.3	1.9
27	Chandigarh	4.0	14.4	2.9
28	D&N Haveli	1.6	0.8	0.4
29	Delhi	200.0	400.0	61.5
30	Daman & Diu	3.6	0.8	0.3
31	Lakshadweep	5.5	0.07	0.6
32	Pondicherry	14.0	2.4	2.3
TOTAL:		6884.2	6564.17	2655.0

STATEMENT-III

Statewise offtake of rice and wheat through Public Distribution System during April-Sept., 1987

In '000' tonnes

Code No.	Name of the State/UT	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4
01	Andhra Pradesh	561.6	34.1
02	Arunachal Pradesh	32.0	2.8
03	Assam	244.4	92.3
04	Bihar	23.0	236.2
05	Gujarat	146.4	218.4
06	Goa	25.0	6.8
07	Haryana	6.6	12.2
08	Himachal Pradesh	19.2	15.6
09	Jammu & Kashmir	85.5	42.2
10	Karnataka	341.1	83.6
11	Kerala	864.4	51.6
12	Madhya Pradesh	114.4	95.6
13	Maharashtra	310.7	549.6
14	Manipur	28.9	4.3
15	Meghalaya	54.6	12.3
16	Mizoram	42.2	1.3
17	Nagaland	38.7	24.3
18	Orissa	63.1	36.0
19	Punjab	1.9	
20	Rajasthan	8.9	200.4
21	Sikkim	15.2	1.0
22	Tamil Nadu	220.2	57.9

1	2	3	4
23	Tripura	75.7	4.9
24	Uttar Pradesh	154.8	86.0
25	West Bengal	403.7	330.1
26	A&N Islands	3.8	1.3
27	Chandigarh	1.9	2.3
28	D&N Haveli	—	—
29	Delhi	94.7	109.7
30	Daman & Diu	0.3	Neg.
31	Lakshadweep	0.2	Neg.
32	Pondicherry	1.8	Neg
Total:		3984.9	2312.8

Rigs Owned by ONGE

2513. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of off-shore drilling rigs owned by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether some of these drilling rigs are either outdated or damaged;

(c) if so, how many damaged rigs have been sent for repairing; and

(d) the amount spent on the repairing of these rigs?

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

(b) Only one rig was damaged in fire and is now being used as the Early Production System. None of the remaining nine rigs is either outdated or damaged.

(c) and (d). In the past, cracks had developed on the legs of 3 jack up rigs due to fatigue mechanism arising from cyclic and static stressing during operational service. One of these rigs sustained further damage due to cyclones in the course of its voyage first from Bombay to Dubai and again from Dubai to Japan to where it was being towed for repairs. All the three rigs have since been got repaired.

An expenditure of US \$ 16.736 million approx. was incurred in connection with repairs to the cyclone hit rig. ONGC has already received an amount of Rs.14 crores approx. against insurance; its further claim for around Rs.9 crores against insurance is under consideration.

The amount spent on repairs to the remaining two rigs was Rs.3.10 crores approximately.

Applications for Public Call Offices

2514. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of applications received for public call offices (PCO) during the last three years;

(b) the number of applications approved, under consideration and those rejected during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) when the pending applications are likely to be disposed of?

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

Renovation and Modernisation of old Hydro-Electric Projects

2515. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to renovate and modernise the old hydro-electric projects on the same lines on which the modernisation of thermal projects has been taken; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). A Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman and Managing Director, National Hydroelectric Power Corporation was set up to formulate a programme for renovation and modernisation of hydro electric stations under operation in the country. The Committee carried out survey and review of 110 power stations with an aggregate installed capacity of 14,030 MW and has, in its Report, recommended 60 power stations for renovation and uprating, and 93 power stations for modernisation. The Committee has estimated that the renovation and modernisation would lead to an additional installed capacity of 527.81 MW and 395.87 million units of energy per annum

at an estimated cost of Rs. 305.18 crores within a period of three to four years. The details of financing the programme have not been finalised as yet.

Technical Collaboration with Egyptian Pharmaceutical Companies

2516. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pharmaceutical companies in Egypt are seeking technical collaboration from India to manufacture basic drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Egyptian pharmaceutical companies propose to set up basic drug units in Egypt or in India; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry in response to the offer of the Egyptian companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) A five member delegation comprising of chief executives of Egyptian public sector pharmaceutical companies visited India in October, 1987 at the invitation of State Trading Corporation. However, no specific proposals have so far come from the Egyptian side seeking technical collaboration to manufacture basic drugs.

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

Industrial Competitiveness

2517. SHRI. H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is much behind world industrial competitiveness owing to the sheltered market conditions;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard; 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). In the initial stages of development, the motivating force for industrial growth was import substitution. Government was obliged to protect the nascent industries and therefore, did not expose Indian industry to external competition. Over the period, the Indian industry had diversified its base and acquired maturity. The thrust of the new policy is to expose the Indian industry to international competition. Industries are being constantly studied with a view to upgrade their technology and improve their competitiveness in the international market.

Import and Allocation of Rapeseed Oil to States

2518. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total import of rapeseed oil during 1986 and upto October 1987;

(b) the demand of imported rapeseed oil, statewise; and

(c) the allocation made and the quantity actually made available to each State during the same period; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHACAT): (a) Following quantity was imported:

<u>Oil Year (Nov-Oct)</u>	<u>Quantity (in MTs)</u>	
1985-86	1,57,830	
1986-87	2,80,619	

(b) States/UTs give their total demand for imported edible oil in an oil year. For the oil year 1986-87 (Nov. Oct) State-wise demand for imported edible oil is given in the statement-I below.

(c) State-wise allocation and lifting of rapeseed oil has been given in the statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

*Demand for oil year (November-October)
1986-87*

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the States/UTs</u>	<u>In M.Tonnes</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,01,000
2.	Assam	7,200
3.	Bihar	17,280
4.	Gujarat	2,80,000
5.	Haryana	30,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12,000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,000*
8.	Karnataka	1,12,500
9.	Kerala	57,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	62,000*
11.	Maharashtra	2,30,000
12.	Manipur	5,960*
13.	Meghalaya	8,400
14.	Nagaland	12,000
15.	Orissa	72,000
16.	Punjab	21,600

1	2	3	
17. Rajasthan	14,500	26. D & N Haveli	1,080
18. Sikkim	1,800	27. Delhi	35,000
19. Tamil Nadu	1,32,000	28. Goa, Daman & Diu	5,640
20. Tripura	2,736	29. Lakshadweep	200
21. Uttar Pradesh	19,200	30. Mizoram	3,000
22. West Bengal	1,86,000	31. Pondicherry	7,200
23. A & N Islands	1,200	GRAND TOTAL	13,90,186
24. Arunachal Pradesh	450	* No demand was received for 1986-87 from the State. Therefore demand for 1986-87 has been taken at the same level as 1985-86.	
25. Chandigarh	1,200		

STATEMENT-II

Allocation and lifting of imported edible oils in 1986 and 1987 (upto October, 1987)

(Quantity in mts)

S.No.	Name of the States/UTs	1986 (Jan-Dec)		1987 (Jan-Oct.)	
		Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	2400	436	3400	1400
2.	Bihar			1200	1000
3.	Haryana	1900	1354	1400	1601
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3360	2056	4850	3245
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4575	2881	7000	3820
6.	Manipur	4650	3729	5100	4585
7.	Meghalaya	3200	2676	2300	174
8.	Nagaland	4810	2591	4900	4767

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Rajasthan	750	261	2700	578
10.	Sikkim	1150	742	1110	458
11.	Tripura	2080	338	2170	488
12.	Uttar Pradesh	300	200	2100	725
13.	West Bengal	113500	86515	122200	97021
14.	A&N Islands	90	15		
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	460	49	680	107
16.	Chandigarh			20	
17.	Delhi	12900	9254	11080	7592
18.	Mizoram	2480	2289	2750	1379

Introduction of Speed Post Service from West Bengal to Delhi

2520. SHRI ANIL BASU:

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Speed Post Service from more areas in West Bengal to Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce speed post service in Asansol, Durgapur and Bardhaman in West Bengal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: (a). No, Sir. There is no proposal to introduce Speed Post Service from more areas in West Bengal to Delhi/New Delhi at present.

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

(d) Speed Post Service is being extended in a phased manner depending upon the potential for Speed Post business as well as availability of the required infrastructure. Further, the availability of manpower to take up this additional workload (since, at present, Speed Post work is managed within the existing manpower available without sanctioning any post for this purpose due to the operation of ban on creation of new posts) is another consideration in deciding to introduce Speed Post Service in a particular city. Therefore, the question of introduction of Special Post in each case is examined keeping these factors in view. At present, it is considered that these cities, namely, Assansol Durgapur and Burdwan in West Bengal, do not fulfil the above noted conditions.

Declaration of Road Transport as an Industry

2521. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare the road transport as an industry; and

(b) Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a). No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Telecommunication Engineers and Technicians

2522. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of telecommunication engineers and technicians at present;

(b) whether the requirements thereof on a long term basis have been assessed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the present training facilities thereof; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to expand the facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir. There is no overall shortage.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Being done as per assessment of growth of assets and workload norms.

(d) Adequate training facilities exist at present in the Department to train telecommunication personnel. There are 2 Apex level Training Centres to train Senior Level Telecom. Engineers and 12 Regional Telecom. Training Centres to train Junior Technical officers and other Supervisory cadres. There

are 24 District/Circle Telecom. Training Centres to train subordinate Technical and Operative cadres.

(e) 5 Regional Telecom. Training Centres are proposed to be upgraded as zonal Telecom. Training Centres with additional modern facilities.

Amendment to Essential Commodities Act

2523. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received about undue hardships and harassment caused to the honest traders on account of the special provisions under the Essential Commodities Act making all offences, minor and major, non-bailable;

(b) whether appellate jurisdiction has been transferred to the Executive in place of the judiciary; and

(c) whether any amendments are under consideration by Government on the basis of various representations and their own experience so that this Act is not used as a lever for extortion or bribes leading to increase in corruption?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some representations have been received suggesting that offences, under the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 be made bailable and that the appellate jurisdiction should lie before a judicial authority and not the State Governments.

The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 came into force with effect from 1.9.82 for a period of five years, which has now been extended for a further period of five years with effect from 1.9.87 by an Act of Parliament, namely, Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Continuance Act, 1987. At the time of the extension of this Act

in August, 1987, the representations received were duly considered.

No proposal for amending the Essential Commodities Act is under consideration.

Buffer Foodgrains for SAARC Countries

2524. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether at the recent SAARC meet in Kathmandu, a proposal was mooted to have food buffer for the use of the member countries in times of drought or flood;
- (b) if so, the details of the scheme drawn up; and
- (c) when it is going to be constituted and made functional?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) An agreement for establishing SAARC Food Security Reserve was signed on 4.11.1987 by the SAARC member countries at the 3rd Summit held recently in Kathmandu.

(b) The Reserve shall consist of wheat or rice or a combination thereof. The initial size of the Reserve will be 200,000 tonnes. Each member country will be required to earmark the allocated amounts of foodgrains as its share of Reserve, to be maintained within that country. The share allocated to India is 153,200 tonnes. In terms of the Agreement, each member country shall be entitled, subject to certain conditions and procedures, to draw on foodgrains forming part of the Reserve in the event of an emergency.

(c) The Agreement will enter into force on a date to be determined by the SAARC Council of Ministers, provided that the member countries have collectively earmarked atleast 125,000 tonnes of foodgrains on that date for the purpose of the Agreement.

Modernisation of Chinakuri Coal Station in West Bengal

2525. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to take help from the Federal Republic of Germany to conduct a study on modernising the Chinakuri Coal station in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the further developments in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to finance a Feasibility Study on applicability of a suitable caving method with powered supports to mine the thick seam in the Chinakuri colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited. The feasibility study has been entrusted to a German consulting firm under a contract signed recently.

Salt Stocks

2526. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salt stocks are mounting in salt producing areas of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons of rise in salt stocks; and

(c) the steps Government intend to stimulate domestic and export demand to ease salt stock accumulation?

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

(b) The increase in salt stocks is primarily due to drought conditions during the last three years in major salt producing States with the resultant extension of salt manufacturing season.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government to stimulate domestic and export demands to ease salt stocks accumulation are:

(i) New industrial units for production of Soda Ash/Caustic Soda have been licensed. The present units have been advised to maximise their production to increase the consumption of salt.

(ii) Fresh assignment of land for salt manufacturing has been kept in abeyance for two years.

(iii) Export of common salt has been decentralised and brought under OCL.

Installation of Digital Electronic Exchange Equipment in Maharashtra

2527. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether digital electronic exchange equipment is being imported and installed in district headquarters in the country in order to improve the telephone services in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the names of the district headquarters in Maharashtra where the digital electronic equipment is being installed priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. Limited number of small capacity digital exchanges are being imported and installed in some district headquarters and towns.

(b) The name of district headquarter in Maharashtra where MEAX type electronic exchange is proposed to be installed in Gadchiroli.

[Translation]

Setting up of Cement Factory in Udaipur

2528. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was reached in 1984 to set up a cement factory in Udaipur in the foothills of Himalaya with Indo Nepal cooperation; and

(b) if so, the brief details thereof and the present position in regard to its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a cement factory in Udaipur in Nepal was initially projected as a part of Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1977 by the Minister of Industry with his Nepalese counterpart. Consequently, the possibility of implementing this project as a joint venture project was explored. Viability studies and sensitivity analysis of the project was carried out, which revealed that the joint venture project would not be commercially viable. The project was, therefore, not pursued.

[English]

Temporary Telephone Connections in Andhra Pradesh

2529. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of temporary telephone connections sanctioned during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh, yearwise;

(b) the total number of temporary telephone connections sanctioned and rejected in Secunderabad-Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the reasons for rejection during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The required information is given below:-

Year	Number of temporary telephone connections sanctioned
1984-85	479
1985-86	512
1986-87	599

(b) Details regarding the total number of temporary telephone connections sanctioned/rejected during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below:-

Place	Total number of temporary telephone connections sanctioned/ rejected	
Secunderabad-Hyderabad	725	1,146
Vijayawada	212	NIL
Visakhapatnam	173	NIL

(c) The reasons are paucity of exchange capacity and technical none-feasibility.

Import of Cement

2530. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of Cement Industry as on 1.4.1986 and 1.4.1987.

(b) the quantity of cement imported and exported during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 (so far); and

(c) whether the ex-factory price has recorded any reduction during the last one year

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The installed capacity of cement industry is as under:

Date	Installed Capacity (In Million Tonnes,
1.4.1986	44.39
1.4.1987	53.75

(b) **Imports:** In view of easy availability of cement, no import has been authorised since the financial year 1986-87 except for certain special varieties of cement to meet specific demand from particular end users. However, a quantity of 1.76 lakhs tonnes of Ordinary Gray Portland Cement was imported during 1986-87 through State Trading Corporation of India against the balance out of a total import of 5.00 lakh tonnes authorised by Government during 1985-86.

Exports: Cement has been exported only to Nepal under the Indo-Nepalese Treaty of Trade, details of which are as under:

Year	Quantity
1986-87	00.45 lakh tonnes
1987-88 (upto Oct.'87)	Nil

(c) No Sir. On the contrary there was a increase of Rs. 24.50 per tonne in retention price of levy cement w.e.f. 15th December, 1986. Non-levy cement is free from price and distribution controls and its prices are determined by cost of production and market forces.

Trained Personnel for Implementation of Telecom Expansion Plan

2531. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technicians, engineers and managers available for implementation of telecom expansion plans, and

(b) in case of shortage how do Government propose to fill the gap between the

availability and demand in the human resource of properly trained personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The data is under collection and will be placed on the Table of the House.

New Electronic Telephone Exchanges and Trunk Auto Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh

2532. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Riwa, Jabalpur, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sagar towns of Madhya Pradesh would be

equipped with new electronic telephone exchanges and Trunk Auto Exchange (TAX) system; and

(b) if so, the details of the action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Raipur would be equipped with new electronic local and trunk automatic exchange (TAX) systems. Riwa is planned to be provided with a new electronic local exchange. Provision of electronic exchange at Gwalior is under consideration. There are no plans for Bilaspur and Sagar.

(b) The details are given in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

List of New Electronic Exchanges and TAX Planned in Madhya Pradesh

Station	Type of Exchange	Capacity		Supply Programme
1	2	3	4	
Bhopal	Local	4000	Lines	1986-87
	Local	4000	Lines Expansion	1988-89
	TAX	1000	Lines Main	1986-87
	TAX	500	Lines Expansion	1987-88
	Local	3000	Lines	1988-89
Raipur	Local	3000	Lines Expansion	1988-89
	TAX	1000	Lines Main	1986-87
	Local	4000	Lines Main	1989-90
Jabalpur	Local	1000	Lines Expansion	1989-90
	TAX	1200	Lines Main	1988-89
	Local	10000	Lines Main	1988-89
Indore (Transport Nagar)				

1	2	3	4
Indore (Nehru Park)	Local Local	6000 4000 Lines Main Lines Expansion	1988-89 1988-89
	TAX	1000 Lines Main	1988-89
Riwa	Local	1200 Lines	1988-89

Establishment of Electronic Telephone Exchanges

2533 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the cities which have been provided with facility of electronic telephone exchanges,

(b) the number of electronic telephone exchanges established so far in those cities,

(c) the programme of government to establish more electronic telephone exchanges in the country, and ,

(d) the names of the cities selected and when such exchanges will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Following cities have been provided with the facility of electronic telephone exchanges

Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Pathankot, Sriganganagar, Sirsa, Gandhidham, Kurnool, Veraval, Dibrugarh, Imphal, Karur, Gurgaon, Culberga, Changancherry, Palimarwar, Udupi, Porbandar, Tinsukhia, Beawar, Mehsana, Gaya, Khianna, Margao, Kalambali, Alwar, Jorhat, Srinagar, Chandigarh, Abohar, Armoor, Kotuagudam, Ramachandrapuram, Bajpe, Yelwal, Kalpatta, Mannar, Dhar, Balaghat, Cuna, Shivapuri, Halflong, Lungleh, Hamirpur, Kulu, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Chhaturpur, Dun-

gapur, Tonk, Jhunjhunu, Pithauragarh, Orai, Sultanpur, Ranikhet, Sainthia, Tambram, Vaikon, Ujhani, Kosikalan, Almora, Nainital, Vrindavan, Sadabad, Goverdhan, Rudarpur, Churhat, Kitor, Udayamperoor & Hebbagudi

(b) Detail of number of electronic exchanges established so far are as follows

Name of city	No of electronic exchanges main
Ahmedabad	2
Bombay	13
Calcutta	6
Delhi	14
Hyderabad	02
Kanpur	01
Madras	02
Pathankot	01
Sriganganagar	01
Sirsa	01
Gandhidham	01
Kurnool	01
Veraval	01
Dibrugarh	01
Imphal	01

Name of city	No of electronic exchanges main	Name of city	No of electronic exchanges main
Karoor	01	Mannar	01
Gurgaon	01	Dhar	01
Gulberga	01	Balaghat	01
Chhangancherri	01	Guna	01
Palimarwar	01	Shivpuri	01
Udipi	01	Halflong	01
Porbandar	01	Lungleh	01
Tinsukhia	01	Hamirpur	01
Beawar	01	Kulu	01
Mehsana	01	Keonjhar	01
Cava	01	Dhenkannal	01
Khanna	01	Chhaturpur	01
Margao	01	Dungarpur	01
Kalamboli	01	Dungarpur	01
Alwar	01	Tonk	01
Jorhat	01	Jaunjhuna	01
Srinagar	01	Pithauragarh	01
Gandhinagar	01	Orai	01
Abohar	01	Sultanpur	01
Armoor	01	Ranikhet	01
Kothagudam	01	Sainthia	01
Ramchandrapuram	01	Tmbram	01
Bajpe	01	Vaikon	01
Yelwal	01	Kosikalan	01
Alipetta	01	Almora	01

Name of city	No. of electronic exchanges main
Nainital	01
Varindavan	01
Sadabad	01
Covardhan	01
Churhat	01
Kittor	01
Avamperoor	01
Hebbagudi	01
Ujhani	01
Rudarpur	01

(c) Government has planned to establish 178 (one hundred and seventy eight) more electronic telephone exchanges during rest of the 7th five year plan period.

(d) Following cities are selected to establish electronic telephone exchanges during 7th five year plan period.

Amritsar, Calcutta, Noida, Badarpur, Vishakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Gaziabad, Kanpur, Madras, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Pune, Bhopal, Raipur, Bhubneshwar, Delhi, Bombay, Ludhiana, Jaipur, Patna, Ranchi, Rajkot, Jodhpur, Jallundhar, Gawhati, Surat, Trichy, Vijaywada, Hassan, Varansi, Dumka, Hajipur, Madhubani, Nawadah, Purnea, Kodinar (Khaira), Kathua, Betul, Dantia, Khargone, Mandla, shajapur, Tikamgarh, Ambikapur, Bhind, Manmad, Dhatar, Mangaon, Etanagar, Bilaspur Nahan, Una, Chamba, Korapur, Phulbani, Sundargarh, Baripada, Jalora, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Sawai, Madhopur, Savai Madhopur (R.S), Sirchi, Bundi, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Lalitpur, Pauri, Banda, Alipur Dwar, Surajpur, Palta, Cochin, Bhadrachalam, Tadipatri, Culabbagh, Sitamarhi, Jamkhandi, Kumta, Tiptur, Jhabua, Rawa, Sidhi, Peethampur (DHAR),

Chindwara, Jagdalpur, Pravaranagar, Mahad, Aizwal, Karimganj, Hailakamdi, Diphu, Goraya, Palwal, Samalkha, Sanewal, Makrana, Ranipet, Nagpur, Guddalor, Gu-midipoondi, Tuticorin Post Trust, Sivaganga, Baraut, Khurja, Sikandrabad, Bayta, Panchadra, Samdhan, Stana, Sindhri, barmer, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Khipre, Paren, Chumukdima, Ram Nagar, Kashipur, Kitcha, Renigunta Rayya, Kothkhai, Chandigarh and Maraimalinnagar.

Formulation of Bulk Drugs

2534. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pharmaceutical manufacturing companies have stopped the formulation of bulk drugs which has resulted in the shortage of those drugs,

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

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand of these drugs, and

(d) whether government have permitted these companies to do so, if not, the action taken against them for stopping the formulation of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) To the extent information is available, no such instances have come to the notice of the government

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Supply of Medicines to Distributors of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

2535 DR CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some medicines and other items were not supplied to the distributors of IDPL within prescribed time as per the rules in spite of depositing advance money by them for this purpose and this advance money had not been refunded to these distributors even after their request for refund which has resulted in the resentment among the distributors against Government and IDPL.

(b) the names of these distributors and the details in regard to the amount deposited by them,

(c) whether government propose to take any steps to get the deposits refunded to these distributors without any delay; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Government have not received any complaint from any distributor in this regard. These are matters of day to day commercial transactions of the company.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Shortage of Anti Polio Drops

2536. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:**
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are aware that there is an acute shortage of anti-polio drops for immunisation against polio in many parts of the country and particularly in Gujarat, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the measures being taken by Govern-

ment to ensure easy availability of these drops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY: (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). General shortage of polio vaccines in the country resulted after June, 1987 due to the imported vaccines not satisfying the standards set under the revised procedure of testing.

As per information received from M/S Radicura Pharma, Delhi, the following quantities of polio vaccine were supplied to Gujarat, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and West Bengal

Gujarat-10, 19000 doses, Andaman and Nicobar-5000 doses, West Bengal-200000 doses

(c) Supplies have been resumed by the Ministry of Health to all the States and Union Territories from October, 1987.

Drugs Recommended for Price Control

2337. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 90 drugs required for National Health Programme have been recommended for price control; and

(b) if so, how many drugs have been covered under price control and when the remaining drugs will be covered under price control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Drugs included in Category I for price control are based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are contained in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House on 27th August, 1987.

Financial Assistance to Coir Industry in Kerala

2538. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the specific measures being taken to salvage the coir industry in Kerala; and
- (b) the amount of financial assistance given by government for this purpose during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Coir Board in its efforts to promote the Coir industry including that in Kerala, have been implementing various schemes such as (i) cooperativisation scheme, (ii) worked for small scale manufacturing units, (iii) rebate on sales of coir yarn and coir products (other than rubberised coir), (iv) cash compensatory support on coir products. In addition to this, Research and Development, Market Surveys and Export Promotion are some of the measures being pur-

sued by the Coir Board which also aim at development of Coir Industry.

(b) A sum of Rs. 410 lakhs has been provided for plan schemes for the year 1987-88 for giving assistance to various schemes including those in Kerala.

Production of Khadi

2539. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed and actual production of Khadi under the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the target and actual production of Khadi during the Seventh Five Year Plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Target fixed and actual production of Khadi under the Sixth Five Year Plan is as follows:—

SIXTH PLAN

	Target Terminal Year (1984-85)	Actual Production (1984-85)
Quantity (Million sq. metres)	165.00	103.98
Value (Rupees in crores)	200.00	157.62

(b) Target and production of Khadi during the Seventh Five Year Plan so far is as follows:-

SEVENTH PLAN

Target (terminal year 1989-90)	1985-86		1986-87	
	Target	Actual Pro- duction	Target	Production (Provisional)
Quantity (in million sq metres)	180.00	133.01	104.98	144.16
Value (in Rupees crores)	300.00	208.00	195.01	227.00
				201.95

Agreement with F.A.O. for Rural Family Storage Facilities and Food Processing in Tamil Nadu

2540. SHRI V. TULSI RAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement with the Food and Agricultural Organisation has been signed for the improvement of rural family storage facilities and processing of foods in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to enter into similar agreements with Food and Agricultural Organisation for such facilities in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Department of Food has not received any such proposal either from the State Government/Institutions of Andhra Pradesh or from the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

STATEMENT

Details of the Agreement between FAO and Government of India regarding project on "Improvement of Rural Family Storage and Processing of Foods in Selected Blocks in Tamil Nadu.

OBJECTIVES

Development Objective: Reduction of post-harvest food losses in Tamil Nadu with special attention to middle and small farmers.

The immediate objectives are:-

1. Improved farmer capability to reduce post-harvest food losses in 100 villages in Tamil Nadu through the introduction of new processing and storage techniques.

2. A continuing programme of reducing post-harvest losses by incorporating post-harvest technology into the work assignment of female village-level workers.

ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

The project will:

1. Organize training course of one month duration each in two phases and in 4 groups for all the village-level workers from 100 villages in one or two blocks to equip them to guide members of farm families in reducing post-harvest losses and processing of foodgrains with special attention to poor farm households. Approximately 200 female extension workers will be trained.

Implement an extension programme to reduce post-harvest losses and processing of foodgrains, with emphasis on coarse grains, and continue the extension programme in 100 villages of selected blocks so that all families including the poor and landless in the villages will be contacted and educated. In particular simple storage techniques as introduced by the PFL/IND/001 project will be disseminated

3 Establish a participatory monitoring system for project activities and evaluate project activities

4. Prepare a handbook in local languages for use by the extension workers in all blocks of Tamil Nadu on the basis of this work.

5. Survey and study present practices, losses, and consider ways to improve rural family storage and processing of foodgrains, fruits, vegetables, roots and tubers and initiate the introduction of relevant techniques

The study will include determination of residue levels of applied pesticides.

WORK PLAN

The work plan envisages three main phases with dates to be fixed at the start of the project. Nevertheless the shift from one phase into the next does not necessarily have to be at the same time for the different groups of trainees, as it is desirable to put them to work on the action programme immediately after being trained.

Phase-I
(approx. 12 months)

After the training programme and handbook have been prepared at least 200 workers or 2 workers per village will be trained in 4 to 6 training sessions of one month's duration each to cover the selected blocks with 30 to 50 workers per session.

Phase-II (approx. 18 months) -- **Implementation of the action programme.**

1. Survey of the existing storage structures, practices, food processing procedures and the village families opinions of them.
2. Instruct the village women on improved technology and promote the adoption of the technology.
3. Disseminate new simple storage structures and evaluate their usefulness for small farmer households, and assists in the construction or upgrading of storage structures for small farmer households.
4. Involve rural households in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the project to provide feedback and improved methodology through a participatory monitoring system.
5. Monitor toxic residues in the grain

treated and adapt project techniques in accordance with the findings.

The training and research personnel will give scientific assistance and guidance to the village-level workers at all stages of the action programme in a total of 100 villages.

Phase-III (approx. 6 months)	Evaluation and reports
<p>Preparation of the extension materials and evaluation of project results. This will be done by preparing various booklets and by providing detailed information based on the evaluation in one block to develop a set scheme for implementation in all the blocks in the state as a built-in activity of the block.</p>	

REPORTING

Progress reports shall be prepared by the National Project Coordinator every six months for transmission by FAO to the government. The reports will describe the scheduled activities and provide data on which progress towards the immediate objectives of the project may be evaluated. A terminal report will be drafted by the National Project Coordinator four months before the end of the project and finalized by FAO. The report will assess in a concise manner the extent to which the project's scheduled activities have been carried out, its outputs produced, its immediate objectives achieved, and its results utilized towards the realization of the related development objectives; and will give recommendations on any future work arising from the project.

INPUTS TO BE PROVIDED BY FAO

FAO's inputs will be as follows:

1. Contracts or honoraria to institutions and personnel for the implementation of the project.
2. Cost of training for personnel and extension workers.
3. Support personnel: two drivers, necessary clerical services.

4. Simple equipment, materials for use in training and in extension and demonstration activities in the villages. One vehicle equipped with demonstration unit will be used by the trainees in village training sessions.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS *

The Government will make available the following inputs:

— Fuel, maintenance, insurance, etc. for

both vehicles (one to be provided by PFL/ IND/001, one by this project).

— Building, supplies and equipment. Facilities for training and Laboratory work will be provided by the College.

The Government inputs will be placed under the responsibility of the Home Science College.

* (The above inputs will be provided by Shri Avinashilingam, Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu as Government contribution).

PROJECT BUDGET

Code	Object of expenditure	Total US\$	Year 1 US\$	Year 2 US\$	Year 3 US\$
10.	<i>Personal Services</i> Project Coordinator (3 m/m per year)	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	4 Teaching staff (4 m/m per year) 1 Secretary (Part time) 2 drivers.				
30.	<i>Contractual Services Reports</i>	3,500			3,500
40.	<i>General Operating Expenses</i>	2,500	1,000	1,000	500
50.	<i>Supplies and Materials</i> Materials for training, extension and demonstration, pesticides, bags, local buildings materials.	10,000	3,500	3,500	3,000
60	<i>Equipment</i> 1 4 wheel drive vehicle.	12,000	12,000		
	Total	43,000	21,500	9,500	12,000

Assistance to Sick Sugar Mills in Bihar

2541. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

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

(a) whether Bihar Government has sought Central assistance of over Rs. 100

crores for the modernisation and expansion of sick sugar mills under the management of the State Sugar Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have agreed to extend such assistance to meet the situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No application from sugar mills under the management of Bihar State Sugar Corporation for loan assistance from Sugar Development Fund has been received.

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

Investment made by Industrial establishments in Border Hilly Areas

2543. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of capital investment made by various industrial establishments in border hilly areas of the country and the extent to which it is lower than the national percentage;

(b) whether his Ministry is considering the question of formulating a scheme to attract more capital investment by these industrial establishments in these areas;

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

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken during the current plan period for the Central assistance for industrial development of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to Annual Survey of Industries, Capital Investment in hilly border States during 1982-83 and 1983-84 was as follows:

States	Invested Capital (Rs. lakhs)	
	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3
1. Assam	55729	54622
2. Arunachal Pradesh		91
3. Jammu & Kashmir	17141	21756

1	2	3	4
4. Manipur	304	154	
5. Meghalaya	9254	9433	
6. Mizoram			
7. Nagaland		5	
8. Sikkim			
9. Tripura	1730	1825	
10. Himachal Pradesh	51715	55146	
Total of above:	135878	143027	
Percentage of above to All India	(2.16)	(1.98)	
All India:	6299198	7208534	

(b) to (d). Government have taken several measures through liberalisation and streamlining of investment procedures and industrial policies such as de-licensing of industries, extension of de-licensing scheme to MRTP/FERA companies for location in Centrally declared backward areas. In order to mitigate any hardship to investors in the hilly, remote and inaccessible area viz. Jammu & Kashmir and North-Eastern Region, apart from Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy, is granted at the rate of 90%.

Apart from the above, the existing Central assistance for infrastructure development in 'No Industry' Districts has been liberalised in respect of States in North Eastern Region whereby Central Government's share would be 50 per cent per district instead of the earlier limit of 1/3rd of total cost.

Opening of Telephone Exchanges and Sub-post Offices in Madhya Pradesh

2544. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new telephone exchange and sub-post offices have been opened in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) the time by which telephone exchanges and sub-Post Offices are proposed to be opened in the remaining areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(b) Telecom-250 Telephone Exchanges. Post Offices-9 Sub Post Offices.

Telecom

(c) Opening of Telephone Exchange of 25 lines, 50 lines and 100 lines is opened if the paid demand is 10, 23 and 46 respectively and they will be opened in phased manner depending on demand.

Post Offices: Proposals are taken up from time to time and if they are found to be according to the prescribed norms, such proposals are taken up with Ministry of Finance.

(d) Telecom-Depends on availability of demand and resources.

Post Offices-Question does not arise in view of (c).

[English]

Improvement in the Working of ITI:

2545. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the working of the Indian Telephone Industries;

(b) whether functional directors would be appointed in the undertaking; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up more switching factories under the Indian

Telephone Industries to create more employment avenues?

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

(b) It is proposed to appoint four Functional Directors on the Indian Telephone Industries' Board.

(c) Setting up of more switching factories under the Indian Telephone Industries will depend on the over-all Plan Allocation for the Department of Telecommunications. Notwithstanding this, a decision has been taken to start production of one lakh lines of C-DOT (Centre for Development of Telematics) rural automatic exchanges at Bangalore in replacement of production of about 45000 lines of stronger rural exchanges.

Theft of Power by Small Manufacturing Units in Delhi

2546. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to meet the ever-increasing demand of power in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to check theft of power by many a small manufacturing units in the Capital; and

(d) the number of cases detected during the last one year and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTACI): (a) and (b). The measures being taken to meet the growing demand for power in Delhi include setting up of National Capital Power Project at Dadri (840 MW) and 135 MW capacity at the Raigat Power Station, improving the performance

of the Indraprastha and Badarpur Stations, and strengthening the transmission and distribution system. In addition, Delhi will receive its share of power from the Central Power Stations under implementation in the Northern Region.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Refining and Distribution of Crude Oil Produced from Narimanam and Kovilkalpall

2547 SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether large quantity of crude oil produced at Narimanam and Kovilkalpall is sent to far off places for refining and distribution, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) and (b) Only a small quantity of oil is being produced from Narimanam and Kovilkal-

pall and is, therefore, being transported through tankers to nearest available refinery at Madras

On-Shore and Off-Shore Exploration

2548 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD.

SHRI KAMALA PRASAD RAWAT

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

(a) the new areas of zones on-shore and off-shore, where exploration work for oil and natural gas has started during this financial year

(b) the yields of oil and natural gas expected from these areas and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far in the exploration work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLFUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) The new areas/zones taken up for surveys and exploration during the current financial year are as under -

Surveys

Place

Naliya-Pipal

Charaideo, Kamlabari

North Bank of Brahmputra

Tirap, Patharia, Adamtila

Basin

Kutch-Saurashtra

Upper Assam

Upper Assam

Assam Arakan Fold Belt

Pipera-Parasia

Jabera-Donda

Sangrampura

Singhpur, Bajua

Condwana/Vindhyan

EXPLORATORY DRILLING

Place	Basin
Elas, Kharwada	
Bicharaji, Chanasma	Cambay Basin
South Patam	
Sanadra	Kutch-Saurashtra
Jhanji, Sonan	Upper Assam Basin
Kanchanpur,	
Adamtila, Agartalla Dome	Assam-Arakan-Fold Belt
Vetlapallam	
Chintalapalli,	Krishna-Godavari Basin
Vadali	
Pappaanchery	
Nannilam	Cauvery Basin
Raghunathpuram	
Bhuvnagiri	
Raghunath	Bengal Basin
Sunnsar, Nurpur	Himalayan Foothills and Ganga Basin

Western Offshore

B-132, C-24, B-80, C-22, B-134 and Cochin High-1

Andaman Offshore

Henry Lawrence.

(b) The exact potential of oil and natural gas from these areas/zones will be known only after further exploration/drilling.

(c) The expenditure incurred will be known only after finalisation of accounts for the year 1987-88.

'Setting up of National Design Council

2549. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Design Council;

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in this regard; and

(c) what are the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) A working Group was set up to examine the desirability and feasibility of setting up a National Design Council. The recommendations of the Working Group were examined by the Government and it was felt that

the proposals needed modification from the point of view of organisation of the Council, manner of providing financial assistance as well as involving industry participation. The recommendations of the Working Group could not, therefore, be accepted in their present form.

Setting up of Small Industries in Ladakh Region

2550. SHRI P. NAMCYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been demands from the people of Ladakh to set up small industries like HMT watch assembly unit, Radio and TV assembly and assembly of other light electronic equipments etc. in the public sector undertakings, in the Ladakh region; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken so far in this direction and if not, the reasons for not considering the demands of the people of Ladakh?

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

(b) Investment decisions to set up public sector units are taken on techno-economic considerations rather than on geographical ones. Any proposals for setting up public sector units in Ladakh will be considered on merits.

Amendments to MRTP Act

2551. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made or are contemplating to make changes in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act to further liberalize its policy towards the big business houses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely results to be achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). No final decision has yet been taken in respect of amendments to the MRTP Act.

Prices of Indigenous Cars

2552. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative prices of various types of indigenous cars at present;

(b) how they compare with prices of cars in other countries; and

(c) whether low priced cars would be available in the near future?

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

(b) Given the types of cars being produced in the country, it is not possible to compare their prices with those of the cars being produced in other countries except possibly in the case of Maruti Udyog. If the tax element is taken into account, the prices of Maruti cars compare favourably with the prices of similar vehicles in other countries.

(c) The cost of the vehicles depends on various factors like material and input costs, tax structure, wages, etc. In the recent past the steep appreciation in the value of foreign currencies has also contributed to higher cost of production. However, efforts are being made by the manufacturers to contain prices of cars consistent with prices of inputs and fiscal levies.

STATEMENT

POPULAR MODELS OF CARS

CURRENT PRICE (Rs.)

1. Maruti 800	72,550 (inclusive of excise duty and dealers margin)
2. Maruti DX	103,975 (-do-)
3. Ambassador (Petrol)	84,307 (Ex-factory selling price)
4. Contessa Classic	1,27,659 (-do-)
5. Premier Padmini (Standard Model)	62,414 (Ex-factory basic price)
6. Premier 118 NE	93,934 (-do-)
7. Standard 2000	1,49,346 (Excluding excise duty and dealers commission)

Delay in Execution of N.L.C. project by WMI (Cranes) Ltd., Bombay

adherence to schedule as the work to be done at this unit was not significant.

2553. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the WMI (Cranes) Limited, Bombay has so far failed to maintain the schedule of execution of the given project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli in its second mine expansion scheme;

(b) whether WMI (Cranes) Limited has also been facing crisis due to its closed manufacturing plant Bombay; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). M/s. WMI (Cranes) Limited, the Indian Associates of M/s. MAN-CHH of West Germany, who have been awarded the contract for the supply of spreaders for the Second Mine Expansion Project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited have been maintaining the agreed schedule. The non-functioning of one of the WMI units, located at Bombay, has not affected

Setting up of thermal power plants

2554. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA MAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up more thermal power plants in the country in view of the shortfall in hydel power generation due to faltering rainfall; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Owing to deficient rainfall in many parts of the country this year, there has been a decrease in hydel generation. To make good this shortfall, several steps have been taken to increase thermal power generation. These steps include expeditious commissioning of additional generating capacity, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, optimum utilisation of existing capacity, reducing

transmission and distribution losses and implementing energy conservation and demand management measures.

The setting up thermal and hydel power plants including transmission network involves long gestation periods and large capital investments. Long range power planning is, therefore, based on the overall techno-economic evaluation of various supply options for meeting the power requirements of different regions of the country, and not on the basis of short term reduction of hydel generation because of insufficient rainfall in a particular year.

Wide Band Microwave System in Orissa

2555. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any wide band microwave system is operative in Orissa or any part of the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for giving such low priority to a backward State like Orissa?

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

- (b) The following wide band Microwave Systems are working in Orissa State.

 - (i) Madras-Calcutta Microwave System via Cuttack & Behrampur;
 - (ii) Calcutta-Bombay Microwave System via Sambalpur.

- (c) Does not arise.

Import of Telephone Instruments

2556. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether telephone instruments under the new technology mission are being imported;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether these instruments will entirely be used in the rural areas?

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

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

Minor Hydro-Electric Power Stations

2557. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of minor hydro-electric power stations in the country; and
- (b) the production capacity of these hydro-electric power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATCI): (a) A total of 100 micro, mini and small hydroelectric power stations are under operation at present.

- (b) The production capacity of these hydroelectric power stations, Statewise, is indicated in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ System	No. of Stations	Approximate Aggregate Capacity (KW)
1	2	3	4
1	Himachal Pradesh	11	13

1	2.	3	4
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	28,305
3.	Uttar Pradesh	26	34,550
4.	Punjab	1	1,000
5.	Rajasthan	1	3,000
6.	Maharashtra	3	15,300
7.	Andhra Pradesh	3	11,350
8.	D.V.C.	1	4,000
9.	Sikkim	3	3,296
10.	West Bengal	7	19,908
11.	Assam	1	2,000
12.	Manipur	3	2,400
13.	Nagaland	1	1,500
14.	Meghalaya	2	12,710
15.	Tripura	3	16,010
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	13,420
17.	Mizoram	1	1,000
18.	Neepco	1	6
		100	1,83,525

Shortage of Mustard Oil in West Bengal

2558. SHRIMATI CEETA MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute shortage of mustard oil supply in West Bengal;

(b) if so, State Government had requested Union Government to ensure enough supply of mustard oil to solve the situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

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

(b) and (c) The Central Government do not allocate mustard oil. The State Government is allocated imported rapeseed oil for supply through Public Distribution System. This allocation has been increased and State Trading Corporation is making efforts to supply the allocated quantity. The month-wise alloca-

tion from August, 1987 to November, 1987 is as follows:-

August, 1987	17,000 MTs.
September, 1987	19,500 MTs.
October, 1987	22,000 MTs.
November, 1987	22,000 MTs.

[Translation]

Introduction of S.T.D. Service in Mandla City, Madhya Pradesh

2559 SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which S.T.D. service is likely to be introduced in Mandla city of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the names of the cities to be connected thereby;

(c) the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which trunk booking or C.B.N.M. exchange is likely to be set up in Nainpur city of Mandla district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) STD service in Mandla City of Madhya Pradesh is planned to be introduced during 1988-89.

(b) All cities available on the National and International Subscriber Trunk Dialling Network will be accessible from Mandla.

(c) The reason for delay in introduction of STD is due to delay in acquisition of forest land for providing the UHF link to Jabalpur.

(d) The present trunk traffic from Nainpur does not justify the opening of a trunk booking centre. There is no plan to instal C.B. N.M. exchange at Nainpur.

[English]

Introduction of Efficient Demand Management Policy

2560. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGARHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to introduce an efficient demand management policy to meet the growing demand of energy in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to draw an integrated energy plan keeping in view the growing energy demand; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) The efficient management of demand is an integral part of the longterm energy development plans. The steps taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen the demand management measures include adoption of energy efficient technologies in various sectors of the economy, increasing the efficiency of electrical motors and appliances, time of the day metering, rationalisation of electricity tariffs, exchange of surplus power between systems, introduction of pumped storage schemes, conservation of energy by avoiding its wasteful and ostentatious use, staggering of loads to flatten power peaks, and operation of captive power units during peak hours.

Chataprattha Hydro-Electric Project in Karnataka

2561. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed Capacity of Chataprattha Hydro-electric Project in Karnataka;

(b) when the Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission had approved

the execution of the said hydro-electric project;

(c) the progress made in the execution of the project; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: (a): The installed capacity of Chatprattha Hydro-electric Project in Karnataka is 2 x 16 MW.

(b) The project was techno-economically cleared by CEA in August, 1980 and sanctioned by the Planning Commission in May, 1982.

(c) and (d) Letter of intent for the construction of power house has already been issued. Work order in respect of Tailrace has been issued. The penstock shells have been fabricated and are at site. Erection of penstock is in progress. The generating unit has been ordered and the electrically operated travelling crane has also been received at site.

Issue of Commemorative Stamp in Memory of Shri Dal Bahadur

2562. SHRIMATI U. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Nepali speaking people of Darjeeling for release of a commemorative stamp in the memory of Dal Bahadur;

(b) if so, the details of these requests;

(c) whether Shri Dal Bahadur was a veteran Freedom Fighter; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the requests?

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

request has been received from the President, Nepali Sahitya Sammelan, Darjeeling who is also President of Dal Bahadur Giri Birth Centenary Celebrations Committee, Darjeeling.

(c) As per the Sponsors, Shri Dal Bahadur was a Freedom Fighter and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi.

(d) After the biographical details are received from the Sponsors, the proposal will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee to obtain its views in the matter.

Post Offices in Gram Panchayat Headquarters in Orissa

2563. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to have at least a post office at Gram Panchayat Headquarters;

(b) if so, the number of post offices going to be established in the Gram Panchayat Headquarters in Orissa,

(c) the number of Gram Panchayat Headquarters in Orissa without any post office; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a public demand in Orissa to have post offices established in Gram Panchayat Headquarters and other places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir. The decision has been taken that gram-panchayats which do not at present have a post office will be given priority while opening new post offices.

(b) and (c) According to the information available with the Department, there are, in all, 4388 gram-panchayats in Orissa out of which 3929 gram panchayats have been provided with post offices and

459 panchayats are served by post offices established in neighbouring areas. The number of new post offices to be opened in Orissa as well as other States will depend upon availability of resources from year to year and also in individual cases satisfaction of other criteria such as minimum prescribed population and revenue and distance from the nearest existing post office. Further, in view of the ban on creation of posts, opening of new post offices is also contingent upon approval to be granted by the Ministry of Finance for posts required to be created for the purpose. As these factors are as yet indeterminate, it is difficult to state at this stage as to how many new post offices are likely to be opened in Orissa.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Setting up of Vegetable Oil Units

2564. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of indigenous vegetable oil production units in the country;

(b) whether there are proposals to start more vegetable oil units in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) In the unorganised sector, there are an estimated 96,000 ghanies.

In the organised sector, there are 338 licensed units for crushing oilseeds and 507 solvent extraction plants.

(b) and (c). Proposals, as and when, received are considered on merits.

Assessment of Demand recession for Industrial Goods

2565. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have assessed the possible demand recession for industrial goods in various sectors due to severe drought conditions; and

(b) if so, the extent of the recession and how it will affect the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The impact of drought on industrial production is being continuously monitored. So far, there has been only a marginal impact on industrial production except in sectors such as fertilisers and textiles. A clearer picture will emerge in January, 1988 when the prospects of Rabi crop are known.

Telephone Services in Jalpaiguri District (West Bengal)

2566. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deplorable services rendered through the telephone exchanges of Jalpaiguri district, originating from lack of proper equipment in the various exchanges of the district;

(b) if so, what remedial measures are contemplated in this regard; and

(c) whether Government will pay immediate attention to this so that essential services like tele-communication do not suffer any longer in that district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The Telecommunication Services of Jalpaiguri District are generally satisfactory.

(b) and (c). However, for further improvement the following actions are being taken:

- (i) **Jalpaiguri manual exchange will be automated, likely to be commissioned by 1990**
- (ii) **Alipurduar manual exchange will be replaced by an electronic automatic one. The work is in progress.**
- (iii) **Mal and Birpara manual exchanges will be replaced by automatic ones.**
- (iv) **Jalpaiguri is already connected to Alipurduar and Siliguri by Microwave System.**
- (v) **Banarhat, Birpara, Hasimara will be interconnected by one UHF system.**
- (vi) **ISD facility will be extended to Alipurduar by 1988 and to Jalpaiguri by 1990**

Transmission of Telegrams in Hindi

2567 SHRI VISHNU MODI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

- (a) whether Postal authorities are accepting telegrams both in English and in Hindi from the general public,
- (b) whether there is no provision available with the Postal authorities to transmit telegrams in Hindi version from one place to another, and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and when such a provision is likely to be made by the Postal authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) Telegrams in English are accepted in all telegraph offices. Telegrams in Hindi are accepted in designated telegraph offices where suitably trained staff are available

(b) Hindi telegrams are sent over telephone (on Phonocom basis) or on

Hindi Morse or Hindi Teleprinter circuits from the booking telegraph offices 18168 telegraph offices in the country have this facility

(c) Hindi service is introduced in telegraph offices on the basis of demand and the availability of trained personnel

Construction of BALCO's Captive Power Plants by NTPC

2568 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) has entrusted its four units of 67.55 MW captive power plants to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for managing the construction, erection and commissioning;

(b) whether BALCO has made a proposal to NTPC to assume ownership of company's captive power plants,

(c) if so, whether NTPC has accepted the proposal, and

(d) if not, the differences between BALCO and NTPC over the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The National Thermal Power Corporation have been entrusted with the responsibility to execute, operate and maintain the 270 MW (4x67.5 MW) captive power plant of M/s Bharat Aluminium Company at Korba

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d). The matter is receiving consideration of Government

Subsidy to State Electricity Boards

2569 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the steps being taken to improve the

performance of the State Electricity Boards which are incurring heavy losses;

(b) the State-wise details of subsidy given to each State Electricity Board during the first two years of the Seventh Plan and whether these subsidies were to offset the losses incurred by these State Electricity Boards;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the subsidy to State Electricity Boards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The financial losses of the State Electricity Boards may be ascribed, among others, to:

1. Unremunerative Tariffs,
2. Supply of power to some sections, particularly the Agricultural Sector, at subsidised rates,
3. Low generation output, and
4. High transmission and distribution losses.

The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 was amended in 1983 to provide for each State Electricity Board to carry on its operations and adjust its tariffs in a manner so as to earn a surplus of not less than 3% of the

net fixed assets at the beginning of the year. Guidelines have been issued by the Central Electricity Authority to all State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments to draw up Action Plans for improving their performance.

The Indian Electricity Act, 1910, was amended in 1986 to make theft of electricity a cognizable offence with stringent punishment for the commitment as well as abetment of the offence and to enable State Electricity boards to institute prosecution.

Incentive Schemes have been introduced to improve the generation and operational efficiency as well as to reduce transmission and distribution losses by the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise detail of subsidy claimed/given to each State Electricity Board during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below. These subsidies are provided by the State Governments to offset the losses incurred by the State Electricity Boards in supplying power at subsidised rates to the agricultural sector.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT
Subsidy claimed/paid by the State Govts. during 1985-86 & 1987-88

State	1985-86		1986-87		(In Rs. Crores)	
	Subsidy Claimed	Provided in the A/c	Paid	Subsidy Claimed	Provided in the A/c	Paid by the Government
1. Andhra Pradesh	31.58	24.00	—	34.42	34.40	
2. Bihar	50.55	50.60	—	NA	66.00	NA
3. Gujarat	107.80	107.80	—	NA	—	NA
4. Haryana	60.26	19.97	—	53.95	—	NA
5. Himachal Pradesh	8.30	—	—	NA	—	NA
6. Karnataka	33.58	33.60	—	NA	42.90	NA
7. Kerala	NA	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
8. Madhya Pradesh	95.60	64.00	64.00	NA	66.00	66.00
9. Maharashtra	102.33	102.35	47.86	14.53	128.4	34.07
10. Orissa	12.52	—	—	NA	—	NA
11. Punjab	124.48	124.48	—	158.12	153.50	—
12. Rajasthan	89.80	15.00	15.00	109.30	4.70	4.74
13. Tamil Nadu @)	210.80	210.74	—	NA	243.10	NA(a)

14.	Uttar Pradesh	198.20	198.20	130.90 ^(a)	NA	198.80	NA\$
15.	West Bengal	NA	20.89	20.00	34.26	20.00	NA
16.	Assam	20.87	NA	—	NA	—	NA
17.	Meghalaya	2.79	NA	—	NA	3.53	
	Total:		971.56	277.76		961.13	104.81

* **Provisional**

Recovered from the Board on a/c of payment of subsidy during 1982-83.

(a) Govt. has been making ways & means advances to the SEB covering the subsidy due from the State Govt. less int. due to the State Govt. on a/c of loans advanced to the Board. Necessary adjustments would be carried out as soon as formal Govt. orders accepting the figures of subsidy are issued.

\$ The quantum of interest payable is directly related to subsidy payment to the Board.

Setting up of Optical Fibre Project in Rupnarayanpur Unit of Hindustan Cables Ltd.

2570. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Optical Fibre Project in Hindustan Cable's Rupnarayanpur unit; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. It has been decided to locate the proposed Optical Fibre Project of Hindustan Cables Limited at Naini, Distt. Allahabad (U.P.).

[Translation]

Setting up of Perto-chemicals Factory at Barauni

2571 PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up a petrochemicals factory at Barauni is pending with Government for a long time, and

(b) if so, the time by which Government will take a final decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The report of the working Group constituted to examine the possibility of setting up of a petrochemical complex at Barauni in Bihar has just been received

[English]

Arrangement to sell daily need items including Desi Ghee by Super Bazar

2572. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ

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

(a) whether Super Bazar is not exerting itself in making available all domestic items of daily need and is concentrating itself on easy business like selling onions and palmolein; and

(b) if not, the reasons for Super Bazar not selling items like desi ghee etc. an item of daily need of people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Super Bazar makes all possible efforts to make available all commonly demanded items of daily need, including desi ghee, to its customers

Power Generation from Garbage at Timarpur, Delhi

2573. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU.

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power plant set up at Timarpur Delhi has started power generation from garbage

(b) if so the details thereof,

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) whether Government propose to set up more such plants,

(e) if so the sites selected theretofore; and

(f) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Power plants set up at Timarpur based on garbage incineration is under trial operation at different loads and connected to the grid. The plant will be taken over from the contracting firm only after operations and thereafter regular operations will start.

(c) The total expenditure incurred is about Rs. 20 crores which is being financed under a soft term loan provided by the Danish Government.

(d) to (f) The Plant set up at Timarpur, Delhi is a pilot R&D project. On successful and sustained functioning of this project, setting up of more such plants will be considered. No other site for setting up such plants has so far been selected

Consumer Council in Delhi

2574 SHRI P.M SAYEED Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has constituted the Delhi Consumer Protection Council under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(b) if so, the number and names of the members nominated to serve on the Council; and

(c) whether the Council will receive complaints and suggestions from the people and adopt remedial measures?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H K L BHAGAT) (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has constituted the Consumer Protection Council comprising of 79 Members under Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The composition of this Council is given in the statement laid on the table of the House [Placed in library See No LT-5117/87] The Council is an advisory body whose object shall be to promote and protect the rights of the consumers such as right to safety, right to be informed, right to choose, right to be heard, right to seek redressal and right to consumer education within the Union Territory of Delhi. The suggestions of the Council will be recommendatory in nature. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 envisages separate quasi-judicial machinery for redressal of consumer's complaints

Setting up of Wind Farms

2575 SHRI E AYYAPU REDDY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have proposed a scheme to set up fully operational Wind Farm on a 48 acres site in Mullaikadu village in Chidambaranath district, Tamil Nadu and three other sites, viz Puri in Orissa, Varaval in Maharashtra and Okha in Gujarat were also selected for the same purpose,

(b) the total amount of energy produced by the pilot project in Tamil Nadu and the prospects of the feasibility of Wind Energy Farms, and

(c) the cost per unit as against the cost per unit for thermal power and hydro power energy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources have taken up a 11 MW wind farm project at Mullaikadu village in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu. A capacity of 880 KW has already been commissioned during 1986 and is fully operational. Similar wind farm projects have also been installed at Puri in Orissa; Deogad in Maharashtra, Okha and Mandvi in Gujarat.

(b) Over 20 lakh units of electricity were supplied to the State grid upto 30.9.87 from the wind farm project in Tuticorin. Except for minor problems wind farm projects set up so far have by and large operated successfully. According to present indications large wind farm projects are feasible at several windy locations in the country.

(c) Wind power generation cost depends on the wind conditions at a given location, unit size of machine and the overall size of the project. For 1 MW projects undertaken so far using 55 KW machines, generation cost has turned out to be in the range of Rs 1.25/unit-Rs 1.50/unit. These costs would compare favourably if the actual costs for similar sizes of new thermal and hydel projects were to be considered.

Opening of Telephone Exchange at Uttan in Thane District of Maharashtra

2576. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has announced that nearly almost all rural areas will be covered by telephone so that telecommunication facility will be made available to every village atleast from 5 kms

(b) if so, when and the details of exchanges likely to be opened in Thane district of Maharashtra within next two years and

(c) the time by which the exchange at Uttan (Maharashtra) is likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) Yes, Sir It is planned to provide a telecommunication facility in every inhabited geographical area bound by hexagon of 5 km sides each as a long term objective subject to availability of financial and material resources

(b) Tentatively by the year 1995 seven exchanges at the villages, given below are planned to be opened in the next two years

- i) Mokhada
- ii) Dolkhamb
- iii) Potgaon
- iv) Shirsad
- v) Badapokharan
- vi) Vevji
- vii) Uttan

(c) Tentatively in 1988-89

Decontrol of Cement

2577 DR DATTA SAMANT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended total decontrol of cement in the country,

(b) the total requirement during 1987-88 and what is the expected quantum of production during the year 1987-88; and

(c) what decision Government have taken on the recommended of the Planning Commission

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

(b) The production of cement during 1987-88 is likely to be of the order of 41.50 million tonnes and the same would be able to meet the current requirements.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) above However the Government have been progressively reducing the price and distribution controls on the cement industry in recent years No decision has been taken so far to decontrol cement fully

Exploration in Dullipatti, Bihar

2578 SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether drilling work was started at Dullipatti in district Madhubani of Bihar about two years ago

(b) whether gas and oil reserves have been found there,

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) The well at Madhubani was spudded on 22.3.86.

(b) to (c) The drilling and testing of the well is already over The well was meant for collection of subsurface information for formulating the exploration strategy of the area and there was no discovery of oil and gas

**Setting up of Gas Turbine Power Plants
in Bijapur, M.P.**

2579. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Union Government in regard to the setting up of gas turbine power plants

(b) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent proposals for setting up gas turbine power plants at Bijapur village of Guna District and Bhander Tehsil near Gwalior, and

(c) the details thereof and the position in respect of supply of gas to these power plants from H B J pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Proposals in respect of setting up of gas turbine power plants are examined keeping in view the availability of gas, fuel, the power requirement of the Region and other relevant techno-economic considerations

(b) and (c) In August, 1984, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB) has submitted a proposal in regard to a 3x100 MW Capacity gas turbine power station at Vijaypur in the Guna district, envisaging the utilisation of gas from Bombay High. In the absence of confirmed availability of gas for the proposed station, the scheme was not pursued

In September, 1987, the MPEB forwarded a project report to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for installation of 3x100 MW gas turbine power station in the Bhander tehsil of Gwalior district, envisaging utilisation of gas from the HBJ pipeline. The proposed scheme could be techno-economically appraised by the CEA after the availability of all inputs, including gas and water, has been confirmed and requisite clearance have been obtained

**Application of Essential Commodities Act
by States**

2580 SHRI RAM BHACAT PASWAN
SHRI R P DAS

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

(a) the names of states where the State Governments have applied Essential Commodities Act to take action against blackmarketeers and hoarders of essential commodities, and

(b) the steps taken so far by the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H K L BHACAT) (a) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is applicable to the whole of India. However, the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 which came into force on 19.1.1982 is not applicable to the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and to the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep

(b) The State Governments/UTs have been taking enforcement measures under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 since its enactment. According to reports received from the State Governments/UTs during the year 1987 (from 1.1.1987, to 17.11.1987), 137019 raids have been conducted, 4379 persons have been arrested, 3419 prosecutions launched and essential commodities worth Rs. 16.37 crores have been confiscated seized.

Profit and Loss of State Electricity Boards

2581. PROF PARAG CHALIHA:
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA VADIYAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether line loss or transmission loss has increased in 1985-86 and 1986-87 in various Electricity Boards,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether these reasons vary from state to state;

(c) the present position, State-wise;

(d) whether power-houses under private management and ownership show better performance than public Sector Companies or Boards;

(e) if so, the main reasons therefor,

(f) the details of plant-load factors of various Central and State Electricity Boards of the country including those run by Private Sector undertakings; and

(g) the detail of loss and profit of various Central and State Boards of the country including those of Private Undertakings for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) to (c) The

Transmission & Distribution losses in the various State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in the statement I below. These losses vary from State to State depending upon their system configuration, spatial jurisdiction, nature of loads, and system operating conditions etc.

(d) to (f) The performance of several Power Stations in the Public Sector compares favourably with those in the Private Sector. The variation in the Plant Load Factor of different thermal stations arise on account of various reasons which include unavailability of the Plant due to forced outage, planned maintenance shut-down, system load conditions, age of the plant, etc. The details of Plant Load Factors of various State Electricity Boards and major Central Sector and Private Sector Undertakings are given in the Statement-II below.

(g) The requisite information is given in the Statement-III below.

STATEMENT-I

Transmission and Distribution Losses in State Electricity Board/Electricity Deptts.

1	2	Percentage T & D losses	
		1984-85	1985-86
1	Haryana	22.17	19.84
2.	Himachal Pradesh	22.03	20.22
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	39.63	35.85
4.	Punjab	19.27	18.82
5.	Rajasthan	24.75	26.54
6.	Uttar Pradesh	21.66	20.50
7.	Chandigarh	27.23	18.90
8.	D.E.S.U.	23.35	18.00
1.	Gujarat	24.09	25.50

1	2	3	4
2.	Madhya Pradesh	20.30	18.90
3.	Maharashtra	14.52	14.51
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	24.64	20.43
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.70	19.19
2.	Karnataka	23.71	22.50
3.	Kerala	24.33	24.60
4.	Tamil Nadu	19.32	18.70
5.	Pondicherry	19.94	18.00
1.	Bihar	22.83	22.48
2.	Orissa	18.14	23.00
3.	Sikkim	20.21	18.20
4.	West Bengal	23.91	23.13
5.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.58	15.11
1.	Assam	22.28	19.98
2.	Manipur	61.34	45.00
3.	Nagaland	16.46	20.00
4.	Tripura	30.54	30.50
5.	Mizoram	44.58	43.63

STATEMENT-II

Thermal Power-Stations and Plant Load Factor During 1986-87 and 1987-88

Power Stations	Plant Load Factor (%)		
	1986-87	1987-88 (April-October)	3
1	2	3	
I	Central Sector		
	N.T.P.C.		
	Badarpur	52.6	57.8

1	2	3
Singrauli STPS	74.3	78.4
Korba STPS	80.6	73.0
Rama Gundam STPS	82.0	68.0
Farakka STPS	46.1	22.9
Neyveli	74.8	68.0
D.V.C.		
Chandrapur	40.7	39.8
Durgapur	50.9	43.2
Bokaro	49.3	29.8
II. State Electricity Boards		
D.E.S.U.		
I.P. Stn	66.1	44.9
Haryana		
F'bad Extn.	44.1	44.6
Paniput	27.1	35.7
Rajasthan		
Kota	54.8	67.2
Punjab		
Bhatinda	58.9	67.2
Ropar	78.1	62.3
Uttar Pradesh		
Obra	37.8	49.6
Panki	52.9	26.7
H' Ganj A	16.1	37.6
H' Ganj B&S	40.7	43.1
Paricha	50.0	26.2

1	2	3
Anpara	71.9	51.0
<i>Gujarat</i>		
Duvaran (T)	64.3	63.9
Ukai	51.9	55.2
Gandhi Nagar	48.3	52.7
Wenakbon	51.3	61.3
Utran	—	—
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
Nasik	62.7	63.3
Koradı	41.0	48.4
Paras	35.8	40.6
Bhusawal	49.9	51.4
Parli	45.7	60.2
Chandrapur	56.7	49.0
Khaperkheda	—	—
Uran CT	—	—
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
Satpura	52.6	48.5
Korba-I	47.0	36.3
Korba-II	61.2	61.0
Korba-III	46.4	53.2
Amarkantak	60.9	44.7
Korba West	53.7	47.7
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
Kothagudem A	59.3	64.7
Kothagudem B	44.5	68.5
Kothagudem C	64.8	67.0

1	2	3
Vijaywada	90.1	89.8
Ramagundem B	79.6	67.9
Nellore	64.3	59.1
Karnataka		
Raichur	45.6	53.8
Tamil Nadu		
Ennore	48.8	56.4
Tuticorin	76.1	71.5
Mettur	—	
Bihar		
Patratu	33.0	30.2
Barauni	29.3	28.4
Muzaffarpur	41.8	33.4
Orissa		
Talcher	31.7	33.2
West Bengal		
Bandel	55.3	58.7
Santaldih	26.9	26.4
Gas Turbine		
Assam		
Chandrapur	59.4	63.9
Namrup	30.4	55.6
Bongaigaon	9.2	14.8
Gas Turbine		42.5
III. Private Sector		
Ahmedabad Electricity Co.	64.5	57.1

1	2	3
Tata Electronic Co.	63.2	78.3
Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation	56.0	53.1

STATEMENT-III

Profit/(Loss) of the State Electricity Boards/Major Central & Private Sector Undertakings During 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86

(Rs. in crores)

State Electricity Boards	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
	1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	10.7	49.7	14.4
2. Bihar	(12.7)	(9.7)	(121.1)
3. Gujarat	14.9	36.1	(1.70)
4. Haryana	(40.7)	(74.0)	(75.31)
5. Himachal Pradesh	(11.1)	(22.4)	(8.27)
6. Karnataka	13.3	10.8	(17.0)
7. Kerala	(11.7)	9.7	4.95
8. Madhya Pradesh	(1.5)	(18.2)	65.95
9. Maharashtra	(28.0)	(33.1)	51.63
10. Orissa	(1.7)	(12.5)	(29.50)
11. Punjab	(16.4)	(6.6)	(6.39)
12. Rajasthan	(46.3)	(73.5)	(45.5)
13. Tamil Nadu	(3.1)	8.7	27.88
14. Uttar Pradesh	(30.2)	(42.0)	(1.10)
15. West Bengal	(68.8)	(35.3)	(29.91)
16. Assam	(36.4)	(43.4)	(115.28)
17. Meghalaya	(0.5)	(2.1)	(2.43)

1

2

3

4

Central Sector**Profit/(Loss) after tax**

1. National Thermal Power Corporation	44.90	87.54	182.95
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Private Sector**After Statutory Appropriation
but before payment of dividends.**

1. Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited. (A.E. Co.)	4.77	4.37	5.38
2. Tata Electric Co.	6.80	4.09	2.81
3. Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (CESC)	1.46	1.69	Not available

Growth Rate for Public Sector Units

2582. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate expected for the Public Sector Units during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) In terms of investment, the overall annual compounded growth rate is expected at about 15% rising from Rs. 42.791 crores as on 31.3.85 to about Rs. 86.000 crores on 31.3.90:

**Automatic Telephone System in
Farrukhabad**

2583. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS/be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion for installing automatic telephone system in Farrukhabad is pending for a long time:

(b) whether non-availability of automatic telephone system is causing enormous problems to the trade and industry of the city; and

(c) the time by which steps will be taken to provide this essential facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir. The project for installation of automatic exchange at Farrukhabad was sanctioned during 1985 itself.

(b) some of the problem faced by the trade and industry now may be overcome after the commissioning of the automatic exchange.

(c) the automatic exchange at Farrukhabad is likely to be commissioned by the year 1990-91.

**Shifting of Telephone Connections in
Delhi**

2584. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the formalities a subscriber has to undergo for shifting of a telephone connection in each category;

(b) the charges for shifting of telephone connections in each category either within or outside an exchange; and

(c) the time schedule fixed to deal with complaints of faulty working of telephone connection?

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

telephone connection in any category a subscriber is required to apply in the prescribed form, available free of charge.

(b) The charges for shifting of telephone connections in any category are as given below:

- (a) From one position to another in the same room: Rs. 75
- (b) In other cases within or outside the exchange:--

Capacity of exchange system	Shifting Charges	Remarks
i) Less than 500 lines	150/-	
ii) 500 lines and above	600/-	(If the subscriber provides his own internal fitting a rebate of Rs. 300/- is allowed.

(c) The time prescribed for clearing the complaints of faulty telephones is given below:

i) 85% of the total complaints are required to be cleared within 2 hours.

ii) 95% of the total complaints are to be cleared within 4 hours.

iii) Complaints received during last two hours of Linemen's duty and during night are to be dealt with the next day.

Arrears of Telephone Bills

2585. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the arrears to telephone bills as on 31 October, 1987 against each of the Ex-MPs., former Ministers and also the recognised political parties?

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

has been called for from all the units and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Consumption of Industrial Alcohol

2586. SHRI MODH. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption of the industrial alcohol in the country has come down considerably;

(b) if so, what is the comparative percentage of decline in the consumption of industrial alcohol during the last two years (till date) stating the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimated surplus stock of industrial alcohol in the country in the coming six months and what are the possibilities of its consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND

PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b): The consumption of alcohol for industrial purposes declined by 8% in the alcohol year 1984-85 (December 1984-November, 1985) and by 14% in the alcohol year 1985-86 (December, 1985-November, 1986) as compared to the immediately preceding year due to various factors like strike, power cut, non availability of raw material etc. However, it is estimated to go up by 58% in 1986-87 over 1985-86.

(c) The assessment of production and demand of alcohol for the next alcohol year 1987-88 (December, 1987-November, 1988) will be made by the Central Molasses Board at its next Meeting which is likely to be held in January/February, 1988. Inter-state allocation will also be made at that time. As the distilleries only produce alcohol on the basis of estimated

sales, there may not be much accumulation of alcohol and any estimation of such future stocks is not possible.

Mining of Lignite in Rajasthan

2587. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made so far in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, unit-wise; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allocated for the purpose of mining of lignite in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The total investment made unit-wise in Neyveli Lignite Corporation as on 31st March 1987 is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Mine I	261.10
Mine II (Stage I & Stage II)	411.57
Thermal Power Station I	90.40
Thermal Power Station II (Stage I & II including transmission lines)	618.88
Briquetting & Carbonisation Plant	34.09
Fertilizer plant	47.24
Process Steam Plant	9.90
Clay Washing Plant	0.22
Others (including geological exploration work in and around Neyveli, Rajasthan area etc.)	46.24
Total:	1519.64

(b) Detailed drilling is in progress in potential lignite areas of Rajasthan. Cost of the Rajasthan mining project can be esti-

mated only after the feasibility report is prepared.

Shortfall in Coal Production

2588. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is considerable shortage in production of coal as compared to the requirement of coal in India;

(b) the steps initiated to improve the present rate of coal production during the current year to achieve the targeted production by the 2000 A.D.;

(c) whether in order to improve the production of coal Government propose to clear the proposal to develop Nigahi open cast mine in Singrauli Coalfields; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Plans have been drawn up for development of coal resources in the country. As per projections annual coal production will be 226 m.t., 325 m.t. and 217 million tonnes for the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans respectively. The steps being taken to augment coal production include improvement of production capacity by investment in reorganisation of existing mines, opening of new mines and augmentation of infrastructural facilities and support services.

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

Nigahi Opencast mine in Singrauli Coalfield is expected to commence coal production in 1991 and state I of the project is expected to reach full capacity of production of 4.2 million tonnes by 1995. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 462.39 crores.

Policy Decision for Clearing Power Projects

2589. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have

taken a policy decision that until the State Government complete the process of land acquisition and infrastructural facilities, no thermal or hydel power projects will be cleared; and

(b) if so, the States which have not provided land and infrastructural facilities; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bifurcation of P&T Services

2590. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs services have been bifurcated;

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

(c) whether on account of this bifurcation the sub-post offices have suffered loss of business and are running in losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). No, Sir. This is not exactly so, Government of India had reconstituted the Ministry of Communications with effect from 4.1.1985 to consist of two Departments, namely, Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunications. However, combined post and telegraph offices which are under the Department of Posts continue to provide telegraph services as before.

When the Telegraph work of a combined officer reaches the level of 500 operations per day, normally, the telegraph branch is converted into a separate Departmental Telegraph Office (DTO)

under the Department of Telecommunications and the establishment of the post office is correspondingly reduced. This is an old procedure and was in force prior to 4-1-1985, also.

The profit/loss of individual post offices is not linked to the telegraph business. On an aggregate basis, the expenditure incurred by the postal department on telegraph services is transferred to the Telecom. Department.

[Translation]

Re-constitution of KVIC

2591. SHRIMATI, VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reconstitution of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is pending for the last one year;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that many policy matters are pending because of not constituting the Khadi and Village Industries Commission formally; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to constitute the aforesaid Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The extended term of the last Khadi and Village Industries Commission expired on 31st October, 1986. Thereafter, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 has been amended on the basis of the recommendation of the KVI Review Committee under the chairmanship of Shri M. Ramakrishnayya, former Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India to provide for restructured Commission with regional representation and for inclusion of experts in science and technology, rural development, marketing etc. for a longer term of five years. These amendments together with the amended KVIC Rules were notified for implementation in July 1987. Shri M. Arunachalam, Minister of State for Industrial Development in the Ministry of Industry has been appointed as Chairman of the Commission w.e.f. 7th August, 1987.

With the Chief Executive Officer and the Financial Adviser of the Commission who are the ex-officio members as per the amended Act, the Commission has been functioning. The full Commission will be constituted as soon as possible.

Sanction to Pench Thermal Power Station and Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Project, Madhya Pradesh

2592. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Government propose to accord sanction to Pench Thermal Power Station for building up 420 megawatt installed capacity as there is inordinate delay in the implementation of hydel project, Bodhghat (500 megawatt) and Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power project (420 megawatt) of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether sanction by Union Government is necessary to the phase II of Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station and the Pench Thermal Power Station keeping in view the power requirement of Madhya Pradesh as per the Twelfth Annual Energy Survey Report prepared by the Central Electricity Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The proposed Pench thermal power station (2x210 MW) could be considered for approval after the statutory requirements, under Section 29 (2) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, have been complied with the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB), necessary inputs, including availability of water and provision of funds, have been tied up and necessary clearances, including from the environmental angle, have become available.

A proposal in respect of Phase-II of the Sanjay Gandhi thermal power station (2x210 MW) was received in the CEA from the MPEB in October, 1984. Subsequently, the MPEB intimated that an installation of two units of 500 MW each (in lieu of 210 MW units) was proposed. The revised

feasibility report has yet to be received in the CEA.

Madhya Pradesh is expected to meet its peaking and energy requirements with a capacity addition of about 947 MW programmed during the Seventh Plan and of 2005 MW during the time frame 1990-91 to 1994-95

Linking of Azamgarh with Big Cities by S.T.D.

2593. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of telephones in Azamgarh has substantially increased;
- (b) if so, the action being taken to modernise the telephone exchange;
- (c) whether Government propose to set up an electronic exchange there;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent of work done to link Azamgarh district and Maunath Bhanjan with all the major cities by STD and the time by which this scheme will be implemented?

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

(b) to (a). As on 31.3.87, Azamgarh is already a 1000 lines MAX-II Automatic Exchange.

There is no plan to convert it into electronic exchange at present.

(e) The scheme for linking Azamgarh with big cities by STD is approved. The building works at Azamgarh and Maunath Bhanjan are ready. The scheme is targeted for commissioning during 7th plan.

[English]

Distribution Policy of 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid

2594. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the distribution policy of Government in respect of 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid;
- (b) whether Government are aware that some of the manufacturers in private sector are charging higher price than the selling price fixed by Government;
- (c) if so, the steps Government propose to take against such defaulters;
- (d) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited are able to supply regularly 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid to the consumers; and
- (e) the capacity of 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid of these two companies and how much 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid they have supplied between 1 April, 1987 to 31 October, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid (6APA) is a canalised item and is distributed to actual users as per their entitlements.

(b) No specific instances have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The installed capacity per annum for 6 APA of M/s Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) is 47 MT and 35 MT and the supplies made by them are 4.58 MT and 7.3 MT respectively during the relevant period.

Non-Supply of Coal to Gujarat State Electricity Board

2595. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat State Electricity Board is facing financial constraints for making payment against the coal supplies to run thermal units of the State;

(b) if so, whether the coal despatches to Gujarat State Electricity Board have been stopped owing to non-payment;

(c) whether the thermal power units will have to shut down if the coal is not delivered in time to the State Electricity Board;

(d) the details of coal in quantity and value which is denied owing to non-payment;

(e) the amount pending for payment by Gujarat State Electricity Board to coal mines against the quantity of coal delivered as on 31 October, 1986; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to deliver coal to Gujarat State Electricity Board to enable it to run the Thermal Power Units of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATCI): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Electrification of Villages in Andhra Pradesh

2596. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages so far electrified in Andhra Pradesh as on 30 October, 1987 under Twenty Point rural electrification programme;

(b) the number of villages expected to be electrified in that State by end of Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the time by which all the villages in Andhra Pradesh are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATCI): (a) to (c). Out of a total of 27221 inhabited villages as per 1971 census in Andhra Pradesh, 24810 villages had been electrified at the end of September, 1987. The electrification of the remaining villages in Andhra Pradesh is expected to be achieved in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Foreign Collaboration for Setting up Lignite Mine and Power Project in Rajasthan

2597. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight European countries have offered to collaborate in the lignite mine and power project in Rajasthan;

(b) whether any country has offered rupee payment terms; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the final decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). A number of European countries including those with which India has rupee payment arrangement have made preliminary enquiries about the possibility of extending co-operation in the development of the integrated mine and power project in Rajasthan. Final decision on foreign collaboration can be taken only after feasibility report for the project is prepared.

Merger of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and Coal Mines Rescue Stations with CIL

2598. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Coal has reviewed the situation since merger of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and Coal Mines Rescue Stations with Coal India Ltd;

(b) if so, whether the assessments are positive;

(c) whether Coal India Ltd. have

developed the requisite infrastructure and the action plan; and

(d) if so, the essential features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Coal constantly keeps itself abreast of the situation both in regard to safety and welfare through meetings and/or correspondence. The Coal India Limited has been asked by the Department to continue all the activities of the erstwhile Coal Mines Labour Organisation and Coal Mines Rescue Stations and make efforts to improve upon them in a phased manner. The welfare fund of the CIL is being augmented year after year to enable the coal companies to step up their welfare activities in areas like housing, sanitation, medical and educational care, provision of safe drinking water etc. In fact, as against a paltry sum of Rs.11.88 crores spent by the CMLWO on the welfare activities in 1985-86, the CIL spent about Rs. 102 crores in the same year on such activities.

(c) and (d). The CIL has a strong infrastructure to undertake all the activities of the erstwhile Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation and, in fact, to do more than that. A Welfare Board has already been constituted at CIL level, including workers representatives and similar Boards are being set up for subsidiary companies. These Boards are to prepare action plans to augment the different activities of the erstwhile Coal Mines Welfare Organisation. A consultant has been appointed to suggest measures to improve the medical services in the Central Hospitals at Jagjivan Nagar, Dhanbad and Kalla, Asansol. Coal India Ltd. have also drawn up schemes to improve the operational capabilities of the Rescue Stations. A four member Committee has been constituted by the Coal India Limited to suggest measures to improve rescue services in its mines.

Improvement in Production and Distribution of Soft Coke

2599. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any improvement in the production and distribution of soft coke;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for improving the production and distribution of soft coke?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The production of soft coke has registered a decline in the past few years as can be seen from the following figures:

1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (April-Sept.)
1.72 mt.	1.52 mt.	0.67 mt.

The reasons for the fall in production are: Coal Companies do not find it remunerative to produce soft coke which involves a labour intensive and Small Scale operation. The companies which have the right quality of coal for production of soft coke were already incurring heavy losses and have other outlets for the raw coal.

Soft coke production by the following companies, BCCL, CCL and ECL is allocated to a number of State Governments by the Department of Coal at an administered price of Rs.175/- per tonne ex-colliery for domestic consumers and Rs.300 per tonne ex-colliery for industrial consumers. The bulk of the production goes to the States, of Bihar and West Bengal. Among other States, UP and Delhi, also get relatively substantial quantities and Rajasthan and Gujarat some what smaller quantities; most of the other States get negligible quantities. In view of the declining quantities available and high transport charges, the distribution is concentrated in areas nearer to the producing centres.

(c) The Coal Companies are being directed to increase production of the soft coke so as to make available larger quantities to the States. To encourage the use and increase the availability of soft coke, the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi (CMPDIL), a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. have

developed a new technology for the manufacture of smokeless solid fuel, plants for which can be established in the Small Scale Sector, also obtaining bye-products which at present are wasted. This technology has received a good response from the Eastern States.

S.T.D. Facility in Kerala

2600. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of towns/cities in Kerala which are always connected with STD facility and those likely to be linked with STD facility during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Names of towns/cities in Kerala which are already connected with STD facility are listed in the statement below. Following cities/towns in Kerala are likely to be linked with STD facility during 1987-88:

1. Alathur	2. Kanhangad
3. Kayamkulam	4. Mala
5. Mannar	6. Nileswar
6. Parur	8. Pandalam
9. Ponnani	10. Tellicherry.

STATEMENT

Town/Cities in Kerala Connected with STD Facility

1. Adoor
2. Algappanagar
3. Alleppey
4. Alaye
5. Angamaly
6. Atingal
7. Badagara
8. Baliapattam
9. Cannanore
10. Chenganur
11. Chalakudy
12. Changancherry
13. Cherpur
14. Chowghat
15. Chingavanam
16. Cranganur
17. Ernakulam
18. Guruvayur

19. Idukki
20. Irinjalkuda
21. Kalpetta
22. Kalady
23. Kottayam
24. Kothamanglam
25. Kottarkkara
26. Kozhikode
27. Kolancherry
28. Kundara
29. Kunnamkulam
30. Malappuram
31. Manjeri
32. Mavelikara
33. Movathapuzha
34. Munnar
35. Narakkal
36. Neyyattinkara
37. Olavakkot
38. Ollur
39. Palghat
40. Palai
41. Pathanamthitta
42. Payyanur
43. Perumbavoor
44. Punnalur
45. Quilon
46. Quilandy
47. Shertalai
48. Talliparamba
49. Tiruvalla
50. Tirur
51. Thodupuzha
52. Trichur
53. Trivandrum
54. Vaikom
55. Vijnjam

Mode of Transport Used to Transport Ordinary Letters Posted in Cities of Goa

2601. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of transport used by postal department to transport ordinary letters posted in the cities of Panaji, Mapsa, Vasco-de-Gama, Ponda and Margao of the State of Goa;

(b) whether the postal department uses both air and rail transport; if so, the percentage of postal articles sent by air and rail separately;

(c) in what cases air transport is used and in what cases rail; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a). Modes of transport used for conveyance of mails

posted in Goa are:

- (i) Departmental mail motor Services
- (ii) State Transport buses
- (iii) Rail and
- (iv) Air Services.

(b) Both air and rail transport are used.

(i)	percentage of postal articles sent by Air	approximately -30%
(ii)	percentage of postal articles sent by rail	approximately -30%

(c) and (d). First class and surcharged second class mails for places connected by air and places for which air transmission is advantageous for early delivery are transmitted by air. Rest of mails are transmitted either by rail/road or both.

Shahjahanpur districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the places in these districts where gas agencies and petrol pumps are proposed to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b). The required information is given in the statement below

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

STATEMENT

1. LPG DISTRIBUTORSHIPS

S. No.	Name of the Location	District
1	2	3
1.	Kudauli	Barabanki
2.	Laharpur	Sitapur
3.	Biswan	do-
4.	Sitapur	do-
5.	Hardoi	Hardoi
6.	Shahabad	do-
7.	Sandila	do-
8.	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur
9.	Tilhar	do-

1

2

3

II. RETAIL OUTLET DEALERSHIPS

1.	Bhelsar Crossing Faizabad Lucknow Road	Barabanki
2.	Barabanki NH	-do-
3.	Dewa Town	-do-
4.	Allapur-Kurola (on-Lucknow Barabanki Rd.)	-do-
5.	Haidergarh (Between Muzaffarpur and Komti)	-do-
6.	Safedabad	-do-
7.	Rudauli	-do-
8.	Balamau	Hardoi
9.	Mallawa	-do-
10.	Mallawan	-do-
11.	Hardoi-Bilgram Road	-do-
12.	Hardoi-Lucknow Road	-do-
13.	Sikandra Crossing	-do-
14.	Bilgram Road (Outside Octroi)	-do-
15.	Sitarpur Road (Outside Octroi)	-do-
16.	Gopamau	-do-
17.	Rampur Mathura	Sitapur
18.	Mehboobabad	-do-
19.	Rascula	-do-
20.	Sitapur	-do-
21.	Pisanvah	-do-
22.	Atarai	-do-
23.	Leharpur	-do-
24.	Jaitpur	Shahjahanpur
25.	Nigohi	-do-
26.	Sidhauri	-do-
27.	Allaganj	-do-

Equity Participation by Tata and Birla Groups in Oil Industries

2603. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed equity participation by the Tata and Birla Groups in respect of construction of two oil refineries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Government of India have decided that a 6 MTPA refinery be set up at Karnal in the joint sector. It has also been decided a Detailed Project report be prepared for a 3 MTPA petrochemical refinery at Mangalore.

2. The Karnal refinery will have M/s Tata Chemicals Limited as the private co-promotor. The public sector promotor will be Indian Oil Corporation. Each of them will hold 26% of the equity and the rest will be raised from the public including non-resident Indians.

3. The proposed Mangalore refinery will have M/s. Indian rayon corporation as the private sector co-promoter with M/s Hindustan Petroleum Corporation as the public sector partner. In this case also each of the partners will hold 26% of the equity the rest coming from the public including non-resident Indians.

Procurement of Rice in Haryana

2604. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it has come to the notice of government that private traders are moving good quality rice out of Haryana by exploiting the loopholes in the levy order; jeopardising government's efforts to maximise rice procurement to replenish the dwindling food reserves; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to plug these loopholes and achieve Government's overall rice procurement target in the current kharif marketing season?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No such report has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Measures Taken to Safeguard Interest of Depositors

2605. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the measures taken by Government to bring to book the unscrupulous corporate management defaulting in the non-payment of interest and non-refund of the public deposits on maturity with a view to provide effective and foolproof protection to the depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Provisions have been made for the repayment of public deposits in accordance with their terms and conditions, unless renewed in accordance with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, and also for, inter alia, the protection of the interests of the public depositors, in the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1987, introduced in Rajya Sabha on 31st August, 1987.

Fuel efficient Engine Technology

2606. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether fuel injection system of en-

gines used in automobiles in India needs to be changed considerable;

(b) if so, whether any foreign firms have been or are being commissioned by the Indian automobile manufacturers to evolve fuel efficient engines technology;

(c) the broad details thereof; and

(d) the terms and conditions agreed upon by government and the outgo of foreign exchange in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Indian automobile manufacturers have in the recent past been permitted to upgrade their technology for the complete vehicle or for the engine alone. This upgradation of technology has taken place in the passenger car, commercial vehicle, and two and three wheeler sectors. However, some manufacturers of older models of vehicles, in a bid to upgrade their engine technology, are exploring the possibility of tying up with reputed international organisations.

(b) to (d). One of the manufacturers, M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., is discussing with M/s. AVL of Austria the possibility of upgrading the engine of their Premier-Padmini models of cars.

Setting up of Basic Drugs Unit in Orissa

2607. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether government have a proposal to set up a basic drugs unit in Orissa;

(b) whether the basic drugs unit is going to be set up in 1987-88;

(c) if so, the place in Orissa where it is proposed to be set up; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up of New Method Generation Plants in Bihar and West Bengal

2608. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a new method of power generation has since come into operation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how it will affect the coal mining industry;
- (d) whether there is any plan to set up such new method generation plants in Bihar and West Bengal; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (e). New methods of generation of electricity by using alternative sources of energy such as solar energy, biomass, biogas, wind and ocean energy and through the magneto-hydro-dynamic (MHD) process are at an R&D/ demonstration stage. An experimental MHD plant with the input capacity of 5MW has been commissioned at Tiruchirapalli under the sponsorship of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Several demonstration power units using solar energy, wind energy and biomass gasifier have been set up in different parts of the country, including Bihar and West Bengal.

Bulk of the power requirement in the country, will, however, continue to be met by the conventional thermal (coal-based) and hydro-electric generation, and in the foreseeable future, there is little possibility of the coal mining industry being affected ad-

versely by the non-conventional methods of power generation coming into operation.

Recommendation of Madan Kishore Committee on Extra Departmental Staff

2609. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Madan Kishore Committee on Extra-Departmental Staff had recommended up-gradation of Extra-Departmental Sub-Offices in rural areas to the status of Departmental Sub-Offices or their downgradation to the level of Extra-Departmental Branch Offices;
- (b) if so, whether such EDSOs as had the required workload for upgradation have since been upgraded and those which did not have the workload down-graded, since the report was submitted;
- (c) if so, the details of the cases, circle-wise, where the EDSOs have been (i) up-graded to DSOs, (ii) down-graded to EDBOs and (iii) allowed to continue as such, alongwith the names of these offices in each category, district-wise, in Himachal Pradesh; and
- (d) if not, whether all such EDSOs as have their required workload would be upgraded to the status of DSOs as per recommendation of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The actual recommendation was as follows:

"Taking all factors into consideration, I am of the opinion that there should not be any EDSO even in smaller towns not justifying a wholetime departmental sub post office or in rural areas. At such places, we may have a departmental sub-office if the workload is 5 hours or more, else only a branch post office. I accordingly recommend that--

- (i) there should be no EDSO both in urban and rural areas;

(ii) the existing offices in urban areas should either be closed or converted into departmental sub offices.

(iii) existing EDSOs in rural areas, should either be converted into branch offices or sub offices based on the above recommendations.

(b) The recommendation referred to above was not implemented. Instead, the following policy decision was taken by the then P&T Board in 1978:

"EDSOs may be allowed to continue as at present and further EDSOs may be opened by upgradation if they satisfy the following norms:

(i) An EDBO can be upgraded as an EDSO if its existing workload is 4 hours or more but not more than 5 hours;

(ii) EDBOs having PCOs should be converted into EDSOs.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. Apart from workload, a permissible limit of loss is also prescribed for upgradation of extra-departmental post offices. Besides, there is also a continuing ban on creation of posts.

Constructions of Godowns in Himachal Pradesh

2610. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 335 on 28th July, 1987 regarding construction of godowns in H.P. and state:

(a) the names of the seven places in Himachal Pradesh along with the names of districts where the Food Corporation of India is constructing godowns; and

(b) the estimated expenditure involved and the likely dates of completion of these godowns in each case?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):
 (a) The Food Corporation of India has tentatively planned to construct godowns at the following 8 centres in Himachal Pradesh:--

SI No	Centre	District
1.	Shimla	Shimla
2	Noorpur	Kangra
3	Bajjnath	Kangra
4.	Parwanoo	Solan
5.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur
6.	Chamba	Chamba
7.	Una	Una
8.	Kulu	Kulu

(b) The capacity at Noorpur and Una is expected to be completed by March, 1990. The schedule of construction at the remaining 6 centres would be drawn up subject to land at identified sites being made available by the State Government. Subject to this, the total cost of construction will be approximately Rs. 4 crores for a total tentatively planned capacity of 30,840 tonnes.

Installation of Long Distance Public Call Offices in Himachal Pradesh

2611 PROF. NAKAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether any long distance PCOs have been installed under the Hexagon Scheme in Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the places district-wise, where such PCOs have been (i) sanctioned, (ii) installed till date; and

(c) the targets for each year of the Seventh Plan in this regard and the actual achievement separately for each year in each district?

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

(b) The information is given in the statement given below,

(c) The targets and achievements for Himachal Pradesh, are given below:

Year	Target	Achievement
1985-86	1	1
1986-87	7	8
1987-88	25	8 till 31-10.87
1988-89	Not yet fixed.	
1989-90		

STATEMENT

Sanctioned 1	Distt 2	Remarks 3
1. Kuthera	Una	
2. Rajpura	Sirmor	Opened in 1986-87.
3. Korga	-do-	-
4. Kalar	-do-	Opened in 1985-86
5. Dhurniwar	-do-	1986-87
6. Daghera	-do-	1986-87
7. Deoni	-do-	1986-87
8. Bankalan	-do-	1986-87
9. Naurdhar	-do	1986-87
10. Didog Khanota	-do-	1986-87
11. Panjera	Solan	-
12. Ladori	Kangra	-
13. Harsi	-do-	Opened in 1986-87
14. Makrini	Mandi	-

1

2

3

15. Basahi .-do-

Note: Names of IDPTs opened during 1987-88 are being collected.

Oilseeds Import and Estimated Shortfall in Edible Oil

2612. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated shortfall in edible oils for the year 1987-88;
- (b) whether Government have any definite proposals for the distribution of the imported oilseeds; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Crop estimates for the oil year 1987-88 are not available so far. However, due to drought conditions in many of the oilseeds growing states of the country, shortage in the supply of indigenous edible oils may continue.

(b) and (c). At present oilseeds are not being imported. However, there is a

proposal to import, in aid basis, 5 lakh tonnes of oilseeds to be canalised through National Dairy Development Board.

Drilling of Wells in Seventh Plan

2613. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- a) the number of oil wells proposed to be drilled in the Seventh Five Year Plan period;
- . (b) the details of areas identified both offshore and onshore, separately, and

(c) the investment proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT). (a):- During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to drill about 2000 wells by ONGC and about 240 wells by OIL

(b) The details of the drilling programme are as follows

Oil & Natural Gas Commission

Onshore	Exploratory Wells	Development Wells
Cambay Basin	239	664
Kutch & Saurashtra	8	
Rajasthan	16	
Upper Assam & Assam Arakan fold belt	153	232
Krishna-Godavari	52	
Cauvery	46	
Bengal	8	
Himalayan foothills and Ganga Valley	524	968

Offshore Wells	Exploratory Wells	Development Wells
Bombay	183	325
Kutch & Saurashtra	10	—
Kerala-Konkan	10	—
Bengal	5	—
Krishna-Godavari	14	—
Cauvery	21	—
Andaman	8	—
	251	325
Oil India Limited		
Onshore		
Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	61	156
Mahanadi (Orissa)	8	—
Rajasthan	6	—
	75	156
Offshore		
Andaman	3	—
North East Coast	6	—
	9	

(c) The estimated expenditure on drilling during the 7th plan period by ONGC is about Rs. 4500 crores and by oil India is about Rs. 500 crores.

Power Cut for Industries in Karnataka

2614. SHRI S.M. CURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrialists in Karnataka are apprehensive of another power cut in view of the poor stronger position in the reservoirs attached to the states; hydro-power stations;

(b) if so, whether the industries in Karnataka have suffered great loss due to power cut; and

(c) whether Union Government have agreed to help the industries

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). According to the Department of power, there was a shortage of 26.7% in the availability of power as against demand in Karnataka. As on 7.11.87 there was a demand cut ranging from 0.2% and energy cut from 30% to 80% in the state to provide 16-24 hours power supply to agriculture. Shortage of power is one of the factors adversely affecting industrial production, but no estimate of loss production is available.

Import of Edible Oil by STC

2615. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to import edible oil through the State Trading Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the name of the country, from which State Trading Corporation of India proposes to import edible oil;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation of India proposes to import edible oil on FOB basis; and

(d) if so, the quantum of edible oil proposed to be imported by STC during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT):
(a) Government of India is already importing edible oils through State Trading Corporation of India.

(b) The names of the countries from which the edible oils are normally shipped are as follows:

Oil	Countries
Soyabean oil	USA, Brazil, Argentina and Europe.
Rapeseed oil	Canada & Europe.
Palm oil/Palmolein	Malaysia & Indonesia.

(c) There is a proposal to import certain quantities of edible oils on FOB basis.

(d) The quantum of edible oil to be imported is decided from time to time keeping in view various factors such as gap between demand and supply, international prices and other related factors.

Edible Oil Import

2616. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI AKHTAR HASAN:

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

(a) the edible oil imported during January-October, 1987, month-wise,

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard and if so, the details in regard to each kind of edible oil likely to be imported; and

(c) the quantity supplied to each state during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The quantity of edible oil imported during January-October, 1987, month-wise is as follows:

Months	Quantity in M.T.
February, 1987	51255
March, 1987	85565
April, 1987	54044
May, 1987	86507
June, 1987	93070
July, 1987	139301
August, 1987	159106
September, 1987	204527
October, 1987	295680
	1341043

(b) S.T.C. imports edible oil through parties under individual contracts for each shipment. The quantum of edible oils to be imported is decided from time to time keeping in view various factors such as gap between demand and supply, international prices and other related factors.

Months	Quantity in M.T.
January, 1987	171988

(c) The statement in respect of quantity of imported edible oils supplied to each State during January-October, 1987 is given below.

STATEMENT

(In M. Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Qty.Supplies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74,858
2.	Assam	1,847
3.	Bihar	7,559
4.	Gujarat	1,03,382
5.	Haryana	5,228
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8,189
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,077
8.	Karnataka	43,140
9.	Kerala	31,405
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20,461
11.	Maharashtra	79,948
12.	Manipur	7,609
13.	Meghalaya	3,708
14.	Nagaland	7,076
15.	Orissa	13,916
16.	Punjab	7,185
17.	Rajasthan	5,599
18.	Sikkim	876
19.	Tamil Nadu	49,358
20.	Tripura	984
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8,752
22.	West Bengal	1,00,572
23.	A & N Islands	789
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	145
25.	Chandigarh	425

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Qty. Supplies
26.	D & N Haveli	542
27.	Delhi	12,942
28.	Goa	4,257
29.	Lakshadweep	248
30.	Mizoram	1,379
31.	Pondicherry	5,357
32.	Daman	-
33.	Diu	-
Total		6,11,813

Export of Industrial Alcohol

2617. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ
ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand from the Distillers' Association for the export of industrial alcohol;

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

(c) whether any decision has been taken about the export of industrial alcohol;

(d) if so, which will be the agency for export;

(e) what will be the quantity of export; and

(f) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned from such export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF

INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA . SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). The All India Distillers' Association (AIDA) has been allowed to organise the export of 500 lakh litres of alcohol directly or through their authorised nominees, subject to the registration of contracts with STC and payment of STC service charges.

(f) A clear picture will emerge after the contract on is finalised by AIDA. On the basis of inquiries received by AIDA, the country is likely to earn a foreign exchange of about Rs. 18.00 crores on this quantity.

Development of Leather Industry

2618. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the bottlenecks faced by the leather industry, if so, the bottlenecks so identified;

(b) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for the proper development and modernisation of the leather industry as to make it well-equipped to the growing needs of the domestic market and also to make it export-oriented; and

(c) what efforts are being made by Gov-

erment to bring together the large business houses, multinationals, small scale and medium scale producers in this industry to adopt a common development strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The identification of bottlenecks faced by the Leather Industry is a continuing process and remedial measures are initiated from time to time by taking reviews at regular intervals. Shortage of raw material and skilled manpower, and lack of training and design facilities are among the important bottlenecks faced by the Leather Industry in the country, which has been identified as one of the thrust areas for export. Certain specific steps have been taken to remove these bottlenecks to enable the industry to keep abreast with the changing technology, and also to manufacture sophisticated products, which would cater to the needs of the foreign market. The industry is allowed to import raw hides and skins, crust leather and also finished leather from bovins hides under OCL. The industry is further allowed to import leather finishing auxiliaries, and the main raw materials of leather auxiliaries, such as phenol, paraffin wax, naphthalene etc. at a concessional rate of customs duty. Most of the machines required for the manufacture of leather and leather goods have been put under OCL with reduced duty, so that the industry can replace old and worn out machines with sophisticated ones to produce quality leather and leather products of international standard.

The Small Scale and decentralised sector plays an important role in the Leather Industry. In fact, the manufacture of leather footwear and Leather Goods Industries are reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector. The Government and its agencies, like the Small Industries Development Organisation, Central Footwear Technical Centres, National Small Industries Corporation etc. have taken a number of measures for helping this sector. These include provision of training and marketing facilities,

establishment of common facility centres, prototype development of indigenous leather and footwear machinery, assistance in purchasing machinery for Leather Footwear on hire purchase basis, and also exemption from excise duty for units with a turn over of Rs. 15.00 lakhs per annum.

While the Government have been supporting the Small Scale Sector and the decentralised sector in the manner indicated above, the Government have been encouraging the organised sector to step up foreign exchange earnings from leather products. The large scale units are allowed to set up units for manufacture of Leather Footwear and Leather Goods if these are set up in the centrally notified backward areas, subject to 75% export obligation with effect from the third year of the commencement of commercial production. The MRTP and FERA companies are also permitted to apply for setting up units subject to the provisions of the relevant Acts. These large scale units would thus help in maximising the export earnings from Leather products without jeopardising the interests of the small scale and decentralised sector. In order to enable the industry to modernise its activities, applications for foreign collaboration, and requests for employment of foreign experts in leather technology etc from all sectors of Leather Industry are considered very liberally.

Supply of Foodgrains to Karnataka

2619 SHRI S.M. CURADDI:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has made a plea to Union Government to meet the demand of foodgrain in the State;

(b) if so, the total foodgrains supplied to that State from September to November, 1987; and

(c) the actual demand of that State and to what extent the demand has been fulfilled by Government;

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The allocation of rice and wheat to Karnataka for the public distribution system

is presently as per demand of the State Government.

Information regarding their demand, allotment and offtake for the period September to November, 1987 is as under:-

				(000' tonnes)
	Demand	Allotment	Offtake	
Rice	180.0	180.0	*119.8	
Wheat	75.0	75.0	*29.2	

*The offtake figure is upto October, 1987 only.

Import of Rice and Wheat

**2620. SHRI S.M. CURADDI:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:**

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

(a) whether the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation has forecast that India may need to import some quantity of rice because of a substantial reduction in the kharif crop this year;

(b) the quantum of import of rice and other cereals during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(c) the countries from which the cereals will be imported and the approximate cost of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a). Yes, Sir; the FAO's report that India may need to import some rice has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) There is reasonable quantity of stocks of foodgrains (wheat and rice) with the public agencies at present. There has been no import of wheat and rice during the year 1987-88 so far. However, the Government keeps open the option to import foodgrains as and when considered necessary.

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

Purchase Price of Sugarcane Fixed by U.P. Government

2621. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of U.P. has directed the sugar mills to pay Rs. 27 instead of Rs. 25 per quintal of sugarcane;

(b) whether Union Government propose to continue to take over sugar from the sugar mills at prices related to the minimum support price of Rs. 18 per quintal of cane;

(c) if so, whether it will further enlarge the gap between the minimum support price and the actual price which the sugar mills are asked to pay to the cane growers;

(d) whether sugar mills will try to pass on to the farmers, the additional loss caused by the enhancement in the price of cane etc.; and

(e) if so, how Government propose to protect the interest of farmers from malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a). As per reports the sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh have been advised to pay a

price of Rs. 26 to Rs. 27 per quintal of sugarcane for 1987-88 season.

(b). The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during the 1987-88 season was announced in November, 1986 at Rs. 18.00 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 percent and the price of levy sugar is computed on the basis of the statutory minimum price.

(c) to (e). The statutory minimum price is only the floor price below which no sugar factory can pay. Actual prices of sugarcane paid by the mills depend on factors like demand and supply, and other local factors. They are not statutory. The Government policy of partial control allows 50% of the sugar produced to be sold in the open market. From the performance of the sugar industry during the last couple of years, it would be apparent that higher sugarcane prices have been paid more expeditiously. Therefore, the question of passing on any losses to the growers would not arise and the farmers interest would continue to be protected, and any malpractice when brought to the notice of the Government will be dealt with severely.

Payment of Arrears to Sugarcane Growers

2622. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

SHRI CH. RAM PARKASH:

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

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

(a) the amount of sugarcane growers' outstanding against sugar mill owners and Government sugar mills all over the country as on the 1st October, 1987, State-wise;

(b) whether Government are making efforts for the payment of sugarcane arrears to the cane growers;

(c) if so, the time by which cane growers will be paid their dues;

(d) whether Government will ensure payment of interest on their arrears;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the institutional steps under consideration for ensuring prompt payment to the cane growers at the time of delivery?

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

(a). State-wise position indicating cane price arrears as on 1st October, 1987, against sugar mills, including private cooperative and public sector mills, is given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). Ensuring expeditious payment of cane price is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who have the necessary powers and field organizations to enforce such payments. The Central Government monitors the position. The State Governments have been addressed from time to time at the highest level for ensuring timely payment of sugarcane price. The Central Government has also taken certain policy measures to enable the sugar industry to make expeditious payment of cane price. These steps include raising of the statutory minimum price of sugarcane, increasing freesale proportion of sugar, granting rebate in excise duty for early/late crushing, provision of suitable credit facilities to the sugar industry, monitoring prices of freesale sugar so as to maintain them at reasonable levels etc. As a result of these measures and efforts of the State Governments, the arrears for 1986-87 season as on 31st October have come down to only Rs. 9.77 crores which constitute only 0.5% of the total cane price. The arrears have been the lowest in spite of record crushing during the last season. Efforts are on to have the balance arrears cleared expeditiously.

(d) and (e). There is a provision in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 that cane price is to be paid within 14 years of the delivery of sugarcane. Primarily responsibility for enforcing this provision also rests with the State Governments who have the necessary powers and field organisations

The State Chief Ministers have been addressed recently in the matter.

(f) As already stated, there is already a provision in the Sugarcane (Control) Order for making payments within 14 days. In addition to policy measures, already enu-

merated, the Reserve Bank of India evaluates the credit requirements of the industry from time to time and reasonable credit facilities are made available to the industry. In the States like Maharashtra and Gujarat, advance prices are announced to enable the factories to make timely payments.

STATEMENT

State-wise position of cane arrears as on 1st October 1987.

(Figures in Rs. Lakhs)

	Cane price remaining unpaid as on 1st Oct. 87.	
	1986-87 season	1985-86 & earlier seasons
Andhra Pradesh	18.57	41.41
Assam	0.06	—
Bihar	419.55	93.90
Goa	29.62	
Gujarat	17.56	53.60
Haryana	1.91	0.03
Karnataka	790.27	27.22
Kerala	20.56	40.94
Madhya Pradesh	2.02	3.62
Maharashtra	187.75	281.81
Nagaland	14.83	—
Orissa	0.24	0.33
Pondicherry	0.25	1.54
Punjab	9.48	—
Rajasthan	0.01	—
Tamil Nadu	173.97	1.06
Uttar Pradesh	624.96	283.88
West Bengal	2.64	8.78
All India	2314.25	838.18

Dharma and Strike by Employees of Telegraph Offices

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

2623. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
BALWANT

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

Telegraph Offices staged dharna and went on hunger strike in support of their certain demands in the last week of October, 1987;

- (b) if so, the details of the demands of the employees; and
- (c) the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) The demand was against computerised handling of Telegraph Traffic.

(c) A minimum number of computers have been introduced to reduce delay in transit of telegrams. The matter was discussed with the unions. They have been informed that there will be no retrenchment. A Committee has been constituted to study the impact of New Technology on staff deployment and training. Staff representatives have been included in the committee.

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F.C.I. Godowns without Rice in Orissa

2624. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Orissa F.C.I godowns without rice" appearing in "The Hindustan Times" of 23 August, 1987;

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

(c) the quantity of rice fit for consumption available in the FCI godowns as in October, 1987; and

(d) the quantity of rice supplied by these FCI godowns for Public Distribution System during the last three years?

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

(b) As on 15.8.87, the Food Corporation of India had 40,000 tonnes issuable rice in their godowns in Orissa. The quantity of rice lifted in Koraput district during August 1987 was 3723 tonnes against the sub-allocation of 3840 tonnes for the District.

(c) As on 1st October, 1987, a quantity of 40366 tonnes of issuable rice was available in the State with FCI.

(d) The offtake of rice from the FCI godowns in Orissa during 1984 to 1986 under Public Distribution System was as under:-

	(000' tonnes)
	Offtake
1984	42.9
1985	92.5
1986	59.5
	.

Shortage of Refill LPG Cylinders in Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh

2625. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
DR CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether in the last week of October, 1987 there was a sudden shortage of refill LPG cylinders in Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh;

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

(c) whether even during the normal days the consumers in these areas get the refill cylinders after 15 to 25 days;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the LPG supply situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). A backlog in supply of LPC refills developed in recent months in several parts of the country including Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir on account of reduced bulk product availability, movement problems and other operational constraints;

(e). Efforts are being made to augment supplies by arranging bulk LPC from Koyali/Bombay and through imports.

[English]

Perspective Plan for Chemical Industry

2626. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to formulate perspective plan for the chemical industry identifying areas of growth, modernisation and technological upgradation;

(b) if so, whether the Plan has worked out medium and long term demands and means to achieve these; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Report of the Apex by the Government to formulate a chemical industry has not yet necessary details would be plan House soon after the report.

Indo-Italian Cooperation in Energy Sector

2627. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Italy has shown any interest in strengthening co-operation with India in the energy sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). During recent discussions, the visiting Italian delegation expressed interest in strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the energy sector. It was agreed that the possibilities of identifying specific areas of cooperation should be further explored.

Expansions Schemes of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.

2628. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**
DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion scheme of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. will be completed on schedule;

(b) if so, whether the company is planning further expansion; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The major expansion projects of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) are generally as per schedule except Xylenes Expansion Project at its Baroda Complex.

IPCL is also setting up a mega project viz. MGCC at Nagothane in Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 1167 crores which is also as per schedule. However, the expansion of this project is also under consideration of IPCL depending upon the factors like availability of feedstock, economic viability, etc.

Loan for setting up of Transformer in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts

2629. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether villages of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts in desert area of Rajasthan are a scattered in an area of 30 sq. kilometres to 200 sq. kilometres in groups of hamlets;

(b) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation extends loan to Rajasthan State Electricity Board for providing a transformer in each village;

(c) whether one transformer can feed the domestic requirements of such a big village; and

(d) if not, whether Corporation will consider to give loan for increasing the number of transformers in such big villages in desert areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTACI): (a) According to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, some villages in the districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur are spread over large areas and population density is low.

(b) to (d). The provision of distribution transformer in a village is considered by the Rural Electrification Corporation on the basis of load demand in that village. In exceptional cases, where load demand in a particular village is low, the loads of that village are fed from the transformer of adjoining village by extended LT lines. Similarly, depending upon the load demand more than one transformer is also considered in one village.

Exploration by Oil India Ltd. in Rajasthan

2630. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the desert areas in Rajasthan where Oil India Limited has started the work of exploration of oil and gas;

(b) the details of the achievements made by the Oil India Limited in this regard so far;

(c) whether the Oil India Ltd. has started drilling work in any area so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the time by which drilling work will be started by providing drilling equipment; and

(f) the details of the programme to be undertaken by the Oil India Ltd. during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Oil India Limited (OIL) has started exploration work in Rajasthan mainly in the districts of Jaisalmer and Bikaner.

(b) OIL has already completed approximately 8400 lines kms. of seismic survey.

(c) to (e). The exploratory drilling work in Rajasthan area is expected to start by first quarter of 1988. There has been some delay in starting the exploratory drilling due to the time lag in awarding drilling contract following the World Bank norms and procedures, as the exploratory drilling in this area would be partly financed by the World Bank.

(f) During 1987-88, OIL has planned to conduct 262 lines kms. of seismic survey, and 1500 metres of drilling.

Gas Based Thermal Plant at Ramgarh, Rajasthan

2631. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gas based thermal plant at Ramgarh in Rajasthan was sanctioned long

ago but the construction work has not yet started;

(b) whether Union Government propose to give priority to set up this gas based plant as early as possible; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). A gas-based power plant of 3 MW capacity at Ramgarh was sanctioned in August, 1984 but order for equipment was not placed owing to non-finalisation of price of natural gas between the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Following the finalization of price of gas, global tenders for purchase of gas turbine plant were floated; the State Electricity Board have indicated that the unit could possibly be commissioned within 15 months of finalization of order for the main plant.

Thermal Power Projects in Karnataka

2632. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka State had urged the Union Government to set up thermal power projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the projects cleared,

(c) by what time these thermal power projects are likely to be set up; and

(d) the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (d). The desired information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT
Details of thermal power projects received from Karnataka State authorities.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Capacity (NW)	Estimated cost (Rs. in Crores)	Whether cleared or not	Commissioning schedule
1.	Raichur TPS Unit-3	210	159.88	Cleared	1990-91
2.	Raichur TPS unit-4	210	225.10	Cleared	The Commissioning schedule would be known after order is placed for main plant and equipment.
3.	Diesel generating sets at Kolar, Bidar, Jamakhandi & India	77.76	50.80	Cleared	-do--
4.	C. T. sets at Bangalore	120	59.00	Cleared	-do--
5.	Thermal Power Station at Nandikur, Mangalore	420	614.24	--	The scheme was received in the CEA in April, 1987, is under examination in consultation with the various appraising agencies and would be considered for techno-economic clearance after the statutory requirements under Section 29(2) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been compiled with by M/s KPCL, all inputs, such as availability of water etc., have been tied up and necessary clearances, including clearance from environmental angle have been obtained. The commissioning schedule would be determined after the scheme has been approved.

Committee on Availability of Essential Commodities

2633. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

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

(a) whether Union Government have set up a Committee to decide on steps to be taken to ensure availability of essential commodities and also to check price rise;

(b) if so, whether State Governments are represented on this Committee;

(c) if so, to what extent setting up of this Committee has helped in availability of commodities and check in rise of prices; and

(d) the action proposed and taken by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). Government of India has constituted Committees at various levels for reviewing the prices and availability of essential commodities. These Committees take decisions/make recommendations from time to time. The State Governments/U.Ts. are not represented on these Committees. However, as is being done by the various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, the State Governments are also monitoring prices and availability of essential commodities on their own. The Central Government is in constant touch with State Governments. Various decisions taken are implemented by both the Central and State Governments. In the past few months, the Committees have taken a number of decisions including import of pulses by NAFED and STC, opening of more Fair Price shops in drought-hit areas, import of larger quantity of edible oils and slowing down of export of onions. The deliberations of these Committees have helped in improving the availability and containing the rise in prices of essential commodities.

Public Telephone Booths to Ex-Servicemen in Bangalore City

2634. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether public telephone booths are given only to the physically handicapped in Bangalore city; and

(b). whether Government propose to extend this scheme to Ex-Servicemen also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Attended Private Guaranteed Public Telephones in Bangalore are provided only to physically handicapped persons. However, Private Guaranteed CCB public telephones and Departmental CCB & attended type, are being provided at all places in the country.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Supply of LPG in Jamshedpur

2635. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of LPG to Jamshedpur has been irregular for the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware that even after two months of booking, people are not getting refill cylinders;

(c) whether LPG dealers of Jamshedpur have started a cash and carry system in which LPG consumer is given a card and he has to collect the refill cylinder from the godown situated in far off places;

(d) whether it is risky to allow consumers to collect cylinders from the godown; and

(e). if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to improve the LPG supply to Jamshedpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) and (b). No, Sir. Barring temporary shortages or problems with particular distributorships, supplies have, by and large, been regular;

(c) LPG distributors generally are under instructions to make home delivery of refills except in respect of customers who opt for the cash and carry scheme which entitle them to a rebate of Rs. 2.00 per cylinder

(d) No, Sir. It is not risky to carry cylinders if customers follow the standard safety Guidelines

(e). Steps have already been taken to improve product availability and the refill delivery system; the bottling capacity catering to this market is being augmented. With these measure, the LPG supply position in Jamshedpur is expected to return to normally in the coming weeks.

Production of Sugar

**2636 SHRI S.M. CURADDI:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:**

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

(a) whether the sugar production went down during August, 1987;

(b) if so, to what extent it has decreased in comparison to the last year;

(c) the position in September and October, 1987;

(d) the total output of sugar during 11 months of 1987-88, and to what extent it was less in comparison with 1986-87; and

(e) the steps being taken to meet the shortage of sugar in the country due to less sugar production in 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHACAT):(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sugar production during September, 1987 was 0.45 lakh tonnes and in October, 1987 upto 22.10.1987 was 0.45 lakh tonnes.

(d) The sugar season for 1987-88 commenced on 1st October, 1987 and thus the comparison of 11 months of 1987-88 with 1986-87 would not be possible.

(e) The Government have sufficient stocks of sugar to meet the domestic requirement.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Telephone Exchange and Opening of More Public Cell Offices in Pithoragarh District of U.P.

2637. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tele-communication services in the rural pockets of the border district Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh are still at backward stage; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to upgrade the existing exchanges and to open more P.C.O.S. in the rural areas of this district and the detail of the steps already taken?

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

Telephone Exchanges: At present 13 telephone exchanges are working in rural areas of Pithoragarh. Out of which 4 are manual and rest are small capacities automatic exchanges.

P.C.Os. : The number of LDPTS working in rural areas of Pithoragarh District is 29.

(b) **Telephone Exchanges:** A manual

exchange at Pithoragarh has been replaced by 400 lines electronic exchange on 19.5.87. The other exchanges will be expanded subject to demand which is not at present.

P.C.Os:--Opening of a PCO is done as per departmental hexagonal scheme according the area is marked into hexagons of 5 kms side and each hexagon is to be provided LDPT. At present out of 79 hexagons of Pithoragarh District the facility is available in 29. For providing LDPT facility in remaining hexagons of the District case is in progress and period of provision depends on availability of funds.

Construction of Post Office Building at Bhikiasen in Almora District in U.P.

2638. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for construction of a building for post office at Bhikiasen in District Almora (Uttar Pradesh) has been selected; and

(b) if so, the total amount proposed to be spent on the building during the current financial year and the total estimated cost of this building and the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed?

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

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

Setting Up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Nagpur

2639. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of the electronic telephone exchange at Nagpur has been pending with Government since long;

(b) if so, efforts made so far in this regard; and

(c) when the proposed electronic telephone exchange will be set up at Nagpur and start functioning?

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

(b) and (c). A 10,000 lines E-10B Digital Electronic Exchange has been allotted for Nagpur out of 1987-88 supply programme of M/s ITI, Mankapur. The equipment supply has commenced and the exchanges is likely to be commissioned during 1988-89.

Seventh Plan Allocation for N.H.P.C.

2640. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Plan allocation for the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation is being raised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increase will ensure enhanced generating capacity in hydel power sector; and

(d) whether NHPC has also entered into design consultancy agreements with foreign construction firms for various dams like Dulhasti, Chamera, Tehri etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The approved outlay in the Seventh Plan for the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation was Rs. 1500 crores. This amount has recently been revised to Rs. 2843.30 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) NHPC has entered into an agreement with M/s. SNC/ACRES, Canada for Design and Engineering, Procurement,

Project Management, Construction Management Services and transfer of technology, in respect of Chamera HE Project Stage-I (3 x 180 MW).

Expansion of Telecom Facilities

2641. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to expand telecom facilities as suggested by Sarin Committee;
- (b) whether the present staff strength will be adequate for the proposed expansion;
- (c) whether the telecom advisory body of the institution of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineers has made any suggestions in this regard; and
- (d) If so, details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) No, Sir. While the Government propose to expand telecommunication facilities significantly, due to limitations of the total investible resources, it has not been possible to accept the suggestion of providing telephone connections on demand by the dates recommended by Sarin Committee.

(b) In keeping with the expansion of services, some moderate increase in staff will be required. However, the productivity as measured by number of telephones per employees will improve significantly.

(c) The Institute of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers has constituted a Telecommunication Advisory Committee of its own. This Committee had organized a Seminar on Human Resources Development for Telecommunications during September, 1987. They have forwarded a gist of the various views expressed during the Seminar to the Department on 10th November, 1987.

(d). The comments and views expressed during the Seminar will be duly taken note to the extent relevant, while planning the training programmes for various categories of staff in the Department.

Plan to Carry Second Class Mail by Air

2642. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a plan to carry second class mail by air to expedite mail delivery;
- (b) if so, from which date it will be implemented; and
- (c) whether any other method of expediting delivery of mail is also under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no plan to carry second class mails by air as a general policy. However, to expedite mail delivery in remote areas like Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Tripura State (to and from Calcutta) and Ladakh areas (during selected periods in the year) the second class mails for these places are already given air lift without air surcharge.

(c) Methods of expediting delivery of mails are constantly under examination. Speed Post Service has been introduced between 20 cities so far. Under this Service, the article sent is delivered at the destination within 24 hours to 72 hours on a guaranteed basis failing which the speed post fee is refunded.

[Translation]

Improvement in Telephone and Telegraph Services in Rural Areas

2643. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a). the target fixed for providing

better telephone and telegraph services in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88;

(b) whether target fixed for 1986-87 was achieved;

(c) the facilities provided to Muzaffarnagar district in Uttar Pradesh under the target; and

(d) whether any new schemes have been formulated to extend further these services in rural areas of U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Seventy five Long Distance Public Telephones are targetted to be provided in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88. Out of these, those opened in Post Offices will have telegraph facility on phonocom basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Five Long Distance Public Telephones were opened in Mauzafarnagar District during 1986-87.

(d) Seventy-five Long Distance Public Telephones are planned to be opened in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88.

Opening of Electronic Telex Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh

2644. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic telex exchanges set up in Uttar Pradesh during 1986-87 under the programme of setting up such 180 exchanges during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the names of the places in Uttar Pradesh where such exchanges are proposed to be set up during 1987-88;

(c) whether such an exchange is proposed to be set up in district Muzaffarnagar of U.P. also;

(d) if so, the location thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) No Electronic Telex Exchange has been commissioned during 1986-87 in U.P. The 7th Plan proposals envisage setting up of 100 new Telex Exchanges of various types, throughout the country.

(b) (i) Surajpur & (ii) Hardwar.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) There is a 20 lines stronger telex Exchange at Muzaffarnagar with 11 working connections and no waiting list. There is no proposal to replace this by an Electronic Exchange.

[English]

Scheme for Allowing Credit for Use of Industrial Alcohol Based Chemicals

2645. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have announced a special scheme for allowing credit for use of industrial alcohol-based chemicals; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the salient features of this scheme?

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

(b) The details are available in the Notification placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in library see No LT-5118/87]

Proposal for Expansion of Hindustan Cables Limited Unit at Rupnarayanpur in West Bengal

2646. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:
SHRI MANIK SANYAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for expansion of the Hindustan Cables Limited's Rupnarayanpur unit in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

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

(b) The proposal for expansion of capacity by 18 lakh Conductor Kilometers (CKM) for manufacture of Jelly Filled Cables in Rupnarainpur Unit of Hindustan Cables Ltd. was earlier considered by the Govt. but was deferred pending finalisation of targets for telecommunication sector for 7th Plan. However, owing to demand as also resource constraints, no further progress could be made so far. Meanwhile, the company has been advised to revise the cost estimates of the project

(c) Does not arise

Licences for Soyabean Processing Units

2647 DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI. Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had granted licences for setting up Soyabean processing factories without keeping in view the total estimated production by 1990; and

(b) the expected production of Soyabean by 1990 and the total processing capacity of Soyabean processing factories already set up?

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

(b) The expected production of soyabean by 1989-90 is 12.75 lakh tonnes. Present processing capacity of soyabean is 11.59 lakh tonnes.

Gas Turbine Power Units

2648. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government that India should go in for gas turbine based power plants to reduce the power shortage in the country as has been reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of 27-10-1987;

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

(c) the States where these gas turbine power units will be installed; and

(d) the expected generation of power by these units and the extent to which they will meet the country's requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (d). Proposals in respect of setting up gas turbine plants are examined keeping in view the availability of gas/fuel, the power requirements of the Region and other relevant techno-economic considerations.

Gas-based power plants of an aggregate capacity of 898.5 MW are presently in operation in the country. The following gas-based power plants have been/are proposed to be established during the Seventh Plan period:-

Sl. No.	Projects commissioned/likely to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan.	Capacity (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)

NTPC PROJECTS

(i)	Anta Combined Cycle gas-based power project (Rajasthan)	3 x 100 MW
(ii)	Auraiya Combined Cycle gas-based power project (U.P)	4 x 100 MW
(iii)	Kawas Combined Cycle gas-based power project (Gujarat)	4 x 100 MW

RAJASTHAN

(iv)	Ramgarh Gas Turbine project	1 x 3 MW
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TRIPURA

(v)	Baramura Gas Turbine	2 x 5 MW Already Commissioned.
(vi)	Baramura Gas Turbine Project (NEC managed Project)- Unit 3	1 x 5 MW
(vii)	Gas Turbine Project at Rokhia	2x 5 MW

ASSAM

(viii)	Lakwa Gas Turbine - Unit 4 (Phase - I)	1 x 15 MW Already Commissioned.
(ix)	Lakwa Gas Turbine Phase - II Project - Units 5 to 8	4 x 15 MW

MAHARASHTRA

(x)	Uran Gas Turbine	4 x 108 MW Already Commissioned.
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The installation of more gas-based power plants depends on the availability of gas on a sustained basis. Specific proposals are techno-economically appraised after the availability of all inputs has been established and requisite clearance have been obtained.

**Expenditure on Testing Laboratory by
Super Bazar**

2649. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly expenditure incurred on the Food Laboratory of Super Bazar, how much is collected from the parties offering their goods for sale through Super Bazar and how much is borne by the Super Bazar as testing charges;

(b) whether Kendriya Bhandar has no such laboratory and yet the pulses sold by its outlets are cheap and far superior in quality;

(c) whether the laboratory is meant for testing of food items only; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) The monthly average expenditure including the cost of material/chemicals incurred by the Super Bazar Quality Testing Laboratory for testing during the year 1985-86 was about Rs. 16,620 as against the monthly average collection of Testing Fee of about Rs. 32,00/-.

(b) Kendriya Bhandar does not have any testing laboratory. However, the endeavour of both the Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar is to sell quality goods at reasonable rates. Prices sometimes vary depending upon the quality and the rates of pulses prevailing in the market at the time of purchase.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. In addition to food items, the laboratory also tests other items such as soaps, detergents, deodorants, phenyl, agarbattis, match boxes etc.

Injunctions issued and complaints received by MRTP Commission

2650. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7350 on 21. 4. 87 regarding

injunctions issued by MRTP Commission and lay on the Table of the House a list of cases in which injunctions were issued by MRTP commission during the last twelve months:

(a) the number of complaints received by Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and Director General of Investigation and Registration for not honouring the stay orders so granted during the last twelve months and the details of action taken on the complaints; and

(b) the measures taken by MRTP Commission and Director General of Investigation and Registration to ensure proper implementation of stay orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Cases wherein MRTP Commission has issued injunction orders during the period 1. 11. 86 to 31. 10. 87, are given in the Statement below

(a) and (b) one application of alleged violation of injunction order has been filed before the MRTP Commission and the Commission has directed the respondent party to file its reply thereto. MRTP Act, 1969 empowers the Commission and DC (I&R) to file prosecution in the Court of Session in case there is violation of injunction orders.

STATEMENT

LIST OF CASES IN WHICH INJUNCTION ORDERS WERE PASSED BY THE M. R. T. P. COMMISSION DURING THE PERIOD 1. 11. 86. TO 31. 10. 87.

Sl. No	Name of Respondent	Date of order of injunction
1	2	3
1.	M/S. Polar Industries Ltd, Calcutta	11.11.86
2.	M/S. Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers limited, New Delhi	17.11.86
3.	Smt. N. Santha Kumari, Kottayam	23.12.86
4.	M/S. Bhargav Clinic, Gaya	8.1.87

1	2	3
5.	M/s. Indian Rayon Corporation Ltd. Bombay.	9.1.87
6.	M/s. TOFIC Leasing Limited, New Delhi	19.1.87
7.	M/s. Modern Suitings Limited, Jaipur	22.1.87
8.	M/s. Universal Luggage Mfg. Co., Bombay.	29.1.87
9.	M/s. Universal Luggage Mfg. Co., Bombay	29.1.87
10.	M/s. Oriental Finance and Exchange, Madras.	19.2.87
11.	M/s. Bharat Overseas Finance & Industrial Investment Corp. Madras	27.2.87
12.	M/s. Stallion Shox Limited, New Delhi.	27.2.87
13.	M/s. Neha Leasing & Holidays Ltd., New Delhi	2.3.87
14.	M/s. Saurashtra Ball Pen Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	20.3.87
15.	M/s. Nalli Silk Traders, Madras.	25.3.87
16.	M/s. Mangalore Banker & Financial Corporation, Bangalore.	31.3.87
17.	M/s. A. N. Land & Finance Co., Delhi	2.4.87
18.	M/s. Travancore Finance Co., Bombay	3.4.87
19.	M/s. Manjog builders, Bangalore	9.4.87
20.	M/s. Bombay Flour Merchants Association, Bombay and another.	20.4.87
21.	M/s. M. S. Resorts Limited, New Delhi	23.4.87
22.	M/s. Modern Woollens Limited, Jaipur	27.4.87
23.	M/s. L C. Textiles. Bombay	29.4.87
24.	M/s. Labella Financers, Cochin	5.5.87
25.	M/s. Dalmia Resorts International, N. Delhi.	8.5.87
26.	M/s. South Delhi Holding Pvt. Ltd., N. Delhi.	8.5.87
27.	M/s. Kalaimagal Sabah, Komarapalayan	12.5.87
28.	M/s. Universal Luggage Mfg. Co., Bombay	19.5.87
29.	M/s. P. Champak Lal (Assam)& Co, Gawhati	19.5.87
30.	M/s. Indian Reyon Corporation, Veraval	22.5.87
31.	M/s. Jayasakthi Financers, Madras.	26.5.87

1	2	3
32	M/s. Khaitan Chemicals Fertilizers Ltd., New Delhi	27.5.87
33	M/s. Charkha Detergents & Soap Enterprises, Delhi.	1.6.87
34	M/s. Panama Textiles, Bombay	1.6.87
35	M/s. Nalli Silk Traders, Madras.	6.6.87
36	M/s. Professional Farms (P) Ltd., Kurukshetra.	9.6.87
37	M/s Samarias Housing Finance Ltd., Madras.	30.6.87
38	M/s. Eagel Flask Pvt. Ltd., Pune.	2.7.87
39	M/s. Jawahar Chikitsa Kendra, Gaya.	3.7.87
40	M/s. Vaidya Sri Jwala Prasad, Gaya.	3.7.87
41	M/s. Prakash Clinics (R, Amritsar.)	3.7.87
42	M/s. New Life General Finance & Investment Company Limited, Chandigarh	8.7.87
43	M/s. Ansal Resorts & Hotels Limited, N. Delhi	8.7.87
44	M/s. Dhanya Finance & Industrial Inv., Madras	10.7.87
45	M/s. Survodhya Finance & Investment Company Limited Madras	10.7.87
46	M/s. Surya Finance Madras	14.7.87
47	M/s. Oriental Finance & Exchange Company, Madras.	15.7.87.
48	M/s. Bombay Kirana Colour Chemical Merchants Association, Bombay.	17.7.87
49	M/s. Busy Land Development, Midnapur	20.7.87
50	M/s. Shalimar Financers, Cochin	20.7.87
51	M/s. Nagarjuna Malika, Kuitiram	20.7.87
52	M/s. Auditya Finance & Investment Ltd., Bombay	22.7.87
53	M/s. Kamal Lochan Corp, (Bharat). New Delhi	28.7.87
54	M/s. United Enterprises, Nagpur.	3.8.87
55	M/s. Jetling Electronics Ltd., Bombay	10.8.87
56	M/s. Truck Union, Dausa	26.8.87
57	M/s. Goods Transport Operators Union, Alwar.	28.8.87
58	M/s. Shree Foods Limited Khopoli	1.9.87

1	2	3
59	M/s. Punjab Farms & Forest (P) Ltd. Chandigarh.	2.9.87
60	M/s. Milk Food Limited, Patiala.	18.9.87
61	M/s. Disco Electronics Ltd., N. Delhi	7.9.87
62	M/s. New India Financial Corp. Madras.	9.9.87
63	M/s. Milk Food Limited. Patiala	24.9.87
64	M/s. Indian Shaving Products, Bhiwadi	29.9.87
65	M/s. Indian Shaving Products, Bhiwadi	29.9.87
66	M/s. India Management Development	
67	M/s. Singh, New Delhi.	7.10.87
68	M/s. Peico Electronics & Electricals Limited, Calcutta.	9.10.87
69	M/s. Magnum India Corporation, New Delhi	30.10.87
70	M/s. M. S. Enterprises, New Delhi.	30.10.87
71	M/s. Colades Beverages and another, Sahibabad	15.7.87
72	M/s. S. K. Agro Enterprises (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	12.3.87
73	M/s. Hindustan Proteins Ltd., Ghaziabad.	19.6.87
74	M/s. Gold Valley Agro Development, Bombay.	20.5.87

Use of Non-conventional raw material for paper making

2651. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which withdrawal of paper production control order will help to improve capacity utilisation in the paper industry; and

(b) the steps being taken to promote use of non-conventional raw materials for paper making?

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

The question of rationalising the distribution of white printing paper to the educational sector had been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. The paper industry had also represented to the Government that the operation of the statutory orders for supply of white printing paper had adversely affected the financial health of the Industry. In view of this and having regard to the difficulties faced in implementation, the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978, and the Paper (Control) Order, 1979, have been repealed with effect from 22nd January, 1987.

(b) In order to promote use of non-conventional raw materials for paper-making, the following reliefs and

concessions have been extended to the paper industry:-

- i) Paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse is exempted from excise duty.
- ii) Paper and paper board manufactured with not less than 50% by weight of pulp made from non-conventional raw materials are charged excise duty at concessional rates.
- iii) The facility of payment of excise duty on incremental basis for successive slabs has been extended to the small paper mills, which mainly use non-conventional raw materials for paper-making.
- iv) Import of waste paper has been placed under O.C.L.
- v) Requirement of Industrial Licence has been dispensed with in the case of manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse.

Telephone Connections in Kerala

2652. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections given during the first half of the year 1987-88 and how many more connections will be given as per the targets for 1987-88 in Kerala telecom circle; and

(b) the details of proposals, if any, to expand the telephone exchanges in Kerala during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The number of new telephone connections given during the first half of the year 1987-88 (upto 30th September, 87) in Kerala Telecom. Circle is 3213 and 6787 more connections are likely to be given in the second half of the year as per the target for 1987-88.

(b) There are proposals to install/expand the telephone exchanges in Kerala during 1987-88. The details of some of the main exchanges are as follows:-

1.	Ernakulam	2000	lines
2.	Trivandrum	1000	lines
3.	Tellecherry	3000	lines
4.	Calicut	900	lines
5.	Westland	300	lines
6.	Mannar	400	lines
7.	S. L. Puram	400	lines
8.	Cochin	400	lines

In addition, some small exchanges are also proposed to be installed/expanded during the year 1987-88.

Setting up of Edible Oil Producing Units in Kerala

2653. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any units sponsored/financed by Union Government producing edible oils in Kerala; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposals have been received for setting up units for manufacturing/timing coconut oil or other edible oils, in Kerala; if so, the details; and

(c) whether Government are considering setting up any such units in Kerala, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Diversion of Palmolein Oil meant for public distribution in Delhi .

2654. SHRI MULLAPPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have received reports of illegal diversion of palmolein oil by Delhi Wholesale Consumer Cooperative Store Ltd. and fair price shops for sale in the black market;

(b) if so, the details of reports received; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) According to Delhi Administration they received a complaint in January, 1987 regarding embezzlement of funds relating to RBD Palm oil and Rapeseed oil in the Delhi Wholesale Consumer Cooperative Stores Ltd., by making bogus entries in the records. They had also received general complaints of diversion of edible oils including Palmolein oil by the Fair Price Shops.

(c) After preliminary investigations by the Delhi Wholesale Consumer Cooperative Stores Limited, one store-keeper was placed under suspension and departmental enquiry was initiated against him.

As regards general complaints, Delhi Administration has conducted 759 raids during 1.8.87 to 31.10.87 and initiated action against the offenders.

Flaring of Gas at Bombay High

2655. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is technically possible to compress the gas that is now being flared in Bombay High and distribute it either for domestic use or for industrial purposes;

(b) how much gas is being flared now at Bombay High; and

(c) the steps being taken for its utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) While technically it would be possible to compress the associated gas that is now being flared in Bombay High, it would not be feasible to do so in view of the decline in the projected production of associated gas from Bombay High beyond 1992 and because of the gestation time that is necessarily taken in the development of industrial and/or domestic consumers as also in the creation of associated infra-structure.

(b) On an average, about 6.00 million cubic metres of associated gas is being flared daily from Bombay offshore and its satellite fields.

(c) The following steps have been/are being taken for utilisation of the gas from Bombay High:

- Tieing up more consumers of gas like Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd., Bombay Gas Co., Hindustan Organic Chemicals, SIOOM, MGCC, Gujarat Investment Corp. Ltd. and Heavy Water Project.

Revamping of offshore gas compressors and creation of additional compression facilities for additional gas.

Construction of additional gas pipeline/gas grids for transportation and supply.

Setting of LPG recovery plant at Hazira and C₂/C₃ extraction facilities at Uran.

Switching over from General Lights to Tube Lights

2656. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether switching over from general lights to tube lights make a substantial saving in energy consumption;
- (b) whether any study has been made as to the extent of saving of power that can be made;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there is any scheme to encourage better use of tube lights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A study on the subject was carried out by the Tata Energy Research Institute under the project entitled 'Two strategies for Electric Load Levelling for India' sponsored by the Advisory Board on Energy. Based on the survey conducted in South Bombay, the Tata Energy Research Institute have estimated that the replacement of incandescent lamps in the country with fluorescent lamps would release, in the Systems, a peaking capacity of 8726 MW and that the savings in Energy would be to the tune of 10.58 billion units valued at Rs. 1206 crores annually, at the marginal cost of Rs. 1.14 per unit. These findings are only indicative in nature, and further exercises are to be done for validating these findings.

(d) In order to encourage the use of fluorescent lamps, Government have reduced the Excise duty on fluorescent lamps from 20% ad-valorem to Rs. 2.00 per lamp with effect from 1.3. '987. Further, in the publicity campaign launched by the Government on Energy Conservation, the use of tube lights is being emphasised.

Joint Oil Exploration By India And Sri Lanka

2657. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for undertaking joint oil exploration by India and Sri Lanka;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) the areas identifies for exploration; and
- (d) when the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). At present there is no proposal for undertaking joint oil exploration by India and Sri Lanka.

Import of Credit Card Public Telephones

2658. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to import Credit Card Public Telephones;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) when these are expected to be installed for public use?

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

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

India's Share in World Industrial Production

2659. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's share in World Industrial Production is increasing or decreasing; and

(b) the details of the facts for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. AURNACHALAM): (a) and (b). According to the World Development Report 1987, India's position among the countries in terms of value added in manufacturing was 12th during 1984 compared to 14th during 1970.

Incentive Schemes for Reduction of Transmission and Distribution Losses in Power

2660. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give to State Electricity Boards awards under incentive scheme for reduction of transmission and distribution losses;

(b) if so, the details of the incentive scheme; and

(c) to what extent the transmission and distribution in the power has been reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under the scheme, awards would be given to the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments and their Distribution Divisions who achieve a prescribed reduction in the transmission and distribution losses. Individuals and Institutions who develop any scientific device or make practical suggestions for reducing transmission and distribution losses will also be eligible for awards. The scheme is to be implemented from the current financial year.

Assistance to Research Institutions from Sugar Development Fund

2661. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that research institutions of a non-profitable character satisfying certain requirement would be eligible for assistance from the Sugar Development Fund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of institutions to whom the assistance from the Sugar Development Fund is proposed to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The institutions conforming to the following description/criteria will be eligible for grants-in-aid for research schemes, not aiming at commercial exploitation, from Sugar Development Fund:

i) An Institution/Scientific Research Association/ Inhouse R&D Unit of the industry recognised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research under its registration scheme or approved by it under section 35(1) (ii) or 35(i) (iii) of Income Tax Act 1961 and ICAR.

ii) Laboratories set up by Sugar Undertakings for the purpose of soil testing and biological control laboratories for which schemes have been appraised and approved by the concerned Agriculture Universities of the area.

Supply of Vegetable Oil to Vanaspati Units

2662 SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

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

(a) the total quantity of imported vegetable oil supplied during 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto date) to the vegetable oil industry for production of Vanaspati;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the vanaspati industry had increased the prices of hydrogenated oil and refined oil in spite of getting imported oil at a concessional price, if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether there has been any agreement with the industry regarding the price of vanaspati and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal for nationalisation of vanaspati industry in order to assure efficiency and stability of prices, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The total quantity of imported oils supplied during 1986-87 and 1987-88 to the vanaspati units has been as under:-

Oil-Year (Nov-Oct.)	Quantity allocated (In M.Ts.)
1986-87	5,08,825
1987-88	75,031

(b) and (c). A voluntary price arrangement effective from 26th August, 1987 has been made with vanaspati industry. As per this arrangement, the maximum consumer price of 15 Kg. tin of vanaspati has been fixed at Rs. 335/- (excluding local taxes) throughout the country. Since then, no incident of increase in the prices of vanaspati by the vanaspati industry has come to the notice of the Government.

Imported oils are not supplied to the vegetable oil industry for manufacture of refined oils.

(d) No Sir.

Laying of Optical Fibre Line between Trivandrum and Palghat

2663. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARACHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to lay optical fibre line for telephones from Trivandrum to Palghat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The project for optical fibre scheme for the section Trivandrum to Trichur has

been sanctioned and the required cables and equipments etc. are being procured from abroad. This section is likely to be commissioned during 1989-90. The project for the section Trichur to Palghat is under sanction and the materials for this section would be procured from indigenous suppliers. This section is likely to be commissioned during 1991-92.

Import of Pulses by NCCF

2664. SHRI H. B. PATIL:

CH. RAM PARKASH:

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:

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

(a) whether Government have authorised the National Consumers Cooperative Federation of India Ltd. to import pulses to meet the shortage and maintain the price level; and

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

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, any commercial organisation is free to import pulses under open General Licence.

Installation of Local Public Call Office

2665. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued that no local public call offices may be sanctioned/ installed within the local area of the exchanges in rural areas, after launching the Hexagon Scheme for the provision of long distance PCOs;

(b) if so, the justification for not sanctioning and installing local PCOs ever in Departmental Sub Offices, Extra Departmental Sub Offices and Extra Departmental Branch Offices when the installation of such PCOs would also provide telegraph services on phonecom basis to the public;

(c) if so, when sanction/installation of the local PCOs would be allowed in DSOs, EDSOs, and EDBOs; and

(d) the number of local PCOs (i) sanctioned and (ii) installed after the launching of Hexagon scheme, circle-wise along-with the names of such PCOs installed in Himachal Pradesh districtwise?

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

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

(c) Local Public Telephones are sanctioned/installed in DSOs, EDSOs and EDBOs subject to technical feasibility and requirements.

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

Allocation of Sugar To Karnataka

2666. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar allocated to Karnataka in 1987-88;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka has requested to increase the allocation of sugar to that State from Central pool; and

(c) if so, the allocation enhanced during the current financial year?

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

(a) The monthly levy sugar quota was revised upward to 3.32 lakh tonnes from February, 1987 based on 425 grams of per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. Accordingly the monthly levy sugar quota of Karnataka was also increased from February, 1987 to 17,769 tonnes from 16,843 tonnes allotted during October, 1983 to January, 1987. In addition to the above, for each of the months of September and October, 1987, festival levy quota of 2,675 tonnes was also allotted to Karnataka.

(b) and (c). Monthly levy sugar quotas are allotted on uniform norms and not on the basis of demand/requests received from State Governments/Union Territories. On a request from the Government of Karnataka in September, 1987 to enhance the monthly quota of levy sugar, the above position has been clarified accordingly.

Buffer Stock of Sugar

2667. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of sugar in the Central pool as on 30 September, 1987;

(b) whether there is a need to increase the buffer stock of sugar in the Central pool;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the present buffer stock; and

(d) the steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT):
 (a) Under the present policy of partial control, no central pool of sugar is maintained by the Government. However, adequate quantities of indigenous and imported sugar were in stock as on 30th September, 1987 to meet the internal requirement.

(b) to (d). Government is not maintaining any buffer stock of present.

Production of Power from Coal and Water in Orissa

2668. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the different projects in Orissa to produce energy;

(b) whether there is a proposal to produce power specially from coal and water, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether there are sufficient natural resources in Orissa to generate electricity from coal as well as water;

(d) whether any survey has been made in this connection; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTACI): (a) A capacity addition of 483.5 MW, based on the following hydro-electric projects, is targetted to be completed in Orissa during the seventh plan period:-

		Capacity (MW)
(i)	Rengali	100.00 (Already Commissioned)
(ii)	Upper Kolab	240.00
(iii)	Hirakud Stage III	37.5
(iv)	Potteru	6.0
(v)	Rengali Extn.	100.0
		483.5

The following projects/programmes of the Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources are also under execution:-

- (i) the 550 KW wind farm project at Puri is being expanded to 1.1 MW.
- (ii) A pilot 90 KW wind turbine is being set up at Kujpadar under a DANIDA assisted project.
- (iii) 237 wind pumps have been installed in various parts of the State and 50 more are under installation.

(iv) 3 wind battery chargers of 4 KW capacity are under installation.

(v) 6 urjagram project have been completed and another is under installation.

(vi) Around 150 solar photovoltaic street lighting systems are being installed.

(b) In addition to the projects mentioned above, the following hydel and thermal projects are envisaged to be taken up for execution in the state sector during the 8th and 9th plans:-

Name of the project	Capacity(MW)
A. HYDRO PROJECTS	
1. Upper Indravati	600
2. Upper Kolab Extn.	80
3. Balimela	120
B. THERMAL PROJECTS	
1. Ib-TPS	840
2. Ib-Extn.	1000

Besides, the State of Orissa will also have share in the Central Sector Projects identified for benefits during the 7th, 8th and 9th plan periods in the Eastern Region. The details of these projects are given in the Statement below.

(c) to (e). CEA have identified a total

hydro potential of 1983 MW at 60% load factor out of which 567.5 MW at 60% load factor has already been developed. The total production of coal in Orissa during 1986-87 was 7.07 million tonnes. It is expected to increase to 12.85 Million tonnes by 1989-90 and 39.64 Million tonnes by 1994-95.

STATEMENT

S. Name of the Project No.	Installed Capacity (MW)	Capacity benefits during		
		7th plan (1985-90)	8th plan (1990-95)	9th plan (1995-2000) (MW)

HYDRO PROJECTS

Sanctioned Projects:

Koel Karo	4x172.5 + 1 x 20	710
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CEA Cleared Schemes

Ranjit II	3x20	60
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New Schemes Envisaged:

1. Singhik	1000	750
2. Kishto Bazar (PSTOR)	1050	300

THERMAL PROJECTS

Sanctioned Projects

1. Farakka STPS St. I	3x210	630	1000
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S. Name of the Project No.	Installed Capacity (MW)	Capacity benefits during		
		7th plan (1985-90)	8th plan (1990-95)	9th plan (1995-2000) (MW)
2. Farakka STPS St.II	2X500			1000
3. Kahalgaon STPS	4x210			840
<i>CEA Cleared Scheme</i>				
Talcher STPS	2x500		500	500
<i>New Schemes Envisaged</i>				
1. Kahalgaon Extn.	2x500			1000
2. Farakka-6	1x500			500
3. Talcher STPS II	2X500			1000

S.T.D. Service from Delhi to Barhampur in Ganjam District (Orissa)

2669. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating STD connections from Delhi to District Headquarters in the country;

(b) whether STD connection from Delhi to Barhampur in Ganjam District in Orissa is going to be established; and

(c) if so, when?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) By March 1988.

Linear Alkyl Benzene Plant at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

2670. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the project proposal for establishing a petro-chemical complex for the production of Linear Alkyl Benzene at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Unfair Trade Practices by Razor Blade Manufacturers

2671. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the razor blade manufacturers in the country have been resorting to monopolistic trade practices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). It having appeared to Government that monopolistic trade practices exist in the razor blade industry, government have made a reference to the MRTP Commission under Section 31(1) of the MRTP Act, 1969.

Exploitation by Coal Companies

**2672. SHRI ANIL BASU
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. gets only Rs. 7 per 40 KG of domestic coal whereas consumers actually have to pay more than Rs.30 and in some cases Rs. 50 for the same quantity of coal; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by government to stop this exploitation by coal companies all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The ex-coillery price of soft coke which has been fixed by the government for domestic consumption is Rs. 175/- per tonne which works out Rs. 7/- for 40 Kg. Distribution of soft coke, and regulation of its price is within the purview of the State Governments concerned. The retail price paid by domestic consumers of soft coke has various elements over and above the ex-coillery price. transportation cost, handling, distribution charges and other statutory levies as applicable. There is no exploitation of consumers by coal companies

Setting up of Industries in Backward Area by Multinational Companies

**2673. SHRI VISHNU MODI:
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain multinational companies have expressed their willingness for setting up their industries in the backward areas provided that some relaxation under MRTP Act and FERA are allowed to them;

(b) if so, the details of such companies who are willing to start their industries in India indicating the details of the relief sought by them; and

(c) reaction of government to the Offers made by these multinational companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) With a view to encouraging industrial development of centrally declared backward areas and also to facilitate increase in industrial production, Government had announced a number of schemes such as delicensing of certain industries and reduction in export obligation in respect of companies falling within the purview of MRTP Act and FERA for location in centrally declared backward areas. It is for the companies concerned to avail of these facilities.

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

Telephone Advisory Committees in Rajasthan

2674. SHRI VISHNU MODI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to form Telephone Advisory Committees in the areas not covered so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many of them will be formed in Rajasthan with details of the area likely to be covered by them;

(d) the number of Telephone Advisory Committees functioning in Rajasthan at present indicating complete details

regarding their location, members, their terms of reference, etc.;

(e) whether any criteria have been laid down to regulate the formation of Telephone Advisory Committees in the country; and

(f) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Besides the Telecom. Advisory Committees in a State/Union Territory/ Telephone District, a Telecom. Advisory Committee for each Secondary Switching Area is to be formed.

(c) the following 15 Secondary Switching Areas Telecom. Advisory Committee are proposed to be reconstituted for Rajasthan:

Advisory committee	The areas covered
1. Ajmer	Ajmer
2. Alwar	Alwar
3. Banswara	Banswara & Dungarpur
4. Barmer	Barmer & Jaisalmer
5. Bharatpur	Bharatpur & Dhaulpur
6. Bhilwara	Bhilwara & Chilorgarh
7. Bikaner	Bikaner
8. Jodhpur	Jodhpur
9. Kota	Kota & Jhalawar
10. Nagaur	Nagaur & Churu
11. Pali	Pali, Sirohi (Abu) & Jalore
12. Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Bundi
13. Sri Ganganagar	Sriganganagar
14. Sikar	Sikar and Jhunjhunu
15. Udaipur	Udaipur

(d) One Telephone Advisory Committee for Jaipur comprising of 28 Members and one Telecom. Advisory Committee for Rajasthan comprising of 32 Members have been reconstituted each for a period of two years, on 10.7.87 and 25.5.87 respectively.

Functions of these Committees are given in the statement below.

(e) and (f). With the reorganisation of Telecom. Circles on the basis of Secondary Switching Areas which will be the operational/management unit, one Advisory Committee will be formed for each Secondary Switching Area.

STATEMENT

Functions of the Telecom./Telephone Advisory Committees

(a) Monitoring the performance of telecommunication services and advising the Department for their improvement.

(b) Bringing the telephone using public and the Department of Telecommunications into closer relationship;

(c) Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented as well as attended to;

(d) Giving publicity to the action being taken by the Department for improving and developing the telephone service;

(e) Assisting the Department in handling the shortage in telephone equipment and lines by invoking cooperation and patience from public; and

(f) Assisting the Department in deciding out-of-turn connections as provided in the rules on a fair and equitable basis by joint assessment of the comparative merits of various applicants in the waiting list under the 'OYT' and 'NONOYT' Special categories.

Installed Capacity of Toilet Soaps

2675. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units manufacturing toilet soap in the country;

(b) their installed capacity;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that despite production of toilet soap cakes in the country, common man still does not get a toilet soap of reasonable standard at reasonable price; and

(d) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to take any positive steps in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b). 52 industrial units in the organised sector with an installed capacity of 3,65,400 tonnes are producing toilet soap in the country.

(c) and (d). A Variety of toilet soaps are produced by these units which are available in the market at different prices to suit the requirement of different segments of consumers. The soap industry is not subjected to price & distribution controls by Government. However, the Govt., are aware that the prices of soaps have been showing an upward trend, mainly on account of a rise in the prices of industrial oils used in the manufacture of soap. The Government have decided to import 20,000 tonnes of additional soapery oils to meet the shortage and necessary steps for importing the additional quantum have been initiated.

Centrally Assisted Industrial Projects in Maharashtra

2676. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of centrally

assisted industrial projects existing in Maharashtra;

(b) the names and details of the on-going projects upto September, 1987; and

(c) the new proposals for centrally assisted industrial projects in 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The following are among the important industrial projects in the Central Sector/Centrally Assisted Sector in Maharashtra which have been included in the 7th plan:-

1. SAIL, Central Marketing Organisation.
2. Managanese Ore India Ltd.
3. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Bombay
4. Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co. Engineering Division, Nasik.
5. Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd. (Aromatics).
6. IPCL-Maharashtra Gas Complex, Nagothane.
7. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers.
 - a. Gas based project at Thal
 - b. Trombay Project.
8. Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Resayani (Replacement & Renewals)
9. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. Resayani. (DDT Project)
10. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.--Continuing Schemes Replacement & Renewals S&T.
11. Subsidy to backward area.
12. National Bicycle Corporation of India.
13. HMT Ltd. Aurangabad.

- 14 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. Bombay.
15. Automobile Research Association of India, Pune.
16. Computer Maintenance Corpor. Ltd.
- 17 National Centre for Software Development & Computing Techniques (NCSDT)
18. Electronics Testing Development Centre (EDTC).
19. Electronics Regional Testing Laboratories (ERTL).
20. Special Components & Materials Programme.
21. Computer Aided Design Programme (CAD).
22. Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering & Research (SAMEER).
23. National High Voltage Direct Current Project (HVDC).
24. Centre for Electronic Design and Technology (CEDT).
25. Heavy Water Plant-Thal-Vaishet.
26. Thal Housing
27. Heavy Water Plant Office.
28. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. Office & Housing Complex, Nagpur
29. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
30. India Government Mint, Bombay.
31. India Government Press, Nasik Road.
32. Currency Note Press, Nasik Road.
33. Export Inspection Council.
34. Santa Cruz Electronics Export Promotion Zone.

35. National Textiles Corporation.

36. S & T (WRA, BITRA, SASMIRA).

(c) New Centrally assisted industrial projects in 1987-88 included in the Annual Plan Proposal of the Government of Maharashtra are as below:

1. Infrastructural Development of No Industry District.

2. Opportunity Profits in Nanded District.

Shortage of Edible Oil in States

2677. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was shortage and non-availability of palmolein oil and also other popular brands of oil;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some States this oil was not at all available; and

(c) the reasons for the shortage of this oil since a large quantity was imported?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Various types of imported edible oils including palmolein oil are being allocated to state Union territories for Public Distribution System. Supply of type of oil depends up on the demand of the State and in some States palmolein is not allocated. Allocation of all imported edible oils including palmolein has progressively been increased for the last five months.

Exploration in East Coast under Seventh Five Year Plan

2678. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether off-shore exploratory drilling along the eastern coast in the Bay of Bengal under Seventh Plan has been taken up:

(b) if so, how many wells have so far been drilled; and

(c) with what result?

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

(b) and (c). Fifteen. Oil/gas has been discovered in two wells in Krishna-Godavari Offshore Basin.

Import of Telephone Equipment

2679. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government with regard to meeting the country's demand of telephone lines and other telephone equipment;

(b) whether Government propose to continue import of telephone lines and also the equipment like switching system etc;

(c) whether Government propose to develop indigenous capacity both in sophistication and quantity;

(d) whether any long-term plan has been drawn up to develop indigenous capacity;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the amount earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (f). The Department of Telecom. has been keen to reach the target of providing telephone connections practically on demand as early as possible. It has, however, not been possible to allocate the necessary resources to achieve this target.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, it is hoped to provide about 15 lakh new telephone connections which will also call for significant stepping up the plan allocation for the department. Even so, the

registered waiting list may still increase to about 15-20 lakhs by 1990.

The Department has proposed a perspective plan of reaching the target of providing telephones practically on demand by the year 2000 A. D. which will call for increasing the number of direct exchanges lines from the present 35 lakhs to about 2 crores and an investment of about Rs. 50,000 crores in the next 13 years. The perspective plan is being submitted to the Planning Commission for their consideration.

It is the policy of the department of Telecom. to achieve maximum self-reliance both in quantity and sophistication in regard to production of telecommunications equipments. The department has, however, been adopting a pragmatic approach in this regard keeping in view the need to ensure a balanced growth of the network.

Commencing with setting up of the first unit ITI in 1948, the department has continuously been expanding its capacity and setting up new units for adequate indigenous production capacities of various types of equipment. It is proposed to continue this policy. Once a final decision is taken on the perspective plan, detailed long term plans will be drawn up for stepping up indigenous production capacity.

Setting up of Bio-Gas Plants

2680. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are aware of the growing rural energy problems;

(b) if so, the measures adopted to solve these problems; and

(c) whether the setting up of more bio-gas plants has been encouraged?

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

(b) The measures being adopted to help in solving rural energy problems include inter-alia., the following:

- (i) widespread utilization of technology based on non-conventional energy sources which have reached a stage of maturity.
- (ii) promotion of Promising non-conventional energy technologies through demonstration, field testing, public awareness etc.
- (iii) intensification of research and development activity in area of long term prospects.
- (iv) so far over 8.5 lakh biogas plants and more than 30 lakh chulhas have been installed in the country which have started giving substantial benefit to rural population. It is proposed to expand these activities. However, the pace of this expansion will depend upon the financial

allocation made available for this area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

Sick Industries in Bihar

2681. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of sick industries has increased in Bihar during the last few years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) 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 data available from PBI the number of sick units in the state of Bihar since December 1984 to June 1986 are as under.

Period ending	No. of Large sick	No. of Sick Units
December, 1984	14	5652
December, 1985	17	8570
June, 1986	16	9304

(b) A number of causes, both internal and external, such as mismanagement, diversion of funds, faulty planning at the initial stage, technological obsolescence, market recession, shortage of power and raw materials, industrial relations etc. are responsible for industrial sickness.

[English]

Allocation of Rapeseed Oil to West Bengal

2682. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of edible oil in

West Bengal is mainly due to decreased supply of rapeseed oil to West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to tide over the present difficulty?

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

(b) The allocation of imported rapeseed oil to West Bengal has progressively been increased from June, 1987.

[Translation]

Opening of LPG Agency at Ganj Basoda in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

2683. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7325 on 21.4.87 regarding allotment of LPG agency for Ganj Basoda in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh and state the time by which an LPG agency will be opened at Ganj Basoda in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): The Letter of Intent (LOI) awarding the LPG distributorship at Ganj Basoda in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh has been issued by IOC to the selected candidate on November 17, 1987. As various steps proceed the actual commissioning of an LPG distributorship, it is not possible to indicate a specific date by which this distributorship would be commissioned.

[English]

Setting up of Rubber-based Industries in Kerala

2684. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sent any proposal to set-up rubber-based industries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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.

Progress in linking of eastern and southern regional power grids

2685. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work to provide a link between the Eastern and Southern Regional power grids is in progress;

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

(c) whether energy from other sources will also be pooled and if so, the details thereof including the total benefit to be accrued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). A transmission link between Andhra Pradesh in the Southern Region and Orissa in the Eastern Region already exists and power exchanges of about 100 MW have been taking place.

(c) The existing inter-regional links are being strengthened so that larger exchanges of power from other sources can take place. In regard to the Eastern and Southern Regions, it would be possible to exchange about 250 MW power when the Centrally Sponsored Lower Sileru - Upper Sileru - Balimela link is completed by March, 1990.

Delay in Execution of New Coal Projects

2686. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention was recently drawn to some problems faced by the colliery workers including delay in execution of the new coal projects;

(b) if so, the details of the problems encountered by the workers; and

(c) the steps taken to solve these problems and to streamline the procedure to cut out delays in the execution of the new coal projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Representations are received from time to time directly from the workers or their Unions or from individuals and important persons about the problems faced by colliery workers. The problems are of diverse nature concerning service matters conditions at the place of work, living conditions and amenities in miners' colonies and dhowrahs. The coal companies have well-established grievance redressal procedures and welfare set-ups to look into these problems and attend to them.

Representations are also received from time to time pointing out delays in the execution of projects which mainly take place on account of non-availability of land and equipment on time and delay in getting forest/environmental clearances etc. Measures have been taken to streamline procedures and strengthen administrative arrangements for timely execution of coal projects. Steps taken include:

- (i) Preparation of realistic project implementation plans;
- (ii) Approval of Advance Action pending approval of the project reports;
- (iii) Ensuring adequate funding;
- (iv) Effective monitoring through Monthly Flash Report;
- (v) Constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion;
- (vi) Inter-Ministerial coordination and inter-action;
- (vii) Close follow-up with concerned Ministries, State Governments, equipment suppliers, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

Progress of Karnal Refinery

2687. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the completion of Tata Indian Oil Refineries

(TIR) located at Karnal, Haryana and the amount spent on it so far; and

(b) the expected date of its commissioning and the targeted capacity of various products in this refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The Memorandum of Understanding for the Karnal Refinery Project was signed on 22.5.1987. A Project Team comprising of officers from IOC and Tata Chemicals Ltd. has been formed. Preliminary site work has been started and preparation of a Detailed Project Report is on hand. Work on incorporation of the Joint Venture Company has been taken up. The Draft Memorandum and Articles of Association are also ready.

The total amount spent on the Karnal Refinery Project since inception is Rs. 9.15 crores.

The expected date of commissioning of the refinery is May, 1992. The targeted capacity of the various products is as given below:-

	In '000 tonnes
LPG	110
Naptha	398
Motor Spirit	100
ATF	1135
SK	564
HSD	2116
LDO	83
Heavy Petroleum Stock	925
Sulphur	22

Pepsi Cola

2688. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what final decision Government have taken in regard to clearance to the Pepsi Cola Project in the country; and

(b) whether the United States have made any representation to Government of India in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a). No decision has been taken on the application of M/s. Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation for approval for a Joint-Venture with one of the Tata Companies and M/s. Pepsi Co. Inc., of U.S.A., for manufacture of various processed foods and soft drink concentrates.

(b) No representation has been received from the Government of the United States of America in this matter.

Setting up of Vanaspati Units in Orissa

2689. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Government of Orissa; for setting up Vanaspati plants in Orissa; and

(b) the number of applications which have been accorded sanction by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Since 1973, six applications have been received from the Government of Orissa for setting up of Vanaspati plants. Of these, one application has been sanctioned by the Government.

Low Production of Modern Bread

2690. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Modern Bread has come down by 30,000 loaves a day;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. has been purchasing maida only from one flour mill

without calling tenders in violation of established practices;

(d) if so, the details; and

(e) the steps being taken to follow the rules and normal procedure?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The production of Modern bread during April-September 1987 was higher by 22 lakh standard loaves, as compared to the same period last year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Company has laid down standard purchase procedure for all materials and the same is followed strictly by all the units of the Company.

Power Generated by Public and Private Sectors

2691. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of power generated by the public sector and private sector in terms of percentage to the total power generation in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the operational losses of public sector power plants are on the increase;

(c) if so, the details, plant-wise including the main reasons for growing losses; and

(d) the action, if any, contemplated to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROTAGI): (a). The requisite information is as under:-

Year	State Electricity Boards % of total	Central Sector	Private Sector
		% of total	% of total
1985-86	68.0	26.2	5.8
1986-87	68.6	25.9	5.5
1987-88 (April-Oct.)	67.5	27.0	5.5

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

Demand and Generation of Electricity in Assam

2692. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the perspective of demand and generation of electricity for the next five years with reference to the country as a whole in general and Assam in particular;

(b) the amount of new investments taken into account and whether the cost and time frame of new power projects come within the originally envisaged limits

if not, the impact on the overall power scene;

(c) the per mega-watt cost of power generation in the newly undertaken projects; and

(d) the total generation of power in the projects presently under implementation, their location and capacity of power generation of each such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SMT. SUSHILA ROHTACI): (a) Based on the Twelfth Power Survey Report, the estimated electricity requirements and generation for the Country as a whole and Assam for the next five years are as under:

Year	Electricity (Requirements) (BUs)		Availability (BUs)	
	All India	Assam	All India	Assam
1988-89	247.16	2.28	231.10*	2.57*
1989-90	269.38	2.54	254.97*	3.14*
1990-91	295.50	2.79	The generation for this period has not yet been assessed.	
1991-92	324.21	3.07		
1992-93	355.77	3.38		

* estimated at the beginning of VIIth Plan.

(b) The Seventh Plan approved power sector outlay for Assam is Rs. 485.0 crores which includes Rs. 57.03 crores for new generation schemes. The following new scheme was approved under the State Plan in the Seventh Plan:

1. Dalaima Hydel (2x2 MW) Rs. 4.40 crores estimated cost.

Besides the above, a Gas Turbine project at Kathalguri (280 MW) with an estimated cost of Rs. 203.17 crores (for generation portion) was approved under the Central Plan.

(c) The estimated per megawatt cost for new projects in Assam (for generation portion only) is as under:

Project	Cos/MW (Rs. crores)
(i) Dalaima Hydel (State Sector)	1.1
(ii) Kathalguri Gas Turbines' (Central Sector)	0.725

(d) The details are given in the Statement below

STATEMENT

Projects under implementation in Assam

I. State Sector

A. Hydel

		Name	Capacity MW
1.		Karbi Langpi	2.50
2.		Dhansiri	15x1.33
3.		Dalaima	4

B. Thermal

1.	Chandrapur Extn.	30
2.	Lakwa Gas Turbine Phase II	4x15
3.	Bargolai	2x30

II. Central Sector

1.	Kathalguri Gas Turbines	280
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Industrial Licences issued to North Eastern Region

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a). Yes, Sir.

2693. SHRI PARAC CHALIHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern region is an industrially backward area;

(b) if so, what concrete steps have been taken in recent years to establish new industrial units with Central assistance in the region; and

(c) the total number of industrial licences given during the last three years in each of the North Eastern States and how many units have actually materialised and/or started functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

(b) and (c). Industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, Central Government supplements their efforts by providing incentives/concessions for setting up industries in the backward areas. The entire North Eastern Region has been identified as Category 'A' which is eligible for highest rate of Central subsidy at the rate of 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs (Rs. 50 lakhs for setting up electronic industries in hill districts of North Eastern Region). During the last four years, the following number of Letters of Intent (LOI), Industrial Licences (IL) and DCTD Registrations have been issued to various States of North Eastern Region:-

Name of the State	1984			1985			1986			1987 (Upto Sept. '87)		
	LOI	IL	DGTD Regn.	LOI	IL	DGTD Regn.	LOI	IL	DGTD Regn.	LOI	IL	DGTD Regn.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Assam	14	8	12	12	12	15	20	5	7	6	3	10
Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	--	1	6	--	1	1	--	1	1	--
Manipur	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Meghalaya	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Mizoram	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nagaland	1	2	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Tripura	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	19	14	15	16	18	15	27	8	7	4	10	

It generally takes 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Assam

2694. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns in Assam which have already been provided with electronic telephone exchanges and how many more such exchanges are being planned for installation in 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the towns already having electronic exchanges in Cachar district of Assam and the towns where electronic exchanges are planned for installation in 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(c) whether an electronic telephone exchange is being installed at Nizira, a small town in Sibsagar district, disregarding the long standing demand for such an exchange at the district headquarters;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether a definite time can be given by which an electronic telephone exchange will be installed at Sibsagar town?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):(a) Four towns in Assam have been provided with electronic exchanges. Two towns have been planned for installation of electronic exchanges in 1987-88. Three towns have been planned for provision of electronic exchanges in 1988-89 and one for expansion in 1988-89.

(b) Hailong already installed in 1987.

Silchar is planned for installation in 1987-88, Hailakandy is planned for 1988-89

(c) Proposal for installation of electronic exchange at Nizira is under consideration.

(d) Normally priority for allotment of electronic exchanges equipment is given for replacement of manual exchanges or small capacity MAX III automatic exchanges.

(e) No definite time can be anticipated at this stage as no indigenous electronic exchange is available to meet the demand of Sibsagar.

Appointment of Directors in Coal India Ltd.

2695. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to appoint Directors on the Board of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries from its workers; and

(b) if so, the procedure of such appointments?

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

(b) It has been decided to nominate 4 Directors on the Boards of Coal India Ltd. and each of its subsidiary coal companies to represent 4 categories of employees, namely, semi-skilled/unskilled workers, skilled workers, supervisory personnel and executives. The nominees for the Boards of subsidiary companies will be elected by the respective categories of employees who are in the regular service of the companies through secret ballot to be conducted by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). One worker-Director from each of the four categories of worker-Directors of all the subsidiaries will be elected for nomination on the Board of the CIL. There being four categories of worker-Directors, there will be, thus, four worker-Directors on CIL Board. The term of worker-Director will normally be of two years.

Public Sector Units without Chairman/Managing Director

2696. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of loss making public sector units which have a post of Chairman and/or Managing Director vacant for more than three months during the year; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that the vacancies are filled up in future without any time-gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-

PARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per available information as on 31.10.1987, 12 public sector enterprises, a list of which is given in the statement below, which had incurred losses during the year 1985-86 for which audited accounts are available, have the post of Chairman and/or Managing Director vacant for more than three months during the year.

(b) Officiating arrangements are made so that the work does not suffer. Selection process has already started for filling up the vacancies.

STATEMENT

Names of loss-making Public Sector Enterprises which have post of Chairman/Managing Director vacant for more than three months during the year

1. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
2. Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd. (Since joined on 18-11-87)
3. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
4. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
5. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.
6. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
7. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
8. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.
9. NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
10. NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
11. NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.
12. Scooters India Ltd.

Opening of Petrol Pumps and SKO Dealerships in U.P. and Hamirpur

2697.SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain proposals to open new SKO dealerships and petrol pumps in Uttar Pradesh during current year and 1988 are under consideration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) whether some proposals to set up new SKO dealerships and petrol pumps in Hamirpur are also under consideration during the same period;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and progress made so far in this regard; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Oil Companies have proposals to develop about 50 new SKD/LDO dealerships and about 340 Retail Outlets in Uttar Pradesh upto the Marketing Plan 1987-88.

(b) The effort involved in compiling the information will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Oil Companies have proposals to develop two Retail Outlets-one each at Charkhari (LOI issued on 10.9.87) and Muskara (pending with OSB (North)), and one SKO/LDO agency at Charkhari (Panel from District Collector awaited by the OSB (N)).

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

Medium and Large Scale Power Projects in States

2698. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the medium and large scale power projects in various States under sanction, construction and completion stages;

(b) their target dates of commissioning as estimated now and as estimated originally; and

(c) the estimated cost overrun in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROTAGI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Industries set up in Backward and Tribal Areas in Andhra Pradesh

2699. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industries that have come up with Central assistance in backward and tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh according to new policy of Government;

(b) the details of incentives and assistance given to such industries by Union Government;

(c) the names of tribal and backward areas in Mahboob Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh that were selected and covered; under the new policy; and

(d) the amount given to the industries as assistance during 1986-87, 1987-88 and earmarked for 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During the last 3 years the following numbers of Letters of Intent, Industrial Licences and D.G.T.D. Registrations have been issued for setting up of industries in centrally declared backward districts of Andhra Pradesh:-

Year	LOIS	ILS	DCTD Regn.
1984	056	023	135
1985	088	037	133
1986	072	022	048
1987(upto Sept.)	042	016	065

(b) Central Investment Subsidy of 15% (subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs) is given for setting up of industries in centrally declared Category 'B' backward districts and Central Investment Subsidy of 10% (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs) is given in Category 'C' backward districts, excluding MRTP/FERA cos.

(c) Mahboob Nagar, Jadhcherla, Shadnagar, Kalwakurthy and Amangal blocks of Mahboob Nagar district are identified as Category 'B' industrially backward areas and the rest of the blocks have been identified as Category 'C' industrially backward areas.

(d) During the Financial Year 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 14.05 crores has been given to the industrial units in Andhra Pradesh and in the Financial Year 1987-88 (upto Oct., 1987) an amount of Rs. 3.54 crores has been given as Central Investment Subsidy. The Subsidy is given on first come first serve basis and as such there is no earmarking for any particular State.

Setting up of Automobile Industry in Andhra Pradesh

2700. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Union Government as recommended by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up automobile industry in the State;

(b) the number of applications considered and licences issued to them;

(c) the number of applications that are pending together with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of applications rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) In the last 3 years five applications were received for setting up of automobile units such as three wheeler diesel autorickshaws, special purpose heavy vehicles and passenger cars in Andhra Pradesh. One of the applications for passenger cars is for an alternate location in Tamil Nadu. No specific recommendations of the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh were received on any of the applications.

(b) None of the 5 applicants mentioned above have yet been issued Industrial Licence.

(c) The representations from three applicants against *prima facie* rejection have been received and are pending. These representations will be considered in the light of the Automobile Policy being formulated by the Government.

(d) Two applications have been finally rejected by the Govt.

Committee to Consider upward Revision of Conversion Charts for Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry

2701. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have appointed a Committee to consider upward revision of conversion charts for the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry;

(b) if so, the names of members of the Committee and the main object of this Committee;

(c) whether any recommendations have been made by the Committee; and

(d) if so, what extent these have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has been set up for revision of conversion and packaging norms. The constitution of the Committee is given below:

1.	Director (Pharmaceutical Industry) Department of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals	-	Chairman.
2.	Representative of BICP	-	Member.
3.	Dr. M.A. Patel. Commissioner, Food and Drugs Control Admn., Government of Gujarat	-	Member.
4.	Assistant Development Commissioner (PI), Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals	-	Member Secretary.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Participation of Employees in management of Coal India Limited

2702. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO CADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have approved a scheme for participation of employees in the management of the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Workers partici-

pation in the Management of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries already exists at the colliery and area levels through the Joint Consultative Forums. To strengthen further the participative management, it has been decided to nominate 4 Directors on the Boards of Coal India Ltd. and each of its subsidiary coal companies to represent 4 categories of employees, namely, semi-skilled/unskilled workers, skilled workers, supervisory personnel and executives. The nominees for the Boards of subsidiary companies will be elected by the respective categories of employees who are in the regular service of the companies through secret ballot to be conducted by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). One worker-Director from each of the four categories of worker-Directors of all the subsidiaries will be elected for nomination on the Board of the CIL. There being four categories of worker-Directors, there will be, thus, four worker-Directors on CIL Board. The term of worker-Director will normally be of two years.

Allocation and lifting of Foodgrains by drought affected States

2704. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the additional supplies of foodgrains and other essential articles for mass consumption distributed through the public distribution system and allocated to food-affected and drought-affected States during the current year, State-wise;

(b) the quantities lifted by the States, State-wise beyond and above the annual off-take; and

(c) the estimated strength of the affected population in each State?

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

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

Telephone Exchanges in Rented Buildings in Kerala

2705. PROF K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Kerala which are working in rented buildings;

(b) what is the rent paid every year;

(c) how much amount is allocated to construct new telephone exchange buildings; and

(d) the details of these exchanges?

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

S.T.D. Facility in Rajampeta Town of Cuddapah District (Andhra Pradesh)

2706. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of people residing in "Kuwait" have sent a memorandum to the Government of India for S.T.D. facilities to Rajampeta Town in Cuddapah District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Union Government have taken steps to establish S.T.D. facility to Rajampeta Town; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No such memorandum has been received by the department.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to limited resources all the priority stations have not yet been provided with STD facility. Non-priority stations like Rajampeta could be considered after priority requirements are met.

Closing of Post Offices in Rural Areas

2707. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices closed in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala; and

(b) the norms fixed for closure of Post offices in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a). The information is as follows:

Circle	No. of post offices closed in rural areas (1986-87)
Andhra Pradesh	4
Karnataka	9
Tamil Nadu	Nil
Kerala	Nil

(b) There are no norms as such for closure of post offices. Periodical reviews are prescribed to assess workload, cost and income. Depending upon the results of reviews, the competent authority is required to examine whether:

- (i) in the case of departmental sub offices the daily workload is less than 5 hours and if so, whether the office can be converted into an extra-departmental office.
- (ii) In the case of extra-departmental offices, whether the loss is within the prescribed limits and if not, whether the cost can be reduced by reduction of establishment or whether the office can be closed; and take an appropriate decision.

Closing of Post Offices

2708. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Post Offices, sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices closed in the country and the reasons thereof;
- (b) the number of employees affected and how many of them have been given alternative appointments; and
- (c) the steps taken to rehabilitate the rest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The number of post offices closed during 1986-87 was 445. Information as to how many of these

offices were sub offices and how many were branch offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

Agro-based Industries in Andhra Pradesh

2709. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to start some agro-based industries in this area to make use of the vast agricultural production of paddy, coconut, banana etc;

(b) the number of applications pending with Union Government for licences to start industries in this area; and

(c) if so, when will the licences be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Proposals received from time to time for setting up agro-based industries are considered on merits as per policy in force.

(b) and (c). As on 19.11.1987, 52 applications for the grant of Industrial Licences under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for locations in Andhra Pradesh were at various stages of processing. Details of pending Industrial Licence applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon.

Bridges Across the River Godavari

2710. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have any proposal to build bridges across the river Godavari at Narasapur and Kotipalli for their transport convenience; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Government of Andhra Pradesh has a proposal to construct a bridge across Vasishta Branch of river Godavari at Narasapur. ONCC would be sharing half of the estimated cost of Rs. 12 crores for construction of this bridge.

Storage Capacity of F.C.I.

2711. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India godowns in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India acquires much surplus stocks of foodgrains than its storage capacity;

(c) if so, the quantum of acquisition of such surplus stocks; and

(d) the steps Food Corporation of India takes to preserve the surplus stock which cannot be accommodated in FCI godowns?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) As on 1.10.1987, the covered storage capacity for foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India (FCI), owned and hired taken together, was 20.76 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) Procurement of foodgrains is undertaken by FCI at support prices in order to provide price support to farmers and to enable them to dispose of their foodgrain stock. The peak stock held by

FCI during the years 1984 to 1987 vis-a-vis the covered storage capacity available with the Corporation during these years is indicated below:

(figures in million tonnes)		
As on	Covered capacity	Peak level of stocks with FCI.
1.7.1984	18.65	16.35
1.7.1985	19.81	19.86
1.7.1986	21.34	19.34
1.7.1987	21.10	16.73

(d) The foodgrain stock is held in the covered capacity to the extent possible. The remaining foodgrain stock, which cannot be accommodated in covered godowns is held under cover-and-plinth (CAP) arrangement. Following steps are taken by the FCI to protect the stocks under cover-and-plinth (CAP) arrangement:-

- i) stocks are stored in CAP storage with proper drainage and dunnage arrangement;
- ii) the stocks are covered with polythene covers and lashed with nylon ropes;
- iii) aeration of stocks in the open is undertaken during clear weather to maintain the health of grains; and
- iv) periodic inspection is undertaken to control insect infestation, damage by rodents, birds etc.

Setting up of Petrochemical Complex at Jaigad in Maharashtra

2712. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a petrochemical project near Jaigad port on Western Coast of Maharashtra;

(b) the employment potential of the said project and the total cost involved in the implementation of the said project; and

(c) whether this project will be started by private sector or public sector?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Stock and Purchase of Foodgrains by F.C.I.

2713. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:
SHRI R.P. DAS:

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

(a) what is the average quantum of foodgrains purchased by the Food Corporation of India every year in various states;

(b) the year-wise figures of such take over of stocks during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the price that was paid for the said acquisition of stock during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The total quantity of foodgrains procured, directly and taken-over from the States by the Food Corporation of India during the last 3 years was as under:-

Year	Qty. procured			Qty. of wheat taken-over/ delivered	(In lakh tonnes)
	wheat	paddy	rice		
1984-85	21.25	19.88	73.56	57.47	
1985-86	25.97	20.61	71.21	65.48	
1986-87	35.95	15.74	74.61	78.71	(includes previous years stocks)

Rice is generally procured by the FCI, direct.

(c) Wheat and paddy were procured at the support prices which were as under:-

	1984-85 Rabi/Kharif Rs./Qtl.	1985-86 Rabi/Kharif Rs./Qtl.	1986-87 Rabi/Kharif Rs./Qtl.
Wheat	152	157	162
<i>Paddy</i>			
Common	137	142	146
Fine	141	146	150
Super-fine.	145	150	154

Rice was procured under levy at the statutory prices notified by the State Governments.

[Translation]

Criteria for Providing S.T.D. Facility

2714. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Madhya Pradesh where S.T.D. facility had been provided;

(b) the significance of these places for which this facility has been provided there, and

(c) the criteria laid down for providing S.T.D. facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The names of places in Madhya Pradesh where STD facility has been provided are available in the statement below.

(b) All the places at Annexure-I fulfil the criteria adopted for provision of S.T.D.

(c) In view of the limited availability of resources the following criteria are followed in identifying places for the provision of STD facility.

- i) State Capitals
- ii) Union Territory Capitals
- iii) District Headquarters
- iv) Automatic Exchange of capacity 1000 lines and above.
- v) Automatic exchanges which are linked by reliable transmission media.

STATEMENT

Places in Madhya Pradesh with STD facility

Bhopal
Bilaspur
Burhanpur
Dewas
Durg (including Bhilai)
Dhar
Cwaior (including Morar)

Indore (including Mhow)
Jabalpur
Jaora
Katni (point-to-point STD with Jabalpur)
Khandwa
Mandsaur
Morena
Raipur
Rewa
Raigarh
Sagar
Sahore (point-to-point STD with Bhopal)
Seoni
Satna
Ujjain
Vidisha (point-to-point STD with Bhopal)

[English]

Expansion of Hindustan Cables Ltd. unit at Rupnarayanpur in West Bengal

2715. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for obsolescence of technicalities the production of paper insulated dry core cables at Hindustan Cables' Rupnarayanpur unit in West Bengal is going to be stopped in 1988-89;

(b) if so, whether a proposal for expansion of 18 lakh CKM Jelly filled cables had been placed by Hindustan Cables' Rupnarayanpur Unit in 1981;

(c) whether the said proposal was recommended by PIB;

(d) whether Government have approved the said plan; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Deptt. of Telecommunications has indicated to Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL) their intention to phase out the purchase of Dry Core Cables being produced at Rupnarayanpur Unit of HCL. This may, however, take sometime.

(b) to (d) The proposal for expansion of capacity by 18 lakh Conductor kilometers (CKM) for manufacture of Jelly Filled Cables in Rupnaraipur Unit of HCL was earlier considered by Government in 1983 but was deferred pending finalisation of targets for telecommunication sector for 7th Plan. However owing to demand as also resource constraints, no further progress could be made so far. Meanwhile, the company has been advised to revise the cost estimates of the project.

(e) Does not arise.

Indigenisation in oil Sector

2716. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
DR. V. VENKATESH:

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

(a) whether Government have evolved a three-tier structure to promote indigenisation in the oil sector; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). In order to promote indigenisation of oil field equipment and services, the Government has evolved a three-tier organisational arrangement as follows:

- i) Import substitution groups/indigenisation Cells in ONGC and OIL.
- ii) A Study Group on indigenisation under the Chief Consultant, Oil Industry Development Board.
- iii) The Empowered Committee of Secretaries on indigenisation under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

While the indigenisation cells and the Study Group has been interacting with the indigenous industry for providing necessary

guidance to prospective entrepreneurs, recommendations on policy matters as well as indigenous angle clearance for imports by ONGC, Oil India Limited and Gas Authority of India Limited are made by the Empowered Committee of Secretaries.

[Translation]

Power Generation Capacity

2717. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power generation has been seriously affected by the drought and floods in various parts of the country this year; and

(b) if so, the scheme formulated by Government to ensure that power generation capacity is not affected by floods and drought in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The total power generation during April to October, 1987 was less than the target by about 3% primarily on account of the shortfall in hydel generation due to low reservoir levels as a result of the drought in various parts of the country. The thermal generation during this period was more than the target by about 1.3%.

(b) In order to improve the availability of power in the country, various measures are being taken which include expediting commissioning of new capacity, optimum utilisation of existing capacity, reducing transmission and distribution losses, commissioning of short gestation projects and implementation of load management and energy conservation measures etc.

[English]

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Station at Manuguru, Andhra Pradesh

2718. SHRI V. SOBHNADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to setting up a 200 MW Super Thermal Power Station at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh by the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) the factors responsible for delay; and

(c) the likely date by which the work on Super Thermal Station at Manuguru would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The National Thermal Power Corporation are currently in the process of preparing a feasibility report in respect of setting up a super thermal power project at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh. The project could be considered for implementation only after its techno-economic viability has been established and all necessary inputs, including the availability of funds and of coal, have been tied up.

Cattle and other Animal Sources of Energy

2719 DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cattle and other animal sources make available about 66 per cent of the total energy utilised in India, while that from coal and petroleum products is only about 14 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how these figures have been arrived at;

(c) the steps taken during each of the last three years and the current year to develop and encourage the former sources and with results thereof; and

(d) the current plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). A statement to this effect appears in a private publication. How-

ever, no authoritative source or basis has been cited for the figures mentioned.

(c) and (d). The steps taken during the last three years and the current plans to develop and encourage utilisation of energy from animal sources include Research and Development and Survey and Demonstration Projects for which a total expenditure of Rs. 1.17 crores has been sanctioned by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Improved carts and implements are being shown to farmers under the Demonstration programmes. An outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been ear-marked in the budget for 1987-88 for programmes for improvement in the utilisation of draught animal power.

Manufacture of 6 APA

2720. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether different machinery is required to manufacture 6 APA by enzymatic process if manufactured by Penicillin-V instead of Penicillin-G; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, why the issue of Penicillin-V raw material is not allowed to small scale industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). In the production of 6-APA, Chemicals, type of enzymes, process parameters etc. would depend upon starting raw material as well as the technology. These factors would in turn determine the design of plant and equipment. As per policy of the Government, units using Penicillin G are allowed to import only Penicillin G and no shifting to Penicillin V is allowed.

Selling of Land and Building by M/s Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited

2721. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction has been sought by the management of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited to sell off its allegedly "surplus" land and buildings in Bombay at inflated prices of real estate;

(b) if so, whether such sanction has been given, whereas the company has no plans to improve its own production and viability in the long run; and

(c) whether the nationalised chemical and pharmaceutical firms which were made 'sick' by their former private owners will be merged into a single unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, is presently conducting modest operations at Prabhadevi, Bombay as no expansion is allowed in their present site. As a part of their Rehabilitation plan, the company propose to shift their present manufacturing facilities at Prabhadevi, Bombay to Trans-Thane Creek Estate of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. They have, therefore, approached Government of Maharashtra for the allotment of suitable land at TCC-Thane area and also to permit change of use of their Prabhadevi property from Industrial to residential to enable them to dispose of that land as residential land and thereby generate funds urgently needed by them for the revival of the company.

(c) At present Government has no proposal to merge the three Calcutta based nationalised drug companies

Proposal from Foreign Consortia for Setting up of Power Units

2723. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether even though the country is suffering from shortage of power, a number of proposals from foreign consortia to collaborate/assist in setting up power

units in India are lying with Government for a long time;

(b) if so, the project-wise details of the consortia's offers pending disposal by Government for more than two years;

(c) the reasons for such long delays; and

(d) the time when they are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). Primary reliance for implementation of power projects continues to be placed on indigenous resources. External assistance is availed selectively and, on merits, depending on the totality of circumstances in each case. No detailed and complete offers from foreign consortia are pending disposal for over two years.

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

Import of Coal

2724. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether substantial quantity of coal has to be imported because indigenous variety is very high in ash content and it is not conducive for all industrial uses;

(b) whether in America a low cost technology has been developed which will ride the ash of coal and make its full use for all purposes possible;

(c) whether any measures to import the technology have been taken; and

(d) what saving would be effected by reducing imports and making fuller utilisation of indigenous resources?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir, A limited quantity of prime coking coal is imported

to supplement indigenous production and for blending purposes, as indigenous coking coal has high ash content. Offtake

of indigenous coking coal and quantity imported by Steel sector during the last two years are as under:

(Figs. in million tonnes)

Year	Offtake of indigenous coking coal	Quantity imported
1985-86	24.49	2.45
1986-87	23.39	2.56

In the case of non-coking coal, superior quality of coal has been allowed to be imported on Open General Licence and limited imports are resorted to by industries entitled to them.

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

Industries Taken Out of Provisions of MRTP Act and FERA Act

2725. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 52 more groups of industries have been taken out of the purview of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade practices Act/Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;

(b) if so, the groups which are still under the purview of these Acts;

(c) whether exemption has been granted under certain conditions;

(d) if so, what are these conditions;

(e) whether any company has been found to have violated these conditions; and

(f) if so, the details and the action taken, if any, against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). By a Notification No. S. O. 65(E) dated 21.2.1986, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House on 28.2.1986, Government have under the provisions of Section 22A of the MRTP Act, 1969, exempted 52 industries for which MRTP companies would not have to seek Government approval under Sections 21 or 22 of the said Act. The conditions under which such exemption is available are spelt out in the said Notification. FERA companies, however, have to obtain clearance under the FERA in respect of these groups of industries.

(e) and (f). No such case has come to the notice of the Government. In any case, exemption is available to MRTP companies only on fulfilment of the conditions specified in this behalf.

Use of Gas by States

2726. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the policy of the use of natural gas by the State in which it is found; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b) There is no policy to confine use of natural gas to the State in which gas is found. Utilisation of natural gas is decided on consideration

of overall priorities or country's economic development keeping in view optimum economic utilisation of all fractions of natural gas.

Power Projects and Coal Mining Projects pending clearance

2727. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of power projects and coal mining projects in the State and Central sectors are held up for want of environmental clearance;
- (b) if so, the details of those projects in the State and Central sectors;
- (c) the date since when these projects are pending for clearance;
- (d) the steps taken to give early clearance of these projects;
- (e) the amount involved in these projects; and
- (f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Execution of Power Projects by N.H.P.C.

2728. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of power projects taken up for execution by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation so far;
- (b) the number out of them completed so far; and
- (c) the details thereof and the progress made in the completion of other power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b) The following nine hydroelectric projects have so far been taken up by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) for execution:-

- i) Baira Siul HE Project (180 MW) in H.P.
- ii) Loktak HE Project (105 MW) in Manipur.
- iii) Devighat HE Project (14.1 MW) in Nepal.
- iv) Salal HE Project (345 MW) in J&K.
- v) Dul Hasti HE Project (390 MW) in J&K.
- vi) Charmera HE Project (540 MW) in H.P.
- vii) Tanakpur HE Project (120 MW) in U.P.
- viii) Koel Karo Project (710MW) in Bihar
- ix) Uri HE Project (480 MW) in J&K.

Four of these projects, namely, Bairs Siul, Loktak, Salal and Devighat H.E. Projects have been completed by the NHPC.

(c) The progress so far made at the remaining five projects is as under:-

i) Dul Hasti HE Project

The construction of main works of the projects has commenced after completion of infrastructural and other preconstruction works. The project is scheduled to be completed in 57 months after signing contract for turn-key execution of the project with a French Consortium, for which detailed discussions are in progress for finalising the contract.

ii) Charmera HE Project

The work on major structures of the

project is progressing after completion of necessary infrastructural facilities. The project is expected to be completed by May, 1991.

iii) *Tanakpur HE Project*

The work on the infrastructural facilities has been completed. Work on major structures of the project is progressing. The project is expected to be completed by March, 1990.

iv) *Koel Karo HE Project*

Apart from putting up certain infrastructural facilities on 191 acres of land, so far handed over to NHPC by the State Government, no major works of the project could be taken up due to organised resistance from the local people to the acquisition of land required for the project. Some of the persons affected by the project have also filed a Writ Petition in the Supreme Court asking 'land for land' and for adopting liberal rehabilitation measures. The Court has issued interim orders prohibiting dispossession of the land owners.

v) *Uri Hydro-electric Project*

NHPC has been authorised to take up the infrastructural development work of the Project, which is under progress.

Drilling of Wells by ONGC

2729. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been prepared by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for drilling of wells in 1987-88;

(b) if so, what are the areas selected for drilling of wells, number of wells, drilled so far and total expenditure to be incurred;

(c) whether some wells are likely to be drilled in Karnataka also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. ONGC have drilled 202 wells against 381 planned in the following basins/areas during the year 1987-88:—

ONSHORE	No. of Wells proposed for 1987-88	No. of Wells drilled from April to Oct'87
1	2	3
1. Cambay basin (Gujarat)	163	98
2. Kutch-Saurashtra (Gujarat)	1	—
3. Rajasthan	4	2
4. Upper Assam including Naga Hills & Cachar	72	34
5. Assam-Arakan Fold Belt (Tripura)	7	5

1

2

3

6.	West Bengal	2
7.	Krishna-Godavari (AP)	7
8.	Cauvery basin (Tamil Nadu/Pondicherry)	6
9.	Himalayan Foothills & Ganga Valley (Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh)	3

OFFSHORE

1.	Bombay	102	40
2.	Kerala-Konkan-Aakshdweep	1	--
3.	Andamans	2	1
4.	Kutch-Saurashtra	4	--
5.	Krishna-Godavari	2	1
6.	Cauvery	5	4
7.	West Bengal	2	1
TOTAL:		381	202

Total expenditure anticipated to be incurred on exploratory and development drilling during 1987-88 (RE) is Rs. 886.11 crores excluding capital acquisition.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Oil is generated and, except in very few cases, accumulated in sedimentary rocks. Only igneous and metamorphic rocks, along with recent sediments, are present in Karnataka. As such the area is not considered favourable from the point of view of oil exploration.

Opening of Post Offices in Karnataka

2730. SHRI H.N. NANJE COWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices opened in Karnataka State; and

(b) the demand for opening of new post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) One new post office was opened in Karnataka during 1985-86, and none during 1986-87. So far, during 1987-88, one new post office has been approved.

(b) Postmaster General Karnataka Circle has submitted 5 more proposals for opening new post offices during the current year which are under scrutiny. The total number of pending requests for new

post offices in Karnataka is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the House

[Translation]

Rate of Interest by R.E.C. from the States

2731 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit of Rural Electrification Corporation New Delhi is increasing every year, if so, the profit during the last three years,

(b) whether the corporation takes loans from other organisations at lower rates of interest and charges higher rates of interest from the States, if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the rate of interest being charged from Madhya Pradesh for the loans advanced to that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) Yes, Sir The profit earned by Rural Electrification Corporation during the last three years are as below.

(Rs in lakhs)

1984-85 1985-86 1986-87

Profit after tax 1331.52 1619.32 2379.90

(b) The Corporation obtains loans from the Government of India and through Market Borrowings and disburses the same at a slightly higher rate of interest to cover the service charge as well as the difference due to loans given at concessional rate of interest for Harijan Bastis, Rural Electric Cooperatives Schemes etc., which are also financed by the Corporation.

(c) The rate of interest charged on REC's loans is the same for all the States including Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Discussion with Nepal on Karnali River Project

2732. SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL: will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether discussions were recently held with Nepal over the Karnali river project,

(b) if so, whether any agreement could be arrived at and if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the areas of difference and how it is proposed to be bridged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The Karnali Committee had decided that a Technical Level Committee would review the progress of the work and impediments which may arise at regular intervals, to formulate appropriate measures for their removal It would also review the Inception Report for formulating suitable guidelines and instructions for the Consultants The Committee had also decided to have the detailed feasibility report of the Project expedited by the Consultants

Import Policy for Drugs and Drug Intermediates

2733 DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the process of import policy under which distribution of drug and drug intermediates could be given to a public sector drug manufacture unit,

(b) whether this policy is in contravention of the Chavada Committee's recommendations accepted by Government,

(c) if so, the reasons thereto, and

(d) the price norms at which a public sector company can sell these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY: (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drugs required for control of diseases under National Health Programme

2734. DR. CHANDRA SHEKAHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government identified around 90 drugs required for control of diseases under the National Health Programme;

(b) if so, whether the list of these drugs was recommended for price control;

(c) whether the list of drugs was reduced later on; and

(d) if so, the basis on which the list was reduced along with the names of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY: (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Drugs included in Category I for price control are based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are contained in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987, copies of which were laid on the table of the House on 27th August, 1987.

Levy on Coconut Husk

2735. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the policy of Government on levy on coconut husk; and

(b) the salient features of the policy of Government on the movement of coconut husk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) A levy scheme on retted husk as well as green husk at the retting site was introduced in the State of Kerala on an experimental basis for a period of one year with effect from 1.9.1986. The scheme envisaged that the maximum limit for procurement of husk will be 30 per cent, with the State Government determining the price to be paid for retted husk/green husk procured under the levy system. With the introduction of levy scheme, restrictions on movement was removed by rescinding the Coconut Husk Control Order, 1973 issued under Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The above levy scheme has since been extended from 1.9.87 till the end of the current year plan period viz. 31.3.1990.

12.10 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call all of you. Please sit down.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Please allow me. This matter is very important. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Banking are very sympathetic towards us, but the managements do not listen....

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, take your seat. Do you actually want to raise anything, or do you want to confuse the issue?

(Interruptions)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing this. Without my permission if anybody speaks, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I will call you.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Take your seat first, Madam. Take your seat. What is this? Why are you doing this unnecessarily? First take your seat, Madam; I will call you.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly tell me whether you understand English or not. Tell me: in which language should I convey things to you? I requested you to take your seat, but you are not doing it, but you are shouting like this. First take your seat; I will call you.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Take your seats. I will call all of you. I will call each one of you. Why are you shouting?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Ram-dhan: Your matter is a State subject. We cannot take it up here as an adjournment motion. Therefore, I cannot allow that. You have raised some matter, and given an adjournment motion; I cannot allow it, because it is the problem of the Maharashtra State Government. You go and raise it there....

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some portions from the books of Dr. Ambedkar, the founding father of our Constitution, are being deleted. It is the question of the down trodden of the entire country.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. That is all. You can raise it there. It is a State sub-

ject. You raise it there. No; you cannot raise it here. Because the State Government is concerned, we cannot do anything about it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. That is all. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Ram Dhan, please take your seat. I told you this is a State subject. I cannot allow you to discuss it in this manner. That is all. That action has already been taken by the State Government. I cannot do any thing now. Let their members raise it there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Dr. Ambedkar is not a state subject.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This action was taken by the State Government. That is what I am telling you. Therefore, I cannot allow.

Now Mr Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I have given an adjournment motion on the high handed manner in which senior officers in this country are being treated. The Commissioner of Police was unceremoniously sent away...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already action has been taken by the authorities. That cannot be questioned. If at all you want anything, you give a calling attention. I will consider it. You give it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: A number of officers have been shabbily treated, like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Chatterjee, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Shri Dharmpal Singh Rawat is the most honest I.A.S. Officer of Uttar Pradesh and he is on hunger strike.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)**

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Our Prime Minister and the Banking Minister are very sympathetic towards MPs and they listen to our problems. But the management of the banks do not bother to listen to MPs. They have the audacity to misbehave with us. Today, INTUC Unions are already staging a *dharna* in front of Jeevan Prakash Building in Delhi and 50 MPs are attending it against the management's activities because they are victimising and humiliating our officers and employees in different regions. We want a full discussion in this House and government should take action against the corrupt management.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have received their representation. I will pass it on to the Minister concerned. After finding out full facts, I will inform you.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We want a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will find out the facts first.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First I will find out the facts... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will try to find out the facts from the Minister and then let you know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Around 1000 bank employees affiliated to INTUC have been victimised in the last one year; their trade union rights are being denied. A notice of calling attention has been given. Kindly allow it.

(Interruptions)

** Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Firstly, I will find out the facts and then see.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First I will find out the facts and then decide whether the calling attention can be admitted or not. Before that how can I say?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagin): The State Bank of India is not allowing INTUC Unions to open their account. Is this a democratic way of functioning?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you raising the same matter as Madam Mamata Banerjee?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all. I will find out the facts from the Minister and then see. (Interruptions)

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Encephalitis is a serious health hazard around Calcutta particularly in the Salt Lake area and eastern part of Calcutta. There are about a lakh of pigs going around this area. They are creating a health hazard problem for the local people. Who will take action? The State Government is not taking action.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I cannot allow.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Please allow a discussion on the issue regarding banks. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After finding out the facts I will allow, not now. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Are you assuring us a discussion on the banking matter? (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After finding out the facts I will consider it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): My calling attention is pending with you for the last two weeks. This is a very serious matter. The Management of Orissa Cement

Ltd. has declared an illegal lockout of their Refractory Unit at Rajgangpur.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give in writing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I have given a notice of calling attention. Five thousands workers are now out of job.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will find it out.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): I have given earlier an adjournment motion on the expenditure of Rs. 15 crores by Air India for taking the Prime Minister for CHOCM. Subsequent to that I have given a calling attention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Earlier this, I cannot take up. Now I cannot allow.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: It is a very serious matter. When the country is in drought, Rs. 15 crores have been spent by the Prime Minister. This has been published in the *India Today*. If it is true,....

(Interruptions)

Indian Express has published this. We want a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): With regard to Sri Lanka I read in the papers that the IPKF has started operations. What happened to the cease-fire? I want to know whether the term has been extended or not and whether the Government is coming forward with a statement or not. Yesterday I pressed the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is not here. I will pass on your message to the Minister and try to find out.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: You can ask the Minister to make a statement here with regard to the position now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: About the bank matter, you are not telling us whether a discussion will be allowed or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What motion have you given? Have you given an adjournment motion?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I will give a motion if you are assuring us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): The Industrial Development Bank of India assigned a job to the Utkal University and its Economics Department Head, Shri Patnaik submitted a report about Orissa's Industrial Development. Now the IDBI Chairman is forcing him to change the report, and asking him to delete some portion. He is being threatened on telephone. His wife has been threatened on telephone.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will pass it on to the Minister and find out.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: This is a serious situation.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANCA REDDY (Hanamkonda): There is no buyer for the paddy that has been damaged. Nobody is prepared to buy it at the support price fixed by the Food Corporation. The farmer is suffering...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give in writing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): We have not heard anything as to what they were asking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is good. Do not worry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: If you have made some sympathetic observations we would have been satisfied.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record

*(Interruptions)***

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Maruti Udyog Ltd., New Delhi for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): I beg to lay on the table a copy each of following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:--

(1) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Maruti Udyog Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87;

(2) Annual Report of the Maruti Udyog Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5078/87.]

Statement correcting Answer to USQ No. 1341 dt. 4.8.1987 re: Additional revenue on account of revision of coal prices and statement for delay in correcting the reply.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 4th August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1341 by Shri E. Ayyappu Reddy regarding additional revenue on account of revision of coal prices by coal India Limited and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5079/87.]

Notification under Food Corporation Act, 1964

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHACAT): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Ninety Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 44/FNo. EP 8-1/84 in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1987 under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5080/87]

Review on the working of and Annual Reports of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. for 1986-87 and Lubrizol India Ltd. Bombay for 1986-87 etc

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to lay on the table--

(1) A copy each of the following paper (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:--

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5081/87.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5082/87]

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 18th August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 3479 by Shri Virdhi Chander Jain regarding Petrol Pumps in Rajasthan and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5083/87.]

Notifications under Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the table--

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R., 782 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1987 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5084/87].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:--

(i) S.O. 986 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Austrian Schillings, Dutch Guilders, Pound Sterling and Swiss Francs into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(ii) S.O. 987(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Danish Kroner into Indian currency or vice-versa.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5085/87.]

Notifications under Petroleum Act, 1934

Companies Act, 1956 and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 and Annual Report and Review on the working of National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the table--

(1) A copy of the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 501(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5086/87]

(2) A copy of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in

Notification No. C.S.R.850(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1987 under subsection (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5087/87]

(3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 960(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1987 directing that the provisions of section 21 and 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 shall not apply to any proposal for the increase in the production of any goods or the provision of any services which are meant exclusively for export outside India and or which relates to an undertaking established or proposed to be established in a free trade zone, under sub-section (3) of section 22A of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5088/87]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions), regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5089/87]

Review of the working of and Annual Report of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Pimpri, Pune for 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): On behalf of Shri R.K. Jaichandra Singh, I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:--

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Pune, for the year 1986-87.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Pune, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5090/87]

12.20 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Forth-fourth report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.M L BHAGAT) I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd November, 1987 "

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question

is --

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd November, 1987 "

The motion was adopted

12.21 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to set up rubber based industries in Kanyakumari.

SHRI N DENNIS (Nagercoil) Kanyakumari District is a very suitable and appropriate place in the country for establishment of rubber based industries or rubber factory Per unit production of rubber here is the highest in our country and qualitatively also it occupies the highest place It occupies the second place in terms of the total quantity of production of rubber--next only to Kerala Kanyakumari is classified as an industrially backward district and high hopes are aroused among the people by this classification But now they are disappointed when they experience for long that this acknowledgement of backwardness is on paper only and is not translated into action by establishment of industries It is regrettable that not even a single industry either in the public sector or in the private sector has been established there The percentage of literacy here is high The increasing high number of educated and uneducated unemployed both men and women have reached a point of grave concern The encouragement and patronage extended to some other backward areas is not being extended to this distant south-

ern-most part of the country To obviate the prevailing acute unemployment and economic deterioration of the region, it is just and proper to set up rubber based industries or tyre factory in Kanyakumari district I request the Government to take earliest steps in this regard.

(ii) Need to reduce the air fare by Air India in Gulf Sector

SHRI V.S VIJAYARACHAVAN (Palghat)*: There are complaints that Air India is charging a higher fare from the Gulf passengers It is said that this fare is much higher than that is being charged by other airlines in this sector For instance, Air India is charging 980 riyals from Bombay to Doha, whereas from Doha to Bombay the fare is 1588 riyal That means a difference of 608 riyal for the same distance It may be noted in this connection that a Gulf based airline charges only 973 Qatar Riyal from Doha to Bombay It is also said that Air India increases as well as reduces fare according to seasons

The Gulf passengers have strong feelings against the high fare being charged by Air India Most of these passengers are low paid workers

Pakistan Airlines has reduced the fare on Pak Gulf sector many times in response to the representations from Pakistani passengers But Air India has not so far taken a favourable stand on this issue

I therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps to reduce the fare in the Gulf sector

(iii) Demand for providing assistance for desilting Chilka lake of Orissa and developing it as a tourist centre.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Chilka Lake in Orissa had outlets into Bay of Bengal But these outlets have been silted up As a result fishing potentiality of Chilka Lake has been affected and flood water is not discharged into sea quickly This has caused flood havoc in that area. The place around Chilka Lake has been encroached and process of encroachment is increasing This has affected natural beauty of Chilka Lake

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

Financial assistance may, therefore, be provided to desilt and develop this area as a tourist centre.

(iv) Need to fill up all the vacancies reserved for Ex-servicemen particularly in B.S.F. by amending rules suitably

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): The Central and State Government have reserved vacancies for the resettlement of ex-servicemen in various sectors. However, Government departments are not implementing Government instructions in regard to utilisation of these reserved vacancies and a large number of the vacancies are permitted to lapse. As a result a large number out of the 60,000 defence personnel retiring every year are unable to find alternative employment.

For example, over 1500 vacancies in the Border Security Force lapsed last year because of a rule which requires an ex-serviceman to be inducted into the Border Security Force before two years of his retirement. The selection procedures of Border Security Force are long and often take over a year, thus making it impossible for retiring personnel to join the Border Security Force within two years of retirement.

It is of urgent public importance that vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen are properly utilised and the rules regarding re-employment in the Border Security Force in particular are suitably amended to so that vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen are utilised in time by them.

(v) Demand for more Central assistance to Orissa in view of recent damage by cyclone and rains

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi): Sir while the State of Orissa, unlike many other parts of the country, is under the grip of severe drought, the recent untimely rain and cyclone has caused severe damage to the Rabi crops.

Taking the latest situation in view, the entire planning for 'anti-drought' measures

and Central assistance should be reviewed. The State of Orissa will need more funds to meet the situation.

(vi) Need to sanction special ad hoc grants for the development of Konkan region of Maharashtra

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri): Sir, Konkan is a neglected backward coastal region right from the days of what was known as the Bombay Presidency. When the new linguistic State of Maharashtra was formed in 1960, part of Madhya Pradesh known as Vidarbha region and part of former Hyderabad State known as Marathwada region were added to Maharashtra. At the time of reorganisation of the State of Maharashtra, Nagpur pact was signed, in which an undertaking was given by the Government to the people of those two newly added regions to the effect that they would be given economic backlog for their development so as to bring their development on par with the rest of the State.

Though Konkan was more backward and economically neglected region of the original Bombay Province, no reference was made about it in the Nagpur Pact. When the Konkan Vikas Parishad held its first conference in Bombay to agitate the gross neglect of Konkan region, the then Chief Minister gave an ad hoc grant of Rs. one crore for the development of the region. This token grant was too inadequate to meet the huge requirement of the backward region.

Today, looking to huge backlog of disparity in development of this backward region and the other advanced areas, a minimum ad hoc grant of Rs. 1,500 crores is required for the development of this region in order to bring the development of Konkan region on par with the rest of Maharashtra.

As our Prime Minister has been personally taking keen interest in removal of economic disparities of various States and regions, the people of Konkan region have, in their development conference, unanimously demanded an ad hoc grant of

Rs. 1,500 crores for removal of their developmental disparities. The Government of India should sanction such special ad hoc grants for development of very neglected backward region of Konkan in its next financial budget.

(vii) Need to convert the existing unmanned railway crossing gate at Jatlakanpur village in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh into a manned level crossing

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the village Jatlakanpur in Manubale Mandalam, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh is situated on western side of the railway track and the G.N.T. Road. There are several villages with several institutions located on western side of the railway track and the G.N.T. Road.

The people who are coming from the above-said village, have to cross the unmanned level crossing for everything, like getting essential commodities, chemicals, fertilizers and other daily necessities of life.

At present, there is no safety to the people at the time of crossing the gate and also several accidents have taken place at the existing gate.

Hence, I request the hon. Railway Minister to convert the existing gate into a manned level crossing gate, so as to provide safety to life and transportation.

(viii) Need to complete the Gerukamukh Project to control floods and supply power to Assam

SHRI COKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur): Sir, the unprecedented flood in Assam has greatly affected human life, cattle and crops. No doubt, Central Government has released funds to some extent for relief, and the State government machineries have also been engaged in flood relief programmes, but the relief has been inadequate.

In my opinion, the river bed level of Brahmaputra is becoming high gradually.

The most practical work that can be done by the Central government is to dig the river bed of Brahmaputra which will no doubt involve great expenditure so that the water of the tributaries can be absorbed by the river itself.

If the Gerukamukh Project is completed soon, than the flood will be controlled to some extent and it will also contribute to sufficient power supply to the people of Assam.

So, I earnestly request the Central Government to allot a huge amount of finance and provide expert manpower to relieve the people of Assam from regular flood havoc year after year.

12.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION(HFTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the next item, that is, Item No. 11, regarding the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India. The time allotted for this item by the Business Advisory Committee is two hours. The discussion will close at 3.30 P.M. and the Minister will reply after that. I would therefore request the hon. Members to be brief in their submissions. Now, Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Constitution is the fundamental source of the polity of any country and provides basic features of its administration in accordance with the hopes and aspirations of the people. We have adopted our Constitution with the lofty objectives of strengthening the unity and

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

integrity of the country and promoting equality and fraternity among its people.

Due to historical compulsions our Constitution was adopted in English. Our Constitution has declared Hindi as the Official Language of the Union. At present, there is no provision in the Constitution for providing an authoritative text of the Constitution in our Official Language Hindi. It hardly needs to be emphasised that the Constitution which is to guide the future progress of the people in accordance with their hopes and aspirations must be available in their language. The amendment which I am introducing today is precisely aimed at fulfilling this need.

A Hindi translation of the Constitution was got prepared in pursuance of the resolution of the Constituent Assembly and it was also signed by the members. However, this translation is not considered as the authoritative text of the Constitution. the Official Language Act, 1963 provides for authoritative text of Central Acts in Hindi. But there is no provision for making available authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi.

The High Courts situated in four States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan have been permitted to use Hindi in addition to English in their proceedings and judgements, orders, decrees etc. Hindi is normally used in the subordinate Courts in Hindi speaking States. Many Universities in Hindi speaking areas are imparting legal education through Hindi medium. Difficulties are being faced in these spheres due to non-availability of an authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi. There has, therefore, been demand for quite some time that authoritative text of the constitution in Hindi should be made available. The present amendment will help to satisfy this demand.

After the Bill is passed the translation in Hindi of the Constitution alongwith its up-to-date amendments will be got published in the Official Gazette under the authority of the President as early as possible. The

same will be deemed to be the authoritative text of the Constitution of Hindi. The authoritative text of subsequent amendments in the Constitution will also be published in Hindi in the same manner. This will encourage use of Hindi in the Courts where it has been permitted. It will not affect the interest of the non-Hindi speaking people as the authorised text of the Constitution in English is already available.

By passing this Bill during the 40th anniversary of our Independence this will be a gift to our people--we will be able to take a step in the direction of fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of our people.

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetti Palayam): It is not a gift, Sir. It is actually the grievance.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It will also be an important step towards according Hindi its due place as the Official Language of the Union.

I trust the Bill will receive support of all the members of this House. I request that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through this Continuation (Amendment) Bill which is brought forward before the House, some facilities are sought to be created for those people in areas where Hindi is the language of the masses. Even though the text has been prepared as long back as in 1950, no effort has been made to convert it into an authoritative translation, to give it a legal sanction. In Hindi speaking states, unauthorised Hindi translation has been relied upon on which the courts have been made to refer to the Constitution. Even though the text has been approved in 1950 by the

Constituency Assembly, in the past 37 years, this is for the first time, an effort has been made by this government to provide an authoritative translation of the Constitution in Hindi it is better late than never At least, they have now come forward with this translation and I appreciate the government move, even though, it is late

But, here at the same time, I would like to warn the government that such piecemeal legislation caters only to piecemeal sections of people living in the Hindi speaking States and it does not take care of the other languages of the country This is a country where many languages are there In the VIII Schedule of the constitution, 14 languages have been included. They are the languages which are in no way inferior to Hindi They are languages which have got rich heritage, very good literary content and very sweet languages When such languages are there, what is the fun of introducing a Bill which seeks to give authorised translation only in Hindi? Why are you neglecting other languages? The Minister says, Hindi speaking States are facing difficulties as far as reference made to the Constitution is concerned It is well and good and I do appreciate the difficulty But why do you think that the other regional languages--in the south, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada are spoken, in the West, Marathi and Gujarathi are spoken and in the East, Oriya and Bengali are spoken --should be neglected? These languages are in no way inferior to Hindi in every aspect of the language They are very old languages They have got rich literary contents also When such is the case, why are you neglecting it? When people in those areas and the courts there want to refer to the official text of the Constitution, you say, there would not be any difficulty for them because English version of the Constitution is there and therefore, they can refer to English copy This is a very peculiar argument which I am not able to understand and also its logic If it is so, in the non-Hindi speaking States also, those people need not face any difficulty in referring to the English version of the Constitution What is the difficulty being

faced by the Hindi speaking people? This shows that the Government is trying to treat people of the Hindi speaking States at a different par and consider the other national languages which are in no way inferior ~~not~~ I can even say, they are superior to Hindi in so many respects--to be neglected Why do you think that these languages have to be neglected? I would have been very happy if the Government, while coming forward with this Bill, have included not only Hindi but also all those 14 or 15 languages in the VIII Schedule What prevents the government in doing so? Why are you treating regional languages with such a bias? By doing this, do you think that you are helping the cause of Hindi? I would like to warn this Government that by showing parochial interest to India and showing step-motherly attitude towards regional languages, you are not espousing the cause of Hindi at all You are, in fact, ruining the cause of Hindi in the minds of the non-Hindi speaking people. An impression is being created that you are trying to thrust Hindi on them by force

You are giving room for this kind of fear among non-Hindi speaking people It is for the Hindi-speaking people to come forward and see that such fears are removed You are not attempting to remove such fears That is why it is not good for this country Even though the languages are different, the heritage of the whole country is one and same We are all Indians We speak different languages But you can see that the people who speak other languages also feel that they have been neglected They feel that they have not been treated on par with those speaking Hindi Unless you create that kind of atmosphere where the fears of all people are removed, I do not think you will be able to safeguard the integrity of this country well By not removing the fears and by following such a method, you will do harm even to the integrity of the country

I would request the hon Minister to come forward with amendment not only with authoritative text in Hindi but also authoritative texts in all regional languages as mentioned in Eighth Schedule of the

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

constitution and to remove the tears that are lurking in the minds of the people of different regions.

I would request the hon. Minister to come forward with this amendment to satisfy all the people who reside in India and who speak different languages.

With these words I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by bringing forward this 56th constitution (Amendment) Bill in the House, the Government has fulfilled that need of the nation which should have been fulfilled 38 years ago. Just now, when the hon. Member Shri Reddy raised some points during the course of his speech, I felt that we have no differences in principle, but what is needed here is something else. Therefore, it was not appropriate to raise the question of the Indian languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule when the question of the authoritative text of the constitution in the official language was presented. We should know that when authoritative text of the Constitution in English was prepared amidst 299 Members of the Constituent Assembly, it was signed by 278 Members of the Constituent Assembly and when its Hindi text was prepared, 282 Members of the Constituent Assembly signed it. Thus the number of signatories to the Hindi text was four more than for the English text and they included leaders, learned persons from all over the country and the Members of the Constituent Assembly. Today, even after 55 Constitutional amendments, the Hindi text, which should have come into effect from 26th January, 1950, is not accepted as authoritative on some technical grounds although the constituent Assembly had, in a way, passed it. The Hindi-text was passed in the same way the English text was passed. Both the versions were authoritatively passed and signed by the Constituent Assembly simultaneously. Not only this, the signatories to Hindi text

were 282--four more than the signatories to English text. In spite of this, even after 40 years of Independence, we find that only English text of the Constitution is accepted as authoritative in the courts. Hindi text is not accepted authoritative on the plea that amendments made in the constitution by the Lok Sabha ever since it was passed by the Constituent Assembly, are not valid until the Lok Sabha puts its stamp on them and accepts them a part of the constitution. I think, today, the Government of India is going to remove that lacuna which it should have done 37 to 38 years ago.

Chapter 17 of the constitution clearly states that Hindi in Devanagari script, shall be the official language of India. In spite of this, if there is no authoritative text of the constitution of India in the official language, there cannot be a bigger mockery than this. I think, it will not be proper if instead of paying attention to it, an issue is raised that authoritative text should be made available in all the Indian languages. There cannot be any objection to making the authoritative text of the constitution in all the Indian languages because all languages spoken in India are our own languages. All these languages are either our mother tongues or are national languages and will always continue to occupy the same position. Being a humble servant of Hindi and being a writer, I will reiterate that all Indian languages are rich and Hindi writers and readers learn a lot from these languages and Hindi also contributes in its own way towards other languages. Nowhere there is a question of clash. Therefore, there seems to be no reason to repeatedly raise the question of Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, when the matter regarding authoritative text of Constitution, in official language Hindi is being discussed and to say that authoritative-text in other languages should also be presented simultaneously. I think, we must change this mentality. The major change which we should seek at this stage should be to remove English completely from the country and to restore the Indian languages. Hindi, Bangla, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu--all these languages should be given their due place. But this is possible only

when we use these languages with a feeling of affection and goodwill and thereby increase their capacity. Therefore, my only request is that there is no need to raise any such issue at this point of time and we must stop using the terms 'imposing' or 'thrusting' in the course of our speeches. I would like to make an humble submission that those who speak Hindi or whose mother tongue in Hindi have a heart too and it beats. It is not that only non-Hindi speaking people's heart beats. Before we use such words, we must realise that Hindi is our own language and when we make any such discrimination with it, we cause harm to the national unity and integrity and also to national goodwill. Therefore, whatever language we speak, we must stop using the words 'imposing' or 'thrusting' against any language. Only then the unity of this country can be maintained. Otherwise, it would not help if one rises against the other and that other rises against another. The saying 'better late than never' fits well here. The government of India is going to do it after 38 years. For this I congratulate them.

I would like to congratulate all my friends, Members and all persons speaking various languages that it is a matter of great happiness for our country when 56th amendment is being made of the Indian constitution. The Government of India has provided a good opportunity when all persons speaking different Indian languages, the founding fathers of Indian constitution, people loving Indian constitution and every citizen of India can feel proud of the very good step that the central government has taken and I would like to express my thanks to the Government for this.

[English]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the government for bringing this Amendment Bill before this House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, he is speaking in English.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Agreeing to the request of my friend, I would now speak in Hindi.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is very important. I will refer to it.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: The credit for this Bill goes to Government of India of which I would also like to share a little bit. I would like to remind the House that I had the good fortune to be the Law Minister of the country and at that time this matter was raised vociferously. At that time, the hon. Members and especially the Hon. Speaker had.....

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: He has studied law only in English, not in Hindi.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Despite that I can speak Hindi and write in Hindi and I would like to tell you that in B.A. I had studied Sanskrit as a compulsory subject and I had passed it.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have forgotten everything now!

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I have forgotten it now, because in my company of friends every one speaks English. So far as Hindi is concerned, I would like to tell you one more thing. When I was appointed the Governor of Bihar, during my entire tenure there I spoke only in Hindi there. On many occasions when there was any function in High Court or at any other place, people used to bring speeches written in English, but I always used to speak in Hindi. So far as Hindi is

[Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal]

concerned, I can say it with surity, that our friends are not against Hindi. I want to repeat it again and again that in addition to Hindi there should be development of other languages also. We also do not have any objection to it. As I had said, I would like to remind you:...

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Your speech contains less Hindi and more of Urdu.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: My speech is in Hindustani in the real sense. It contains Hindi as well as Urdu.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: This is what Gandhiji also wanted.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: What I speak is really Hindustani. You may call it Hindi or Urdu, but it is a mixture of both.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Minister cannot speak in Hindi.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I have spoken in Hindi.....(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I would like to remind you once again that the hon. Speaker had specially said that it is the duty of the Law Minister to make efforts to remove those lacunae which had remained there due to the intention of the Constituent Assembly having been not fulfilled. I had assured at that time that if there was any legal obstacle, efforts would be made to do away with it. We went through it and after that, the matter was referred to the Attorney General of India. The Attorney general of India opined that there was no objection in amending the Constitution. This Bill has been drafted according to his advice. I think that Shri Chaturvedi has correctly said that this thing should have been done when the

constitution was being adopted in English. It is absolutely correct that the Constituent Assembly had passed a Resolution at that time that the President should take necessary steps so that Hindi version may also be recognised as authoritative text. Its translation was adopted by the Members of the Constituent Assembly, but the courts ruled that it is not authoritative text. With a view to remove that lacuna, now authoritative text has been prepared. I would like to bring the wording of the amendment to your notice, which is as follows:

[English]

"The translation of this constitution and of every amendment thereof published under this Article shall be deemed to be, for all purposes, the authoritative text thereof in the Hindi language."

[Translation]

Now this has become the authoritative text.

So far as the question raised by some colleagues is concerned that it should be translated in all the remaining languages also, I would like to tell you, perhaps my friends and Shri Chatterjee might be aware that the constitution is being translated in all the languages and if I correctly recollect, it has already been translated in 9 or 10 languages.

[English]

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU: But not authoritative

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): It has to be given the official seal.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: That is why I want to say that you have forgotten the background. Background is that the Constituent Assembly had passed this Resolution that--

[English]

The translation was prepared in pursuance of the Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly authorising the President to take necessary steps to have a translation of the Constitution prepared in Hindi.

[Translation]

I had started my speech from this point. In pursuance of the Resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly the Constitution was translated at that time. But now to say that the translation of the Constitution in all the remaining languages may be recognised as authoritative is a totally different thing. It has nothing to do with this Bill. I want to emphasise one thing again and again that the Resolution of the Constituent Assembly is being translated into action and we have introduced it as an authoritative text in Parliament and amended the Constitution.

I would like to submit that the assurance which I had given as Law Minister is being fulfilled by Shri Panigrahi now. I would like to congratulate him. As a matter of fact, he has removed this deficiency which should have been removed long back. The question of other languages is a separate issue and it can be considered separately. But.....

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why separate when all are recognised languages.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have a point of order. Did Hon. Member receive a whip?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Then it will amount to privilege.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A note was given to him. Is it a whip? And when the matter is pending consideration of the Hon. Speaker, how can another whip be sent? It is most objectionable.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I would like to read to you the note to which my learned friend has objected.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is why, if it is a whip, have you sent a whip?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I have not sent a whip. I have not sent a note to him. Even if I have sent, why do you have that bent of mind?

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I do not want to enter into any Controversy but it is written in this note that the Constitution has been translated in 12 languages. I would like to tell Mr. Chatterjee that I had the impression that it has been translated in 9 or 10 languages. (Interruptions) It has been translated in Bengali. (Interruptions) It has been translated in Urdu. It has also been translated in Tamil.

So far as the question of whip is concerned, I do not want to enter into this controversy, because I am already a disciplined soldier of Congress.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Which Congress?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: There is only one Congress and there is no other Congress.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I think that the question of any controversy in this Bill does not arise at all. All of us should express our thanks to the Government of India for this Bill. The absence of authoritative text in Hindi was a great deficiency which has now been removed.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is going to be 1 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You express some views for two minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Jagannath Kaushal for whom I have high regard, he has lost his ministership because of his ability. Sir, I make it categorically clear that I have nothing against Hindi. This beautiful language is brought into controversy by Hindi chauvinists like some of our Hon. friends here. But, Sir, I was very interested to hear the Hon. Minister in his prefatory remarks saying, "this is a gift to the people of this country in the 40th year of independence."

13.00 hrs.

A gift of a Hindi translation to be made by persons unknown, in a manner yet to be decided; Who are these people? The wonderful performance of this Government for forty years is that although the Congress with prefixes and suffixes seems to be the same according to Mr. Kaushal--54% of the people are still illiterates. Whether you make it in Hindi or Urdu or Arabic or Parsi or Oriya, these people will not know what the Constitution of the country means to them, what are its provisions--whether there is any thing called fundamental rights--they do not know. They are the victims of the mismanagement that is committed in the name of applying the Constitutional provisions of this country.

Therefore, all these tall talks make no relevance so far as we are concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. Member will continue after lunch. We shall now adjourn for lunch to meet at 2 p. m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee may continue with his speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Article 343 of the Constitution the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.

Then sub-Article (2) says:

"Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement."

When did these fifteen years expire? What steps have been taken for the purpose of implementing Article 343 of the Constitution and sub-Article (2).

The Government of India has agreed to black out Hindi news item from the Madras TV. Why? Because you want to placate your allies. Is this in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution and keeping with the spirit of the Constitution?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It will hit us both ways.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No, I want to show that this Government even cannot do correct things at a proper time with a proper attitude and spirit. Only very base political considerations outweigh everything. Now they will compromise in Tamil Nadu so far as Hindi is concerned.

The Minister here today is talking of a gift to the people of this country and I have reminded the Hon'ble House of the extent of illiteracy. Article 343 is not even properly implemented. Now gift to whom? Gift to Nagaland? Is it gift to the people of Tamil Nadu? Is it a gift to the people of Orissa even? Gift to which people?

AN HON. MEMBER: To West Bengal.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Hindi people are one.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: At least, first of all, make people literate. This is a tragedy of this country. We talk of our Constitution. The Minister reminded us: This is the organic law of the country. But millions of people of this country do not know what is contained in the constitution of India. They don't know of their fundamental rights. They don't know of the obligations of the Government towards the people of this country. That's why a spirit of oneness is not only not developing, there are greater and greater divisions and disparities amongst the people.

Now what is the attitude of this Government towards different languages? Everybody will speak of: well, all the languages are entitled to similar treatment. Minister will also say that in his reply. I believe he has already his written reply ready. It must have been prepared already.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He anticipates what you are going to present.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No, no, like Shri Bengal Rao yesterday whatever we said, he gave a prepared reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They know what you are going to ask. Therefore, they prepare it. Both sides are like that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Very good; if that is the credit you want to give to us, very well.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: We understand Somnath Babu...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the importance of a language in people's life? This is the method of expression of one's feelings, urges and aspirations. Its culture is represented by the languages. That's why our constitution has consciously incorporated a Schedule, called the Eighth Schedule, where certain languages have been incorporated so that they may be developed. You cannot do away with the aspirations of the people. You cannot throttle them by throttling their language.

That's why in your State, Sir you are fighting against the imposition of Hindi. Why? Because it will interfere with the development of your own language.

What is the attitude of this Government towards development of language? Nepali language, we have been demanding in this House from 1970's. At least I know from the 5th Lok Sabha. We have been demanding amendment to the Constitution. Bills have been brought in here and resolutely rejected by this Government on the ground that development of language will give rise to divisive tendencies.

Now, what is this Government doing? I don't know how far our very good friend, Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi, in the Home Ministry being allowed to operate.

What is the situation today? Today the Central Government is also agreeing to include Nepalese in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. From the very beginning, let there be no misunderstanding, I am not against this Bill. I support this Bill. Let there be a proper authenticated translation of the Constitution of India but should there not be similar treatment, similar attitude towards other languages also? In how many High Courts can this translation be produced? Except in North India, only in four High Courts as the Minister has mentioned. I want to know whether in these four High Courts, the judgements are delivered in Hindi. As far as I know, one or two Judges have done so. If the Minister has got better knowledge, I will stand corrected. What will happen to the people of other states? Should not the Bengali, the Tamilian, the Andhra read and learn the Constitution in his own mother tongue? Not a word has been said about it. We talk of unity in diversity. We talk of Indian culture, synthesis of different cultures and ethos. I do not know why this Bill has been brought suddenly. What is the sense of priority so far as the Government is concerned? I want to know from the Minister the budget for the translation of the Constitution. How much will it cost and how long will it take? What is the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

procedure to be adopted? The power is given to the Government. In the name of the President, the Government will have that power. Will the cost involved be disclosed? Who will be your translators? What are the guidelines laid down in the Constitution for selection of translators? Our president, for whom we have the highest respect, makes valiant attempt in public functions which we all admire.

Therefore, if Shri Chintamani Panigrahi has got the freedom of action will select them or somebody else will select. There is no procedure laid down for selection and no examination. Somebody will say that this is the translation like how the game of tennis was translated as ghas pur gend pata pat. I do not know what sort of translation will come out of this. Even the great learned person Shri Jaganath Kaushal, inspite of very serious efforts, could not help using Urdu, English and other languages while speaking. The litterateur, Shri Chaturvedi also uses English in his Hindi speech. These are matters which are not even thought of. So far as the priority is concerned and the way the Government is functioning they will go no with the translation until the election in North India comes. This is only my assumption. Then they will say, "See how this Government is considerate about Hindi-speaking people, Hindi heart land has produced the largest number of MPs. Therefore, here is my concern for your language and here is the translation." Shri Kolandaivelu, although, will oppose this but ultimately he will capitulate--I hope he will not. They have given up hopes of the South, of the East and the North-East and their only hope is Hindi heartland--that only remains.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Nagaland?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Nagaland is an exception because of the ACP blockade, otherwise you would not have got that. I do not wish to take more time of the House. I only say--do not play

with language and do not play with the Constitution. You have played fifty six times. Only some of them are good amendments which we have all supported, like the abolition of privy purses, abolition of zamindari, first amendment, second amendment etc. Those were during the Nehru days, whose ideas and whose outlook was total anathema.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Bank nationalization?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That was in the early days when there was hangover of the Nehru days.

As I was submitting you should not play with the language and with the Constitution of this country. Do not utilize this Constitution and the amending procedure for the purpose of supporting your hopeless cause in the next elections.

If you are so much concerned that the people of this country should know what the Constitution contains, not a surrender to Hindi chauvinism, you want to propagate the constitutional provisions among the people of this country, you must know that majority of the people here do not speak Hindi and, therefore, you must make a commitment that you would make authorised, translations available in all the languages. You owe an obligation to the people of the country as a whole. The very fact that even after forty years of independence, Hindi has not become the sole official language of this country shows that this Government is not sincere except for the purpose of consumption by a particular section of the people at a particular point of time.

When I interrupted my very esteemed friend, Shri Jagannath Kaushal, it was to show the hollowness, utter unreality of the situation that he had to stand up and speak in English on a Bill for Hindi translation. It was not flippancy, I wanted to show the unreality of the situation. He then switched over to mixed Hindustani, not Hindi. Therefore, this commitment should be made. The Government should feel ashamed they do not feel ashamed, they

should feel concerned--that after forty six years, 64 per cent of our people are illiterate and 76 per cent of the women are still illiterate. Sheila Dikshit Ji, you are one of the few fortunates. I do not envy you; I want that everybody should be like you except politically.

Therefore, these distortions in our politics should be removed. You have kept the people in utter darkness. You are experimenting with the Navodaya Vidyalayas as a result of which lesser and lesser number of students will have the opportunity to get good education in this country. There is no proper spread of education and literacy. There is no policy of providing employment to large number of people which according to me should have been the first priority. I would like to ask the Minister as to how much money you are going to spend on this? The factories are closing down for want of money. Yesterday, one Hon. Member, the former Industry Minister was shouting in agony for Rs. 13 crores. A big unit manufacturing boilers cannot run as Rs 13 crores are not available with the Central Government. Factory after factory is closing down. Unemployment is increasing. Illiteracy is increasing. Here you come solemnly and say that you will give a gift, a charity to the people of this country. After 40 years you are giving them a Hindi translation which either nobody will read or will not understand. But you want to satisfy yourself and give a pat on the back. This double, triple standards will not do. If you are serious about the development of language than the people of this country should be made literate and all languages should be allowed to flourish. The development should be of all the languages. That commitment should be there. Otherwise I do not know when they have selected Article 394 (a). It will just mean the another print of the Book, 'Constitution'. new volume will have to be brought out but people will not be benefited by it

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the saying 'it is better to be late than never' applies to the

present Bill. After so many years of independence and adopting of our Constitution an amendment is being made not to bring out an authoritative translation of the Constitution, when a Hindi version of the Constitution had been accepted by the Constituent Assembly itself and on which all the hon. Members of the Constituent Assembly had signed but that has not been considered to be authoritative so far and only the English version has been accepted as the authoritative version.

Not to talk of other things, I agree with hon. Shri Chatterjee that Article 343 of the Constitution is not enforceable on the Constitution itself. According to that Article, the official language shall be Hindi and for a period of 15 years and the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes. 15 years have passed long ago and many changes have taken place since then. Our Constitution framers had declared Hindi as the official language in one voice and at that time there was not any debate on that issue neither in Tamil Nadu nor in any other part of the country. Had Hindi been granted the status which it deserved at that time, and had the importance of English been reduced and greater emphasis placed on Hindi, I think the state of affairs would have been much better. The problem arose because in spite of the provision in the Constitution, Hindi has not been given the status of National Language. We continued to consider English as the National Language and used it for all purposes. I am ashamed to say that even after so many years of independence, the importance of English has not declined, rather it has enhanced. Who have been suffering the losses? The common people of this country have been the sufferers. Today the numbers of English medium schools are increasing at a rapid pace. The strongest supporters of English are sending their children to English medium schools. Why are they doing so? 90 percent people of this country are far away from this labyrinthine affair. Today, English language is the sign of prosperity. It symbolises knowledge, intelligence and

cleverness....(Interruptions)... It is true that English language is the symbol of bondage.

Again, how do we use the English language? We Indians are making mockery of even the English language. I want to say that if some Englishman was to hear the proceedings in the House he would be aghast to hear the way English is spoken here. Anyone with a sound knowledge of English would know as to how this language is spoken in the House. I don't want to name any person as I am myself not an authority on English but I can certainly understand as to how far English is correctly spoken in the House. Today, in offices, the officers speak English. The language used by every business organisation is also English. At the airports of the country, English is used. In the First class and Airconditioned coaches of our trains, people communicate in English. In the remaining areas English language is not used anywhere. You may or may not agree but the reality is that Hindi has become the link language without the support of the Government. So far as the common people are concerned, Hindi has become the link language regardless of whether Government gives it recognition or not. You may go to Bangalore, Trivandrum, Cochin, Hyderabad, Calcutta or Bhuvaneshwar, the language used for communication among the common people and the illiterate masses in Hindi. Everywhere you will find that colliers, taxi drivers, shop keepers, salesmen etc. are able to do their work in Hindi and not in English.... (Interruptions)... In Madras also the situation is the same. there also Hindi is spoken widely. You will be surprised to know that the number of Hindi knowing people is constantly increasing in Tamil Nadu. Hindi has become the victim of politics in Tamil Nadu. The people knowing Hindi do not know English at all in that State. 90 percent people of this country are familiar with Hindi. When Hindi has become a link language in actuality then why cannot it become the link language of the country officially?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is for Hindi cinema.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Hindi cinema too has not played a lesser role. You might also be going to see Hindi films and people, of course, go to see them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Shri Kolandivelu will say that Hindi is a grammarless language. That is what makes it a special language. I feel very happy when hon. Members from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and other states make speeches in Hindi. The fact that Hindi lacks grammar has become a blessing in disguise because it can serve as a good link language as a result thereof. The language used in literature can never serve the purpose of becoming a link language, it is the spoken language that becomes a link language. Literary language can never serve the purpose of becoming a link language.... (Interruptions).... This language will gradually absorb words from all other languages like English, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil, and only then will it become a link language of this country. When words from all languages get absorbed into Hindi then it will serve as a vast link language. But Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most important thing is that.... (Interruptions)....

SHRI M. RACHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Hindi has to be taught to the hon. Deputy Speaker.... (Interruptions)....

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has already started attending Hindi classes.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: He knows Hindi and you too know.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak broken English, then I will Criticise.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most important point is that we have a very low opinion of the Hindi language. This has to be removed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Speak for other languages also.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Our feeling of inferiority for Hindi language should be removed.

The hon. Members hailing from the Hindi speaking States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar can speak very good Hindi but they do not use Hindi because they think that they will be considered less competent if they do so. They do not use it because they think it will put a question mark on their ability. That is why today we have developed a complex that Hindi is an inferior language. We, the Hindi speaking people, ourselves discriminate against Hindi and think that by speaking, writing or doing our work in Hindi we will create a low opinion for ourselves. I would say that we the Hindi speaking people should take the initiative in this direction. If the Hindi speaking people do all their work in Hindi then other will also follow. Today, our colleagues from Gujarat and Bengal speak and understand Hindi so well. Hence, Hindi has become a link language in reality. Regardless of the fact that Shri Kolandaivelu refuses to accept it and howsoever may give it a political colouring, there cannot be two opinions that Hindi has become a link language of our country today. For the ordinary people Hindi is a link language.

Similarly, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are many other languages also in our country. Hindi has been made a link language for the sake of convenience. We have never claimed that Hindi is a better language than Bengali, Telugu, Tamil or

Oriya. All languages are good and rich in themselves. All languages have originated in this country. We respect all languages. Hindi was made a link language because it was spoken and understood by a very large number of people in this country. Just because of this reason Hindi has been able to receive the status of a link language. It is not that its literature is very vast or rich. I know that Bengali language is very rich, vast and flourishing but the number of people understanding and speaking Bengali is very less while the number of people knowing Hindi is very large. Another intention behind making Hindi a link language was also that other languages should flourish in their own regions. Constitution has granted every language the right to prosper and flourish. I want that Constitution should be translated into every language and should be legally recognised. These translations should be awarded due recognition by the High Courts of the concerned states. Translation in all the languages should be made legally authoritative. It depends on the Judges of the High Courts of the concerned States as to how they give their judgements what meaning they give to different words and how they present a issue.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not enough. A very proper question has been asked as to when will this translation be completed? I want to know how much more time will you take? Our Constituent Assembly had decided to remove English and bring Hindi into use in every sphere within 15 years of the commencement of the Constitution. I hope you will not take another 15 years for this work also. As a matter of fact it has no concern with the elections. The Hindi speaking people are not likely to be carried away by any sentiments. It has nothing to do with votes. Still I would like to know as to how quickly you will work to expand the use of Hindi?

As a matter of fact the Government has taken a number of steps to increase the use of Hindi. Hindi classes are being held but the use of Hindi is not increasing in

Government offices. It is as good as nil. Reports of various Ministries and departments come before us during the Budget discussion which tell us as to what type of Hindi is being used. We go through the routine reports but they yield no results. It is only when the use of Hindi is increased in Government offices in the administration of the country, its laws can reach the common man. Without this nothing can be done.

With these words I support the Constitution Amendment Bill. I hope that all the people in the country will gradually recognise Hindi as a link language. I particularly appeal to the people of Tamil nadu that they should not create any hurdles in the way of Hindi. There will be no harm to them from Hindi. Rather they will be benefited by it. There has been the old tradition of Sanskrit in Tamil Nadu. There should be no difficulty for them to learn Hindi. More and more people from Tamil nadu are learning Hindi. Hence our hon. colleague Shri Kolandaivelu should not drag Hindi into politics. We have never made Hindi a means of politics and also have never talked of thrusting Hindi on Tamil nadu or any other State. There is no question of this type of thought coming into the minds of Hindi-speaking people. Therefore, I feel that Hindi will be able to find its appropriate place in this country in future.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): I support this Bill, but not unconditionally. Before I leave this House, I want to make a speech in Hindi. But I hope there will not be a snap-poll. I hope I will have two years. Let me see.

At the same time, I feel sorry that while piloting the Bill, the hon. Minister Mr Pani-grahi said that in non-Hindi States, we could refer to the English copy of the Constitution, because we could not understand Hindi.

I really dislike that statement. He should have said that the Government of India will make available the authenticated copies in

all the regional languages which are being recognised under the Constitution. What will be the repercussion of this amendment on the mind of the non-Hindi speaking people? That is important. Nobody objects, particularly the State like Karnataka; we are not against Hindi because we want Hindi to be the link language; we have accepted it; we have accepted the three language formula. But, at the same time, we want our language—every linguistic State wants a language of the State to be developed—to develop. It has been recognised in the Constitution. The Government of India should have taken this step to see that the authenticated copies in all the languages are made available.

You are aware that in the State the language of the legislature and the administrative language of the State is their regional language of the State. For example, in Tamil nadu, it is Tamil; in Karnataka it is in Kannada; in Andhra Pradesh it is Telugu; in Kerala, it is Malayalam; in West Bengal, it is Bengali. So most of the members, legislators, in the absence of any authenticated version of the Constitution in their regional languages are forced to refer only to the English version. Now, when you have the authenticated copy of the constitution in Hindi language, don't you think that you will be discriminating against the non-Hindi speaking States? Will not that impression come to non-Hindi speaking States? So, I would like to stress on the Government of India that you should not do it in the interest of the integrity of the nation, unity and integrity of the nation; I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the copies of the Constitution, authenticated copies of the Constitution, are made available in all the regional languages that are being recognised under the Constitution. It is not such a costly affair. What harm is there to bring such an amendment? Will it not behove our country? We have so many languages. Will it not strengthen the unity of the country? If there is any reason, why don't you bring it to the notice of the House? Let the Minister come out with the reason. At the outset, I say that we are not against Hindi, particularly our State is not against Hindi; we recognise it; we want that Hindi should be developed as a link

language. But, at the same time, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Government of India has not taken any step to develop Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States except giving some doles here and there to some voluntary organisations. What is that you have done for the development of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States? How do you want people of those States to learn Hindi? I am here for the past three years; and with great difficulty, I have been able to just follow what the members speak in Hindi. Particularly, there are some Hindi speeches in literary language of Hindi that I cannot understand at all; many of us cannot understand it. Of course, some people are there. What Mr. Chaturvedi said I was able to understand it fully. So, this language should be a simple one, particularly while you develop Hindi, you please see that a simple Hindi which could be understood by all, should be developed.

I will give you an instance. I do not know about Tamil nadu. If you go to any place in Karnataka you will find that any person who is having TV, will not fail to switch on his TV set at 9.30 AM on every Sunday morning to see Ramayana Serial, because it is not only interesting but the Hindi spoken there, in that Serial is so simple that even those who are ignorant about Hindi, who do not know a, b, c of Hindi, they can also follow it. So, such a language should be developed. You leave the literary language for the literary figures. You should evolve such a simple Hindi language which could be understood by all.

Now, coming to the national integration, you know Panditji evolved a three language formula; and it has been accepted by almost all the States except probably one or two States. In this connection, what steps has the Government of India taken to implement this three language formula? In our States, in the Southern States, many of us we are implementing it. With the little or meagre resources at our disposal we are implementing the three language formula. But may I ask in the Hindi speaking States how many of them can speak in any one of the South Indian languages? Has any attempt been made by the Central Govern-

ment to teach a third language, or even A, B, C of Malayalam or Kannada? (Interruptions) No, that has not been done. How do you expect national integration then?

It is the accepted policy. The three language policy has been accepted as a State policy. But at the same time, no attempt has been made in the Northern States to learn a third language (Interruptions)

I would like to earnestly appeal that if you are interested in the unity and integrity of the country, I appeal to all our Hindi speaking friends to learn one of the South Indian languages, any one of the non-Hindi languages. You should learn (Interruptions) (Interruptions)

That is why an impression has gone down that you are imposing Hindi.

An hon. Member: Why not Bengali or any other language?

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Any language in addition to Hindi, I say, not necessarily a South Indian language.

In most of the States the legislations are made in the regional languages of the State. For example in Tamil Nadu it is in Tamil, in Karnataka in Kannada and so on. Many of the Acts come to the President for assent. Do you not give assent? You give assent to them. It is very necessary that you bring the amendment to the Constitution so that we could have authenticated versions of the constitution in all the recognised languages. I hope the hon. Minister Mr. Panigrahi, while replying to the debate, will certainly give a positive reply and he will see that another amendment is brought forward to ensure this. Mr. Kaushal has said that the Constitution has already been translated into all the languages....(Interruptions)....

In this case the Minister could have brought forward simultaneously the amendments. With this observation, I hope that the hon. Minister will give a categorical assurance that the Constitution will be authenticated in the regional languages

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

also and with that condition, I support this amendment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Balkavi Bairagi.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I support this Constitution (56th Amendment) Bill. It also gives me pleasure that none of the hon. Members, irrespective of their party affiliations, who have spoken on this Bill, have opposed it. They have also given their suggestion in this regard. It appears that everybody wishes this Bill to be adopted.

also congratulate Shri Somnath profusely who did not oppose this Bill. I had expected that he will say something in Bengali in his speech but he did not say anything in Bengali in his long speech. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Attachment towards English should be shunned.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say on behalf of my entire area that none of us ever said that no other language of the country should progress. We want that authoritative translation of the Constitution in all the languages of the country should be made available. But as has been said by Shri Kaushal, I would like to request Shri Panigrahi that the Resolution which has been brought forward by him had been ridiculed earlier. I would like to say that he can see that even in bringing this Bill for discussion a delay of 10 months has taken place. It had been presented on 27 February, 1987 but full one year has since elapsed. It is the height of Hindi's restraint and strength. Regarding the question of translation in other languages, we could have given a childish reply that other languages also should wait for 38 long years as has been done in the case of Hindi. But we would not like to give a reply like this. We wish that translation of every language should be made available. They should flourish and develop.

Through you, Sir, I would like to request Shri Somnath who said that as Hindi translation will be presented in 4 High Courts only, why so much labour should be made? What can I say to him. He is my elder brother, like my father. (Interruptions)

I have no hesitation in calling him like my father. I would like to ask him why he wants to have the Constitution translated into Bengali. It will be useful only in one High Court i.e. in Calcutta. Similarly, Tamil translation will be utilised only in Madras.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is not for court, for the people to know what is the Constitution.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Please address the Chair, not to me. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take very little time. Shri Somnath is a great Constitutional expert, an advocate, Making fun of Hindi, he gave the translation of Tennis something like "Patapat gaind" etc. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, must make it clear, I said the translation should be a proper translation not like as Tennis has been translated.

"Ghas ke upar gained Patapat"

Translation of the Constitution should not be like that. It should be a proper translation. I therefore did not ridicule Hindi. My friend is wrong.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: I want to submit, and I had submitted earlier also to which Shri Mirdha had replied that there is a conspiracy going on against Hindi in this country that it should be made as difficult as possible so that the non-Hindi speaking areas may reject it on the excuse of it being a very difficult language. The reply from the Government was that there is no such con-

spiracy and Hindi will be made simple. I am hundred percent one with Shri Iyer that Hindi should be simple and should be comprehensible to all. If today words from other languages are being included in Hindi, the hon. Members should not feel it bad. I consider it a gift which you are giving after 38/40 years. Our founding fathers signed Hindi as well as English versions of the Constitution. At least they were wiser and had a foresight. You honoured one aspect and not the other but even today we accept this as a gift.

The reason behind using words of other languages in Hindi is that the digestion power of Hindi is quite good. When Hindi has already digested those words, how can it throw them out. We salute them for one thing. When English language had gripped the entire country, you accepted the challenge and brought the country out of its clutches. If Hindi has accepted few words from other languages then you should not make a fun of it. Hindi is our language and has a good digestion. My mother says "train late hai", It is not Hindi but my mother, father, son and every one else understands it. If we have to make fun of English, then I would like to give example of that illiterate villager who sends his daughter's wedding card in English with pride:

[English]

Kindly come and attend my daughter's wedding ceremony. Is it proper?

[Translation]

If one wants to make fun of, it can be made of any language. You can expunge from the proceedings, if you want to. Shri Kolandaivelu has said that no one speaks Hindi in Madras. I would like to tell him that I am a small poet of Hindi. My name is Balkavi Bairagi and I reside in Madhya Pradesh which is just near Tamil Nadu. In Madras every year two Hindi poetry symposiums are held and I go there to recite my poems. Madras is a city where tickets for these symposiums cost upto Rs 500/-. I would like to submit that if any hon. Member says that Hindi is a

'grammarless' language', then I say that upto 11 December he can name any language of India, I will produce grammar of that language at his door step. I may tell that Hindi is not a grammarless language. You may enhance your knowledge. Hindi has a grammar. It is a separate thing that we may or may not use it. I congratulate Shri Kaushal that he reminded us of the old moments. We consider them as a gift. English has been like a curse to this country. That has now come to an end and gift is from our mother and we accept it in whatever shape it is and we feel grateful for that. One of my scholarly friend has said that ours is a country of illiterates. If it is so then why English is being encouraged? Let Hindi function. What type of these illiterate persons are who understand English but do not understand Hindi. What type of argument is this? You mean to say that 70 percent women understand English and do not understand Hindi? No one is going to swallow this plea. It is very easy to oppose the common man. Will opposition to Hindi help in forming the Governments? We will not object to their forming of Governments whether they oppose Hindi or support it. But one thing should be kept in mind. We have waited for 38 years and have tried to see during these years as to which language can emerge as the link language in this country. No language other than Hindi has emerged as link language. It pains us when Hindi is opposed. We have been told that it will help us in the elections. We will not use this language in elections. The language used during the election is different. It is the language of politics. Even without this language the Congress has formed Governments in seven States of the country and in future also the Government will be formed. You will pardon me but the Governments you have formed have been formed on the basis of the different languages. For getting votes in Bengal you speak Bengali, in Tamil Nadu you speak Tamil, in Kerala you speak Malayalam, in Karnataka you speak Kannada and in Assam to get votes you speak in Assames....(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I have won elections from Kerala without speaking Malayalam.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: You are a man with a poet's heart. The language you have used is the language of eyes and heart, the language of love and the feelings. These things have helped you to win and come here. We speak the respective languages of the States and form the Governments there but when we come to the Parliament we do not know from whom we get frightened and start speaking in English. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you stop English papers in the country for a month, you will see that all of them will start speaking in Hindi or in their regional languages. I congratulate Shri Panigrahi on behalf of myself, my children, my older generation for bringing this Bill....(Interruptions) We facilitate and thank Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Government....(Interruptions) Learn one language. We want that the people of Bengal and other States may exhibit in this House those pious feelings which have been shown in the different States as Hindi has been fostered in Bengal, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other States. Though the Constitution is being translated in Hindi after 38 years, even then we should accept it as an obeisance to our ancestors and should accept the service of Hindi.

With these words I thank and congratulate you and support the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kolandaivelu.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, let Mr. Kolandaivelu speak in Tamil so that others also who understand Tamil, will follow him. I will request him to speak in Tamil....(Interruptions).

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu): Sir, if you have got the Translator, he is going to speak in Tamil....(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order....

(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI BHACWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur):

I support him. I also want him to speak in Tamil.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Have you got the Translator now, Sir....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order. Please listen to him. Why are you creating unnecessary problems? It is left to him whether he speaks in Hindi or Tamil or Malayalam. Why are you insisting on Tamil? Don't compel him. It is his choice. Otherwise even during Question Hour and at all other times also you have to allow them to speak in Tamil. Don't compel anyone. It is left to him. Don't create unnecessary problems.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought at a wrong time....(Interruptions).

Actually, our hon. Minister has chosen a wrong time for the consideration and passing of this Bill. Instead of bringing unity, this Bill will lead to disunity, or instead of bringing integration in the nation, it will bring disintegration....(Interruptions). Actually this Bill provides for Hindi for an authoritative translation of the Constitution in order to replace English. May I know from the hon. Minister....(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANICRAHI): Not to replace English.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: All right. After a lapse of time they are going to replace Hindi, that is why they have brought this Bill. I know it fully well....(Interruptions). All right. Sir, they have brought an authoritative translation in Hindi. What kind of Hindi it is, or which Sub-Division of Hindi it is.

Which is being used for translation of the Constitution? Let the Minister tell this. There are so many sub-divisions in Hindi,

more than three hundred *Khari Boli* and so many others. Even the Uttar Pradesh Hindi may not be known to those who are living in Madhya Pradesh. Bihar and Orissa Hindi is completely different.... (*Interruptions*). I have all along been keeping patience, Sir. My friends have been saying so many things. Even my hands are being strengthened now because of the speeches made by the hon. Member Shri Zainul Bashir and my dear poet, Mr. Balkavi Bairagi. It is an accepted fact that Hindi is a broken language. It has got no grammar.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Who says that Hindi is a grammarless language? You are wrong.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: That is what he has stated; I am not stating this. It is an accepted fact that Shri Zainul Bashir has stated that it is a grammarless language.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHIR: I have not said that. I have said that.... (*Interruptions*).

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Only you have accepted this.... (*Interruptions*). You have said that Hindi is a grammarless language.... (*Interruptions*). You only said that Hindi is a broken language.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even if he has said like that, he never meant that. Even if you presume like that, that is not what he meant.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, actually this Bill is against the accepted language policy of the Central Government and the assurances given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the non-Hindi speaking people. Actually they want to play upon the destinies of the younger generation. Today you are bringing translation for the Constitution, tomorrow you may bring translation for the Indian Penal Code, Civil Procedure Code and the Indian Criminal

Procedure Code because there are so many laws, which are there in English in the country. It will lead to chaos and confusion if translation is done of these laws. I want to remind the House about one historical fact. Sir, in 1965, in Tamil Nadu, there was anti-Hindi agitation. In 1965 in the very same House here, they proposed an official language Bill. But such Bill had virtually landed in agitation in Tamil Nadu due to which two Central Ministers Mr. C. Subramaniam and Shri O.V. Alagensen had resigned from the Central Ministries. After knowing the apprehension and after knowing the agitation in Tamil Nadu, they had resigned from the Central Ministries. Now, what the then hon. Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said to them was "you please withdraw the resignation, I am giving promise to the non-Hindi speaking people because their language will also be incorporated and the assurance given by the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be incorporated in the constitution". That was the promise made by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I want to know whether that promise has been carried out by the present Ministry or the previous Ministry. Why did they not do it? The hon. Prime Minister is sitting in the seat where the previous hon. Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri sat where the hon. Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sat. In the very same seat, you are now sitting but the assurances given by them have not been incorporated in the Constitution so far. You please answer to this point.

Sir, many stalwarts like Shri Jagannath Kaushal, the former Law Minister, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Bar-at-Law and so many stalwarts studied law and they had their education in English medium, not in Hindi medium. Let me tell you a fact here that our hon. Prime Minister got his education in the Dun School where the medium of instruction is English, not Hindi. What do you say for this? If such is the case, why do you bring Hindi here? What is the urgency for it now? When so many programmes are not being implemented properly, what is the necessity of bringing forward this Amendment? Actually, we have to discuss here with regard to the natural calamities that the country has

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

faced in the recent past. But here the preference and priority are given only for Hindi. Why do you give preference to this here? Instead of discussing the natural calamities in the country under Rule 193, you have given preference to this Amendment Bill. Why is such a hasty action? What is the urgency to pass this Bill now? If this Bill is passed, do you mean to say that everyone in the country will get his food? Do you mean to say that every person in the country will have house? More than 60% of the people in the country are below the poverty line. Why do you want to bring this legislation at this moment? Actually, it is being opposed by Tamil Nadu and non-Hindi speaking States. Can you answer this point? If a language becomes an official language, if a language is recognised as official language, then it should be rich enough and it should be a renowned language.

It must be a historically accepted language. Has Hindi got all the qualities, I want to know. You know fully well that even in Ramayana, a Hindi Serial which we are seeing every week, you might have seen the Tamil letters. Those letters are there. Even vishnu was taught only in Tamil first. Tamil is a historical language more than 2,000 years old.

When such is the case, why are you not accepting Tamil as official language? But you want to accept only Hindi as the official language. When 15 languages have been recognised in the Constitution why do you not accept all the languages as the official languages and translate the Constitution into all the 15 languages?

Take for example, a small country like Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka, three languages are official languages, i.e. No.1, Sinhala, No.2, Tamil and No.3, English. They accept the three languages. In our country, we are having 700 million people but they are having 16 million people. They accept 3 languages as official languages. But, here, 700 million people are in India. Why do we not accept all the 15 languages as official languages? Take, for example, Singapore.

They are having 3 languages as official languages. In Malaysia, three languages are official languages. Why do we not do such a thing here? Why don't you accept this in principle for India which is a vast country both multi-lingual and multi-racial. Your food and my food differ much. You may not add much spices but we may add spices. When such is the case in India, why do you not accept Tamil or Malayalam or Telugu or Kannada or Bengali as official languages? All these languages are rich enough to have the official status. These languages must be accepted.

Now what about the spending for one language. You are spending crores and crores of rupees for Hindi alone. How do you get the money. We are paying taxes. Even the people in the non-Hindi speaking areas are paying taxes and the very same tax money is being spent only for one language, i.e. Hindi. How can you do it? That is why, I say, when you are bringing legislation like this, when you are bringing Bills like this, instead of unity, there will be disunity, instead of integration, there will be disintegration. That is why, I insist upon this. I oppose the Bill because you are not at all giving preference and predominance for Tamil and other languages. Actually, the fundamental rights are denied to us. We have got every right to make a plea before the Central Government. We have got every right to press upon the Central Government for equal status for our languages. When such is the case, why are you not giving that preference?

As far as this issue is concerned, this is a very sensitive and delicate issue. Don't forget the fact that not only in Tamil Nadu but in the Southern parts, not only in Southern parts but even in Bengal and in other States, it is a sensitive and delicate issue. In order to satisfy the Hindi fanatics, you have brought this Bill. I strongly condemn this Government because you have brought forward this Bill only to satisfy these Hindi fanatics. Why have you brought this Bill in the odd hours? What is the necessity? Even we are unable to solve the problems which are existing in Sri Lanka. What happened to the ceasefire? Yesterday, up to 7 O'clock, there was ceasefire. Afterwards, whether the ceasefire continues or not, we do not know. we are

not told. No Minister is here to make a statement whether the operations are continuing or the ceasefire is continuing. When such is the case, why do you bring such a Bill ? Let me tell you one fact. Mr. Chaturvedi, my hon. friend was telling that English should go away from the country.

When English goes away from the country, many stalwarts have to go away from this country. Are you accepting it? I know the inner mind of Shri Chaturvedi because our hon. Prime Minister had his education in English. That is why, he insists upon English to go away from this country. Is it not so?

Let me tell you one fact. The first President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad said:

"English language has brought us nearer and nearer." What do you say about this? English language helped us in the freedom struggle. Do you disagree? You are dressing in English way. You are talking English. But, at the same time, our Shri Chaturvedi says that English should go away from this country. How could it be? (Interruptions).

I simply request this Government that the aspirations of the Tamil people in the south have to be fulfilled.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi made many assurances in the very same House that as long as non-Hindi people want it, English will continue. That is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said. That assurance has been incorporated in our Constitution. Furthermore, even in the House, during the Question Hour, we are not allowed to ask questions in our regional languages, in our mother tongue. Why should there be such a step-motherly attitude? In this House, only English and Hindi simultaneous translations are coming forth but not in regional languages. One must be able to ask main questions and supplementary questions in regional languages also and the House must help all the Members to speak in their own languages. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD
YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill which has been brought forward by Shri Panigrahi is very helpful for national unity. When Shri Panigrahi made his speech in Hindi in Rajya Sabha, the people of the entire country welcomed it and the Press also praised it. Many friends have spoken in favour of and showered praises on English. I would like to remind them that when they go abroad and speak in English in place of their own language, they are seen with contemptuous eyes there and they do not get respect.

All the top leaders of USSR, who visit foreign countries, speak in their own language. The political leaders of other countries also speak in their own language in our country. Here I would like to tell Shri Somnath Chatterjee that when a comrade from his state went to USSR, he started speaking these in English, a person from the audience rose and said,

"Arai Moshay, Apni Bangla Bhasha Mein Bolona Keno?"

Why he was not speaking in Bengali? The persons speaking in English really think that English a language which can over-awe others and by speaking in English, these persons want to create an inferiority complex among the persons who can express their views in their mother tongue.

In this connection I want to quote a couplet of poet Bihari. Bihari wrote:

"Arai Meri Bir Jaisa Taise in Ankhin te Kadu Gayo,

Abir Pe Ahir To Kadhyo Nahin"

This means that a pinch of colour Abir fell in the eye of one Gopi and other Gopi after removing the Abir from the eye of that Gopi asked as to how was she feeling. She replied that the colour has been removed but the son of the Abir (Krishna) has not gone from his heart.

Similarly, though Britishers have left the country, craze for English is still there in

[Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

our country in some people here. I would like to submit that if you continue to promote this craze for English in the minds of the people, a feeling of integrity and unity in India will never be inculcated. The way you want to bring about unity in the country by opposing Hindi, that would lead to disintegration. It is a matter of great shame for all of us that English, a foreign language is binding us together. Nothing could be more unfortunate than this. (Interruptions) People asked you to speak in Tamil, but you could not speak in Tamil. You did not show respect to your mother tongue. (Interruptions) I know that it is said that even gods remain anxious to speak in Tamil but it is a matter of great regret that you do not have faith even in your language Tamil. You did not take even this much botheration. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Tamil is a fine language, but the language which can link the entire country is Hindi only. All the Hindi speaking people have great regard for this language and it has very rich literature. But whenever there is a talk of unity vis-a-vis Hindi, there are certain people who scare us of Hindi being impediment in the way of our unity. I would like to tell you about the feelings among the people of Tamil Nadu. When we talk to the common man there, they say that they are not opposed to Hindi. There are only few English speaking people who in collusion with the rich and the capitalists try to incite anti Hindi feelings among the people. Otherwise there is no anti-Hindi feeling in the general public in Tamil Nadu or for that matter, in whole of South India. I would, therefore, like to submit that views of a few helpful of persons should not be taken into consideration. Such people do not care for the feelings of the people of their own State. They are not fulfilling the aspirations of the people here also. Without taking much time of the House, I would like to say that I welcome and support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill which has been brought forward by Shri Panigrahi in the interest of the country and for maintaining the integrity of the country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta

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Mukherjee. Madam, please be brief. because the Minister wants to reply.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, in that case, you should have controlled others. (Interruptions)

Sir, the Indian Constitution did provide for the use of both English and Hindi languages and we visualised that in future we would be able to replace the foreign language by a national language. Unfortunately we have not been able to do so.... Only Hindi has been made the official language. (Interruptions) That is the realistic state that we are in. It is a very sensitive question. Therefore, let us not be flippant... (Interruptions) I wish that all Members of Parliament should have taken a vow that they will not send their children to study in any English Medium Schools.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't make challenges here:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I do support the Bill. We have no quarrel with you as far as this issue is concerned. But, Sir, I also support the other contentions which are very justified that authoritative translations should be made available in all other Indian languages. It has already been done to some extent. There should be a provision to make those authoritative translations with proper corrections etc. That provision should have been there.

Considering the volatile situation that we are in, I do support the Bill. Please excuse me, if I go to another dimension. This is a Constitution Amendment on translation. I think translation is very important.

On this occasion when we are discussing a Constitution Amendment Bill, should we not recall the Constitution itself and its various provisions and see how far they are being observed, not only in form but in the soul of it? You feel ashamed when you find that, as far as the Directive Principles are concerned, till now all of them are observed more by violation than

by compliance. Let us see the right to an adequate means of livelihood. Is the State being directed that way? Has that been guaranteed? No.

Then, the ownership and control of the material resources of the community should be so distributed as best to subserve the common good. Is it being done? No; until now there have been no land reforms then, the operation of the economic system should be done in a way that concentration of wealth does not take place. But the State is being run in such a way that more concentration of wealth is taking place. Then, equal pay for equal work for both men and women—it is still far from a reality. Then, the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not to be abused. But what is happening? They are being abused every day, every minute. Therefore, I would like to draw attention to the fact that on this occasion the Constitution has to be remembered. Adequate means of livelihood means the right to work....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, you are not giving me time, So, I am not going into details. I thought that, on this occasion, every speaker would at least refer to the Constitution and vow for really creating such a State which would really observe these Directive Principles. The present ruling Party has totally failed on this. (Interruptions)

Therefore, I would say this. Let this authoritative translation in Hindi take place, but at the same time provide for the authoritative translation of the Constitution in all other recognised regional languages also. (Interruptions) Last but not least, I would take this opportunity to remind that some languages like the Nepali, the Manipuri and the Konkani must be given immediate recognition. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Constitution Amendment Bill and I support it.

Sir, it is said that the Constitution of India is the Bible of the people of our great

country. It was adopted on the 26th day of November, 1949. If that is so, if that is the Bible of the people of our country, how many people of our country know this Bible? Is it not the commitment of the Government to teach the people of this country this particular Bible? Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has said that 76 per cent of the women who are our mothers and sisters are illiterate. Now, you bringing this Bill. Who will be benefited by it? Who will read it. I do not have any objection to your bringing this Bill. But who will read it? Is it not a guarantee given under the Constitution that the people of this country will be given education? Our women workers, the beedi workers, the people who are rotting in the streets, are all illiterate today; they do not know anything about the present law. The industrial workers do not know anything about the labour laws and other laws adopted for them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Please give me two minutes, Sir.

Sir, you have seen the law which have been enacted by the government for the last 40 years are nothing but the scrap of paper for the majority of the people of our country. It is a useless law because people are not literate. There is a bundle of laws for the illiterate people of our country. You are master in creating laws but you are also the master in not implementing the laws. You commit a crime and go to court and say, "I do not know anything about the law. That is why I have committed this crime." But there is a dictum that 'ignorance of law is no excuse.' Unless the people are educated, these laws for the people are useless. I request the Government when you are bringing laws but make it a point to educate the people in the country. Otherwise these laws will remain as scrap of paper and nothing else.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANCA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill and it is a matter of great satisfaction that this Bill has been brought

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

forward. Only an Indian language can be the official language. English can never be our official language or link language. We are committing a mistake by continuing with English. When we speak in Parliament, we say Sri Lankan Tamils, but we do not have courage to call them Sri Lankan Indians. We are forgetting that they are not Sri Lankan Tamils they are Sri Lankan Indians. When Shri Gorbachev comes to our Central Hall in Parliament, he delivers his speech in Russian though he can speak in English, but it is a matter of shame that our Prime Minister speaks in English. We should speak in Hindi. In UNO also we should speak in Indian languages, but we do not speak in Hindi in foreign countries. Hindi speaking Members deliver their speeches in English in Parliament. Prof. Tewary speaks in English. It is a matter of shame. We should try to speak in Hindi. Hindi is our national language but agitation was launched in the name of language though Gandhiji brought independence for the country with the help of Hindustan in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Bhasha Udyaman was launched against Urdu and Nizam and Nizam Government was removed from office. Similarly, we were able to bring about unity among the people in the name of language and were able to achieve independence for the country. Our friends sitting to my left are spearheading an agitation against Hindi only for the sake of votes, though ninety per cent of people in Tamil Nadu know Hindi. (Interruptions)

You may visit small shops or big shops, you would find everybody speaking in Hindi. The common man also understands Hindi, but these people have launched an agitation against Hindi just to catch votes.

(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: We won't allow. This is wrong. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it is unparliamentary, we will see to it.

**Not recorded.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: How do you know that 90% know Hindi?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I never speak unparliamentary language.

If you ask for a betel in Hindi, he will give you betel for five paise. Similarly if one asks a shopkeeper for rice or bread, he will immediately give you those things. Everybody knows Hindi. Rickshaw pullers know Hindi. All the workers in hotels know Hindi. But these people force them to launch agitation. They should do all their work in regional language. (Interruptions)

I would like to submit that there are four States in South India Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, but on the border of Chittoor, the people of Tamil Nadu started agitating against Hindi. In Andhra Pradesh, anti-Hindi agitations have never been launched. It is a matter of regret that these people are misleading the people to launch agitation just for the sake of votes. (Interruptions) Anti-Hindi feelings should not be created by misleading people. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Janga Reddy, please conclude. (Interruptions). That is why I am not allowing you. When I say that you have to be brief, you should be brief. (Interruptions) I am not allowing him to go on record. (Interruptions) Nothing more will go on record. (Interruptions)**

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, let me speak for three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every Member is like that; I cannot allow.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: This is unreasonable, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are unreasonable always. When I called you to speak, you did not speak.

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. There is no dispute over it. Hindi is our national language and our Constitution must be translated in our national language and it should be signed by our hon. President. There is nothing in it which might be opposed. The people who oppose this Bill are as a matter of fact opposing the unity of our country.

On this occasion, I would like to submit in this House that we should make efforts in this country to join the hearts and when hearts are to be brought together, on the question of language we should adopt a liberal attitude. When you talk of Hindi, I would like to submit that Hindi and Urdu are both one and the same languages. In the history of the country's independence, Urdu songs, poems, and gazals, and Urdu writing, right from Hasrat Mohani to Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had played a wonderful role in the freedom struggle. Due to attraction of Urdu Poetry, Mahatma Gandhi learnt Urdu. I am not pleading the case of Urdu to you, but simply making a submission to you.

Many people have spoken here and Shrimati Cita Mukherjee, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and others have also supported this Bill. I also think it to be very essential. They have said that this Bill should have been brought much earlier. I also support this view that this Bill should have been brought much earlier. But on this occasion, I would like to submit to you that our Constitution must be translated in all the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution.

I want to cite an example before you. The Hon. Prime Minister is present in the House at the moment. You might have heard the name of Kazakhstan in Russia. I have never been to Kazakhstan. About 10 lakh people live there and they have ten languages. The U.S.S.R. made efforts to promote all these ten languages. Books are available in all these ten languages. Now when our country is fighting against poverty and marching towards prosperity, I would submit that merely translating the Constitution in all languages is not enough (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all. There is no time. (Interruptions) I cannot call all the Members. The Minister also has to reply.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Thank God, the lacuna which was left earlier, has after all been removed. It was legitimate right of Hindi which is now being given to it and we have no objection to it. Certainly, the Hindi translation of the Constitution should be treated as authoritative and that is what is being done. As the time at my disposal is very limited. I would like to submit that beside Hindi, other languages which have been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution should also be given their due place. The Government should accept it and should ensure that these languages are not deprived of their due rights. It should be made legally compulsory to translate the Constitution in all the languages that are mentioned in the Eighth Schedule, including Urdu and the translation thereof should be legally accepted as authoritative. Today, you can say that translation in 12 of the 15 languages has been done, but to say this much is not enough. They should be given the same constitutional status that is being given to the Hindi Translation through this Amending Bill.

Urdu occupies a special position. Leave aside Kashmir which has given a special status in the Constitution, Urdu is an official language in some other States and as such special attention should be paid to Urdu. Iqbal has said

"Gaisu-e-Urdu minnat pajeer shana hai,
hai,

shama-yeh-saudai dil soji--parwana hai."
hai."

Urdu song "Saare jahan se achcha Hindostan hamara" is the most famous of all songs and is a national song.

I would like to reiterate that beside Hindi, Urdu translation should also be given constitutional and legal status. At the same time, other languages too should get their due right.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to all the hon. members.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Speak in Hindi.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. Order.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: ... who have participated in this debate but it has only a limited objective as has been pointed out by Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NACINA MISHRA: Speak in Hindi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Hon Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all.
(Interruptions)

First I will speak in Hindi for two minutes and thereafter I will speak in English.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: We want in English. Why are you afraid of the Hindi fanatics?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Are you afraid of the Hindi Fanatics? You began your speech in English. You have to continue in English.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI BHACWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Speak in both the languages.

Dr. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: We won't allow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Why are you afraid of Hindi fanatics? You began your speech in English. What is this?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANCA REDDY: Neither in Hindi nor in English, speak in your Oriya language. Speak in your mother tongue.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. Order.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, I am extremely grateful to the Hon'ble Members who have participated in this debate. But I must tell you that this debate has a very limited objective as our Hon'ble friend, Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal, has pointed out. It is only to authenticate the Hindi text of the Constitution of India.

It has already been agreed to by the Constituent Assembly. We are only implementing the resolution of the Constituent Assembly. Therefore, I say at least after a long time we are implementing the resolution of the constituent Assembly. We are grateful to the Parliament. This is a historic occasion when our Government and Parliament are giving a gift to the

people of this country by fulfilling a long cherished as proper if our people.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANICRAHI: Once again, I must try to mention that it has nothing to do with any step-motherly attitude towards any regional language. We are respecting all the regional languages. I can read out also that section 53 of the Official Language Act, 1963, substituted by Act 1 of 1968 with effect from 26.1.1965 has permitted the use of English language for official purposes of the Union. Therefore, we are carrying on the assurances given by Prime Minister Nehru, Prime Minister Indiraji and Rajivji, (*Interruptions*)... We had given that assurance in the Official Language Act. So far as the translations into the other regional language are concerned, it is there. Under Section 7 of the official language Act the Governor has to authentic the use of a language other than English in the High Court. Only four High Courts/State Governments they have been permitted to use Hindi wrote to us. Therefore, in their respective High Court. Unfortunately no other State Government has come forward to do so. Similar legislation for other languages may also be considered at appropriate time. There is no steps motherly attitude to any other regional language. We want to promote all the Indian regional languages. If any language is not included in the Eighth Schedule, it does not mean that we are not trying to help to develop that language. In the Seventh Plan, we have already allocated Rs. 11.6 crores for the development of all the modern Indian languages. Therefore, there is not any step-motherly attitude. Perhaps you brought in some heat and controversy...

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANICRAHI: You are good at heart. I always find you good. Perhaps Sri Lanka was in your mind. Therefore, you brought in that controversy

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: No, Sir.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: This is our blood.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANICRAHI: During their speeches, many Hon'ble Members have given support to this Bill. I welcome their support.

I am reminded of a story about an old woman who knew one medicine for all the diseases. She used to give less amount of opium for headache and a little more for typhoid. Similarly some friends brought in some subject like industry, education, unemployment, illiteracy and Sri Lanka etc. which have nothing to do with this Bill. It has also got nothing to do with elections. I do not know why election phobia has come into the minds of some of the hon. Members. This is a great historic occasion. We shall implement the resolution of the Constituent Assembly and we shall adopt it unanimously. I shall be grateful if it is adopted unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: No, no.

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri. K. J.	Basavarajeswari, Shrimati
Abdul Chafoor, Shri	Bhagat, Shri H. K. L
Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Bhakta, Shri Manorajan
Adaikalaraj, Shri L.	Bharat Singh, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash	Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz	Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida	Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Akhtar Hasan, Shri	Bhumij, Shri Haren
Alkha Ram, Shri	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Anand Singh, Shri	Birbal, Shri
Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma	Birendra Singh, Rao
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan	Birinder Singh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Z. R.	Budania, Shri Narendra
Arjun Singh, Shri	Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish	Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Azad, Shri Chulam Nabi	Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Baitha, Shri D. L.	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
Bala Goud, Shri T.	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Balaraman, Shri L	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Banatwalla, Shri C. M.	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

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	Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin		Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	
	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh		Gamit, Shri C. D.	
	Dalbir Singh, Shri		Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	
	Dalwai, Shri Hussain		Ganga Ram, Shri	
	Damor, Shri Somjibhai		Gehlot, Shri Ashok	
	Das, Shri Anadi Charan		Gholap, Shri S. G.	
	Das, Shri Bipin Pal		Ghorpade, Shri M. Y.	
	Das, Shri Sudarsan		Ghosal, Shri Debi	
	Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan		Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti	
	Dennis, Shri N.		Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti	
	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.		Gohil, Shri G. B.	
	Deora, Shri Murli		Comango, Shri Giridhar	
	Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan		Goswami, Shri Dinesh	
	Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu		Gounder, Shir A. S.	
	Dhillon, Dr. C. S.		Cowda, Shri H. N. Nanje	
	Digal, Shri Radhakanta		Guha, Dr. Phulrenu	
	Dighe, Shri Sharad		Cupta, Shrimati Prabhawati	
	Digvijay Singh, Shri		Halder, Prof. M. R.	
	Digvijaya Singh, Shri		Harpal Singh, Shri	
	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila		Jadeja, Shri D. P.	
	Dinesh Singh, Shri		Jagannath Prasad, Shri	
	Dogra, Shri C. L.		Jain, Shri Dal Chander	
	Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil		Jain, Shri Nihal Singh	
	Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo		Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander	
	Engti, Shri Biren Singh		Jatav, Shri Kammodilal	
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	Jitendra Prasada, Shri		Kurien, Prof. P. J.	
	Jitendra Singh, Shri		Kurup, Shri Suresh	
	Jujhar Singh, Shri		Law, Shri Asutosh	
	Kamal Nath, Shri		Lowang, Shri Wangpha	
	Kamat, Shri Gurudas		Madhuree Singh, Shrimati	
	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram		Mahabir Prasad, Shri	
	Kamla Kumari, Kumari		Mahajan, Shri Y. S.	
	Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung		Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	
	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila		Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	
	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath		Malviya, Shri Bapulal	
	Ken, Shri Lala Ram		Mane, Shri Murlidhar	
	Keyur Bhushan, Shri		Manorama Singh, Shrimati	
	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher		Manvendra Singh, Shri	
	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub		Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai	
	Khan, Shri Rahim		Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	
	Khattri, Shri Nirmal		Meira Kumar, Shrimati	
	Khirhar, Shri R. S.		Mirdha, Shri Ram Newas	
	Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina		Mishra, Shri C. S.	
	Kinder Lal, Shri		Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	
	Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand		Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	
	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.		Mishra, Shri Shripati	
	Krishna Singh, Shri		Mishra, Shri Umakant	
	Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai		Misra, Shri Nityananda	
	Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.		Modi, Shri Vishnu	
	Kujur, Shri Maurice		Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	
	Kumaramangalam, Shri P. R.		More, Prof. Ramkrishna	
	Kunwar Ram, Shri		Motilal Singh, Shri	

389	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	ACRAHAYANA 3, 1909 (SAKA)	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	390
	Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta		Patel, Shri U. H.	
	Mundackal, Shri George Joseph		Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore	
	Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara		Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	
	Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama		Patil, Shri H. B.	
	Mushran, Shri Ajay		Patil, Shri Prakash V.	
	Naik, Shri Shantaram		Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	
	Naikar, Shri D. K.		Patil, Shri Veerendra	
	Namgyal, Shri P.		Patil, Shri Vijay N.	
	Narayanan, Shri K. R.		Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Cadakh	
	Natwar Singh, Shri K.		Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath	
	Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati		Penchalliah, Shri P	
	Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar		Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	
	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah		Poojary, Shri Janardhana	
	Oraon, Shrimati Sumati		Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	
	Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E. S. M.		Prabhu, Shri R.	
	Pandey, Shri Damodar		Pradhan, Shri K.	
	Pandey, Shri Madan		Pradhani, Shri K.	
	Pandey, Shri Manoj		Prakash Chandra, Shri	
	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani		Puran Chandra, Shri	
	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav		Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	
	Panika, Shri Ram Pyare		Pushpa Devi, Kumari	
	Panja, Shri A. K.		Qureshi, Shri Aziz	
	Pant, Shri K. C.		Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary	
	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan		Rai, Shri Raj Kumar	
	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand		Raj Karan Singh, Shri	
	Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao		Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	
	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.		Rajhans, Dr. G. S.	
	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan		Raju, Shri Ananda Gajapathi	

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar	Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri	Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri	Sait, Shri Azeez
Ram Dhan, Shri	Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Ram Prakash, Ch.	Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Ram Samujhawan, Shri	Salahuddin, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri	Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Ramulu, Shri H. G.	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Ranganath, Shri K. H.	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Sen, Shri Bholanath
Rao, Shri Vengala	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Rao, Shri K. S.	Sethi, Shri P. C.
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha	Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Rao, Shri V. Krishna	Shahi, Shri Laliteswar
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara	Shailesh, Dr. B. L
Rath, Shri Somnath	Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Raut, Shri Bhola	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Ravani, Shri Navin	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar	Sidnal, Shri S. B.

393	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	ACRAHAYANA 3, 1909 (SAKA)	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	394
	Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap		Tewary, Prof. K. K.	
	Singh, Shri D.C.		Thakkar, Shrimati Usha	
	Singh, Shri K. N.		Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.	
	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad		Thomas, Porf. K. V.	
	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap		Thomas, Shri Thampan	
	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap		Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb	
	Singh, Shri S.D.		Thungon, Shri P. K.	
	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar		Tigga, Shri Simon	
	Singh Deo, Shri K. P.		Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	
	Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari		Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani	
	Sodi, Shri Mankuram		Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar	
	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh		Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh	
	Soren, Shri Harihar		Vairale, Shri Madhusudan	
	Sparrow, Shri R. S.		Van, Shri Deep Narain	
	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.		Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai	
	Subburaman, Shri A.C.		Venkatesan, Shri P. R. S.	
	Sukh Ram, Shri		Verma, Dr. C. S.	
	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati		Verma, Shrimati Usha	
	Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.		Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S	
	Suman, Shri R. P.		Vir Sen, Shri	
	Sundararaj, Shri N.		Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal	
	Sunder Singh, Ch.		Wasnik, Shri Mukul	
	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri Kailash	
	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing		Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad	
	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri R. N.	
	Swell, Shri G. C.		Yadav, Shri Ram Singh	
	Tapeshwar Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal	
	Tariq Anwar, Shri		Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar	

395 Constitution
(56th Amdt.) Bill
Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Yadava, Shri D. P.
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yazdani, Dr. Golam

NOVEMBER 24, 1987

Constitution
(56th Amdt.) Bill
Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

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NOES

Jena, Shri Chintamani.

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: ** Subject to Correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 339

Noes: 2

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Motion was Adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 (Amendment of the heading of Part-XXII)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put clause 2 to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be done by division.

The lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No.4]

[16.00 hrs

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K. J

Adaiakalaraj, Shri L

Abdul Chafoor, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Abdul Hamid, Shri

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Ahmad, Shrimati Abida

* Wrongly voted for NOES

** The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: S. Buta Singh., Sarvashree Lakshman Mallick, Chintamani Jena, Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, Sarvashree Nand Kishore Sharma, Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, Ram Kumar Meena, Chiranjilal Sharma, Kamla Prasad Rawat, G.I. Patel, G. S. Basavaraju, Dr. Datta Samant, Sarvashree K. Ramachandra Reddy, V. S. Krishna Iyer, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Prof. Saifuddin Soz, Bhadreswar Tanti, Ataur - Rahman, Matilal Hansda, Raj Mangal Pandey and C. Janga Reddy.

Akhtar Hassan, Shri

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Alkha Ram, Shri

Birbal, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Birendra Singh, Rao

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Birinder Singh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Ansari, Shri Z. R.

Budania, Shri Narendra

Arjun Singh, Shri

Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Buta Singh, S.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

Azad, Shri Chulam Nabi

Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

**Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Balaraman, Shri L.

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarao

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Choudhary, Shri Jagannath

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Bharat Singh, Shri

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Bhoopathy, Shri C.

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

**Voted from a wrong seal.

399	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	NOVEMBER 24, 1987	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	400
	Das, Shri Bipin Pal		Ghosal, Shri Debi	
	Das, Shri Sudarsan		Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti	
	Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan		Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti	
	Dennis, Shri N.		Gohil, Shri G.B.	
	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.		Gomango, Shri Giridhar	
	Deora, Shri Murli		Goswami, Shri Dinesh	
	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan		Gounder, Shri A.S.	
	Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu		Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje	
	Dhillon, Dr. G. S.		Guha, Dr. Phulrenu	
	Digal, Shri Radhakanta		Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati	
	Dighe, Shri Sharad		Halder, Prof. M.R.	
	Digvijaya Singh, Shri		Hansda, Shri Matilal	
	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila		Harpal Singh, Shri	
	Dinesh Singh, Shri		Jadeja, Shri D. P.	
	Dogra, Shri G.L.		Jagannath Prasad, Shri	
	Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil		Jain, Shri Nihal Singh	
	Dube, Shri Bhismra Deo		Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander	
	Engti, Shri Biren Singh		Jatav, Shri Kammodilal	
	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo		Jayamohan, Shri A.	
	Fernandes, Shri Oscar		Jena, Shri Chintamani	
	Gadhvi, Shri B. K.		Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.	
	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh		Jhikram, Shri M. L.	
	Camit, Shri C.D.		Jitendra Prasada, Shri	
	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv		Jitendra Singh, Shri	
	Ganga Ram, Shri		Jujhar Singh, Shri	
	Gehlot, Shri Ashok		Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid	
	Cholap, Shri S.G.		Kamal Nath, Shri	
	Chorpade, Shri M. Y.		Kamat, Shri Gurudas	

401	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	AGRAHAYANA 3, 1909 (SAKA)	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	402
	Karnable, Shri Arvind Tulshiram		Mahabir Prasad, Shri	
	Kamla Kumarī, Kumari		Mahajan, Shri Y. S.	
	Kamson, Prof. Meijintung		Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	
	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila		Matik, Shri Purna Chandra	
	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath		Mallick, Shri Lakshman	
	Ken, Shri Lala Ram		Malviya, Shri Bapulal	
	Keyur Bhushan, Shri		Manorama Singh, Shrimati	
	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher		Manvendra Singh Shri	
	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub		Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai	
	Khan, Shri Rahim		Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	
	Khattri, Shri Nirmal		Meira Kumar, Shrimati	
	Khirhar, Shri R. S.		Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	
	Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina		Mishra, Shri G.S.	
	Kinder Lal, Shri		Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	
	Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand		Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	
	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.		Mishra, Shri Shripati	
	Krishna Singh, Shri		Mishra, Shri Umakant	
	Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai		Misra, Shri Nityananda	
	Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.		Modi, Shri Vishnu	
	Kujur, Shri Maurice		Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	
	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.		More, Prof. Ramkrishna	
	Kunwar Ram, Shri		Motilal Singh, Shri	
	Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K.		Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	
	Kurien, Prof. P. J.		Mundackal, Shri George Joseph	
	Kurup, Shri Suresh		Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara	
	Law, Shri Asutosh		Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama	
	Lowang, Shri Wangpha		Mushran, Shri Ajay	
	Madhuree Singh, Shrimati		Naik, Shri Shantaram	

403	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	NOVEMBER 24, 1987	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	404
·	Naikar, Shri D.K.		Patil, Shri Veerendra	
	Namgyal, Shri P.		Patil, Shri Vijay N.	
	Narayanan, Shri K. R.		Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh	
	Natwar Singh, Shri K.		Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti	
	Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati		Patnaik, Shri Jagannath	
	Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar		Penchalliah, Shri P.	
	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah		Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	
	Oraon, Shrimati Sumati		Poojary, Shri Janardhana	
	Pakeer Mohammed, Shri E. S. M		Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	
	Pandey, Shri Damodar		Prabhu, Shri R.	
	Pandey, Shri Madan		Pradhan, Shri K. N.	
	Pandey, Shri Manoj		Pradhani, Shri K.	
	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani		Prakash Chandra, Shri	
	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav		Puran Chandra, Shri	
	Panja, Shri A. K.		Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	
	Pant, Shri K. C.		Pushpa Devi, Kumari	
	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan		Qureshi, Shri Aziz	
	Parashar, Prof Narain Chand		Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary	
	Pardhi, Shri Keshavrao		Rai, Shri Raj Kumar	
	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.		Raj Karan Singh, Shri	
	Patel, Shri C. I.		Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	
	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan		Rajhans, Dr. G. S.	
	Patel, Shri U. H.		Raju, Shri Ananda Gajapathi	
	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore		Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar	
	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe		Ram, Shri Ramswaroop	
	Patil, Shri H.B.		Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri	
	Patil, Shri Prakash V.		Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri	
	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.		Ram Dhan, Shri	

**405 Constitution
(56th Amdt.) Bill**
Ram Prakash, Ch.

Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.C.
Ranganath, Shri K. H.
Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Rao, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara
Rath, Shri Somnath
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Reddy, Shri C. Janga
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

ACRAHAYANA 3, 1909 (SAKA)

Sait, Shri Azeez
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Salahuddin, Shri
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Sen, Shri Bholanath
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Shailesh, Dr. B. L.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chirangi Lal
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap

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Singh, Shri D. G.

Singh, Shri K. N.

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Singh, Shri S. D.

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Singh Deo, Shri K. P.

Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Sodi, Shri Mankuram

Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh

Soren, Shri Harihar

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin

Sparrow, Shri R. S.

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Subburaman, Shri A. G.

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sukhbun Kaur, Shrimati

Sultapuri, Shri K. D.

Suman, Shri R. P.

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Sunder Singh, Ch.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Swell, Shri G. C.

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tewary, Prof. K. K.

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.

Thomas, Prof. K. V.

Thomas, Shri Thampan

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Thungon, Shri P. K.

Tigga, Shri Simon

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekha.

Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Van, Shri Deep Narain

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Venkatesan, Shri P. R. S.

Verma, Dr. C.S.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.

Vir Sen, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad

Yadav, Shri R. N.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Yashpal Singh, Shri

Zainul Basher, Shri

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

NOES--Nil

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: ** Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 349

Page 2, line 3,-

for "Hindi language" substitute--

Noes: Nil

Tanguages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution" (5)

The motion is carried by a Majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members Present and voting.

Page 2, line 12,-

*The motion was adopted Clause 2 was
Added to the Bill.*

for "Hindi language" substitute--
"languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution" (6)

Clause-3 (Insertion of New Article 394A)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 13,-

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I beg to move:

after "Assembly"

Page 1, line 16,-

insert "and in the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution," (2)

for "Hindi Language" Substitute--
"regional languages" (4)

Page 1, line 16,-

16.00 hrs.

for "Hindi language"

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: With regard to my amendments, I would like to say that fifteen of the Indian languages have already been recognized in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. So, they must be given equal importance and equal status along with Hindi. When the translation is coming forth for the Constitution in Hindi, other languages should also get the same treatment and the Constitution should also

Substitute "languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution" (3)

** The following members also recorded their votes for AYES:

Sarvashree Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, T. Bala Goud, C. S. Basavaraju, Dal Chander Jain, Dr. Datta Samant, Sarvashree Lal Duhoma, Murlidhar Mane, V. S. Krishna Iyer, Bhadreswar Tanti, Ataur Rahman, Ramashray Prasad Singh and Raj Mangal Pandey.

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

be translated in other languages. That is my point.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, when we have any discussion in any forum, one must have a proper authority. Therefore, an authoritative description of the Constitution Should be available in the language which is spoken in the area for the purpose of proper explanation. Though I can very well speak in my own language, you will not be able to understand.

** I can Speak well in chaste Malayalam.

Considering the different situations prevailing in the country, we must have arrangement to speak in all the languages.

However important a point may be, but unless you understand it, it is of no use. Half a dozen of people alone will understand it. So, in the same manner, very many people like me are there in our country. They should also know as to what the Constitution is. That is why I press my amendment and say that the constitution should also be translated into the regional languages. I am expressing that in good faith.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANICRAHI): Sir, there is no bar in that; we have already translated the Constitution into 12 regional languages. If any State Government wants that the constitution should be translated in their regional language, they should write to the specified authority and on the authority of the President it can be translated into the regional language.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH COSWAMI (Guwahati): The translation will be there, but the legal sanctity and authentication will not be there. So, why don't you bring a law for the purpose?

(Interruptions)

** Spoke in Malayalam.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): When you are bringing a legislation for the Hindi language, why can't you bring a legislation for other regional languages also?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANICRAHI: You must write to the Centre for this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: You give an assurance for other languages also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANICRAHI: Four State Governments of Hindi-speaking areas have written to the Central Government already for use of Hindi in their High courts.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No interruptions please. Shall I put the amendments moved by Shri Kolandaivelu to the vote of the House?

The question is....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want division on the amendments.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): There can be division only on one amendment. You cannot have division on all the amendments.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I am not pressing for a division; I am pressing only for the voice vote.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On which amendment do you want a division.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I insist that it should be by division. I have a right to ask because it is the property of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Banatwalla. I wanted to know from Mr. Kolandaivelu. There are four amendments given by him. I said that I would first put them to the voice vote and if the mover wants, then only I will put them for division. At that time nobody objected. Now regarding results, you are objecting. Therefore, I want to know whether he wants me to put each amendment separately for division or all the four amendments together.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: All the four together Sir.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the mover of the amendment has to say that he wants division on a particular motion or amendment. Mr. Kolandaivelu is not pressing for any division, then I don't know what is the problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For the results only they are objecting, that is all.

The question is:

"Page 1, line 13,-
after "Assembly"

"Insert and in the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the constitution,"
(2).

"page 1, line 16,-
for "Hindi language"

Substitute languages specified in the Eighth schedule to the Constitution
(3)

"page 2, line 3,-
for 'Hindi language' substitute-

Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution," (5)

"Page 2, line 12,
for 'Hindi language' substitute--

'languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution,' (6)

The Lok Sabha Divided:

Division No.5]

[16.09 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Hamid, Shri

Hansda, Shri Matilal

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur

Annanambi, Shri R.

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Kurup, Shri Suresh

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama

Goswami, Shri Dinesh

*Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Wrongly voted for AYES.

* Patel, Shri G.I.

* Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Penchalliah, Shri P.

Raju, Shri Ananda Cajapathi

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Ram, Bahadur Singh, Shri

Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra

Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Selvendran, Shri P.

Shanmugam, Shri A.C.

Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Abbas, Shri K.J.

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Abdul Chafoor, Shri

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Balaraman, Shri L.

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Alkha Ram, Shri

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Anand Singh, Shri

Bharat Singh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Arjun Singh, Shri

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Birbal, Shri

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Birendra Singh, Rao

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Birinder Singh, Shri

Azad, Shri Chulam Nabi

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Budania, Shri Narendra	Digvijaya Singh, Shri
Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Buta Singh, S.	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Dogra, Shri G.L.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.	Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.	Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Chauhan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai	Gadhvi, Shri B.K.
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha	Gamit, Shri C.D.
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Ganga Ram, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Dennis, Shri N.	Gomango, Shri Ciridhar
Deora, Shri Murli	Counder, Shri A.S.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Harpal Singh, Shri
Digvijay Singh, Shri	Jadeja, Shri D.P.

419	<i>Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill</i>	NOVEMBER 24, 1987	<i>Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill</i>	420
	Jagannath Prasad, Shri		Krishna Singh, Shri	
	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh		Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai	
	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander		Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.	
	Jayamohan, Shri A.		Kujur, Shri Maurice	
	Jena, Shri Chintamani		Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	
	Jhikram, Shri M.L.		Kunwar Ram, Shri	
	Jitendra Prasada, Shri		Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.	
	Jitendra Singh, Shri		Kurien, Prof. P.J.	
	Jujhar Singh, Shri		Law, Shri Asutosh	
	Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid		Lowang, Shri Wangpha	
	Kamal Nath, Shri		Madhuree Singh, Shrimati	
	Kamat, Shri Gurudas		Mahabir Prasad, Shri	
	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram		Mahajan, Shri Y.S.	
	Kamla Kumari, Kumari		Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	
	Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung		Mallick, Shri Lakshman	
	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila		Malviya, Shri Bapulal	
	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath		Mane, Shri Murlidhar	
	Ken, Shri Lala Ram		Manorama Singh, Shrimati	
	Keyur Bhushan, Shri		Manvendra Singh, Shri	
	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher		Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai	
	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub		Meena, Shri Ram Kumar	
	Khan, Shri Rahim		Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	
	Khattri, Shri Nirmal		Meira Kumar, Shrimati	
	Khirhar, Shri R.S.		Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	
	Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina		Mishra, Shri C.S.	
	Kinder Lal, Shri		Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	
	Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand		Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	
	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.		Mishra, Shri Shripati	

Mishra, Shri Umakant	Patel, Shri U.H.
Modi, Shri Vishnu	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
More, Prof. Ramkrishna	Patil, Shri H.B.
Motilal Singh, Shri	Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Mundackal, Shri George Joseph	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Patil, Shri Veerendra
Mushran, Shri Ajay	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh
Naikar, Shri D.K.	Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
Namgyal, Shri P.	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Narayanan, Shri K.R.	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar	Prabhu, Shri R.
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Pradhan, Shri K.N.
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Pradhan, Shri K.
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal	Prakash Chandra, Shri
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Puran Chandra, Shri
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Panigrahi, Shri Chintaman	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
Panja, Shri A.K.	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Pant, Shri K.C.	Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Ram Prakash, Ch.	Sen, Shri Bholanath
Ram Samujhawan, Shri	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sethi, Shri P.C.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri	Shah, Shri Laliteshwar
Ramulu, Shri H.G.	Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Ranganath, Shri K.H.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Kao, Shri J. Chokka	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Kao, Shri J. Vengala	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Rao, Shri V. Krishna	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Rath, Shri Somnath	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Rathawa, Shri Amar Singh	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Ravani, Shri Navin	Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad	Singh, Shri D.C.
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Singh, Shri K.N.
Reddy, Shri C. Janga	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Sait, Shri Azeez	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan	Singh, Shri S.D.
Salahuddin, Shri	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Satyendra Chandra, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh

425	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	ACRAHAYANA 3, 1909 (SAKA)	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	426
	Soren, Shri Harihar		Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani	
	Sparrow, Shri R.S.		Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar	
	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.		Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh	
	Subburaman, Shri A.C.		Vairale, Shri Madhusudan	
	Sukh Ram, Shri		Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai	
	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati		Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.	
	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.		Verma, Dr. C.S.	
	Suman, Shri R.P.		Verma, Shrimati Usha	
	Sundararaj, Shri N.		Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.	
	Sunder Singh, Ch.		Vyas, Shri Cirdhari Lal	
	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri		Wasnik, Shri Mukul	
	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing		Yadav, Shri Kailash	
	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri			
	Swell, Shri G.G.		Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad	
	Tapeshwar Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri R.N.	
	Tariq Anwar, Shri		Yadav, Shri Ram Singh	
	Tewary, Prof. K.K.		Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal	
	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha		Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar	
	Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.		Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Sing	
	Thomas, Prof. K.V.		Yadava, Shri D.P.	
	Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb		Yashpal Singh, Shri	
	Thungon, Shri P.K.		Yazdani, Dr. Golam	
	Tigga, Shri Simon		Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad	
	Tilakdhari Singh, Shri		Zainul Basher, Shri	

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: ** Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 33

Noes: 305

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Thampan Thomas to the vote of the House. Those in favour may say Aye.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those against may say No.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the Noes have it, the Noes have it.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: No Sir, Ayes have it. I want division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 1, line 16,-

for "Hindi language" substitute--
"regional language" (4)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 6]

[16.11 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Hamid, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Ataur Rahman, Shri
Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh
Hansda, Shri Matilal
Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid
Krup, Shri Suresh
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
*Manvendra Singh, Shri
Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama
Penchalliah, Shri P.

Raju, Shri Ananda Gajapathi
Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar
Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Reddi, Shri C. Janga
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadgar
Selvendran, Shri P.
*Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
*Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar
Thomas, Shri Thampan
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Abbas, Shri K.J.

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

* Wrongly voted for AYES.

** The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Dr. Datta Samant, Shri G. Bhoopathy and Shri Thampan Thomas.

NOES: Shri K. Natwar Singh, Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, Sarvashree Manoranjan Bhakta, E.S.M. Pakeer Mohamed, G. I. Patel, Bhanu Pratap Singh, Vir Sen, Deep Narain Van, Madan Pandey, G. S. Basavaraju, Dal Chander Jain, M.Y. Chorpade, H.N. Nanje Gowda, Lal Duhoma, Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, Ram Pujan Patel and Bhadreswar Tanti.

429	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	ACRAHAYANA 3, 1909 (SAKA)	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	430
	Ahmed, Shrimati Abida		Birendra Singh, Rao	
	Akhtar Hasan, Shri		Birinder Singh, Shri	
	Alkha Ram, Shri		Budania, Shri Narendra	
	Anand Singh, Shri		Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh	
	Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma		Buta Singh, S.	
	Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan		Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.	
	Ansari, Shri Z.R.		Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.	
	Arjun Singh, Shri		Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati	
	Arunachalam, Shri M.		Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra	
	Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi		Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati	
	Awasthi, Shri Jagdish		Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh	
	Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha		Chauhan, Shri Ashok Shankarao	
	Azad, Shri Chulam Nabi		Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai	
	Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh		Chidambaram, Shri P.	
	Bairagi, Shri Balkavi		Choudhari, Shrimati Usha	
	Baitha, Shri D.L.		Choudhary, Shri Jagannath	
	Balaraman, Shri L.		Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	
	Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala		Dalbir Singh, Shri	
	Banerjee, Kumari Mamata		Dalwai, Shri Hussain	
	Basavarajeswari, Shrimati		Damor, Shri Somjibhai	
	Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.		Das, Shri Anadi Charan	
	Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan		Das, Shri Bipin Pal	
	Bharat Singh, Shri		Das, Shri Sudarsan	
	Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu		Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	
	Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.		Dennis, Shri N.	
	Bhumij, Shri Haren		Deora, Shri Murli	
	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh		Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	
	Birbal, Shri		Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu	

Dhillon, Dr. C.S.

Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje

Digal, Shri Radhakanta

Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Cupta, Shrimati Prabhawati

Digvijay Sinh, Shri

Halder, Prof. M.R.

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Harpal Singh, Shri

Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Jadeja, Shri D.P.

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Jagannath Prasad, Shri

Dogra, Shri G.L.

Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.

Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil

Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Gadhvi, Shri B.K.

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh

Jhikram, Shri M.L.

Gamit, Shri C.D.

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Gandhi, Shri Rajiv

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Ganga Ram, Shri

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Kamal Nath, Shri

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Gholap, Shri S.G.

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Chosal, Shri Debi

Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Gohil, Shri C.B.

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Comango, Shri Ciridhar

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Counder, Shri A.S.

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

433	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	AGRAHAYANA 3, 1909 (SAKA)	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	434
	Khan, Shri Mohd Ayub		Meena, Shri Ram Kumar	
	Khan, Shri Rahim		Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	
	Khattri, Shri Nirmal		Meira Kumar, Shrimati	
	Khirhar, Shri R.S.		Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	
	Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina		Mishra, Shri G.S.	
	Kinder Lal, Shri		Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	
	Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand		Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	
	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.		Mishra, Shri Shripati	
	Krishna Singh, Shri		Mishra, Shri Umakant	
	Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai		Misra, Shri Nityananda	
	Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar		Modi, Shri Vishnu	
	Kujur, Shri Maurice		Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	
	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.		More, Prof. Ramkrishna	
	Kunwar Ram, Shri		Motilal Singh, Shri	
	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.		Mundackal, Shri George Joseph	
	Kurien, Prof. P.J.		Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	
	Lal Duhoma, Shri		Mushran, Shri Ajay	
	Law, Shri Asutosh		Naik, Shri Shantaram	
	Lowang, Shri Wangpha		Namgyal, Shri P.	
	Madhuree Singh, Shrimati		Narayanan, Shri K.R.	
	Mahabir Prasad, Shri		Natwar Singh, Shri K.	
	Mahajan, Shri Y.S.		Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	
	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh		Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar	
	Mallick, Shri Lakshman		Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	
	Malviya, Shri Bapulal		Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	
	Mane, Shri Murlidhar		Pakeer Mohamed Shri E.S.M.	
	Manorama Singh, Shrimati		Pande, Shri Raj Mangal	
	Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai		Pandey, Shri Damodar	

435	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	NOVEMBER 24, 1987	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	436
	Pandey, Shri Atmadan		Pradhani, Shri K.	
	Pandey, Shri Manoj		Prakash Chandra, Shri	
	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani		Puran Chandra, Shri	
	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav		Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	
	Panika, Shri Ram Pyare		Pushpa Devi, Kumari	
	Panja, Shri A.K.		Qureshi, Shri Aziz	
	Pant, Shri K.C.		Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary	
	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan		Rai, Shri Raj Kumar	
	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand		Raj Karan Singh, Shri	
	Pardhi, Shri Keshavrao		Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	
	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.		Rajhans, Dr. G.S.	
	Patel, Shri G.I.		Ram, Shri Ramswaroop	
	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan		Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri	
	Patel, Shri U.H.		Ram Dhan, Shri	
	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore		Ram Prakash, Ch.	
	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe		Ram Samujhawan, Shri	
	Patil, Shri H.B		Ram Singh, Shri	
	Patil, Shri Prakash V.		Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	
	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.		Ramamurthy, Shri K.	
	Patil, Shri Veerendra		Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri	
	Patil, Shri Vijay N.		Ramulu, Shri H.C.	
	Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Cadakh		Ranganath, Shri K.H.	
	Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath		Rao, Shri J. Chokka	
	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal		Rao, Shri J. Vengala	
	Poojary, Shri Janardhana		Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha	
	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram		Rao, Shri V. Krishna	
	Prabhu, Shri R.		Rath, Shri Somnath	
	Pradhan, Shri K.N.		Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh	

Rathod, Shri Uttam	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Raut, Shri Bhola	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Ravani, Shri Navin	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Singh, Shri D.C.
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	Singh, Shri K.N.
Sait, Shri Azeez	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Salahuddin, Shri	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran	Singh, Shri S.D.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
Satyendra Chandra, Shri	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao	Soren, Shri Harihar
Sen, Shri Bholanath	Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Sethi, Shri P.C.	Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Shah, Shri Anoopchand	Sukh Ram, Shri
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Shailesh, Dr. B.L.	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari	Suman, Shri R.P.
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Sunder Singh, Ch.
Sharma, Shri Chiranjit Lal	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

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	Swell, Shri G.G.		Verma, Dr. C.S.	
	Tapeshwar Singh, Shri		Verma, Shrimati Usha	
	Tariq Anwar, Shri		Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.	
	Tewary, Prof. K.K.		Vir Sen, Shri	
	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha		Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal	
	Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.		Wasnik, Shri Mukul	
	Thomas, Prof. K.V.		Yadav, Shri Kailash	
	Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb		Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad	
	Thungon, Shri P.K.		Yadav, Shri R.N.	
	Tigga, Shri Simon		Yadav, Shri Ram Singh	
	Tilakdhari Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal	
	Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani		Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar	
	Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar		Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh	
	Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh		Yadava, Shri D.P.	
	Vairale, Shri Madhusudan		Yashpal Singh, Shri	
	Van, Shri Deep Narain		Yazdani, Dr. Colam	
	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai		Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad	
	Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.		Zainul Basher, Shri	

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: ** Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes:33

Noes:320

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I put clause 3 to the vote of the House, I would

like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Now, the Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha Divided:

** The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Dr. Datta Samant and Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer

NOES: Shri Brahma Dutt, Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, Sarvashree Abdul Chafoor, D.K. Naikar, T. Bala Goud, Mankuram Sodi, Manvendra Singh and Bhardreswar Tanti.

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Balaraman, Shri L.

Abdul Chafoor, Shri

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Banatwalla, Shri C.M.

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Akhtar Hassan, Shri

Bharat Singh, Shri

Alkha Ram, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Anand Singh, Shri

Bhoopathy, Shri C.

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Bhosle, Shri Prataprao B.

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Arjun Singh, Shri

Birbal, Shri

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Birendra Singh, Rao

Ataur Rahman, Shri

Birinder Singh, Shri

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Brahma Dutta, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Budania, Shri Narendra

Azad, Shri Chulam Nabi

Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Buta Singh, S.

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Bala Coud, Shri T.

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

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Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

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Digal, Shri Radhakanta

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Digvijay Singh, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil

Chidambaram. Shri P.

Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Choudhary, Shri Jagannath

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Gadhvi, Shri B.K.

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Gamit, Shri C.D.

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Gandhi. Shri Rajiv

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Ganga Ram, Shri

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Das, Shri Sudarsan

Cholap, Shri S.C.

Das, Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Chorpade, Shri M.Y.

Dennis, Shri N.

Ghosal, Shri Debi

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti

Deora, Shri Murli

Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Cohil, Shri G.B.

Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu

Comango, Shri Giridhar

Dhillon, Dr. G.S.

Goswami, Shri Dinesh

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(56th Amend.) Bill**
Gounder, Shri A.S.

Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje

Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati

Halder, Prof. M.R.

Hansda, Shri Matilal

Jadeja, Shri D.P.

Jagannath Prasad, Shri

Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati. N.P.

Jhikram, Shri M.L.

Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Curudas

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

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Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Khan, Shri Rahim

Khattri, Shri Nirmal

Khirhar, Shri R.S.

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kinder Lal, Shri

Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Krishna Singh, Shri

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kurup, Shri Suresh

Lal Duhoma, Shri

Law, Shri Asutosh

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Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Manorama Singh, Shrimati

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai

Meena, Shri Ram Kumar

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mishra, Shri. G.S.

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

More, Prof. Ramkrishna

Motilal Singh, Shri

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mundackal, Shri George Joseph

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama

Mushran, Shri Ajay

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Namgyal, Shri P.

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M

Pande, Shri Raj Mangal

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Pandey, Shri Madan

Pandey, Shri Manoj

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Panja, Shri A.K.

Pant, Shri K.C.

Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Patel, Shri G.I.

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patel, Shri U.H.

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri H.B.

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Veerendra

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath

Penchalliah, Shri P.

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.

Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Prakash Chandra, Shri

Puran Chandra, Shri

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Raj Karan Singh, Shri

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Rajhans, Dr. G.S.

Raju Shri Ananda Gajapathi

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Prakash, Ch.

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Ram Singh, Shri

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri

Ramulu, Shri H.C.

Ranganath, Shri K.H.

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Rao, Shri K.S.

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

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Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara

Rath, Shri Somnath

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Raut, Shri Bhola

Ravani, Shri Navin

Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

Reddy, Shri C. Janga

Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra

Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Sait, Shri Azeez

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Salahuddin, Shri

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

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Sen, Shri Bholanath

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Sharma, Shri Chiranjit Lal

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Sidnai, Shri S.B.

Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap

Singh, Shri D.C.

Singh, Shri K.N.

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Singh, Shri S.D.

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

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	Singh Deo, Shri K.P		Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.	
	Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari		Thomas, Prof. K.V.	
	Sodi, Shri Mankuram		Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb	
	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh		Thungon, Shri P.K.	
	Soren, Shri Harihar		Tigga, Shri Simon	
	Soz, Prof. Saifuddin		Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	
	Sparrow, Shri R.S.		Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani	
	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.		Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar	
	Subburaman, Shri A.G.		Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh	
	Sukh Ram, Shri		Vairale, Shri Madhusudan	
	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati		Van, Shri Deep Narain	
	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.		Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai	
	Suman, Shri R.P.		Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.	
	Sundararaj, Shri N.		Verma, Dr. C.S.	
	Sunder Singh, Ch.		Verma, Shrimati Usha	
	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri		Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.	
	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing		Vir Sen, Shri	
	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri		Vyas, Shri Cirdhari Lal	
	Swell, Shri G.C.		Wasnik, Shri Mukul	
	Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar		Yadav, Shri Kailash	
	Tapeshwar Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad	
	Tariq Anwar, Shri		Yadav, Shri R.N.	
	Tewary, Prof. K.K.		Yadav, Shri Ram Singh	
	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha		Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal	

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Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Yashpal Singh, Shri

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Yazoani, Dr. Colam

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Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Abdul Hamid Shri

Rao, Shri J. Vengala

*Wrongly Voted for NOES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 352

Noes: 2

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by majority of not less than two thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short Title)
Amendment made

"Page 1, line 3,
for 'Fifty-sixth' substitute 'Fifty-eighth' (1)

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:
"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to the vote of the House this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The Lok Sabha Divided:

**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Sarvashree J.Vengala Rao, Biren Singh Engti, C.L.Dogra, Harpal Singh, Channaiah Odeyar, G.S.Basavaraju, Dr. Datta Samant, Shri R.Dhanuskodi Athithan, Shri Prabhu Lal Rawat and Shri V.S.Krishna Iyer.

AYES

Abbas, Shri K.J.	Baitha, Shir D.L.
Abdul Chafoor, Shri	Bala Goud, Shri T.
Abdul Hamid, Shri	Balaraman, Shri L.
Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala
Adaikalaraj, Shri L.	Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash	Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz	Basavarajeswari, Shrimati
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida	Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Akhtar Hasan, Shri	Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Alkha Ram, Shri	Bharat Singh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri	Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Anjian, Shrimati Manemma	Bhoopatny, Shri G.
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan	Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.	Bhumij, Shri Haren
Arjun Singh, Shri	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Birbal, Shri
Ataur Rahman, Shri	Birendra Singh, Rao
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Birinder Singh, Shri
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish	Brahma Dutt, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Budania, Shri Narendra
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh	Buta Singh, S.
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi	Chandrashekar, Shri Chandulal

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	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.		Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	
	Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.		Dighe, Shri Sharad	
	Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati		Digvijay Singh, Shri	
	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra		Digvijay Singh, Shri	
	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati		Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	
	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh		Dinesh Singh, Shri	
	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao		Dogra, Shri G.L.	
	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai		Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil	
	Chidambaram, Shri P.		Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	
	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha		Engti, Shri Biren Singh	
	Choudhary, Shri Jagannath		Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	
	Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin		Fernandes, Shri Oscar	
	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh		Cadhvi, Shri B.K.	
	Dalbir Singh, Shri		Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	
	Dalwai, Shri Hussain		Camit, Shri C.D.	
	Damor, Shri Somjibhai		Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	
	Das, Shri Anadi Charan		Ganga Ram, Shri	
	Das. Shri Bipin Pal		Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	
	Das, Shri Sudarsan		Gehlot, Shri Ashok	
	Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan		Cholap, Shri S.C.	
	Dennis, Shri N		Ghosal, Shri Debi	
	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.		Chosh, Shri Bimal Kanti	
	Deora, Shri Murli		Chosh, Shri Tarun Kanti	
	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan		Gohil, Shri G.B.	
	Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu		Comango, Shri Giridhar	

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	Goswami, Shri Dinesh		Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	
	Gounder, Shri A.S.		Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath	
	Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje		Ken, Shri Lala Ram	
	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu		Keyur Bhushan, Shri	
	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati		Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	
	Halder, Prof. M.R.		Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub	
	Hansda, Shri Matilal		Khan, Shri Rahim	
	Harpal Singh, Shri		Khattri, Shri Nirmal	
	Jadeja, Shri D.P.		Khirhar, Shri R.S.	
	Jagannath Prasad, Shri		Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina	
	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh		Kinder Lal, Shri	
	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander		Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand	
	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal		Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	
	Jayamohan, Shri A.		Krishna Singh, Shri	
	Jena, Shri Chintamani		Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai	
	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.		Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.	
	Jitendra Prasada, Shri		Kujur, Shri Maurice	
	Jitendra Singh, Shri		Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	
	Jujhar Singh, Shri		Kunwar Ram, Shri	
	Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid		Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.	
	Kamal Nath, Shri		Kurien, Prof. P.J.	
	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram		Kurup, Shri Suresh	
	Kamla Kumari, Kumari		Lal Duhoma, Shri	
	Kainson, Prof. Meijinlung		Law, Shri Asutosh	

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Manorama Singh, Shrimati

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai

Meena, Shri Ram Kumar

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mishra, Shri G.S

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

More, Prof. Ramkrishna

Motilal Singh, Shri

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mundackal, Shri George Joseph

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama

Mushran, Shri Ajay

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Naikar, Shri D.K

Namgyal, Shri P

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.

Pande, Shri Raj Mangal

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Pandey, Shri Madan

Pandey, Shri Manoj

Panigrahi Shri Chintamani

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Panja, Shri A.K.

Pant, Shri K.C.

465	<i>Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill</i>	ACRAHAYANA 3, 1909 (SAKA)	<i>Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill</i>	466
	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan		Pushpa Devi Kumari	
	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand		Qureshi, Shri Aziz	
	Pardhi, Shri Keshavrao		Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary	
	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.		Rai, Shri Raj Kumar	
	Patel, Shri G.I.		Raj Karan Singh, Shri	
	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore		Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	
	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe		Rajhans, Dr. G.S.	
	Patil, Shri H.B.		Raju, Shri Ananda Gajapathi	
	Patil, Shri Prakash V.		Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar	
	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.		Ram, Shri Ramswaroop	
	Patil, Shri Veerendra		Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri	
	Patil, Shri Vijay N.		Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri	
	Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh		Ram Dhan, Shri	
	Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti		Ram Prakash, Ch.	
	Patnaik, Shri Jagannath		Ram Samujhawan, Shri	
	Penchalliah, Shri P.		Ram Singh, Shri	
	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal		Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	
	Poojary, Sri Janardhana		Ramamurthy, Shri K.	
	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram		Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri	
	Prabhu, Shri R.		Ramulu, Shri H.C.	
	Pradhan, Shri K.N.		Ranganath, Shri K.H.	
	Pradhani, Shri K.		Rao, Shri J. Chokka	
	Prakash Chandra, Shri		Rao, Shri j. Vengala	
	Puran Chandra, Shri		Rao, Shri K.S.	
	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal		Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha	

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara

Rath, Shri Somnath

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Raut, Shri. Bhola

Ravani, Shri Navin

Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra

Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri. Cadadhar

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Sait, Shri Azeez

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Salahuddin, Shri

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Sankata Prasad. Dr.

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Sathe, Shri. Vasant

Sayeed, Shri. P.M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Sharma, Shri Chiranjit Lal

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Sidnai, Shri S.B.

Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap

Singh, Shri D.C.

Singh, Shri K.N.

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Singh, Shri S.D.

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

469	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	AGRAHAYANA 3, 1909 (SAKA	Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill	470
	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.		Thomas, Prof. K.V	
	Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari		Thungon, Shri P.K.	
	Sodi, Shri Mankuram		Tigga, Shri Simon	
	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh		Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	
	Soren, Shri Harihar		Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar	
	Soz, Prof. Saifuddin		Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh	
	Sparrow, Shri R.S.		Vairale, Shri Madhusudan	
	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.		Van, Shri Deep Narain	
	Subburaman, Shri A.G.		Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai	
	Sukh Ram, Shri		Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.	
	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati		Verma, Dr. C.S.	
	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.		Verma, Shrimati Usha	
	Suman, Shri R.P		Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.	
	Sundararaj, Shri N.		Vir Sen, Shri	
	Sunder Singh, Ch.		Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal	
	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri		Wasnik, Shri Mukul	
	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing		Yadav, Shri Kailash	
	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad	
	Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar		Yadav, Shri R.N.	
	Tapeshwar Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri Ram Singh	
	Tariq Anwar, Shri		Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal	
	Tewary, Prof. K.K.		Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar	
	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha		Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh	
	Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.		Yadava, Shri D.P	

471 Disc. re: Drought,
Floods and Cyclone

Yashpal Singh, Shri

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Yogesh, Shri Yogehtswar Prasad

NOVEMBER 24, 1987

Disc. re: Drought,
Floods and Cyclone 472

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Zainul Basher, Shri

Noes: Nil

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: **Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 347

Noes: Nil

The Motion was adopted.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

16.16 hrs.

[English]

DISCUSSION RE: SITUATION ARISING OUT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES WITH PARTICULAR REFERFNCCE TO DROUGHT, FLOODS AND CYCLONE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion under Rule 193 regarding situation arising out of the natural calamities with particular reference to drought, floods and cyclone for which two hours are available.

As agreed to in the Business Advisory

** The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:

Sarvashree Gurudas Kamat, Radhakanta Digal, U.H. Patel, Prabhu Lal Rawat, G.G. Swell
Mohan Lal Jhikram G.S. Basavaraju Dal Chander Jain M.Y. Chorpade, Dr Datta Samant,
Shri Ram Puja Patel, Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer, Shri C. Janga Reddy and Shrimati Usha Rani
Tomar.

Committee on 23rd November, 1987, the initiator of the discussion will be given 20 minutes and other Members 10 minutes each. The smaller groups with two members will be given the option to participate in this discussion or in the discussion on rise in prices of essential commodities which is to be held on Thursday, the 26th November, 1987.

I shall impress upon the Members to strictly adhere to the time allowed. Any Member who exceeds the time will not be allowed to go on record.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to raise a discussion under Rule 193 on the situation arising out of the natural calamities, with particular reference to drought, floods and cyclone. Though the discussion encompasses natural calamities with particular reference to drought, floods and cyclone, I will confine myself to floods alone for two reasons.

16.19 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Firstly, the time at my disposal will not permit me to discuss all the natural calamities and secondly, I feel that cyclone and drought may be discussed by those members who have first hand information on these natural calamities.

Every year, Assam is ravaged by floods and this time we had the unprecedented floods both in its dimension and in its numbers. Within a short span of couple of months, we had five floods one after another and the dimension was something which is difficult to describe. Even today, after the flood waters had receded more than two months back, there are still areas where people have not been able to go back.

Mr. Chairman, 'Sir, some order should be maintained in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please!

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Even today, after more than two months have elapsed since the last flood, there are areas where people have not been able to go back to their old homes. People have not been able to shift. During the floods, there were areas where was impossible even to drop food as the entire area was totally submerged.

I will give certain figures for the benefit of the hon. Minister, who already has these figures at his disposal. But I think I must share this information with the House itself. In a population of hardly two crores in Assam, the five floods have affected a population of 52.12 lakhs. That means more than one-fourth of the population was affected by the floods. An area of 12,932 square miles was inundated; 309653 houses were damaged; livestock numbering about one lakh was lost; 7011 villages were affected and you can imagine the plight of our farmers when the total crop area damaged was to the extent of 5.69 lakh hectares. 95 human lives were also lost during these floods. Till the third flood, we had 87 relief camps. I could not get hold of the figures relating to the last two floods. So this figure of camps is only upto the third flood.

The entire burden of the Brahmaputra floods has to be borne by the State of Assam. As you know, Brahmaputra is the mightiest of all the rivers in this country and in fact while all the other rivers in this

country are addressed in the feminine gender such as 'Ganga Ma', Brahmaputra is considered to be the putra, the son of Brahma. The Brahmaputra passes primarily through the State of Assam unlike the Ganga's which passes through a number of States, and that is the reason why the entire fury of the river has to be faced by the relatively under-developed State of Assam. Every year, not only does this create tremendous problems, hardships and loss of lives and properties, what is more, the incentive for the agriculturist and the farmer to go in for better farming methods is also totally lost. Though the farmers know that they can use all types of new and novel methods, they also know that they are completely dependent upon nature because at some point of time or the other, their crops are going to be affected floods. This is the reason why in spite of the fact that Assam has great potentiality for agricultural development there has virtually been no development in the agriculture front. And we cannot really expect any breakthrough in the agricultural front, unless we solve this problem on a warfooting.

Government of Assam had asked for Rs.385.15 crores. That was the demand for the first three floods. I do not know whether the Government of Assam's requisition for the last two floods has come. But the amount will be more. You can very well appreciate that the sum we asked for is very reasonable. For flood control measures we asked Rs.119 crores, for agriculture Rs.12.12 crores, for food and supplies Rs.13.03 crores and for gracious relief, Rs.19.40 crores. Sir, I do not want to go into all these details. The hon. Minister and this House know that Assam was cut off during these floods for a number of days. Excepting air communications, there were no ground communications either by railways or even by trucks or motors, with the result that the prices of all commodities shot up. The House can very well imagine the plight of the people in Assam when onions were sold at Rs. 40 per kilo in Assam at a particular point of time. I think, one of the precious commodities that some of my friends use to take to Assam at that

point of time in their boxes was not valubles but onions.

We have to face another kind of a problem--of course not a new problem--but a problem equally big in its dimensions. And that is the problem of erosion.

When the flood water recedes, it leaves the problem of erosion. We have lost one of the very important commercial towns in erosion--Dibrugarh. Today, the entire Majuli, which is the biggest riverine island in the world with an area of 1,250 sq kms is facing real turmoil, because every year the area is becoming less and less because of erosion. In my own constituency, a very important town may not be a very big town but a commercial centre of importance, Palasbari was completely destroyed by erosion. People went and built their homes and hearths in a near area, started new trading centre, but that area-recently I went there--is facing another onslaught of erosion. The area of Mukalmua is facing erosion; and this has caused a new problem in the State of Assam. The Government of Assam in view of the enormity of the problem, apart from the amount that they asked for from the Central Government, has suggested certain specific measures. According to the five-point programme submitted to the Government of India, it has been suggested to the Central Government that there should be a specific grant for total treating of Brahmaputra. It should not be that every time the flood comes we come with a begging bowl to the Central Government. We asked for a particular hundred crore or a few hundred crores of rupees; and out of that, a few crores are given to us and then we wait for the next flood; in this way, the people have to live with this problem for ever.

When we are approaching the 21st century, when science has conquered so many obstacles to feel people that this is something with which we have to put up, I think it is a shame to our national progress;

and I believe that some very serious steps will have to be taken to which I will come later.

The Government of Assam has asked for a specific grant for total treating of Brahmaputra we have asked for raising the annual allocation for the floods controls works because Brahmaputra Board itself in its Master Plan have said that the amounts which are today available to the State of Assam for flood control works are not sufficient; the flood problem cannot be solved permanently or adequately. I don't think that the flood problem can be permanently solved; it can be minimised and it cannot be minimised unless some multipurpose projects are taken up. I will draw the attention of the House to multipurpose projects which have been drawn up by the Brahmaputra Board. We have also asked for an amount of Rs.400 crores for the next 15 years for the flood control and 100 per cent as loan assistance because the problem is that the amount that you give--when it comes for the relief that amount is deducted from our plan resources with the result that development suffers. Therefore, for short term measures, though certain amount is given to the State for ad hoc relief measures, that helps the poor men at that particular point of time, but, in the ultimate analysis, the development of the State suffers. Unfortunately, I must say that the response of the Central Government to our request has been very inadequate. The Central assistance minus the margin money that has been given to Assam is only Rs.57.25 crores against the demand of Rs.385 crores. Large parts of embankments have been washed away; roads have been washed away. In fact, the only High Way which connects the Lower Assam and the Upper Assam was virtually out of connection for a long time. For all that we have asked for Rs.119 crores and we have been given a pittance of Rs.27 crores for agriculture, a very limited amount of Rs.4 crores have been given; virtually, no amount has been given for medical and gratuitous relief to the flood affected people.

It is no use every year talking about this

problem. What do we do regarding this problem in a permanent way. We urged upon the Central Government for a number of years that Brahmaputra is a river which cannot be tackled by the Assam Government alone. We were happy that the Brahmaputra Board was constituted by an act of Parliament because of the pressure of the people of Assam. The Brahmaputra Board Act of 1980 was passed and the Brahmaputra Board come into existence. The provisions of the Brahmaputra Board Act indicate that the Brahmaputra Board is called upon to tackle this problem. I will read out the provision of Section 12 of the Brahmaputra Board Act which deals with the Master Plan for the control of floods, etc. in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Section 12 says:

"12. Master Plan for the control of floods, etc., in the Brahmaputra Valley--(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act and the rules, the Board shall carry out surveys and investigations in the Brahmaputra Valley and prepare a Master Plan for the control of floods and bank erosion and improvement of drainage in the Brahmaputra Valley."

I have come to know that a Master Plan has now been drawn. Project reports of two multi-purpose projects are now lying with different Ministries of the Government of India for clearance.

Section 13 says:

"13. Other functions of the Board-(1) The Board shall also-

(a) prepare detailed reports and estimates in respect of the dams and other projects proposed in the Master Plan as approved by the Central Government...

(c) construct, with the approval of the Central Government, multi-

purpose dams and works connected therewith proposed in the Master Plan as approved by the Central Government and maintain and operate such dams and works."

Now, we have been told that the Brahmaputra Board has drawn up a Master Plan, and two very important projects have been suggested, one is the Subansiri projects and the other is the Dihang Project. A study, a few years back by experts led to this conclusion that out of the total full flow of silt that the different rivers in this country carry, 50 per cent is carried by Brahmaputra alone; with the result that the Brahmaputra contributes to 50 per cent of the silt and the bed of Brahmaputra contributes to rise every year. And every year, the intensity and the level of flood have been more.

It is indeed an irony of fate that at a time when we were suffering from deluge, from excess water, the rest of the country was suffering from scarcity of water that shows that there is something wrong with the water resources management of our country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Planning of the country.

SHRI DINESH COSWAMI: There is no integrated water resources project or plan.

Now, the project report drawn up by the Brahmaputra Board shows that if the Dihang Project is brought into existence, it will account for 40 per cent of the silt of the river Brahmaputra, that is, 40 per cent of the silt water of the Brahmaputra can be tackled, and the resultant problem of flood perhaps to a large extent also will be tackled. The other, Sabansiri project accounts for 7 per cent of the silt and it is the view of the experts that even if Sabansiri project is carried through in the lower part of Assam, to a great extent, the problem of flood will be tackled.

Apart from it, Sabansiri and the Dihang Projects have tremendous power potential.

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

Sabansiri has got 4800 MW and Dihang has got a power potential of 20,000 MW. And this power potential will benefit all the North Eastern States. If this Sabansiri and Dihang Projects are constructed, if these multi-projects are constructed, we will have the problem of floods tackled and those two projects will be able to give power to all the Eastern States, if not beyond, even to Uttar Pradesh, because our requirement of power is much less.

Also, it has been found out that if we take into account the various facts and figures regarding the submerged - area affected, or population affected, these two are extremely interesting and attractive projects. I will give for the benefit of this House comparative figures of the Sabansiri project as drawn up by the Brahmaputra Board as well as the figures of some of the multi-purpose projects, those are in existence now. For example, Sardar Sarobar project, the area submerged is 370 sq. km. whereas in Sabansiri the area submerged will be 193 sq. km. The population affected by Sardar Sarobar will be 41,600, in Bhakra Nangal it is 36,000 in Narmada Sagar it is 80,000, in Beas it is 80,000 but in Sabansiri it will be only 7,500. The population affected per sq.km. merged area is for Sardar Sarobar 112, for Brahma it is 213, for Beas it is 307, and for Sabansiri it is 38 only.

The population affected per MW installed electricity capacity is, for Sardar Sarobar 23, for Bhakra it is 34, for Sabansiri it is only 1.56. The calculation that has been made by the Brahmaputra Board shows that at the prices of 1984, electricity will be available at less than 21 paise per unit which is the cheapest in India.

Therefore, if you take into account the area submerged, the population affected per MW installed or the price of the electricity. It is the most attractive project. Of course, Dihang is slightly an ambitious project because it requires about Rs.8,000 crores, whereas the Sabansiri project requires only about Rs.3,068 crores. We have pleaded with the Central Government, we have written to the Prime

Minister, we have written to the Agriculture Minister for early implementation of the project. Now there is one point that this project will require the concurrence of the Arunachal Government. I believe that after all Arunachal is a part of this country and Arunachal Government is run by a party which is also running the Central Government. Therefore, I would plead with this House that though it may not be possible for the time being because of the financial constraint to take up the Dihang project, the Government of India in discussion with the Arunachal Government, should immediately go in for the Subansiri Project.

So far as erosion is concerned, an experimental scheme was taken up in one part of Assam to find out whether the experiment in that can be applied successfully in the other parts. Now, this experiment has again been successful in an area known as Gumi. Now, our Minister for Flood Control has written to the Government of India that in those areas where there is severe erosion, because it is successful, the same method should be applied. He has received a letter from the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, who wrote sometime back, that if actually the Gumi experiment becomes successful, then the same method will be applied in the other areas and he particularly mentioned two areas Mukalmua and Moriaholla. But unfortunately, we have been that these letters and recommendations really remain on the archives of the Government. I have pleaded with this Government because I have seen hundreds of families becoming destitute. Once they have to leave their hearths and homes they lose everything they have. Hundreds of families have already lost and another thousand will lose unless you do something. I pleaded with the Government that you take some measures. After all in Assam, we have a legitimate complaint. I do not want to introduce politics. After all, drought is a very serious problem, we do not deny it. But whatever may be the reason--one can complain of political motivation. In the matter of Government's approach to drought and floods everybody has talked

about drought, but when Assam was ravaged by floods after floods, nobody talked about floods. Unfortunately, let me point out here that on the important message of the Independence Day, i.e. 15th August, when Assam was suffering from floods, not a single words regarding floods was mentioned in the message. The people's reaction to this was, is it that we are not a part of this country? I do not want to inject any politics, but I feel that this feeling which is there in the minds of the peoples should be communicated. If you want integration in this country, then you must give a feeling of oneness to people of all parts of this country and in a moment of hardship, people become sensitive to these matters. It may be intentional or unintentional. An unintentional omission may even create conflict.

PROF. N.C. RANGA (Guntur): When the Central Minister made a Statement, we all felt unhappy about it. Why do you think that we have excluded Assam?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I do not like to go into the details.

Therefore, I am only conveying in a very temperate language the feeling of the people. I have not tried to introduce politics because let us not play politics on human problems. Therefore, I would urge that instead of a routine reply to which we have become accustomed year after year, you give some positive response to the proposals which I have made.

Brahmaputra Board for example--such an important Board was topless for quite sometime, there was no Chairman; there was no Vice-Chairman.

I do not want to take much of time of the House because a number of other Members would like to speak. I only submit that there should be more allocation for permanent as well as short term measures because mere allocation at the time of the floods does not really help the States as the amount goes out of the State Planning process. Therefore, apart

from relief, a permanent measure should be taken.

One of the shortcomings of the Brahmaputra Board has been that it has drawn up two projects--Subansiri and Dihang and if these projects are to be taken in hand it will take 13 to 14 years for these projects to see the full light of the day. People cannot wait for 13 to 14 years for alienation if then miseries. But no short-term measure has been taken by the Brahmaputra Board. I wrote to the Prime Minister. He has kindly written to me back that so far as erosion is concerned, he has written to the Brahmaputra Board to look into it. I will urge upon the hon. Minister to ask the Brahmaputra Board to immediately draw up the projects to see that short-term measures are taken to alleviate the sufferings of the people. They are suggesting from time to time about a number of project but nothing has been done. Therefore, my concrete suggestion will be that for permanent measures, if it is not possible today immediately to respond regarding Dihang, at least let us have Subansiri project implemented. There should be immediate short-term measures taken by the Brahmaputra Board by way of embankment or otherwise to deal with the problem. My second suggestion will be that specific fund for total treating of Brahmaputra should be created. My third suggestion is that this should be by way of 100% loan assistance because Assam cannot bear the burden. If Assam is to bear the burden as a grant, then obviously in the plan we show more money, but money is pumped out of the total plan resources. For Heaven's sake, take immediate steps for the safety of the people in the erosion affected areas. If we take immediate steps, some of these areas we will be able to save. Therefore, I hope, the hon. Minister will respond to the suggestions I have made and he will not give the reply in a routine manner in this House but will reply in a more positive and concrete manner.

SHRI M. RACHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): This is the third time this year that we are discussing floods and droughts, I except

[Shri M. Raguma Reddy]

the same stereo-typed reply from the hon. Minister.

This time the drought is different from them of previous years. This time 265 districts in 21 States have come in the grip of severe drought and 118 districts in 9 States have come in the grip of floods. The area affected is nearly 454.20 lakh hectares and the population affected is more than 29 crores.

Whatever may be the case, severe drought and floods have become a natural phenomenon. I do not know whether the God is cursing the nature or the nature is cursing the human beings. There should be a permanent solution to the problem. Every year, States are asking for some money and you are giving a paltry sum. In fact, States have become beggars before the Government of India. They have to beg. And you give some money. You show the ceiling and your Bible is the Eighth Finance Commission. You say that the ceiling is Rs.1046 crores and you cannot go beyond that. That limited amount you have to give to all the affected States. This year, States have requested for Rs.17,800 crores and you have given only Rs. 820 crores. Last year also, States had asked for Rs. 4072 crores and you gave only Rs. 669 crores. This is the situation. The planners should think about this problem and try to find a solution. After all, this subject does not pertain only to the Agriculture Ministry but it pertains to all the Departments. Of course, you may say it is the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. My learned friend, who preceded me, talked about the Brahmaputra Board. The subject pertains to the water Resources Ministry. That Minister is not here. There should have been the planning Minister and the Finance Minister also present here. If they are not here, I do not mind if the hon. Minister can communicate our feelings to the Minister for Water Resources and to the other Ministers concerned. The feeling here is that whenever there is a drought, it is only the Agriculture Ministry which is concerned with it. Agriculture Ministry can talk about seeds, fertilizers, pesticides or some

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package measures or contingency plans but they cannot give a guarantee on the floor of the House regarding permanent measures and permanent solutions.

Comings to the Eighth Finance Commission, why don't they change the rules? What for are these rules there? For whom are those ruled there? When all the States are suffering, when one-third of the population is suffering then why they are sticking to the Eighth Finance Commission? What are they actually giving? They give only plan advance. Five per cent of the Plan advance they are giving to the States and that two 50 per cent form the State budget and 50 per cent they are giving. That is given only as an advance. They are giving it as a loan and not as a mercy. It is not a grant. They are not following the Eighth Finance Commission's Report. The Report says that if there is drought consecutively for 4-5 years, it should be hundred per cent grant...*(Interruptions)*.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Nowhere it is written in the Finance Commission's Report. Without reading the Report don't speak. If you go through the Report, nowhere it is mentioned like that.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: If I remember correctly, it is on page 70, clause 33 or something like that. There it is mentioned that if it is a permanent one, it should be a 100 per cent grant.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Nowhere it is written.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: You can correct me if I am wrong. I am saying this subject to correction. There is no controversy Makwana Ji. Sir, I want the Minister to consider that when there is a continuous drought for 5-6 years, it should be considered as a hundred per cent grant, and if it is for 3-4 years, then it should be considered as 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan. This should be there.

There are many suggestions which I have been giving since beginning. When our hon. Minister was the Speaker, when he was in occupation of this seat, Dr. K.L. Rao had proposed one scheme--Ganga-Cauvery. If that is not possible, why don't they take up this Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna and Cauvery scheme. That is a peninsular one. That has not been taken up so far. There are many permanent projects. The prime input for agriculture is water. Where there is no water, you cannot do anything. We have plenty of water. Just now we are suffering from floods in Assam and in other North-Eastern part of India, but in South India, people are suffering for want of water. Even in Andhra Pradesh also, I say bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that seven districts have suffered due to the cyclones and floods but the other districts are suffering for want of water. This is the phenomenon. So, there should be a permanent solution. There should be some concrete measures taken. After all, they have given Rs.69 crores to Andhra Pradesh. They may say that it is over and above whatever they have given. I think Mr. Makwana is ready to say that the State has not spent all the amount. He will say that. Many times he has repeated the same thing. I am not going to enter into any sort of controversy...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: When I speak, I speak with authority. I never bluff like you.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: I am not bluffing you. What I am saying is that we want a permanent solution to the problem whether it is in Rajasthan or Gujarat or Haryana or Punjab. Even in Punjab and Haryana, where 85 per cent of the area is under irrigation, where there are many permanent irrigation projects, drought situation is there.

Coming to the food production, I do not know how they are going to meet this crisis. This year they may not be able to feel the crisis but next year they will see the result. This year they have got the buffer stock, even the farmers in the villages have some stock in their houses which they will

be eating this year. But what about the next year? Where from will they get the stocks for the next year? They say that the production will be 150 million tonnes this year. The hon. Minister may say how much they are going to get out of this. Will it be 30 million tonnes during the *Kharif season* or will it be 40 million tonnes during the *Kharif season*? You may get 70 or 75 million tonnes during the *rabi season*. But are you going to reach the target of 164 million tonnes fixed for the current financial year? How are you going to reach 175 million tonnes by the end of 1990? Where from will you get this quantity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): We will do it.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Presently, how much more area are you going to bring under irrigation? Is it 60 million hectares? Are you planning for 65 million or 70 million hectares? What are the sources? How are you going to develop them? Can you tell us whether it is going to be done with the help of ground water source, tanks irrigation or major project irrigation? I want to know whether you have any planning in this matter. I want to know whether the Government of India are thinking for national project with the help of the State Government. Due to the continuous drought situation in the country, the developmental plan has been affected. We are giving something like 50% for your budget for taking up developmental programmes in the country. But how the State Governments run? I would request that you should think of a permanent plan by constructing more number of projects. Actually in Andhra Pradesh, in Nagarjuna Sagar the normal water level use to be 905 ft. Today it is 540 ft. There is about 50 ft. less of water level. They are not able to cope up with this low level. There are nearly six lakh hectares to be irrigated by Nagarjuna Sagar. Now they have down only in 2 lakh hectares during this *kharif season*. During *rabi season*, we promised that we would be irrigating about 3 lakh hectares.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: For permanent measure, it is your memorandum: It is not going to be permanent.

SHRI M. RACHUMA REDDY: Whatever may be my permanent memoranda, but here I am speaking on behalf of the country. Though I belong to Andhra Pradesh, I speak here on behalf of the Indian farmers. I reflect the feelings of the Indians. Do not confine me to Andhra Pradesh. I am a Member of this House. But whatever may be the case, there should be some permanent measures. In Andhra Pradesh, there are many projects which are pending. Not only in Andhra Pradesh, it is pending in Karnataka also and wherever water is available you should make use of the water. We should make permanent projects. Then only we can solve the problem.

Sir, I want to refer to one important subject, that is, Energy. The hon. Minister for Energy is not here. Sir, all the hydel projects have suffered in Andhra Pradesh. The projects like Srikakulam, Nagarjuna Project have suffered because of paucity of water in Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers. Even in Godavari water level has come down. We want many thermal projects, many nuclear power projects. Andhra Pradesh is suffering due to shortage of power. About 30% to 40% power shortage is there in Andhra Pradesh. Agriculture will be affected seriously due to power shortage. Sir, I would request through you the Government, let the Government of India come forward and give power to Andhra Pradesh from other neighbouring States.

Sir, in regard to monitoring of the scheme, I would like to bring to your kind notice one thing. Sir, your team of personnel came to Andhra Pradesh to assess the situation. Where was the necessity for the Central Minister to come there and make some political speeches and interfere with the local administration and the state Government? When the elected representatives are there in the State, when the State Government is there, you sent your Minister of State for Industry,

Mr. Arunachalam. He has created nuisance there. He has created some political problems. He has made some statements which hurt the feelings of the Andhra Pradesh people. So, in future, I would request the hon. Minister not to send any Minister for politicalisation of the issue. It is the issue of the farmers. It is an issue of the Indian population. It is an issue of our State, Not only Andhra Pradesh or Karnataka, whatever may be the State, you should trust the people who are working there, who are also elected like you and they have formed their own Government there.

SHRI YOCENDRA MAKWANA: Are you speaking with the permission of your Chief Minister? Because your Chief Minister made a statement that nobody was visiting Andhra Pradesh. That was the statement made by your Chief Minister.

SHRI M. RACHUMA REDDY: No. The visit is different from that of supervising the operations of the State Government. We welcome the visit of hon. Minister. But we do not want you to supervise the work there. There is the elected Government. There are officials. There is an elected body. They will take care of their problems.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: You welcome us to your State. Your Chief Minister welcomes us. But he does not welcome us when we go for monitoring.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot of information has already been made available to this august House regarding the natural calamity that has befallen the country this year. Through you, Sir, I want to raise in a few words some points concerning North Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Floods hit North Bihar every year. Shri Raghum Reddy has spoken about the drought which has hit successively for 4 to 5 years. In the same way, North Bihar and

Eastern Uttar Pradesh have been hit by floods successively for almost 10 years and we have not been able to find a permanent solution to this problem. The Central Government does give Central assistance to the State Governments as a short-term measure but it does not have a long-term effect. If the money that we spend every year on floods and drought reliefs as short-term measure is spent on long-term measures, I think, we will be successful in finding a permanent solution of the problem.

About Ganga-Cauveri project, Shri Raghuma Reddy has said that the cost of the project which initially was Rs.13 thousand crores has now risen to Rs.44 thousand crores. Due to non-availability of funds, we put off the entire project every five years. What I mean to say is that we are putting off the long term measures merely due to shortage of funds but we continue to spend the same amount of funds on short-term measures. After all, for how long shall we be able to satisfy ourselves through such measures? All that I want to say is that earlier we did not have 13 thousand crores rupees and today we do not have 44 thousand crores rupees and ten years hence when the project cost will escalate to Rs. One lakh crores, we shall not be having that much amount. But in this process, how many times we have spent Rs. 13 thousand crores in the last 40 years? Had we paid attention to it. I think, today we would have been in a position to complete the Ganga-Cauveri project. We just put off the execution of the project by saying where from so much money will come. But if we consider over the benefit that this project is going to give to a number of States we will find that with the money already spent on short term measures during the last 40 years, we would have been able to complete even bigger projects than Ganga-Cauveri. Under the short-term measures, we start digging a well after the fire breaks out, and by the time the well is dug, the devastation caused by fire can be easily imagined. Where have we reached by digging wells and taking out water in this manner? Our problems continue to remain as before. The floods cause damage worth crores of

rupees every year and we continue to look towards the Governments of Nepal. It is the responsibility of the Napalese Government to find a permanent solution to the problem. Discussion has taken place time and again in this august House to the effect that it is upto the Napalese Government to find a solution to our problems related to floods. The Central Government did take up the matter with the Government of Nepal in the past, but it has yielded no result. I know that no immediate solution can be found in this regard between the two Governments. It requires a lot of time. But the way the floods cause sufferings every year, what reply can we give to the people? Should we say that the Government of Nepal is not agreeing to our proposal and, therefore, we are not able to find a permanent solution to this problem?

We construct roads and culverts every year under NREP and R.L.E.G.P. We consider that our responsibility ends once the roads or culverts are constructed. We do not bother that on the one hand, we construct them and on the other, they are washed away by the floods. The next year, the same road and the culverts are constructed again. Thus, money is spent on the same road and the same culvert every year. Every year, the Centre gives assistance and margin money to the State Governments and every year these funds are spent on the same roads and culverts. We should go in for a permanent solution instead. If provision for money cannot be made in the Seventh Plan, the same can be done in the Eighth Plan. The Government will have to do something in this regard. Eastern Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam are affected by floods every year. The river Brahmaputra overflows every year. As all the rivers are full, they start overflowing whenever the water level rises and the land gets eroded. Obviously villages and settlements will get destroyed. Every year people from Nepal get washed away by floods and their corpses reach our territory. Last year at least 1500 dead bodies of Nepalis came floating in the rivers in our areas. Because they were citizens of Nepal, no records are kept in our country.

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

Therefore, I want to request that first you must pay attention in finding a permanent solution. If you divert the water of river Ganga to Cauveri, during floods you can release excess water of Ganga into the Cauveri, which at that time has very less water. On the one hand, this will reduce the horror of floods in the Gangetic area and on the other hand, Cauveri will get sufficient water due to this arrangement. In this way you can get double benefit out of a single scheme. The most important point is that the rivers of North overflow every year.

17.04 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

We should finalise our talks with the Government of Nepal at the earliest. We should make special efforts in this direction. It is possible that the Government of Nepal may not agree. I can give one political reason for it. On the basis of the information which we have received from across the borders, I want to inform the hon. Minister that Government of Nepal has set up several projects in collaboration with Chinese Government to contain the overflow of water and for constructing reservoirs. The flow of water is stopped until the reservoirs get filled up and then the water is released. In this way excess water flows into our country and submerges the border areas. Thus, such schemes of the Government of Nepal are ruinous for us. I will give a striking example of it. The Nepal Government is fully aware of the washing away of thousands of its citizens in our country in the floods which occurred last year. Nepal never informed us about it. This is the kind of politics going on in this region and there is need to consider it with international angle. In this way, we should think of tackling the problem of floods in our area and if we are being affected by floods occurring in other areas, then it is essential to pay attention to them as well.

The Government of Bihar has suffered considerable losses this year on account of floods. Whenever floods come, Central assistance is granted for relief purposes. Efforts are made to provide relief to every victim but relief work is never done properly because of misuse of funds. The scale of irregularities committed in this regard is increasing every year. If Central Governments extends assistance on the basis of margin-money for some item in the flood areas then that amount should be utilised for that purpose only. Unfortunately, there are some states which misuse these funds. Funds are diversified. Therefore it is essential to deliberate on this subject. I want to urge the hon. Minister through you that he should direct the State Governments that whatever funds are provided for relief should be spent for that purpose only and it is very essential to ensure that funds are not utilised for any other purpose. Otherwise funds will continue to be misused as it is happening every year. The hon. Minister has referred to several States in this connection in the House. I would like to refer about Bihar. Bihar suffered losses this year for which Central assistance of about Rs.600 crores was demanded. Our margin money is about Rs.35 crores and Rs.35 crores have already been spent. Rs.100 crores were required immediately. But unfortunately, we have received only Rs.62 crores so far. As per my information 26 districts of Bihar are affected by floods completely. The State Government has requested for additional funds for this purpose. I want to submit that arrangements should be made for granting additional sums as Central assistance so that people can feel relieved from the horror of floods.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): Madam Chairman, hon. Shri Dinesh Goswami has given the opportunity to the House to hold a discussion on natural calamities like floods and drought through a special mention.

I want to inform you that even before the present drought another unprecedented drought had occurred which had affected threefourth population

of the country. Apart from droughts, Bengal Bihar, Assam and Meghalaya have faced devastating floods by which our entire economic system has gone haywire. Just now Shri Goswami submitted that devastating floods occurred in Assam but no one is bothered about it and Central Government is also not concerned. He has referred to the Brahmaputra project in this connection. As regards the devastating floods which damaged the national highways and which disrupted the traffic in the upper and lower regions of Assam, we fully sympathies with him. It is true that these areas are always affected by devastating floods. Bengal was also flooded but it was Bihar which faced fury of unprecedented floods this year. I have been engaged in social work for the last 32-35 years and I get a lot of opportunity to tour villages. But the magnitude of floods this year and also last year was such that the entire area was submerged and it seems that 3 crores people out of the total population of about 7 crores in these areas were affected. It led to a considerable loss of life and property. The Hon. Prime Minister visited those areas and we are happy that he took a serious view of both these problems. A subcommittee of the Cabinet was set up at the Central level and the situation was assessed every week and all possible assistance was extended. The Members of the Cabinet also went there. It is a matter of happiness that both the Ministers of Agriculture are present here. But I think that along with the hon. Minister of Agriculture, the hon. Minister of Irrigation should also have been present. Our region was also affected by drought and cyclonic storms to which I will refer later. A large population was affected by these calamities. I think the hon. Minister of Supplies should have been present here as well because these natural calamities have led to prices of the commodities going sky high in the whole country. Hence he should also be involved with the issue. Everyday it is announced that prices will be brought down but I don't think that it has happened so far. The people living in the capital, in the metropolitan cities and in other urban areas are able to get two square meals a day but as regards the conditions prevailing in the villages, I

would like to inform you about them by reciting a couplet and it is as follows:

"Kare khanabadoshi ki khida khud khansama ne, Ki har shabpe nay manzil, naya dana, naya pani".

This is the condition of these people but the Government is not bothered. They are roaming about like nomads. Their houses have been destroyed and I think if we get the statistics regarding Bihar, we will find that not only cattle but also several human lives have been lost. The Gandak area in Bihar is very fertile and this has been proved after testing the soil. But today the situation is deplorable. Near famine conditions exist in Bihar. I want to ask as to why such calamities occur even after forty years of independence. Apart from the floods and droughts which occur regularly, cyclones also hit the region at times. A devastating cyclonic storm struck our area recently and its speed was greater than that of an aeroplane. Thousands of houses were destroyed (*Interruptions*)...

Mr. Chairman, Sir, please give me time. The situation in that area is critical.

I want to submit one more point. During the year 1986-87, Rs. 4762 crores were required to meet the problem of floods and drought but the Centre has sanctioned only Rs. 609 for the whole country. Will this amount be sufficient for providing adequate relief to the flood and the drought affected areas of the entire country? It will not suffice. Floods occur in the month of August. Government should make all arrangements for boats before the floods come but it does not do so as a result of which the situation becomes critical. The assistance of the army is taken, supply boats are pressed into service and food packets are air dropped. Why do not you find a permanent solution to the problem? You should find a solution.

The Kosi river valley project was formulated for Bihar. The kosi river is called the river of sorrow of Bihar. It is like a river in China which used to bring sorrow there. A dam was constructed to control floods. But what is the situation today. I think the

embankments have become quite old and no longer serve their purpose. The level there has been reduced. No steps were ever taken to repair them. This Government has not taken any measures in this direction. The people of these area have been left to get drowned. What do you want to do in this respect? How will you solve this problem? Considerable sums for relief purposes are granted but why does not the Government utilise these funds to repair the embankments? In these embankments gaps have been left in our area. We have been raising the issue for the last 25 years in the Bihar Assembly and we have been doing the same here also but the embankments have not been repaired. Why the gaps have been left in this way? I want to submit one more point. Our Champaran area is very fertile. It is situated in the foothills of Nepal. These areas can become the granary of the nation. But the floods which occur here these days are unprecedented. When I went to my constituency, thousands of people came to visit me and said that although these areas are flood prone, the floods which have occurred this year were on a scale as was never witnessed before. What is the reason for the occurrence of such devastating floods today? Why does Government spend crores for setting up dams and stalling the natural flow of rivers? I want to submit that till the Gandak project is completed, the areas of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur and Khagaria will continue to be flooded resulting in devastation all over these areas.

I would like to urge the Central Government that it should ensure the completion of Gandak Drainage Scheme. The Gandak Drainage Scheme is still pending. This scheme would require an investment of Rs.150 crores. I am confident that the World Bank may also sanction funds for this Scheme. If funds are not available in lumpsum, a scheme in different phases may be formulated and by completing the scheme in phases, the problems should be solved. If the problem is not solved, the floods will continue to

recur there and one day entire land would be submerged.

Secondly, I would like to submit that the scheme concerning West Kosi Canal and East Kosi Canal is still pending. This scheme should be got implemented through Nepal Government.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Madam. You have already exhausted your time.

[Translation]

SHRI P.NAMGYAL (Ladakh): As a several hon. Members are yet to speak on the subject discussion on it should continue tomorrow also.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): It is very essential.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been very liberal.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI CUPTA: Madam Chairman, I would like to submit to you that the people of district Purnea and Khagaria are in great difficulty. The people of Samastipur are also facing difficulty. Entire Bihar is being submerged in water. I would like to submit to the House today that the Central Government should take effective steps there. Measures should be taken to save us and protect our lives. You should not leave us at the mercy of the God. You should not let us turn homeless. This river which originates from Nepal, inundates the entire area. The Central Government should hold talks with the Nepal Government to control the water of these rivers and should construct the reservoirs in those areas. Crores of rupees are spent by the Government in these areas for providing relief. Can you not complete these projects? These projects should be got completed.

Now I would like to speak about cyclones. On 19th of October, a very serious cyclone hit the Champaran area. We used to hear that cyclone hit Madras or Andhra Pradesh, regions but on 17th of this month I visited each and every village in my area and saw that the houses of the people have been destroyed and huts have completely vanished. Two hundred people have been injured and 6 or 7 people have died. You can imagine the severity of the cyclone just by the fact that a jeep which was running on the national highway, turned topsy turvy and was thrown away by the storm in the fields nearby. The assistance which has been provided by the Government is inadequate. The area which has been affected by cyclone is a backward area inhabited by the poor and Harijan farmers and the landless labourers. The State Government should be directed to supply free rations for at least two months and to write off their at least a sum of Rs.10,000 to each family should be sanctioned to them to reconstruct their houses and huts. A sum of hundred rupees would not be sufficient. (Interruptions)

I am stating the miserable condition which I saw there myself. I demand that permanent measures be taken there. (Interruptions)

Candak Drainage Scheme should be implemented, otherwise the economy of Bihar would crumble. Prospects of Rabi crop are also not good. The position of power supply is far from satisfactory. Tube wells are out of order. Electricity should be supplied to them so that there could be proper irrigation of the fields. Transmitters should be operated so that people could get some relief. Candak Drainage Scheme and Kosi Canal Project should be sanctioned immediately. With these words I conclude and hope that the suggestions which I have given would be considered by the Central Government.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Madam Chairman, once upon a time there was an Emperor called Nero. He was singing on his fiddle when Rome was burn-

ing. Like that there is a Badshah for our country. According to the reports the expenditure for the purpose of going to CHOGM—when this country was in the grip of drought and everyone was crying here just like the lady Member who cried just earlier—our Government spent Rs.15 crores for attending CHOGM. There were two Air India flights. One flight was decorated with bed room and dining room. (Interruptions) All this has come in the Press. If this is what is happening....

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): These are unrealistic allegations. There is no base for them. These allegation should not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.C. RANGA (Guntur): In the same way you are saying these things in an irrelevant manner.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I gave it in writing to the hon. Speaker.

No reply is given. After seeing a news-item, I had given an adjournment motion on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't make personal allegation. You continue on drought and floods.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I want to know. During the drought situation in this country, money is looted by these people. That is what I am bringing to your notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak on drought and floods. No personal allegation.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: No, I am not speaking anything personal. I gave in writing. This was also raised in the Rajya Sabha. I have made a submission on the basis of the report which have come in the Press.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): What is the authenticity of that report?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: It is very much relevant. If you are spending money in the name of drought, you are answerable to this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thomas, why don't you speak on the subject?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Madam, I am speaking on the subject.

I am pointing out the misuse of the money and politicalising the issue of drought by the persons who are in power in this country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): How is it connected?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: It is an allegation. He cannot be allowed.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: How can it be expunged?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN I will go through the records. You continue your speech.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I have been interrupted by my friends.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; I will see that they don't interrupt.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: The point is that there is misuse of money at this juncture by this Government for irrelevant things. Always we have a ritual here. People come here crying and beating their chests and asking the Central Government: Pay money, pay money and all that. What is happening to the Ganga-Cauvery project? Have you had any perspective of that? Have you taken any steps to implement that project? What is the position of this country? In my State, Kerala, the per capital income is only Rs. 127. In Bihar, it is Rs. 97. What is the world average?

When we compare this with other countries, What is the position of our country? What is the rate of increase in these things? In my country, the per capital income rose only by .06 per cent during the last year. What is the meaning of this? Where does the money go? Is India a poor country? No, it is not a poor country. It has got enough resources.

If these are properly managed and used, the people of this country can have a decent living provided they have any vision and attempt to do that. Instead of that, what I feel is that the administrators--the people in power--are misusing the power and also misusing the funds of our country.

I also find that they are politicalising the issue of drought. What happened in Nagaland? There was no drought in Nagaland. The situation was quite different there. A new-sitem has been published in the Indian Express saying that on the basis of a letter sent by the Government of India, the Nagaland Government prepares a memorandum and gives it just before the election. It has been asked in the newspaper whether it is a drought relief or a political relief. If there is no drought and money is channelised there just before the election for getting the votes, it is only misuse of funds.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Certainly you must be sorry for the results of Nagaland election.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: We pity you. This is only political frustration and nothing else.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will reply while giving his reply. Why do you interpret like that?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you interfere?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, please resume your seat. The Minister will reply... (*Interruptions*)... He wants to say something.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Has Nagaland Government got no right to submit the memorandum?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thomas, please proceed.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I want answers from the Minister on the points which I have raised because Nagaland was not having a drought. For what purpose the money was given to Nagaland? Please explain it.

(*Interruptions*)

You are politicising the issue. The Minister went round the States and made statements. You have to put a brake on that.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON): Madam, I will not take a note of such irrelevant matters being introduced in the debate. What has the Nagaland elections to do with it? What has this travel business to do with it? I will not reply to you unless you are relevant.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I can show you the Press Report.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Indian Express is the gospel for the Opposition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him continue, do not interfere.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: My point is that when the country is in the grip of drought no earnest attempt has been made by the Government to meet the situation permanently. The Hon. Minister should bring to the notice of the House the measures taken by them in this regard.

Whether they have extended any assistance? How much money has been taken from the World Bank and in turn distributed to various states. Seeing that this country is in the grip of drought, can they promise to help us? I am afraid that if such a situation continues, we may have to face the experience of Ethiopia and other African countries. What happened in Orissa, Kalahandi? About 400 people died as they could not get drinking water. And what was the experience of my State?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): I strongly object to it. How do you know it?

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Kalahandi is in my State. That is not correct.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you interrupt him?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, because of the absence of drinking water people are dying. And that is witnessed by us. There is no explanation for it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you want to say you can say it later on. Don't interrupt him.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: When the present State Government, the Left Democratic Government came to power, it spent Rs.66 crores for the purpose of making water available to people. Do you know how much does my State contribute to the Central exchequer by the export of Pepper, ginger, tea, coffee etc? About 14 per cent of the total revenue of foreign exchange comes from my State. But in return what benefit are you giving? I am not asking for anybody's mercy. Give us our due share. But it has not been given by the Central Government. Instead they are spending this money for the various other purposes, which I have just now explained. They spend money for CHOGM and for

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

fighting in Sri Lanka. About Rs.20 crores per day they are spending for fighting in Sri Lanka. I strongly object to it. When the people in our own country are crying for water you are spending Rs.20 crores per day in Sri Lanka. Therefore, I submit that this Government is not making any effort towards this end. I would like to have an explanation on this. My State Government has presented a memorandum. The Chief Minister came here and presented the memorandum. It is with him. He can answer to it. I do not want to point out the memorandum here but I want to bring to the notice of the House the manner in which they have acted. They have alienated the non Congress states in extending the benefits. They have taken the share of the people and misused the money. I would like to have an answer to this point. As my hon. friend said we are weeping for the money and only the lip service is done. But what they have done? How much assistance have they given? How much money have they saved by not spending the money unnecessarily? What priority has been given to the drought? 38 per cent of the population is still below the poverty line.

The poor shepherds and other people in Rajasthan have to walk from one place to another and lead a nomadic life in search of water. On the way, both the cattle and men die. That is the situation in Rajasthan. We know the situation in Kalahandi very well. There are pictures all over which depict the situation in these drought affected areas. But we are more concerned with all the other things. Therefore, what I submit is very relevant. What are the priorities of this Government? What is the manner in which the Central Government is going to share the resources with various States?

I know the problems of my State. Earlier, my State had never faced the problem of drought. But, since the last two years, there is drought consecutively. The pattern of cultivation in my State is peculiar

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in the sense that once it is affected, it will be affected for ever. For example, take the case of peppervines. Pepper is an item which is exported and the nation gets a lot of money through pepper exports. The price of pepper has gone up from Rs.12 to Rs. 68. But now, there is no pepper crop and it will take at least another five years to get the next crop. What about coconut? Once a coconut tree is damaged, you have to replant the trees and only after seven years, it yields fruit and it will take nearly 10 to 15 years to get the benefits from this crop. I would like to know the manner in which these losses are evaluated. How are these losses reimbursed? Are the methods of evaluation reviewed? Nothing of this sort is done. I submit that the studies made in this regard by the Government of India were not proper. They are unnecessarily politicising all these issues rather than helping the people. We want an explanation from the Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): The country has faced the worst drought in the living memory. It is severest in terms of its spread and magnitude. Many States including Orissa and at least two Union Territories are hit by the drought in different degrees. About 265 districts are affected by drought.

Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the first person in the country to express his concern over the drought. The moment, the Centre realised the gravity of the drought situation, it has taken steps to mobilise resources inside and outside the country and before any report reached from the States and before a final assessment was made available to the Central Government, Rs.80 crores have been given to different States on an *ad hoc* basis. The Prime Minister has visited every nook and corner of the country affected by drought and he discussed with the State Government's minister and officials and also suggested the action to be taken so that the demands of the people could be met. It is but natural that sometimes, states may inflate their demands.

Madam, I want to know one point from the hon. Minister. It is the Central

Government which gives funds to State Governments. But is there any agency to see whether the funds allocated by the Central Government are utilised for the intended purpose and it reaches the persons who are worst affected by the drought? I also suggest that some steps should be taken to assess the intensity of the problem in detail in each State in consultation with the State Ministers as well as officials and provide relief accordingly. I also suggest that action should be taken to give immediate relief to drought affected areas and to take permanent measures to devise ways to stop misutilisation and diversion of funds. States should provide higher assistance to those areas which are affected most, rather than to those areas which are normally affected. Funds, subsidies, foodgrains, agricultural inputs, nutrients, etc. should be supplied through the States, but it must reach the needy people of affected areas and it should not be misutilised. Giving timely succour to those who need it is an important factor. For the information of the hon. Minister, Rs. 50 crores was given by the Centre to the Orissa Government. Orissa is a very badly affected state due to drought. My district--Ganjam-which is an agricultural district is worst affected. I am saying not because it is my district, but I am saying on the basis of the report of the Government. The hon. Prime Minister has also visited that district. It would have been better, if he would have been taken to the other worst drought affected parts of Ganjam district. After that, followup action is not upto the mark. less than Rs. one crore has been given to that district.

There were 13 districts in Orissa. Regarding drinking water also, the money allotted was less than what was allotted during the normal years. The district suffered from drought. Some rabi crop was raised with great difficulty. But later spoile due to rain in Ganjam district if bucket of water is given to the cultivators, they will give a bucket of rice or a bucket of vegetables. The people there are very hardworking. The Prime Minister had also appreciated their hardwork the cultivators are not getting the seeds. The little rabi crop which was raised is washed away

now, after heavy rains and cyclone. So, the people are suffering very much. The Central Government should not give grants en bloc to the states. Let them give these funds to such areas where the people are worst hit and let the magnitude or severity of the drought be taken into consideration, failing which, it will be misutilised or diverted to some other purpose, and we cannot solve the problem. The worst affected people will not get the benefit, though the intention of the Centre and the Prime Minister is that, they should get benefit of the funds allotted. All our programmes fail because of defective implementation and diversion of funds. Steps should be taken to stop it. The problem of drinking water should be given high priority. The funds given by the Centre are not spent on time, proper infrastructure is not created and as such the agency which I have suggested should be created.

I want to submit one more thing and that is regarding the guidelines. The Centre only offer guidelines to the State Governments to work out the plans but it is for the states to implement.

SHRI CIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara):
Why don't you lay the paper on the Table of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: The agency should be created to examine how best these funds are utilised.

There should be a National Natural Calamity Commission. What we require are permanent measures to fight droughts and floods. We have got river valleys, water basins and perennial rivers in our country. At the meeting of Water Resources, the Prime Minister has said that the rivers should be connected, as also the river valleys and river basins in different States. This work should be given priority. The money that is given to fight drought, should not be spent for constructing unmetalled roads which are easy to construct and quick to be destroyed.

The hon. Minister should also see that priority is given, while fighting droughts, to

[Shri Somnath Rath]

the most important inputs for the success of agricultural operations. India is endowed with powerful perennial rivers. There is also an ocean of water lying hidden underground in the river valleys. It is estimated, with the present technology that is available, that an irrigation potential of 130 million hectares can be developed as follows:

Major and medium schemes	58.5 million hectares
Minor irrigation schemes	55.0 million hectares
Total	113.5 million hectares

With the development of technology, this figure is expected to be 148.5 million hectares; but upto the end of the 6th Plan, only 68 million hectares of irrigation potential could be developed. For the 7th Plan, it is proposed to have another 13 million hectares of irrigation potential. If we go by this speed, I think we will reach our target...

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Why don't you mention the amounts allocated in the 1st and 2nd Plans?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: I am coming to that. We can reach our target, as I said earlier, only by 2,000 A.D. Efforts must be made to develop the irrigation potential at a much more rapid pace; and if necessary, funds should be diverted for this purpose, and priority should be given to this.

The 7th Plan suggests that only the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects should go on; and to some extent, minor projects can be constructed. If that is so, how are we fight droughts and floods?

The water that flow into the ocean causing havoc during floods can be utilized for irrigation purposes; and more resources should be allocated to speed up the development of the irrigation potential. In this connection, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that ongoing projects in Orissa

should be completed, and more money should be given. Steps should be taken for the construction of the Indravati project. Money meant for construction of Harbhangi project has gone up from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 43 crores. Rs. 4 crores are available, but this amount has not been utilized so far. The Bhagua project is continuing for 25 year now. Only the salaries of employees, are being paid; and nothing has come up. The construction of the main dam has not started. Similarly Biluamara, Kupati and other projects which have been included in the 7th Plan, should be taken up. Government of India should give instructions to the State Governments to implement all these minor irrigation projects at an early date.

Thank you.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Madam, Chairman, before I say something I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Agriculture for three things. First, I would congratulate them for presenting before us a statement given us the details of the real condition of drought and floods in the country and on the basis of which we have been able to get an opportunity to have a discussion on the situation. Secondly, I would like to congratulate them that despite the most severe famine of the century this year, not even a single person has been allowed to die of hunger. Thirdly, I would congratulate them that they appear to listen to our points very patiently and appear to be in a mood to take a decision on them.

Madam, it appears to me that Shri Goswami had tried to raise the level of present discussion, but some Members of the opposition are trying to lower its level. In stead of bringing in politics in this issue, it would have been better if the Opposition would have given some unanimous suggestions to the Government so that this problem could have been solved permanently.

I would like to submit most humbly to the hon. Minister and the Government that despite 40 years of our independence, if we still depend on nature for our crops, it

is not a matter of pride for us. It is a fact that we have not allowed the people to die of starvation, but today half the country is reeling under the flood and the other half of the country is facing drought. These are two sides of the coin. We had started our efforts 40 years back, but despite 40 years of our efforts we have not been able to solve these problems. If we go through the records of rainfall and the weather for the last 20 or 25 years, we will find that there have been changes in it. I would like to give you the example of district of Gorakhpur. The average rainfall in district Gorakhpur which used to be 60 inches has come down to 36 or 40 inches and that too is uncertain. As I belong to Gorakhpur, I am, therefore, aware of figures of Gorakhpur, but if you go through the figures of rainfall of the entire country, you would find that there has been radical change in the cycle of rainfall throughout the country.

Second point which requires consideration is that except rivers of South India, all our rivers have their origin in foreign countries. As Shri Goswami was saying that about 3/4th part of river Brahmaputra passes through Tibet and when it comes here, it brings untold miseries for the people of Assam and Bangladesh.

Though we can say that Ganga and Yamuna have their origins at Gangotri and Yamunotri respectively which are in our country, but Kosi and Gandak rivers have their origins in Nepal and these rivers create havoc in the North India. We would, therefore, have to find a solution to this problem. I would like to request the hon. Minister to be serious about it. But if even after 40 years of independence, he looks towards nature for help, the problem cannot be solved. We have to change this situation. Big schemes have been formulated. Near Gorakhpur, a reservoir can be constructed in between the portion of land belonging to Nepal between Rapti and Chaghra. Talks should be held with Nepal Government in this regard. Though talks have been held in this regard earlier also, but these have not been finalised. With the construction of river valley

projects at various places reservoirs would be constructed and the problems of drought and floods would not arise. We should think in this direction.

Immediate relief you have provided. It is all right. Whatever you could afford, you have provided. If possible, some additional help should also be provided. We have got aid from the World Bank and Japan and some other sources. In this period of crisis, whatever help is available to us from any quarter, we should accept it and provide it to the affected people. But these are only interim measures. You should pay your special attention to the long term measures. It is not proper, if we start thinking only when there is flood and drought in the country. I would like to submit most humbly that we should think at that time also when there are no floods and drought in the country.

I would also like to submit to the hon. Minister that many of our Members of this side and the other side have made a mention of Ganga and Cauvery. I am myself not an engineer, but Ganga Cauvery project was formulated by an engineer who has fortunately been Member of this House also. He has given many suggestions in this regard. I want that the Ministry should extract those suggestions from the files and examine them. As we have formed power grid, similarly, if we want to protect the country from the drought and the floods, we would have to form water grid also. The Members may give their suggestions as to what should be its structure. We should seek the opinion of the experts in the field. Even if we spend the entire outlay of one Five Year Plan on this item of work, it would be worthwhile. If we solve the food problem and the problem of the people affected by the drought and the floods, we can afford to wait a little bit for the solution of other problems.

In the end, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the grants which he has given to the States, needs to be increased. The State to which I belong has 57 districts. Out of them, 55 districts have been officially declared drought affected,

[Shri Madan Pandey]

but remaining two districts have not been declared drought affected which includes my district also. The districts which have not been declared drought affected should also be declared so, because if one place catches fire, adjoining cannot remain unaffected. Therefore, these districts should also be given equal amount of assistance which is being given to other drought affected districts. I hope the suggestions which I have given would be considered by the hon. Minister and the Government and this problem would be solved in the next Five Year Plan.

With these words, I again express my thanks to you.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Madam Chairman, the subject of today's discussion flood and drought is quite important in so far as the development of the country and its future is concerned. It is

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appropriate that the Government should take over this responsibility and we should admit this fact that even after forty years of independence, we have not been able to check the damage being done by the drought and the floods. It is failure of the Government. The floods and the drought cannot be prevented but these are causing huge losses to the country.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 25, 1987/Agrahayana 4, 1909 (Saka)
