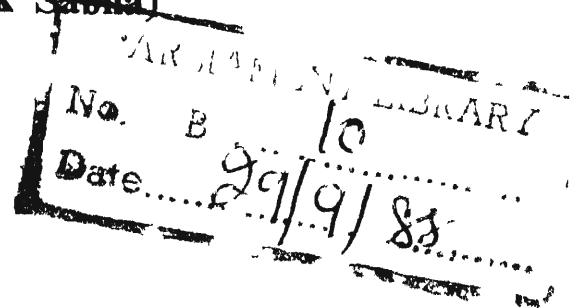


# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Tenth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



**( Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 1 to 10 )**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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[*Eighth Series, Volume XXXV, Tenth Session, 1988/1909 (Saka)*]

*No. 10, Tuesday, March 8, 1988/Phalguna 18, 1909 (Saka)*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, March 8, 1988/Phalguna 18,  
1909 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Import of Oilseeds

\*181. SHRI SOM NATH RATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for importing oilseeds to meet the requirements of oil milling units;

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

(c) what positive steps are being taken for the production of oilseeds in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) :  
(a) to (c). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government generally does not favour import of oilseeds.

(c) The various measures taken/to be taken by the Government to increase the production of oilseeds are given below :

(i) Introduction of special Oilseeds Production Thrust Programme,

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(OTTP) with 100% assistance to States for rendering help to oilseed farmers regarding seeds, plant protection and extension of technology, in addition to the implementation of National Oilseeds Project.

(ii) National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds Project.

(iii) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.

(iv) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.

(v) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseeds crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran, etc.

(vi) Setting up of a Technology Mission on oilseeds production under orders of the Prime Minister.

SHRI SOM NATH RATH : Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has said there was demand to import oilseeds instead of edible oil. The reasons advanced are, to provide jobs to unemployed persons and to generate huge amount to national exchequer by way of duties, sales-tax, etc. But the fact remains that the full capacity of crushing the oilseeds in all the mills in the country is not utilised because of want of oilseeds. I would like to know what is the crushing capacity of the mills in the oil industry and what quantity of oilseeds are available. I would also like to know whether Government is thinking to import oilseeds to the tune of 5 lakh tonnes ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : There has been a persistent demand from the owners of

crushing units to import oilseeds in order to keep their units busy throughout the year. This issue has been examined at various levels and it has been found that import of oilseeds will not be in the national interest. It will provide disincentive to the farmers. The Food and Civil Supplies Ministry has been opposing imports. As far as capacity available with the crushing and processing units there are around 96000 ghanis and 344 crushing and processing units registered under I (D&R) Act. The total capacity available of the units not registered under the I (D&R) Act is 170 to 180 lakh tonnes. The total capacity of the units registered under the Act is around 89.64 lakh tonnes. There is no doubt that all the units available in the country are not kept busy throughout the year. They generally get the oilseeds for about five to six months. But we have to keep the interests of the growers and the producers in our mind. That is why we have been opposing the import of oilseeds.

There is a proposal to import 5 lakh tonnes of oilseeds. We may avail of that if that is available under aid. This matter has not been finally decided.

**SHRI SOM NATH RATH :** Sir, the hon. Minister has answered that certain measures—numbering six—have been taken or are going to be taken I want to know from the hon. Minister practically when all those measures are being taken.

Further, in the oilseed growing areas of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and other States, for want of rains during the last four years, there is not sufficient production of the oilseeds. What strategy is the Government going to take to make support price sufficiently high so that it gives sufficient remuneration/incentive to the growers and the indigenous production increases? What specific steps is the Government going to take or what strategy has been adopted to reach this goal?

**SHRI SUKH RAM :** I have already replied part (c) of the main question. The Government have already taken certain steps.

**SHRI SOM NATH RATH :** My point is to make the support price sufficiently high.

**SHRI SUKH RAM :** This is one of the steps.

**SHRI SOM NATH RATH :** What strategy is being adopted to keep it sufficiently high so that it gives sufficient incentive to the growers.

**SHRI SUKH RAM :** The Government has been announcing the support price for oilseeds. It ensures that producers are not to be paid less than the support price. This is one of the measures taken by the Government. As far as the production is concerned, there are 2-3 schemes which are being implemented by the Agriculture Ministry. There is no doubt that for the last about one decade, there has been a shortfall in production of the oilseeds in the country. That is mainly on account of the reason that the rainfed areas with low fertility are used for growing oilseeds. But the Government is conscious of the fact. We are trying to increase the production of oilseeds in the country so that in due course of time we become self-sufficient.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Sir, as far as oilseeds production is concerned, the Government of India have taken measures. You have stated so many measures which are being taken and to be taken in question (c). But these measures have already been taken in 1979-80. In almost all the States, the oilseeds corporations have been set up with the help of Government of India.

My question is after setting up the oilseeds corporations in various States, whether the production has been increased. If not, what are the reasons? My first submission is that the production has not been increased because of the fact that you have not created the irrigation potential. The second point is regarding electricity and the third point is with regard to the seeds of spurious varieties being distributed among the farmers. The fourth point is that you are not giving any remunerative prices to the growers according to the cost of production. These are the things which have created a shortfall. I would like to know whether the Government of India will come forward in order to increase the production of oilseeds by creating irrigation potential, supplying good seeds and free electricity alongwith remunerative prices.

**SHRI SUKH RAM :** I have already stated that the Agriculture Ministry has been implementing certain schemes which provide incentives to the farmers to grow more oilseeds and as far as the irrigation and other facilities are concerned, they have been provided to the farmers, though may be not to the extent which is required. It will take some time. It depends upon the availability of financial resources and other infrastructure but as far as the electricity is concerned, I think in all the States, the cheapest electricity is supplied to the agricultural sector. All the State Electricity Boards are undergoing heavy losses on this account. In spite of this, Government has been providing power to the agricultural sector at concessional rate and supplying good seeds of high-yielding varieties. Other agricultural inputs are also being provided to the agriculturists but as I stated earlier, the only problem is that oilseed is generally grown in the land which is rain-fed and with low fertility. Lot of incentives are being given to the farmers and as far as the support price is concerned, the ruling price in the market is always higher and when it falls in certain pockets of the country, then Nafed comes to the rescue of the farmers. We don't allow the price to fall below a certain limit and let us hope that in due course, there will be increase in the oilseeds production.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the hon. Minister tell us the logic behind the policy of not importing the oilseeds and importing only the oil because importing oilseeds means oil plus cake and nothing more? I would like to know as to how it is going to affect the interest of the producers. In any case oil is being imported. What you will be doing is that you will be giving oilseeds—you said that 96,000 ghanis are not working today. I would like to know the logic behind this policy.

**SHRI SUKH RAM :** This issue has been examined at various levels, at the level of the Special Action Committee of Secretaries on monitoring of the price, and a group of Ministers also considered this issue. An Expert Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Varadarajan, the Chief Consultant of the Planning Commission with representative from all the concerned Ministries examined this issue

and it was ultimately found that the import of oilseeds is not economical and not in the interest of the farmers. Of course, it will be beneficial to the crushing and processing units. It will provide jobs to them and of course, oil cake can be used indigenously and that can be exported also. But the sum total of all the examinations proved that it is not economical. The economics of oilseed imports keeps changing on account of fluctuation of the prices of this commodity. Ultimately it was felt that it would not be advantageous to import the oilseeds.

*(Interruptions)*

**Facility for deduction of Postal Life Insurance Premium from Salaries**

**\*182. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no facility to Government servants for deduction of premium of Postal Life Insurance from their pay bills every month;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide this facility as is being done in the case of Life Insurance Corporation Premium; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) There is facility for deduction of premium of Postal Life Insurance from the monthly pay bills of Government servants. However, in the case of new policies taken after 1.4.1987, this facility has been discontinued except in the case of employees of certain organisations.

(b) and (c). The facility of deduction of premium from monthly pay-bill is provided by the Life Insurance Corporation only in the case of those who are covered by their Salary Saving Scheme. There is no such scheme at present in the Postal Life Insurance.

**SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Sir, there is a contradiction in the reply given by the hon. Minister. At (a) he says : "There is facility for deduction of pre-

minium of Postal Life Insurance from the monthly pay bills of Government Servants". And then at (b), he says : "There is no such scheme at present in the Postal Life Insurance."

There was a scheme for such a facility and I would like to know why this facility was discontinued in respect of policies taken after 1st April, 1987. Was it at the initiative of the Postal Life Insurance or the Departments concerned ? What are the reasons for this ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Sir, there is no contradiction in the answer given by me. This scheme is still there for all those who had taken their postal life policies before 1.4.1987. In the last sentence, I have stated : "There is no such scheme at present in the Postal Life Insurance". There is, however, a separate scheme of postal life insurance which is available to all Government employees. That was to cater all the State Government employees, public sector employees as also Central Government employees. The idea was to provide a facility for deduction of premium from the monthly pay bill, because it would be cheaper and easier. But, it was found in practice that from State Governments the accounts were not properly remitted to the Postal Life Insurance Office and it was causing a great confusion. Consequently, it was recommended by a Committee headed by an officer that this facility should be discontinued and that is why it was discontinued from 1987. There was no other reason. But I would like to tell you that I want to have a fresh look at the whole matter. We want ultimately to serve our employees and if by any scheme, we can serve the Government servants better, we would definitely want that to be done.

**SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** The Government servants, may not be all, did like this. The Life Insurance Corporation does not cover the entire country, whereas the postal services cover the entire country. It is easier for them to approach the post office and know the position than to go to the Life Insurance Corporation. I am happy that the Minister has promised to have a second look at this question. Are you prepared to provide this facility to those Government servants who are agree-

able for deduction of postal life insurance premium from their salary ?

You said that the State Governments were not co-operating. I do not think that is correct. Whether it is a deduction for Life Insurance Corporation premium or the Postal Life Insurance premium, it does not make any difference to the State Governments. In view of this, will you please permit such Government servants who are prepared to get deducted the premium from their salaries every month ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** The Geeta Krishnan Committee which was appointed for this, as I said, has said that because of certain mis-match, if I may use that word, between various State Governments' Accountant-General and the PLI Scheme—they were not sending the accounts—a confusion was created; it was adversely affecting the employees and, ultimately, the insurance was not being paid. That is what was creating confusion. But, as I said, basically this is a scheme in the interest of Government servants. We must see how we can reorganise it and I agree with the hon. Member that the Government servants will welcome this scheme. We will try to see how we can make it more functional and useful for the Government servants.

#### Conference of Chief Executives on Public Sector Management

\*184. **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Executives of the public sector undertakings recently had a conference on public sector management ;

(b) if so, whether any recommendations have been made by the conference ;

(c) the details of the recommendations; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the same ?

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

**Statement**

A Conference of the Chief Executives of Central Public Sector Undertakings was held on January 14-15, 1988. The Chief Executives and other invitees participating in the Conference were divided into five groups, each group deliberating on a specific subject of contemporary relevance to public enterprises management. A summary of recommendations made by each of the groups is given in the Annexure below. These are under consideration of the Government.

**ANNEXURE****Recommendations****GROUP I : FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES WITH EMPHASIS ON RESOURCE MOBILISATION**

1. There is no correlation between overall plan targets and annual target of each undertaking. This system needs to be streamlined.
2. Resource generation can be maximised by---
  - (a) better capacity utilisation,
  - (b) energy saving,
  - (c) avoidance of cost and time over-runs; and
  - (d) reduction of costs.
3. There should be institutional arrangements for intercorporate transfer of funds.
4. Where possible, the successful PSUs should be able to off load upto 25% of their shares to their employees and general public at market value.
5. Within broad parameters, PSUs should have freedom to negotiate wages linking, at least, one-third to productivity.
6. There should be no ceiling for incentive scheme.

7. There should be attractive voluntary retirement schemes to reduce surplus staff.

**GROUP II : UTILITY OF MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

1. The Memorandum of Understanding is a step in the right direction. The process of drawing up an MOU itself may trigger a change in the thinking and the attitude of the Government towards a PSU and the PSU will also be oriented towards achieving specific tasks and objectives.
2. The MOU would be an instrument for better performance of the enterprise and generally improve the relationship with the Government and would not just be a document setting fourth each other's obligations.
3. MOUs should be entered into by as many PSUs as possible. Companies whose performance has not been satisfactory may also enter into MOUs specifying the extent of improvement in the performance.
4. MOUs should not be for one year only. It should be for a longer time span preferably coinciding with corporate plan period of the company. MOU is a solemn moral contract between the two equal partners. This spirit should form the basis of the MOU.
5. MOU should set out the return that the public enterprise provides to the nation which has invested large funds in the enterprise and the assistance that should be forthcoming from the Government to enable it to achieve this objective.
6. The criteria for performance evaluation should be clearly laid down in advance. There should be a high level body for evaluation and appraisal and based on

such evaluation/appraisal, liberal incentives should be provided to all the employees including the Chief Executives.

7. They should be widely publicised to the extent practicable.
8. In drawing up the MOU, all concerned levels should be involved.

### GROUP III : HOLDING COMPANIES IN THE INDIAN CON- TEXT

1. Whereas in the Indian context Holding Company concept could be one of the strategies for the future, it should be undertaken only where appropriate.

There were needs of caution in creating such companies since frequent changes and restructuring would prove counter-productive.

2. Just as it will be desirable for the Government not to interfere in the day-to-day functioning of the Holding Company, the latter should also give sufficient autonomy to its subsidiaries.
3. Before any Holding Company is formed it is necessary to work out the details comprehensively as to the manner in which it will function as regards relationship between Government and the Holding Company on the one hand and Holding Company and the subsidiary companies on the other.
4. While the Board of the Holding Company should be constituted by the Government, the Holding Company should have the authority to appoint as well as inter-transfer Chief Executive and Directors of subsidiaries. Full powers to take investment as well as disinvestment decisions should vest with Holding Companies, within broad policy guidelines.

5. Only Annual Report of the Holding Companies should be submitted to the Parliament and not those of subsidiary companies.

6. Both the term lending institutions and lead banks providing working capital should be closely linked to these Holding Companies and may be represented on their Boards. Holding Companies should have the authority to raise finances on their own. There was a point of view that equity of the Holding Company and subsidiaries may be broad-based by attracting public participation, subject to Government/Holding Company retaining majority shares.

7. In order to have a fair balance of autonomy and accountability, it is desirable to enter into Memorandum of Understanding between Government and the Holding Companies on the one hand and the Holding Companies and its subsidiaries on the other.

8. While forming the Holding Companies, the taxation angle has to be kept in view in the matter of transfer of funds from one unit to another or from the unit to the Holding Company, and vice versa.

### GROUP IV : FUTURE AREAS FOR INITIATIVES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Group addressed itself to the two broad areas—

1. First, measures relating to technological, human resource, managerial and motivational changes and attitudinal improvements would be cardinal to get better returns from the substantial investments already made and would maximise the generation of resources. This would require a multi-pronged strategy and measures which, in many cases, may need to be enterprise-specific.



However, the Group felt that there were two particularly important areas to focus on, namely, energy conservation and value engineering.

2. Secondly, the public sector needs to mount a major effort in several new, clearly discernible, areas of development, many of which involve the most advanced technologies. The Group noted in this connection areas such as Bio-Technology, with particular reference to the creation of new science-based agro-industries ; industries based on resources in the public domain such as ocean and forest resources; new energy sources; as also the area of Informatics, encompassing both computers and communication.

Addressing some of the strategies for such growth, the Group made the following specific observations :—

- (i) There should be greater co-operation among the public enterprises, and they should adopt a consortium approach to utilise the strengths of such organisations with a view to addressing new and emerging opportunities both in the domestic and in the international market.
- (ii) There should also be a promotion of joint ventures among public enterprises, both Central and State, as also with private enterprises.
- (iii) Close two-way links should be developed between the management bodies of public enterprises on the one hand and those of academic institutions on the other.
- (iv) Another area of new initiative identified was—
  - (a) Building up of a data base of all the available resources of all PSUs with indications of their current levels of utilisation,

- (b) Designing a typical MIS for effective planning and management control. The Group recommends that a special unit should be set up to work out a strategy and an action plan for building up the data base and creating an MIS.

#### GROUP V : CORPORATE OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES VIS - A - VIS NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

1. The Group noted that the Central public sector enterprises are required to subserve the national objectives as enshrined in the Constitution of India and various other policies framed from time to time.
2. In trying to discharge these multiplicity of objectives and the conflict that arises between the commercial and non-commercial objectives, the Group recommended, that non-commercial objectives should be separately identified segregated and given adequate weightage to reflect the true performance of the individual enterprises with reference to their specific objectives.
3. One of the most important corporate objectives is entrepreneurship and growth options. The public sector enterprises should be placed in a position where they can freely pursue these objectives within the framework of the planning process. This should particularly apply to public sector enterprises which are no longer dependent on budgetary support.
4. The Group recommended that such of those enterprises which have been taken over at various times or set up or merged on non-commercial considerations should be segregated, financial restructuring brought about and their performance in relation to their present objectives evaluated on specific criteria.

5. The balance sheets of public sector enterprises which are required to display the social audit, should henceforth bring out specifically the true cost of non-commercial obligations that are required to be fulfilled and specific decisions taken by the Government to give them transparent financial compensation.
6. The Group also recommended that such of those enterprises which are required to operate primarily on non-commercial considerations may be encouraged to develop their own sets of objectives within the specific parameters of rendering low priced high utility services. For this, adequate budgetary support may be provided to them from time to time.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** The Government has assured us of a White Paper and no doubt it will go a long way in the matter of self appraisal. We cannot, of course, know as to what the nature of the White Paper would be but I would like to know what are the specific areas or the subjects which are proposed to be covered under the White Paper and whether the autonomy of the public sector will be one of the subjects which will be covered while assessing whether it is really on account of lack of autonomy that the public sectors have suffered losses.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** Sir, for this I have placed a detailed note at the disposal of the House. The Hon. Member has asked about the White Paper. I would like to tell the House that this White Paper is purely on the performance of the Public Undertakings. The House can discuss thoroughly on this subject.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Another thing related to the public sector, which is much talked about now-a-days, is the Memorandum of Understanding. I would like to know under the present set up of the Company Act and Statutes under which the companies are established, what exactly was lacking in the Company Act and the Statutes that the need to have

this Memorandum of Understanding is felt.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** Sir, a summary of the recommendations are annexed to the reply. The recommendations other than those which are in the nature of general observations, mainly relate to greater autonomy and official status of the public enterprises. Sir, we are giving more autonomy to the Public Undertakings and there is no interference in their day-to-day administration. The Chief Executives will be appointed for 5 years. They are responsible to produce the results.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Whether the Minister is aware of the fact that about 20 lakh public sector workers will go on strike from 14th of this month for three days because their demands for increase in their wages have not been finalised though the last Agreement period expired long back? May I know from the Minister what steps the Government propose to take so that the workers of this public sector may not be compelled to go on strike and also the steps taken to finalise the Wage Agreement.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** Sir, this question is different and this supplementary is different. How can I answer that?

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** It is something related with public sector.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is no question of relation.

[Translation]

But relation can always be established in a far-fetched way.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** The relation is very close.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Should we agree to it just because you are saying it?

[English]

**SHRI D. N. REDDY :** May I know from the hon. Minister as to how many public sector undertakings in the country

are running at a heavy loss and in view of the fact that they are paid very high salaries and a lot of perks, whether they are accountable to the Government for the losses? What action the Government propose to take in respect of those undertakings where the Chief Executives are at fault?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : But they are going on strike.

MR. SPEAKER : For being very efficient !

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : There are 225 public undertakings under various Departments.

Under my Department, there are only 37 public undertakings. Mr. Ramaiah is one of the Members of the Consultative Committee of the Industry Department. In the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, they have earned some profit and improved.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : The hon. Minister might have gone through the reports of the various groups which were formed to give their reports in the respective spheres of finance, management, production, relationship with the employees, which have recommended that as regards the case of holding companies, only their Annual Reports should be presented to the Parliament and that the Reports of the subsidiaries should not be presented to the Parliament.

May I know whether the hon. Minister agrees with the reports that those subsidiary companies shall not be under obligation to produce their Annual Reports before the Parliament and whether he agrees with the submissions which the various groups have made to him?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : A two-day Conference of the Chief Executives on the five items was held. (1) Financial performance of public enterprises with emphasis on resource mobilisation, (2) Utility of Memorandum of Understanding, (3) Holding Companies in the Indian context, (4) Future areas for initiatives of public enterprises and so on.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has not understood the question.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I am answering that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : My question is whether the holding companies are producing their Annual Reports before the Parliament? Today, these subsidiary companies are also under obligation or under law to produce their Annual Reports before the Parliament. Their Study Group has recommended that these subsidiary companies Annual Reports shall not be presented before the Parliament. May I know whether the Government agrees to that proposal?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : There are only two holding companies in the country—one at Calcutta and another at Allahabad. These holding companies..

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : His question is different. He is asking about the report of the subsidiary companies being placed before Parliament.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : The subsidiary companies directly cannot place their reports on the Table of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that because public sector represents a commanding height of our economy that it is necessary to mop up more surpluses from the public sector?

Is it not a fact that for that purpose, there are two options open to you, one to augment the efficiency of the public sector or alternately try to increase the administered prices of the product so that apparently you may feel that your surpluses are mopped up?

Is it not a fact that you are always choosing the short cut option of increasing administered prices of the commodities of the public sector rather than laying the stress on augmenting the efficiency of the public sector?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** How is it possible to increase the efficiency of the public sector, as Mr. Basudeb Acharia mentioned, that there are strikes and loss of mandays..

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Because you are not finalising the agreement.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** There is a high demand for an interim relief. How is it possible ?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Are you satisfied with the reply ? He says, "No, we cannot improve the capacity and efficiency, therefore we are laying stress on increasing the administered prices of the commodities "

**MR. SPEAKER :** He does not say that. He says 'due to these factors'. If you give benefit to inefficiency, what can he do ?

Next question. Q. No. 185, Shri Devaraya Naik. No. Q. No. 186, Dr. Datta Samant. Not present. Shri Y.S. Mahajan. Not present. Next Question. Q. No. 187 Shri Nanje Gowda. Not present. Next Q. No. Question 188 Prof. Chandra Bhanu Devi.

#### Recommissioning of closed Industrial Units in Bihar

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\*188. **PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :**

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that 17 big and medium and 400 small industrial units are lying closed in Bihar and more than 48,000 workers have been thrown out of employment as a result thereof; and

(b) whether Union Government are considering any scheme to have these units recommissioned ?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b). According to the Reserve Bank data on sick units, the number of sick units in Bihar as at the end of December 1986 was as follows :

Large scale units	17
Small scale units	9649

The data collected by the RBI do not indicate the number of sick units which are closed and the number of employees affected by such closures.

The Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has become operational with effect from 15.5.87. It looks into the question of revival of sick industrial companies in the large and medium sectors. The BIFR has registered 21 cases of sick industrial companies from Bihar upto the 29th February, 1988. 7 out of these 21 sick industrial companies are lying closed.

As regards units in the small scale sector, the responsibility for rehabilitating the sick units rests primarily with the State Governments. However, the Central Government have liberalised the margin money scheme for supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by enhancing the maximum quantum of assistance per unit from Rs. 20,000 to Rs 50,000. The National Equity Fund, which has been established recently, will also help the sick units in the small scale sector which are potentially viable.

*[Translation]*

**PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ashok Paper Mill located in Darbhanga, Bihar is lying closed since a long time and as a result thereof, thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment and their life has become miserable. I want to know from

the hon. Minister whether assistance would be given for recommissioning this mill within a stipulated period? If not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** As you know, Sir, the Ashok Paper Mill is closed for the past five years. It has been referred to B.I.F.R. It is going into it. We are waiting for the decision of B.I.F.R.

[Translation]

**PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :** Barauni is the most important industrial centre in Bihar where the country's largest refinery, fertiliser and thermal plants are located. More than half of the small scale units there are lying closed on account of shortage of power and other essential raw materials. Will the hon. Minister make necessary arrangements to supply adequate power and raw materials to these units?

[English]

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** It is the State Government's duty. They have not supplied power to these units. Bihar is deficit in power.

**DR. G. S. RAJHANS :** During the last three years, I have raised the question of Ashok Paper Mills not less than a dozen times; and every time I was promised that the mill was likely to be opened very shortly. This is a sort of an evasive posture. May I know definitely when does the Government propose to open this mill?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** There are two Ashok Paper Mills—one is in Bihar, and the other is in Assam. Both are joint companies. Recently, the Chief Minister of Assam, and the Chief Minister of Bihar came to an understanding. Now it is before the BIFR.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :** The country is facing a very alarming situation due to sick industrial units. We want a full discussion, Sir. It depends on you. (Interruptions)

I want a good medicine from the Minister of Industry. We do not want

nitrogen from him; we want oxygen from him, Sir, through you (Interruptions) Let me say that this is a very important question. (Interruptions) I know it is not the Government's policy to take over sick industrial units. But when this industry is going to be closed, management will not suffer. But the workers are suffering like anything. Two lakh workers are now starving for lack of food I would request the Minister to tell us whether he has got any proposal to review the whole situation, and do something for the working class and to rehabilitate them, to enable them to survive. I want an assurance from the Minister, not any bad medicine or nitrogen from him.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** Sir, her question is about West Bengal. The question is about Bihar. Another question will be coming today about the specific State. I will then answer it.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :** I am not talking about West Bengal, but about the whole country.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question 189—Mrs Jayanti Patnaik is not here. Question 190 Mr. Subhash Yadav and Shri Prakash Chandra are not available. Question 191—Dr. Vijaya Rama Rao is not here. Now Question 192—Shri Jagdish Awasthi.

[Translations]

#### National Consumers Redressal Commission

\*192. **SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a National Consumers Redressal Commission;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and the procedures to be followed by the Commission;

(c) the categories of consumers whose interests will be protected by this Commission; and

(d) the arrangements made by the Commission to protect the interests of daily wage workers and farmers?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) The Central Government is in process of setting up the National Commission.

(b) The National Commission shall have Original, Appellate and Revisionary Jurisdictions. It shall entertain complaints where the value of goods or services any compensation, if any claimed, exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs. It shall have Appellate and Revisionary Jurisdictions against the order of the State Commissions. It shall decide consumers' disputes relating to defective goods or services, unreasonable prices charged in excess of statutorily fixed prices or displayed prices on goods and packages and unfair trade practices of business houses other than the large industrial houses covered under the MRTP Act, 1969. The Act applies to the enterprises/organisations of all sectors including public and private sectors. "A complaint for loss or injury suffered under the Act can be filed by any consumer or any registered voluntary consumer organisation or Central or State Government". The Commission has also been vested with powers of the Civil Court under the code of Civil Procedure for purposes of summoning and examining the witnesses, evidences, etc. The procedures prescribed under the Consumer Protection Rules are simple and speedy.

(c) and (d). A complaint for loss or injury suffered can be filed under the Act by any consumer including daily wage workers, farmers or any registered voluntary consumer organisation or Central or State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Sir, it is not clear from the hon. Minister's statement as to what powers would be

vested in the National Commission which is going to be set up by the Central Government, and whether it will have appellate powers also ? Besides, it has not been clarified as to who will be the members of the Commission and whether non-Government members will also be there in it ? I would also like to know the time by which this commission would be set up ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there will be five members in this National Commission. The Chairman will be a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court and we have already selected him. A notification in this regard will be issued shortly. Besides, there will be four other members. One of them will be a lady member. We are screening their bio-datas at the moment. We want that such persons should be selected who fulfill the required qualifications. I hope that this Commission will be set up soon.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Does the Government propose to reduce the prices of consumer items ? If so, what steps have been taken in this regard, so that the interests of the common people are protected ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this law has been enacted for the benefit of the common consumers. So far as the rules are concerned, they have also been framed to serve the interests of consumers. In this connection, a consumers' council has been set up at the Central level. Similar councils have been constituted at the State level as well. These councils have been set up in 20 states so far. The meeting of the Central Consumer Council was held in September last and the second meeting is to be held on 16th of March. Besides, the meeting of State Ministers of Civil Supplies has also been held. We have written to the States to set up State Consumers' Councils at the earliest. The forums to be established at the State and district level would be quasi-judicial. It has already been set up in Bihar and yesterday only, I sanctioned such a council for Arunachal Pradesh. We have written to other States also in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ran Bahadur Singh. Absent.

Dr. A.K. Patel. Absent.

Shri C. Janga Reddy. Absent.

Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan. Absent

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You should impose a fine.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad.

#### Setting up of New Refineries

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\*196. SHRI RANJIT SINGH  
GAEKWAD :

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
TRIPATHI :

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

(a) whether Government have planned to set up new refineries to achieve the desired refining capacities by 2000 A.D. ;

(b) if so, whether the petroleum production is likely to increase and the refining capacities raised in the country by 2000 A.D.; and

(c) the details of the perspective plan for setting up new refineries and the expansion of the existing ones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

A new 6.0 MTPA refinery is being set up at Karnal. A new refinery is also proposed to be set up in Assam. A detailed project report is being prepared for a 3.0 MTPA refinery at Mangalore. Capacity of the Mathura refinery is being raised from 6 MTPA to 7.5 MTPA and that of the Koyali Refinery from 7.3 MTPA to 9.5 MTPA.

The currently estimated demand of petroleum products by 2000 A.D. is expected to be of the order of 90 to 95 million tonnes. Additional refining capacities required will be considered on various techno-economic factors including the demand supply balance and availability of crude oil based on special studies in this regard.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : The petroleum industry is fast developing all over the globe, particularly in our country also. A lot of work has been done for finding new areas, especially on the Western coast.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to set up a second refinery on the Western border of the country.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : At present, we are planning to set up two refineries, one in Karnal and another in Assam. A detailed project report is to be prepared for Mangalore. In Eighth Plan, we will have to plan for more refineries—south, north, east, west—all depending on the consumption pattern and we are doing that exercise if, when and where it is required. Because the demand is increasing very fast, we will have to see that we create enough refineries to meet the demand.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Sir, in the answer, it is stated that the capacity of the existing refineries are being increased.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will the House come to order please ? No talking here. Order.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Nobody seems to be interested in petroleum..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They are interested in burning it out.

AN HON. MEMBER : All are interested in cooking gas.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : I would just like to know whether the Government would reconsider the decision and give preference to Gujarat in regard

to setting up a second refinery, looking to its record, power development and also the discipline in which the development has taken place. After all, whether it is in Gujarat or in any other place, it is an asset of the country. So, I feel that the Government should reconsider and develop the places where they are going to get returns and good work is done.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** Sir, I very humbly submit that putting up a---refinery or establishment of a refinery depends on the consumption, on the demand; because putting up a refinery somewhere and then transporting the products to the consuming area will be a very costly affair, we will be spending diesel and power. Now, our strategy is to transport the crude by pipelines and put up the refineries in the areas where the power production are being consumed. On that criterion we will decide it in the Eighth Plan. The Eighth Plan will take care of the increased demand in various parts of the country.

**SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO :** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to set up a new refinery in Krishna Godavari Basin considering the availability of natural gas and oil.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** Sir, my previous answer covered this question also. It all depends on the consumption pattern of the Krishna Godavari basin. At present, our experts are concentrated in exploring that area and developing the various sources. Then, according to the consumption pattern we will put up.

**SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** From the consumption point of view, Gujarat leads the country as far as the petro chemicals are concerned. May I know and ask from the hon. Minister whether there is any justification for another refinery there because of the consumption pattern ?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** Sir, petro chemicals and refinery are allied matters, but they are different matters. We are putting up a hydro carbon cracking plant and also a natural gas cracking plant to take care of the petro chemical units. Of course, that is also included in the consumption pattern,

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that a new refinery is going to be set up in Assam and that is a part of the Assam accord. The original idea was to have a private sector refinery, but the State Government was asked to go ahead for a joint sector refinery. Now, the Government is thinking in terms of the public sector refinery and the State Government has asked for its participation. Therefore, I would like to know what is the Government's reaction to the State Government's demand for participation in the refinery; and number two--whether the original proposal for expansion of the two refineries Digjam and Barauni still stands and if so, what is the present position of its expansion.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** We always like to increase the capacity of the existing refineries because this is the cheapest method of adding to the capacity. It was proposed to have a refinery in private sector in Assam. But due to certain unfortunate conditions nobody is coming forward. Then we tried to have it in the joint sector. Since we want to increase the production of oil as also refine it there, we decided to put up a refinery in the public sector. But there is a big if i.e. if free flow of oil is assured. Unless the oil flows down the pipeline, no refinery can be established and no refinery can work. We are requesting the Assam Government and they are responding. Now, there is a proposal. They want to join hands with us. It will depend on the availability of funds with them and the decision of the Planning Commission. I have constituted a group of officers to talk to the Assam Government. If something pragmatic comes out, we will have a refinery there.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** What about the expansion of the other two refineries ?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** Again I do not want to open the Pandora's box. When we wanted to expand the capacity, the State Government said that it did not want expansion but it wanted a new one. I am for expansion of the capacity as also establishment of a new refinery.

**SHRI M. Y. GHORPADE :** What exactly is the status of the Mangalore



Refinery and when does he expect it to be completed ?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** For Mangalore refinery we have identified the partner i.e. Indian Rayon. We have acquired about 800 acres of land. That has been identified. And the detailed project report is being prepared. I hope, the detailed project report will be available by the end of this year and construction will start after the detailed report has been studied.

**Foreign Technical Collaborations in the field of Communication**

\*198. **SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Will

the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) the projects in the field of communication where foreign technical collaboration is available;

(b) the areas identified and the nature of projects to be undertaken; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to execute those foreign collaborations ?

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

**Statement**

*Details of Important Telecom Projects under the Ministry of Communications where Foreign Technical Collaboration is available*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (a)	Areas identified and nature of projects to be undertaken (b)	Time likely to be taken to execute these foreign collaborations (c)
1	2	3	4

**A. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.**

(i)	ESS Project (Mankapur U.P.) (In Collaboration with M/s. CIT Alcatel of France)	To Establish Manufacturing Capacity of 5 Lakh Lines of Local Digital Electronic Switching Equipment Annually.	Production Started Already
(ii)	ICP Project, Rae Bareilly (In collaboration with M/s. BTM of Belgium)	To Establish manufacturing capacity of 2 lakh lines of Electro-mechanical crossbar switching equipment of ICP design.	The production has commenced since 1982-83
(iii)	Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange Project Palghat (In collaboration with M/s. CIT Alcatel of France)	Manufacture of 30,000 Lines of digital TAX equipment.	Production already started.
(iv)	Telephone Instruments Project (In collaboration with M/s. FACE Standard of Italy)	To manufacture 5 lakh Telephone Instruments and 2.5 lakh critical parts per annum each at Bangalore and Naini Units.	Production expected to start from 1988 April.

1	2	3	4
(v)	Digital Coaxial system Project at Bangalore (In collaboration with ATT Philips)	To set up manufacturing capacity for digital coaxial system.	Production expected to start by March 1989.
(vi)	Micro-Earth Stations Project at Bangalore (In Collaboration with M/s. EPIC of Netherlands)	Manufacture of 500 Low cost Micro Earth Stations per annum.	Production expected to start shortly.
(vii)	Optical Fibre Equipment Project at Naini Unit (In collaboration with M/s. NKT of Denmark)	To manufacture OPTO Electronic equipment.	Production likely to start from March 1990 onwards.
(viii)	Digital Microwave Equipment Project at Bangalore (In collaboration with M/s. NEC of Japan)	To manufacture Digital Microwave equipment.	Production likely to start from March 1989.
(ix)	SPC Telex Project jointly by ITI and ECIL (In collaboration with M/s. Siemens of West Germany)	To manufacture Digital Electronic equipment.	Production expected shortly.
(x)	Multi Access Rural Radio Systems (In collaboration with M/s KOKUSAI Electric Co. Japan)	To manufacture 24 systems at Naini and endlinks at Bangalore.	Full capacity expected by 1989-90.

#### B. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. Madras

(i)	Electronic Teleprinters Project (In collaboration with M/s. SAGEM of France)	Manufacture of 8000 Electronic Teleprinters per annum.	Production already started.
(ii)	Electric Typewriter Project (In collaboration with M/s. Olivetti of Italy)	To manufacture 10,000 Electric Typewriters.	Production already started in 1986-87.

#### C. Government Telecom Factories

(i)	Cable Termination Box Projects (In collaboration with M/s. KRONE of Germany) at Calcutta & Bombay.	To establish manufacturing facilities for C T. Boxes at Calcutta & Bombay.	Project at Calcutta likely to be completed by Sept. 1988 and at Bombay by May 1990.
(ii)	Subscriber Trunk Dialling Pay-Phones Project (In collaboration with M/s. TAMURA Electric Works Ltd. Japan) at Telecom Factory Bombay.	To establish manufacturing facilities for STD Pay Phones.	Project likely to be completed by December 1990.

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** From the statement it appears that everything that is on this earth in the developed countries has been brought under collaboration by the Government of India. Let us expect that the present system will improve very fast. But my question was the time likely to be taken to execute those foreign collaborations. If there is a delay, why that is so? Secondly, when indigenous technology and indigenous things are available with good and competitive standards—for example, in the case of telephone instrument, the Gujarat Electronics Corporation is manufacturing good instruments—what was the necessity of entering into the agreement with Mrs. Face Standard of Italy?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** This is an area where if we want to move fast, we must get the best and the latest technologies available because the demand of telephone to reach the villages and also telex facilities, etc. is growing. Therefore, we are trying to get the best available technology from wherever it is available and try to improve service in this field. As far as public and private sectors are concerned, we have allowed nearly 78 collaborations agreements upto October 1987. This does not mean that we are in any way going to discourage indigenous effort. Indigenous effort will always get preference and priority. That is why, you must have seen in the field of C-DOT how much encouragement we have given and achievements are also very encouraging. Therefore, we will do our best. The ultimate objective is how we can reach our people the best and the fastest.

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the field of communications, electronics is playing a very important role. But in the field of electronics also, the changes are very fast. If you enter into agreement with some country for the switching system or for the telephone system existing at that time and if that agreement is not executed for 4-5 years, or if the production does not start, then that system itself becomes obsolete or it becomes very old and new and new systems are developed. That is why when there is a delay, the Government should look into this matter and see that that

system is brought to India and the production starts early. The hon. Minister has mentioned about the agreement in respect of Micro Earth Stations. These low-cost Micro Earth Stations are to be produced in 500 numbers. I would like to know whether these Micro Earth Stations would be utilised by the Department alone or they will be given for use to the private industries and institutions.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Sir, when a facility becomes available, it will become available to the people in general and we will try to see that it is available to everyone concerned.

**SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH :** Sir, the Minister has said that he would like to get it to every person in India. Factually that would be quite difficult because right now, today, with the strike on, we cannot get it anywhere. Anyway, hopefully from tomorrow onwards, the Minister wants good mix of various technologies from all over the world. We have too many technologies. Does it not lead to problems, not only in the systems but also with the transmissions? You have a factory at Rae Bareilly which is manufacturing a different kind of system and now you are trying to indigenise the C-DOT technology. So, I would like to know from the Minister : (a) when they are importing too many technologies, are they not facing these problems, and (b) when C-DOT has been set up, which has minimised the imports, and when Mr. Pitroda has said that this mobile car radio should not be imported, are they having problems in their own department regarding imports and indigenisation, not if so, why don't they give permission to indigenise C-DOT so that we have one system which will be easier to handle in Indian conditions?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Sir, this is a good suggestion but my approach is we must try to seek coordination and harmony, ultimate object being how to reach our people best and fastest.

**SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH :** Cheapest also.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Cheapest also. Therefore, we must try to see how

to coordinate amongst these technologies. This is how I am trying to approach. I am having a meeting with all the experts and advisers who are there to advise us in the field, and we will do what is best in the interest of our country and the people.

**SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH :** We should think of reducing the rates also, Sir. Our rates are highest in the world.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** Sir, I agree with the Minister that everything should be done to encourage indigenous technology, but at the same time, unless we are in touch with the latest technologies outside, we will not be up-to-date because development in electronics is so vast and so varied that we have to be in touch with the development everywhere in the world. Therefore, I would like to ask one question. It is not a fact that Government programme in the Seventh Plan for modernisation is stalled because of the delay in getting the latest equipment from their own indigenous technology? If so, what steps are you taking to fulfil the target of modernisation of this programme in the Seventh Plan?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Sir, as I said, we will try to see how we can coordinate between indigenous potential as well as get the latest and the best. If indigenous potential wants some concession or some time, I would like to lean in favour of indigenous potential, even if that means a little delay. But I agree with the hon. Member that in this field where science and technology are taking more or less a quantum jump and going at a very fast speed, we cannot afford to lag behind the world if we are to be on par. This, we will bear in mind.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** What is your target by the end of the Seventh Plan period?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Sir, in the Seventh Plan, we will try to see how to keep it on schedule, that is, modernisation. That is what you want to know, Is it so?

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** In his reply, the hon. Minister has referred to the people. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there are blocks in our country with just one telephone connection. A block covers a population of about more than one lakh of people and an area of more than one hundred square miles, sometimes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the technology is indigenous or imported, What his priority is? Is he going to provide minimum communication facility to the people in whose name you are speaking or more sophisticated, fashionable, and sometimes unnecessary system for the spoilt urban people?

**MR. SPEAKER :** How many are spoiled here?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** We always have the priority of the people and particularly, the people in the rural areas. Our objective is to have one public telephone, at least in every Panchayat Village.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** By the end of the 21st Century.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is a lot of difference between knowledge and belief.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Sir, modern technology, if properly used, is capable of enabling us to reach this target at a very short space of time. We will try to do that.

#### Production of Paper

**\*200 SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of paper mills set up till December, 1987 both under the private and the public sectors, State-wise ; and

(b) the production of paper during the last two years in both sectors of the paper mills, State-wise ?

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

OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNA-  
CHALAM) : (a) and (b). A Statement is  
given below :

Statement

(a) The number of paper mills as on 1.1.1988 borne on the rolls of D.G.T.D.,  
Statewise, are as follows :—

State/Union Territory	Total No. of Paper Mills	Central Public Sector units
1. Andhra Pradesh	16	..
2. Assam	3	1
3. Bihar	7	..
4. Chandigarh	1	..
5. Gujarat	37	..
6. Haryana	17	..
7. Himachal Pradesh	12	..
8. Karnataka	15	1
9. Kerala	2	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	12	..
11. Maharashtra	47	..
12. Nagaland	1	1
13. Orissa	12	..
14. Pondicherry	1	..
15. Punjab	17	..
16. Rajasthan	9	—
17. Tamil Nadu	18	..
18. Uttar Pradesh	52	..
19. West Bengal	20	—
<b>TOTAL :—</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>3</b>

(b) The production of paper and paperboard in the country during the last two  
years is given below :—

Year	Central Public Sector	Others	Total
(In lakh tonnes)			
1986	0.48	15.32	15.80
1987 (provisional)	0.85	15.95	16.80

**SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that our domestic production of paper and paper-board is 16.80 lakh tonnes for the year 1987. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the total production of this quantity will meet the domestic demand or not. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that there is a shortfall in production of some kinds of papers in the country. If so, what is the quantum of shortfall in the country and how the Government is going to meet the domestic requirement of paper ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** As far as paper is concerned, there is no shortfall. Now, we have decontrolled this item and it is available freely in the market.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister that generally industries are opened in the district to develop the local economy. There are some districts where there are a lot of industries of Defence. But no development of the local economy has generated, like Jabalpur. It has got 5 Ordnance factories and it is supposed to be an over-developed industrial district. But there is no progress or no generation of local economy. Will the hon. Minister consider declaring such districts as 'no industry district' in spite of Ordnance factories located there ?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** The question is regarding paper mills and the supplementary of the hon. Member does not concern this subject.

[Translation]

**SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may be aware that the number of industries in Rajasthan, is far less as compared to other States. Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts of Rajasthan do not have even a single industry. Although a big industrial unit is to be set up in Sikar soon, but there is no such scheme for Jhunjhunu. Keeping this in view, is there any proposal under consideration of the hon. Minister for setting up any industry in these two districts in the near future ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You may give a reply to this question later on.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Manufacture of Tractors and Harvester Combines

\*183. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture agricultural tractors and harvester combines as a joint venture of India and the USSR; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the latest position in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** (a) and (b). Government does not propose to manufacture agricultural tractors and harvester combines as a joint venture of India and the USSR.

### Postal and Telecommunication facilities in hilly districts of Karnataka

\*185. **SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide more postal and telecommunication facilities in hilly districts of Karnataka, particularly Uttar Kannada;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement****(b) Postal facilities :**

The following new post offices are proposed to be opened during 1988-89 in the hilly districts of Karnataka :

**Dakshina Kannada District :**

1. Haleneranki
2. Ponnur
3. Thodar

**Uttara Kannada District :**

1. Mainahalli
2. Geral
3. Barpalli
4. Kaiga

**Telecommunication facilities :**

The telecommunication facilities proposed to be given in hilly district of Uttara Kannada in Karnataka are indicated below :

1. Telephone exchanges to be opened at Kadra, Manchikeri, Bisgod, Majali, Mallapur, Kagia and Mirje.
2. Telephone exchanges to be expanded are : Bhatkal—360 to 400 lines (completed) Ankola—180 to 300 lines (completed) Gokarna—90 to 135 lines.
3. Long Distance public telephone opened at Bedkani on 31.8.1987.
4. Direct exchange lines to be provided 350.
5. Carrier systems planned :

(i) Bhatkal-Kundapur-8 channel system.

(ii) Karwar-Sirsi (8X4DX) system.

For other Districts information is being collected.

**Shortfall in resources generation by Public Sector Units**

\*186. DR. DATTA SAMANT :  
SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total shortfall in resources generation by public sector units in first three years of the Seventh Plan;

(b) the details thereof, industry-wise; and

(c) the reasons for above shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). During the first two years of the Seventh Plan, upto which information is available, there has been no shortfall in resources generation by public sector units against the annual targets assigned to them. However, this is not commensurate with the overall 7th Plan expectations.

**System upgradation in Maruti Udyog**

\*187. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited is planning to implement an improved system of order procurement, storage, sales and despatch of spare parts following a major effort in system upgradation and computerisation;

(b) whether this will improve the output of the Maruti Udyog Limited ;

(c) the number of vehicles to be produced during 1988-89; and

(d) the different types of vehicles to be produced ?

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

(c) and (d). During 1988-89 the Company has planned to produce 1,05,000 vehicles consisting of current models of car, van and Gypsy.

**Exploration of hot Springs for  
Commercial purposes**

**\*189. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored  
the possibility of the hot springs in the  
country being used for commercial  
purposes;

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

(c) the number of hot springs located  
in different parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI  
SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). There  
are about 340 known geo-thermal areas/hot  
springs in the country. Exploratory drilling  
is being carried out in the Puga Valley in  
Ladakh to assess the geo-thermal potential  
for generation of power. Two research and  
development projects have been under-  
taken at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh  
for development of technology in the utili-  
sation of geo-thermal energy. Hot springs  
are also being utilised for sauna bathin  
tourist resorts.

**Criteria for Allotment of LPG Agencies,  
Petrol Pumps and Kerosene Depots**

**\*190. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

**SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :**

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

(a) whether any criteria has been laid  
down for allotment of LPG dealerships/  
agencies, petrol pumps and kerosene oil  
depots ;

(b) whether there is any discretionary  
quota to allot such dealerships/agencies ;

(c) if so, the conditions in which this  
discretion is to be exercised and by whom;  
and

(d) the number of such dealerships/  
agencies allotted under this discretionary  
quota ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir; Government has  
the discretion to grant 20 dealerships of  
petroleum products (LPG, Petrol/Diesel &  
SKO-LDO) in a financial year on com-  
passionate grounds;

(d) During the current financial year,  
18 such dealerships/agencies have so far  
been granted.

**Movement of Foodgrains by F.C.I.**

**\*191. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :**  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of  
India is permitted to resort to movement  
of foodgrains by road in preference to  
rail;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the measures taken to encourage  
movement of foodgrains by rail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No,  
Sir.

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

(c) Bulk of the foodgrains movement  
by F.C.I. is by rail. Road transportation  
of foodgrains is undertaken only in  
exceptional circumstances.

**Report on Utilisation of HBJ Pipeline Gas**

**\*193. SHRI RAM BAHADUR  
SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETRO-  
LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a policy  
group appointed by the Finance Ministry



to examine the uses of HBJ gas has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the policy group; and

(c) whether Government propose to make available HBJ gas to produce power?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) Ministry of Finance had commissioned a study to examine whether the marginal plant along the HBJ Pipeline should be a power plant or a fertilizer plant.

(b) The conclusion of the study is that it is better that the marginal plant is a power plant rather than a fertilizer plant.

(c) Gas to be transported along the HBJ Pipeline has been committed on a firm basis for power plants at Auraiya (UP) and Anta (Rajasthan). Gas is also to be supplied on a fall-back basis for the power plant at Kawas (Gujarat).

**Saving in Expenditure of Public Undertakings on New Year Gift Items**

\*194. **DR. A. K. PATEL :**

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were instructions for various public enterprises to save the usual expenditure on diaries, calendars and greeting-cards, etc. on the eve of 1988 ;

(b) if so, the total money saved on this count;

(c) what was the expenditure on these items during each of the previous three years;

(d) whether any of the public undertakings incurred expenditure on these items

in spite of the Government's instruction; and

(e) if so, the names of the undertakings and the amount spent by them ?

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

(b) to (e). The information regarding money saved on printing of diaries, calendars, etc., expenditure incurred on these items during each of the previous three years, expenditure incurred by Public Sector Undertakings on diaries, calendars and greeting-cards etc in spite of the Government's instructions and the names of such Public Sector Undertakings and the amount spent by them is not readily available with this Ministry. It will be collected from various Ministries/Departments and laid on the table of the House.

**Bank credit locked in Sick Industrial Units**

\*195. **SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage by which the industrial sickness in the country rose (State-wise) at the end of 1987, both in the big and small sectors, and how does it compare with the rise in the industrial sickness during the years 1985 and 1986; and

(b) the percentage of the total bank credit locked in the sick industrial units at the end of 1987 as compared to the years 1985 and 1986 ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** (a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. The Reserve Bank of India's data for the period ending December 1985 and December 1986 are given in the Statement below. The data for the year 1987 is not available.

## Statement

*State-wise data on sick industrial units as at the end of December, 1985 and 1986.*

(Source : Reserve Bank of India)

Name of the State/Union Territory	1985		1986		%age increase (+) Decrease (-) 86 over 85	
	No. of Large Sick Units	No. of SSI Sick Units	No. of Large Sick Units	No. of SSI Sick Units	Large	SSI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	37	8694	44	13004	+23.0	+49.6
Assam	2	5683	7	4485	+250.0	..21.1
Bihar	17	8570	17	9649	—	+12.6
Gujarat	62	4045	68	4523	+9.7	+11.8
Haryana	16	1500	17	1747	+6.2	+16.5
Himachal Pradesh	—	413	—	602	—	+45.8
Jammu & Kashmir	—	1382	—	2229	—	+61.3
Karnataka	33	5705	43	3077	+30.3	—42.6
Kerala	16	2378	20	4046	+25.0	+70.1
Maharashtra	146	8567	161	10605	+10.3	+23.8
Madhya Pradesh	22	7843	26	9895	+18.2	+26.2
Orissa	7	5299	10	6489	+42.9	+22.5
Punjab	4	1345	6	1830	+50.0	+36.1
Rajasthan	13	5964	11	6222	—15.4	+4.3
Tamilnadu	50	15171	53	17024	+6.0	+12.2
Uttar Pradesh	66	12036	68	15815	+3.0	+31.4
West Bengal	132	18620	146	28777	+10.6	+54.6
Goa, Daman & Diu	5	808	4	1074	..25.0	+32.9
Nagaland	—	7	—	8	—	+14.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	3	—	9	—	+200.0
Arunachal Pradesh	—	11	—	16	—	+45.5
Chandigarh	1	171	2	207	+100.0	+21.0
Delhi	4	2271	7	2716	+75.0	+19.6
Manipur	—	669	—	908	—	+35.7
Meghalaya	—	141	—	110	—	—22.0
Mizoram	—	2	—	—	—	—100.0
Pondicherry	3	240	3	223	—	—7.1
Tripura	1	245	1	284	—	+15.9
Sikkim	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total :	637	117783	714	145776		

*Bank credit blocked in sick units :*

Year	Amount outstanding (in crores)	%age outstanding against total Bank credit
1985	4270.93	8.3
1986	4874.49	8.2

**Storage Capacity at Nellore,  
Andhra Pradesh**

\*197. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH :  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to provide  
more storage capacity for foodgrains at  
Nellore in Andhra Pradesh for quick  
rice/paddy collection against the future  
cyclones ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No,  
Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing storage capacity  
available with the Food Corporation of  
India in Nellore District is sufficient to  
meet the requirement for procurement,

public distribution system and the roller flour mills in the district.

#### Development of "No Industry Districts"

\*199. SHRI NARSING SURYA-VANSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any time bound and/or investment bound programme regarding development of "No Industry Districts"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof (programme-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Industrialisation of any area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned and it is a continuous process. However, in order to help the States in developing their No Industry Districts industrially, the Central Government has given Central Investment Subsidy at the highest rate of 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs which has further been enhanced to Rs. 50 lakhs for setting up electronics industries in hilly No Industry Districts.

One of the essential ingredients for developing 'No Industry Districts' is the availability of infrastructure facilities. At present 'No Industry Districts' lack infrastructural facilities. Therefore, it has been decided to help the State Governments in developing infrastructural facilities in one or two growth centres identified by them in their respective No Industry Districts subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per growth centre as Centre's share. So far 51 growth centres which were identified by the State Governments have been approved by the Central Government. The States are developing the growth centres in their respective States in a phased manner.

#### Shortage of Adriyamycin

1946. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of Adriyamycin, which is an essential drug ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure the availability of the drug in the country through imports ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for shortage and the alternate medicine available for this purpose ?

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

(b) and (c). The concerned company, M/s. Walter Bushnell, is importing this drug, who have opened L/C for 25000 vials of above drug during December, 1987. As per reports from the company, about 5000 vials were received from their principals during the first week of February, 1988.

#### Conversion of Telephone Exchanges into Electronic Exchanges in Pathanamthitta District, Kerala

1947. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new exchanges set up in the Pathanamthitta district of Kerala during 1987 ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert them into electronic exchanges ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Two new exchanges opened during 1987 in Pathanamthitta District of Kerala are given below.

1. Vayalathala 90 line Max III on 27-3-87.
2. Murinjakkal 45 line Max III on 30-3-87.

(b) There is no proposal at present to convert these two into electronic exchanges.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

### Release of Travancore House

1948. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has been approaching his Ministry for the release of Travancore House ;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons for delay in releasing the Travancore House to Kerala Government ; and

(c) when the same is likely to be released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala has been requesting for release of Travancore House, New Delhi, for the last about 8 years. It has, however, not been possible to release the building, which is under the occupation of MRTP Commission, as no alternative accommodation could be allotted to the Commission. The Commission has now been allotted accommodation in C.G.O. Complex and would shift to the new premises after they are fit for occupation on completion of the work relating to partitioning, fixtures, etc.

### Petrochemical Projects

1949. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrochemical projects set up in the country so far ;

(b) the places where these projects have been set up ;

(c) when the project reports of these projects were submitted to Government ; and

(d) when these projects were cleared by Government, project-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b).

At present there are 62 major petrochemical projects in the country located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) The above projects have been set up over a period of time commencing from Sixties, after due approval on techno-economic consideration.

### Nation-wide Conservation Campaign on Energy

1950. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have triggered off a nation-wide conservation campaign on the energy front over the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The campaign launched so far makes use of print-media like newspapers and magazines, and audio-visual media like Radio and Television to create awareness of energy conservation for the benefit of different categories of consumers such as domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial.

### Price Increase of Levy Sugar

1951. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of increase in price of levy sugar per kg. since 1979 to-date; and

(b) the reasons for such increases from time to time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) A statement showing the increases in retail

issue price of levy sugar allowed from time to time since 1979 is given below.

(b) The main reasons for increase in levy sugar price from time to time were :

(i) Successive increase in the Statutory Minimum Price of Sugarcane from Rs. 12.50 per quintal fixed for 1979-80 to Rs. 18.50 per quintal for 1987-88, linked to 8.5% recovery;

(ii) Increase in conversion cost of sugar recommended from time to time by the Expert Bodies, namely, High Level Committee in 1980 and Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices (BICP) in 1984 and 1987;

(iii) Levy Development Cess on sugar from 1982, initially at the rate of Rs. 5/- per quintal and subsequently increased to Rs. 14/- per quintal.

#### Statement

Date on which price increase was effective	Increase in Retail Levy Sugar Price (Rs. per kg.)		
	from	To	Extent of Increase
17.12.1979	—	2.85	—
1.12.1980	2.85	3.50	0.65
15.11.1981	3.50	3.65	0.15
1.12.1982	3.65	3.75	0.10
1.2.1984	3.75	4.00	0.25
1.4.1985	4.00	4.40	0.40
1.12.1985	4.40	4.80	0.40
15.12.1986	4.80	4.85	0.05
1.1.1988	4.85	5.10	0.25

Note : Partial control on sugar was re-introduced from 17.12.1979. Immediately before this date, the maximum retail prices of sugar were statutorily fixed.

#### Development of rigs in Tripura

1952. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rigs in operation to explore natural gas and oil in Tripura;

(b) the names of those places where these rigs were deployed; and

(c) the results achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). Seven rigs have been deployed in Tripura; two rigs each at Baramura, Rokhia and Agartala Dome and one rig at Tichna.

(c) In Tripura, ONGC have so far drilled 26 wells, out of which gas has been found in 15 wells in 4 prospects namely, Baramura, Rokhia, Gojalia and Agartala Dome.

#### Kerosene Quota to States

1953. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of kerosene made against demand and actually supplied by Government to the States during the last three years, year wise and State-wise;

(b) whether any State Governments have requested for allocation of more quota;

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

(d) the steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (d). Kerosene requirements of States and Union Territories are

assessed by allowing a suitable growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, and allocations are made accordingly. Since October, 1985, allocations are being made at  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  growth rate for the Winter Block (Nov. to Feb.) and at 7% growth rate both for Summer Block (March to June) and Monsoon Block (July to October). Besides the regular allocations, additional ad hoc releases are made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, shortage of LPG, etc.

Statement I showing the kerosene allocations and releases made to States and Union Territories during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 in accordance with the above policy is given below.

During the year 1987-88, a number of States and Union Territories had requested for additional allocation, over and above the regular allocations made at the growth rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ . Additional allocation, as considered feasible, was given to them, the details of which are given in the Statement-II below.

The above policy is proposed to be continued during 1988.

#### Statement I

(Figures in tonnes)

States/UT	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Allocn	Releases	Allocn	Releases	Allocn	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(Upto Feb. 88)	(Upto Jan. 88)
Haryana	116180	112851	121810	121446	123086	111316
Himachal Pradesh	26225	24918	28620	28670	30850	27287
Jammu & Kashmir	50610	52259	53885	67438	53980	52109
Punjab	236430	225608	250285	252138	243915	221921

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	185110	182251	203110	203916	208288	182260
Uttar Pradesh	681460	673476	704160	71005	713744	647693
Chandigarh	15580	15746	17265	15931	16205	12341
Delhi	176000	175748	187170	185400	184290	162658
Assam	195390	203669	210000	213305	200135	189618
Bihar	327200	322779	370440	364607	395283	339692
Manipur	15220	15653	16170	16606	17535	15221
Meghalaya	12170	12789	12845	13490	14210	18645
Nagaland	7420	8545	7886	9495	8545	8534
Orissa	108850	106178	124590	118929	122810	106561
Sikkim	5440	5113	5785	6768	5815	3375
Tripura	16680	14405	19485	16342	18900	15740
West Bengal	558220	570723	593390	596114	581270	523684
Arunachal Pradesh	7080	6192	8200	8834	8270	8390
Mizoram	4390	4459	5010	5215	5150	4790
Andaman & Nicobar	2310	2570	3210	3080	3620	3424
Gujarat/Dadra Nagar Haveli	579750	579029	616555	618378	605010	548489
Maharashtra	1096080	1097695	1163530	1156667	1146150	1032393
Goa/Daman/Diu	22300	21271	23540	21216	23300	20861
Madhya Pradesh	272860	268461	302985	291380	306239	269625
Andhra Pradesh	434960	420377	466735	435013	452125	390007
Karnataka	382050	327503	360800	348710	362825	316600
Kerala	186400	187307	204155	203738	212936	188078
Tamil Nadu	490360	492385	514150	518135	505230	457788
Pondicherry/Lakshadweep	11930	11664	12525	11889	12300	8447



## Statement II

(Figures in tonnes)

States/UT	Ad hoc Allocation
1. Haryana	6821
2. Himachal Pradesh	4200
3. Jammu & Kashmir	3950
4. Rajasthan	19706
5. Uttar Pradesh	69328
6. Assam	9590
7. Bihar	69982
8. Manipur	1605
9. Meghalaya	2495
10. Nagaland	810
11. Orissa	14365
12. Tripura	2750
13. West Bengal	18500
14. Arunachal Pradesh	1220
15. Mizoram	540
16. Andaman	895
17. Maharashtra	2000
18. Madhya Pradesh	36960
19. Karnataka	10500
20. Kerala	19402
21. Pondicherry/ Lakshadweep	200

## Difficulties of ration card holders in Delhi

1954. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Rigmarole for a ration card" appearing in the 'Patriot' of 10th February, 1988;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. During the checkings conducted by Delhi Administration in February, 1988, the allegation made out in the news-item could not be substantiated.

## Financial assistance for District Industries Centres

1955. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance so far provided to the States for setting up District Industries Centres during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, State-wise ; and

(b) the financial assistance to be provided for this purpose during 1988-89, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The statement showing Central assistance provided to the State/UTs under DIC Programme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below.

(b) Provision of financial assistance to States for the year 1988-89 will be made after the budget is known.

## Statement II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.00	83.63	108.00
2.	Assam	51.13	102.00	80.44
3.	Bihar	82.00	97.00	158.30
4.	Gujarat	80.00	98.38	81.05
5.	Himachal Pradesh	44.00	49.88	73.58
6.	Haryana	70.70	70.00	71.23
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	82.51	69.69	67.29
8.	Karnataka	75.00	97.00	108.36
9.	Kerala	73.88	85.41	85.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	157.91	150.41	158.78
11.	Maharashtra	95.00	93.11	110.00
12.	Manipur	41.95	43.00	39.00
13.	Meghalaya	9.35	10.00	10.00
14.	Nagaland	29.73	28.50	32.00
15.	Orissa	83.66	83.25	70.15
16.	Punjab	50.54	49.22	56.00
17.	Rajasthan	103.00	92.00	117.27
18.	Sikkim	4.18	5.80	8.10
19.	Tamil Nadu	78.00	91.67	109.00
20.	Tripura	15.92	10.50	12.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	224.00	315.39	278 03
22.	West Bengal	56.27	54.18	60.92
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.00	27.00	34.50

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Goa Daman & Diu	4.07	4.00	6.75
25.	Mizoram	14.50	17.00	17.25
26.	Pondicherry	6.50	7.00	6.50
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.95	4.50	5.30
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.50	4.00	5.30
29.	Chandigarh	6.00	4.50	5.40
Total		1663.25	1848.02	1976.00

#### Payments of dues from Drug Companies

1956. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government of linking future drug price increase with the payment of dues from drug companies to make the industry pay up ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Execution of Thermal Power Plants

1957. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the execution of the various thermal power plants envisaged in the current Plan period, both in the central and state sectors ;

(b) whether some of these projects are not likely to be completed by the end of the Plan ; if so, the names of these projects ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure their completion, atleast in the case of the central sector, during the Seventh Five Year Plan, instead of being carried over to the next Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Thermal capacity totalling 15999 MW was programmed for commissioning during the Seventh Plan period. As against this, thermal capacity of 7277 MW, in the Central and States Sectors, has already been commissioned/rolled, upto end February, 1988.

(b) As per the present assessment, the projects which are not likely to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan period are Neyveli Second Mine-cut extension Unit-IV, Tuticorin Extension Unit-V, Tenughat Unit-I, Lakwa Gas Turbine Units-V, VI, VII & VIII, Birsinghpur Unit-I, Kolaghat Unit-I, Bokaro 'B' Units II & III and Kolaghat Extension Unit-IV.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to expedite the implementation of power projects including those in the Central Sector which include regular monitoring of the projects by the Central Electricity Authority to expedite supply of equipment and materials, visits to

project sites by engineers of the Central Electricity Authority to identify and resolve problems, organising review meeting of agencies concerned etc. The need to obviate time and cost over runs is also being constantly emphasised on project Authorities.

**Purchase of Woollen Material for  
Uniforms by BPCL**

**1958. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay has purchased woollen uniforms material for its staff and workers during the year 1987-88 ;

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

(c) whether the supplier belongs to the private or public sector ; and

(d) whether the same has been distributed amongst the members for whom these were procured by the BPCL ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) :** (a) and (b). During 1987-88 BPCL has purchased for non-management staff :

- (i) 10013 metres of all-wool cloth at Rs. 125/- per metre (plus taxes) ;
- (ii) Overcoat all-wool cloth 2471 metres at Rs. 112/- per metre ;
- (iii) 729 Jersies at Rs. 160/- per piece (plus taxes) ;
- (iv) For Aviation Staff : 295 metres of Terewool cloth at Rs. 151/- per metre ;
- (v) For watchmen : 48 metres of all-wool cloth at Rs. 151/- per metre ;
- (vi) For management staff: 5500 metres of Terewool Cloth at Rs. 190/- per metre ;

(vii) Aviation Management staff : 283 metre of Terewool cloth at Rs. 190/- per metre ;

(c) These items were purchased from private sector mills ;

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Cancellation of Trade Marks  
not in use**

**1959. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of cases where Government have cancelled trade marks not used for more than five years ; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken in such cases in view of new policy regarding foreign trade marks ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) The number of trade marks ordered to be removed from the register of Trade Marks during 1980-1987 is 30 (Thirty).

(b) Under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, neither registration of trade marks nor registration as Registered User is mandatory..

**Formation of Expert Groups on Working  
of Drug and Pharmaceutical Industries**

**1960. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up some expert groups to study specified areas of production and prices and quality control in the drug and pharmaceutical industries ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the formation and functioning alongwith their responsibilities ;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Drug Information Centre also ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

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

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to develop a Central Information Bank on the safety, efficacy, prescription and use of all drugs.

#### Statement

The Development Council for Drugs & Pharmaceuticals has set up the following Sub-groups :—

1. Sub Group on export of drugs and pharmaceuticals to recommend measures for promotion of export of drugs and pharmaceuticals.
  - (1) Shri Ramu S. Deora, Chairman, CHEMEXCIL. —Convener
  - (2) Representative of Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association.
  - (3) Representative of All India Manufacturers Organisation.
  - (4) Representative of Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India.
  - (5) Representative of Small Scale Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association.
  - (6) Representative of the Ministry of Commerce.
  - (7) Representative of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.
2. Sub-Group on production and pricing of drugs and pharmaceuticals to make recommendations regarding production and price of drugs and pharmaceuticals.
  - (1) Shri C.M. Hattangdi, President Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India. —Convener
  - (2) Representative of Indian Drug Manufacturers Association.
  - (3) Representative of all India Manufacturers Organisation.
  - (4) Shri George Daniel, President, Pharmaceutical & Allied Mnf's. Assn. Ltd.
  - (5) Shri B.B. Sharma, Commissioner, Food & Drugs Administration, Maharashtra.
  - (6) Representative of Small Scale Mnf.'s Assn.
  - (7) Dr. Sood, Secretary General, Indian Medical Association.
  - (8) Representative of the Deptt. of Chemicals & Petrochemicals.
3. Sub Group on quality control to make recommendations regarding quality control of drugs and pharmaceuticals.
  - (1) Dr. P.K. Gupta, Drug Controller (India) —Convener
  - (2) Representative of Indian Drug Manufacturer's Association.

- (3) Representative of CHEMEXCIL.
- (4) Dr. S.S. Siddiqui, Associate Professor, Deptt. of Pharmacology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
- (5) Dr. M.A. Patel, Commissioner, Food & Drugs Control Administration, Gujarat.
- (6) Representative of Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India.
- (7) Representative of Small Scale Manufacturers' Association.
- (8) Representative of the Deptt. of Chemicals & Petrochemicals.

**Introduction of Electronic Automatic Exchanges in District Headquarters of Bihar**

1961. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of District Headquarters of Bihar have still not been given the facilities of automatic exchange ; if so, the names of such districts ;

(b) whether Government have any plan to introduce electronic automatic exchange in such districts ; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Details are given in the statement below.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of Distt/Distt. Headquarters (without auto exchange)	Type and capacity of exchanges planned.	Likely to be automated.
1	2	3	4
1.	Aurangabad	E SAX/200 lines	During 89-90
2.	Begusarai	MAX II/700 „	88-90
3.	Bihar Sharif (Nalanda)	MAX II/900 „	89-90
4.	Dumka	NEAX/400 „	88-89
5.	Godda	MAX II/200 „	89-90
6.	Gopal Ganj	ESAX/200 „	89-90
7.	Hajipur (Vaishali)	NEAX/400 „	88-89
8.	Jahanabad	ESAX/200 „	89-90
9.	Khagaria	MAX II/200 „	89-90
10.	Lahardaga	ESAX/200 „	89-90

1	2	3	4
11.	Madhubani	NEAX/400 „	88-89
12.	Madhopura	ESAX/200 „	89-90
13.	Purnea	NEAX/600 „	89-90
14.	Saharsa	MAX II/400 „	89-90
15.	Sahebganj	ESAX/400 „	89-90
16.	Gumba	ESAX/200 „	89-90
17.	Sitamarhi	NEAX/800 „	89-90

Note : ESAX and NEAX types are electronic automatic exchanges and MAX II types are strowger automatic exchanges.

#### Assets of Monopoly Houses

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

1962. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of assets of the monopoly houses for the years 1986 and 1987, year-wise, separately ;

(b) whether any change has been made from 1985 onwards with regard to the assets of these houses ; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). A statement showing assets for 1985 and 1986 and changes therein since 1985 of the top 20 monopoly houses and other houses is given below. The assets for 1987 are not available since all the balance sheets for the year 1987 are not yet due.

#### Statement

*Assets for 1985 & 1986 and changes therein since 1985 of undertakings registered under the MRTTP Act as on 31-12-1986 and belonging to the top 20 monopoly houses and other houses*

Assets (Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Houses	1986	1985	Increase in 1986 over 1985.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Birla	4606.57	4111.55	495 02
2.	Tata	4348.94	3698.84	650.10
3.	Reliance	2021.53	1056 36	965.17

1	2	3	4	5
4.	J.K. Singhania	1229.94	1057.03	172.91
5.	Thapar	1145.83	1067.86	77.97
6.	Mafatlal	980.95	964.60	16.35
7.	Modi	860.18	818.86	41.32
8.	Larsen & Toubro	830.56	714.93	115.63
9.	M.A. Chidambaram	807.39	773.27	34.12
10.	Bajaj	777.55	619.87	157.68
11.	A.C.C.	760.08	742.68	17.40
12.	Bangur	670.53	650.87	19.66
13.	Walchand	629.14	607.18	21.96
14.	Shri Ram	572.33	541.78	30.55
15.	T.V.S. Iyenger	567.41	519.30	48.11
16.	I.T.C.	482.16	416.39	65.77
17.	Kirloskar	474.62	433.01	41.61
18.	Hindustan Lever	469.26	435.96	33.30
19.	Mahindra & Mahindra	465.78	431.19	34.59
20.	I.C.I.	453.52	446.96	6.56
Total		23154.27	20108.49	3045.78
Other Industrial Houses		14925.68	14546.69	378.99
Total of all MRTP Houses		38079.95	34655.18	3424.77

**Electronic Telephone Exchanges in  
West Bengal**

1963. SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL : Will the Minister of COM-  
MUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the telephone  
exchanges in Calcutta and other cities in  
West Bengal which will have electronic  
facilities during the current Plan period ;  
and



(b) the particulars of the manual exchanges in West Bengal which will be automatised during the current Plan period and linked by STD with principal cities in the State and outside ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Following local electronic Telephone Exchanges (Main/expansion) are planned to be installed during the current Plan period in Calcutta and other cities of West Bengal :

	Calcutta Salt Lake	10,000	lines	(expn.)
	Calcutta Telephone Bhavan	10,000	lines	(expn.)
CA—	Shibpur	4,000	lines	
„	Kalighat	10,000	lines	
„	Calcutta Circus	15,000	lines	
„	Calcutta Telephone Bhavan	4,000	lines	(expn.)
„	Jadavpur	10,000	lines	
„	Uluberria	500	line	RLU
„	Budge-Budge	700	line	RLU
„	Andul	600	line	RLU
	Alipurduar	600	line	
	Falta	400	line	
	Adra	128	port	
	Aurangabad	128	port	
	Canning	128	port	
	Digha	128	port	
	Hijli	128	port	
	Kaba Chowk	128	port	
	Mathabhanga	128	port	
	Raghunathpur	128	port	

(b) (i) Following Manual exchanges in West Bengal are proposed to be automatised during the current plan period :—

Bankura, Memari, Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar, Bishnupur, Berhampur, Habra,

Bashirhat, Ranaghat, Rampurhat, Diamond Harbour, Contai, Raiganj, Birpur and Katwa.

(ii) following Manual exchanges are planned for provision of National Subscriber Dialling

facility in the current plan after automatisation :

- (i) Bankura
- (ii) Jalpaiguri
- (iii) Alipurduar
- (iv) Berhampur
- (v) Contai
- (vi) Diamond Harbour

#### Setting up of paper Mills in Orissa

1964 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of paper mills set up in Orissa so far both in private and public sectors ;

(b) the locations and other details thereof ;

(c) whether there is a scope to set up some more paper mills in Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to explore the possibility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The following units are borne on the records of Directorate General of Technical Development for manufacture of paper and paper board in the State of Orissa :—

Name of the Unit	Item of manufacture and capacity in MT		Location
1	2	3	
1. M/s. Krishna Products	Straw Board 3300		Cuttack
2. M/s. Orissa Straw Board Pvt. Ltd.	Straw Board 2673		Sambalpur
3. M/s. Orient Paper Mills.	Straw Board 76000		Brijraj Nagar
4. M/s. Titaghur Paper Mills Ltd.	Paper & Paper Board 22000		Chowdhwar
5. M/s. Straw Products Ltd.	Paper & Paper Board 50500		Rayagada
6. M/s. Konark Paper & Ind. Ltd.	Paper & Paper Board 4800		Mayurbhanj
7. M/s. Emami Paper Mills	Paper & Paper Board 6500		Balasore
8. M/s. Sewa Paper Mills	Paper & Paper Board 25000		Jeypore, Koraput

1	2	3
9. M/s. Speed Paper Mills	Duplex Board 4950	Tahasil
10. M/s. Central Orissa Straw Board	Paper Board 4950	Jagatpur
11. M/s. Balaji Paper and Board Ind. Ltd.	Duplex Board 10000	Balgopalpur
12. M/s. Spaa Straw Board	Paper & Paper Board 2970	Bolangir

(c) and (d). Proposals for establishment of additional capacity are considered keeping in view the availability of raw material and other relevant considerations. Manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, waste and bagasse is covered under de-licensing scheme.

#### Generation of Electricity from various Sources

1965. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the relative share of thermal, hydro-electric, atomic and oil and natural gas-based generation of electrical energy in the country ;

(b) whether there has been a change in their relative share during the last five years or decade ;

(c) whether any study has been made about the relative cost of generation per unit of electrical energy from each of these sources ; and

(d) the other non-conventional sources which are under experimentation for generation of electrical energy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). The required information is as under :

(Figs. in Million units)

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Upto 2/88)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Thermal (including Oil & Natural gas)	79686	86535	98770	114119	128818	135526
% of total	61.3%	61.9%	63.1%	67.1%	68.7%	73.7%
Nuclear	2024	3494	4078	4985	5023	4647
% of total	1.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Hydro	48273	49867	53785	50933	53764	43645
% of total	37.1%	35.6%	34.3%	30.0%	28.6%	23.8%
Total	129983	139896	156633	170037	187605	183818

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

(d) Various non-conventional energy sources for generation of electric power have been developed and/or at demonstration/experiment/R & D stage which include solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, wind farms, biomass based gasifiers, geothermal, chemical sources, ocean energy etc.

#### Setting up of Unit for Integrated Production of Cine Colour Film

1966. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a unit for integrated production of cine colour positive film and colour paper and manufacture of polyester X-ray film in the country to avoid import and save foreign exchange ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, where the unit is likely to be established and by when and what will be the cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). To reduce outgo of foreign exchange, Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. (HPF), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Industry, is setting up facilities for the manufacture of Polyester based X-ray and Graphic Arts films and Ootacamund at an estimated cost of Rs. 168.12 crores. The project is expected to be completed in 1991.

#### Reduction in mark of Rifampicin Capsules

1967. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has reduced the mark up of Rifampicin Capsules used for TB patients under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry has not fixed the prices on the reduced mark up and the TB patients are paying high prices ; and

(c) when the reduced price will be announced ?

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

(b) and (c). Ceiling prices for some formulations packs based on Rifampicin have already been notified as per provisions of DPCO, 1987.

#### Rise in Petroleum Prices

1968. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the price per litre of petrol, kerosene and diesel as in 1984 and at the end of December, 1987 ;

(b) on how many occasions during the last three years till date, the price of petrol, diesel and kerosene have been enhanced by administrative orders ; and

(c) the extent of enhancement per litre on each occasion ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) :** (a) The retail prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene at Delhi as on 1.4.1984 and on 31.12.1987 are as under :—

	Rs./Litre		
	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene
1.4.1984	6.09	3.20	1.89
31.12.1987	7.43	3.50	2.25

(b) and (c). The ex-storage prices of diesel and kerosene were enhanced twice and the prices of petrol were enhanced thrice during the last three years till date by administrative orders. The extent of enhancement in the ex-storage price in Rs. per litre on each occasion is as follows :—

	Rs./Litre		
Date of enhancement	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene
17.3.1985	0.83	0.23	0.25
1.2.1986	0.50	0.18	0.23
9.1.1988	1.00	—	—

**Profit made by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited**

**1969. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has made profits beyond budget estimates due to unprecedented hike in prices without any increase or improvement in services ; and

(b) whether in view of the profits made, it is proposed to give additional free calls ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

**Setting up of Power Plants**

**1970. SHRI MANIK SANYAL :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of schemes to be undertaken in different States for the development and expansion of energy during the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise ; and

(b) the names of places where new power plants are being set up in the different States, State-wise details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) :** (a) and (b). State-wise details of power generation schemes envisaged to give benefits during the Seventh Five Year Plan are given in the Statement below.

**Statement**

**Power Generation Schemes envisaged to give Benefits during the Seventh Five Year Plan**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Benefits (MW)
1	2	3
<b>Haryana</b>		
1.	Western Yamuna Canal H.E. Scheme	48
2.	Dadupur H.E. Scheme	10

1	2	3
3.	Panipat Thermal Station Stage-II	220
4.	Panipat Thermal Station Stage-III	210
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
5.	Andhra H.E. Scheme	17
6.	Rongtong H.E. Scheme	2
7.	Bhabha H.E. Scheme	120
8.	Thirot H.E. Scheme	4.5
9.	Chamera H.E. Scheme (Central Sector)	180
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>		
10.	Upper Sindh H.E. Scheme Stage-II	70
11.	Karnah H.E. Scheme	2
12.	Stakana H.E. Scheme	4
13.	Salal H.E. Scheme (Central Sector)	345
<i>Punjab</i>		
14.	Mukerian H.E. Scheme	162
15.	U.B.D.C. H.E. Scheme Stage-II	45
16.	Daudhar Mini Hydel Scheme	1.6
17.	Dhariwal H.E. Scheme	2.4
18.	Thuhi H.E. Scheme	0.8
19.	Rohti H.E. Scheme	0.8
20.	Nidampur H.E. Scheme	0.8
21.	Ropar Thermal Station Stage-II	420
22.	Anandpur Sahib H.E. Scheme	134
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
23.	Kota Thermal Station Extn.	210
24.	Ramgarh Gas Turbine Station	3

1	2	3
25.	Mahi H.E. Scheme	140
26.	Mangrol H.E. Scheme	6
27.	Charanwala H.E. Scheme	2
28.	Suratgarh H.E. Scheme	4
29.	Anoopgarh Canal H.E. Scheme	9
30.	Pugal H.E. Scheme	2.1
31.	Jakham H.E. Scheme	9
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
32.	Maneri Bhali H.E. Scheme Stage-II	304
33.	Anpare 'A' Thermal Station	630
34.	Tanda Thermal Station	440
35.	Unchbar Thermal Station	420
36.	Singrauli Super Thermal Station Stage-I PH-II (Central Sector)	1000
37.	Rihand Super Thermal Station (Central Sector)	1000
38.	Narora Atomic Power Project	470
	<i>Gujarat</i>	
39.	Ukai Left Bank Canal H.E. Scheme	5
40.	Kadana Pumped Storage H.E. Scheme	120
41.	Wanakbori Thermal Station Ext.	630
42.	Slikka Thermal Station	120
43.	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Station Ext.	210
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
44.	Hasdeo H.E. Scheme	120
45.	Bargi H.E. Scheme	90
46.	Korba West Thermal Station Ext.	210
47.	Sanjay Gandhi (Birisinghpur) Thermal Station	210

1	2	3
48.	Bansagar H.E. Scheme	210
49.	Korba Super Thermal Station	500
50.	Korba Super Thermal Station Extn.	1000
51.	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Station	1260
	<i>Maharashtra</i>	
52.	Bhira Tail Race H.E. Scheme	80
53.	Tillari H.E. Scheme	60
54.	Pawana H.E. Scheme	10
55.	Bhandardara H.E. Scheme	10
56.	Khadakwasala H.E. Scheme	16
57.	Bhatsa H.E. Scheme	15
58.	Chandrapur Thermal Station Ext.	420
59.	Uran Gas Station Ext.	324
60.	Khaperkheda Thermal Station Ext.	420
61.	Parli Thermal Station Ext.	210
62.	Ujjani Pumped Storage H.E. Scheme	12
63.	Uran Gas Turbine Station Unit No. 8	108
64.	Vaitarna H.E. Scheme	1.5
65.	Penesh H.E. Scheme	160
	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
66.	Balimela H.E. Scheme	60
67.	Nagarjunasagar H.E. Scheme Stage-II	100
68.	Srisailem H.E. Scheme Stage-II	330
69.	Penna Ahobilam H.E. Scheme	20
70.	Nagarjunasagar L.B. Canal H.E. Scheme	60
71.	Nagarjunasagar R.B. Canal H.E. Scheme	30



1	2	3
72.	Pochampad H.E. Scheme	27
73.	Vijaywada Thermal Station Extn.	210
74.	Kakatiya Canal H.E. Scheme	1.5
75.	Ramagundam Super Thermal Station Extn. (Central Sector)	1000
<i>Karnataka</i>		
76.	Varahi Canal H.E. Scheme	239
77.	Supa Dam H.E. Scheme	100
78.	Ghataprabha H.E. Scheme	32
79.	Raichur Thermal Station	210
80.	Mallapur H.E. Scheme	9
81.	Kailmalaigenekal H.E. Scheme	0.75
82.	Sirwar H.E. Scheme	1
83.	Madur Branch H.E. Scheme & other Mini/Micro	1.5
<i>Kerala</i>		
84.	Idamalayar H.E. Scheme	75
85.	Kakkad H.E. Scheme	15
86.	Idukki H.E. Scheme Stage-II	390
87.	Kallada H.E. Scheme	15
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
88.	Servalar H.E. Scheme	20
89.	Kadamparai H.E. Scheme	400
90.	Kundah H.E. Scheme Stage-V	20
91.	Lower Mettur H.E. Scheme	120
92.	Vaigai Micro H.E. Scheme	6
93.	Pykara Micro H.E. Scheme	2
94.	Lower Bhavani H.E. Scheme	8

1	2	3
95.	Mettur Thermal Station	420
96.	Mettur Thermal Station Extn.	210
97.	Tuticorin Thermal Station Extn.	210
98.	Neyveli 2nd Mine cut Thermal Station	210
99.	Neyveli 2nd Mine cut Thermal Station Extn.	} Central Sector 210
100.	Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project Unit-2	
		235
	<i>Bihar</i>	
101.	Patratu Thermal Station Unit-10	110
102.	North Koel H.E. Scheme	24
103.	Sone Western Link Canal H.E. Scheme	6.6
104.	Eastern Gandak Canal H.E. Scheme	15
105.	Muzaffarpur Thermal Station Unit-2	110
106.	Tenughat Thermal Station	210
107.	Sone Eastern Link Canal H.E. Scheme	3.3
108.	Panchet Hill H.E. Project (DVC)	40
109.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Station (DVC)	210
110.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Station Ext. (DVC)	420
111.	Gas Turbines (DVC)	90
	<i>Orissa</i>	
112.	Upper Kolab H.E. Scheme	240
113.	Hirakud H.E. Scheme Stage-III	37.5
114.	Rengali H.E. Scheme	100
115.	Potteru H.E. Scheme	6
116.	Rengali H.E. Scheme Extn.	100
	<i>Sikkim</i>	
117.	Rongnichu H.E. Scheme Stage-II	2.5

1	2	3
118.	Rimbi H.E. Scheme <i>West Bengal</i>	1
119.	Ramman H.E. Scheme	50
120.	Kolaghat Thermal Station	420
121.	Kolaghat Thermal Station Extn.	210
122.	D.P.L. Thermal Station Extn.	110
123.	Teesta Canal H.E. Station	22.5
124.	Richington H.E. Station Augmentation	1
125.	Fazi H.E. Scheme Augmentation	1.2
126.	Farakka Super Thermal Station Stage-I (Central Sector) <i>A &amp; N Islands</i>	630
127.	Diesel Schemes <i>Assam</i>	12
128.	Lower Borpani H.E. Scheme	100
129.	Lakwa Gas Station Extn.	15
130.	Chandrapur Thermal Station Extn.	30
131.	Bongaigaon Thermal Station	60
132.	Lakwa Thermal Station Ph-II	60
133.	Dhansiri H.E. Scheme <i>Manipur</i>	20
134.	Lokchao H.E. Scheme	0.4
135.	Kaithalmanbi H.E. Scheme	0.6
136.	Laimakhong H.E. Scheme	1
137.	Nangsungkhang H.E. Scheme	1.5
138.	Gelnel Micro H.E. Scheme	0.4
139.	Booning H.E. Scheme	1

1	2	3
140.	Diesel Sets <i>Nagaland</i>	2
141.	Dikhu H.E. Scheme <i>Tripura</i>	1
142.	Maharani H.E. Scheme	1
143.	Baramura Gas Thermal Station	10
144.	New Gas Turbine <i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	10
145.	Tago H.E. Scheme	4.5
146.	Sassa H.E. Scheme	1.5
147.	Small Hydels <i>Meghalaya</i>	3.60
148.	Kopili H.E. Scheme (Central Sector) <i>Mizoram</i>	100
149.	Small Hydel	0.9
150.	Small Diesels	5
	Total (Utilities)	22245.25
	In addition, the following gas/liquid fuel based power generation schemes have also been included to give benefits during the 7th Plan.	
	<i>Gujarat</i>	
	Kawar Combined Cycle gas based project (Central Sector)	300
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
	Auraiya Combined Cycle Gas Based project (Central Sector)	400
	<i>Rajasthan</i>	
	Anta Combined cycle gas based project (Central Sector)	300
	<i>Delhi</i>	
	DESU Gas Turbines near I.P. Station	180

### **Purchase of Marine Paints and Protective Coatings by ONGC**

1971. SHRI P. KANNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the Oil and Natural Gas Commission purchases marine paints and protective coatings;

(b) the names of the Indian and overseas suppliers of these paints and coatings who supplied them during the year 1986-87 ; and

(c) the quantity and value of these paints and coatings purchased by the ONGC during the above year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The entire quantity of marine paints and a major quantity of corrosion inhibitors required by ONGC are purchased from indigenous suppliers.

(b) The informations is as follows :

#### **Marine Paints**

1. Berger Paints (India) Ltd , Bombay and Madras
2. Goa Paints and Allied Products Panji, Goa
3. Delta Mike Enterprises, Bombay
4. Esdee Paints (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay
5. Bombay Paints & Allied Products Ltd., Bombay and Madras
6. Coromandal Paints & Chemicals Ltd., Bombay
7. Asian Paints India Ltd., Bombay
8. Shalimar Paints, Bombay
9. Advance Paints Pvt. Ltd., Bombay

#### **Corrosion Inhibitors**

#### **Indigenous Suppliers**

1. Alkylamine Chemicals Ltd., Bombay

### **Foreign Suppliers**

1. Petrolite Ltd., UK

2. Unimud Budebs Establishment, Dubai

(c) Paints (Including thinner)

77630 litres for Rs. 36.94 lakhs

### **Corrosion Inhibitors**

580 tonnes for Rs. 130 lakhs

### **Industries in Eastern U. P.**

1972. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any industry has been established in the 'No Industry Districts' of eastern Uttar Pradesh particularly Jaunpur district ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). During the years 1984-87, a total number of 4 industrial licences (including 2 COB licences) and 20 DGTD registrations were issued for Jaunpur district.

### **Development of Chivayinkil Telephone Exchange in Kerala**

1973. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of Chivayinkil telephone exchange in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Chirayinkil MAX-III and Vakkom MAX-III exchanges are planned to be

merged into a new Chirayinkil MAX-II exchange which is expected during 7th Plan period subject to availability of building and equipment.

#### **Allotment of LPG Agencies in West Bengal**

**1974. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications for allotment of LPG agencies from different places of West Bengal have been received ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) :** (a) to (c). Applications in response to the advertisements for the allotment of LPG distributorships at the following locations in West Bengal have been received by the concerned oil companies :

1. Habra
2. Calcutta (9 locations)
3. Tarakeshwar
4. Darjeeling
5. Tamluk
6. Diamond Harbour
7. Barisha
8. Asansol
9. Islampur
10. Dankuni
11. Liluah
12. Dinhata
13. Raj Bazar
14. Bansboria
15. Amtola

16. Bagnan

17. Teritity Bazar

18. Durgachak

Such applications are processed, in accordance with the prescribed procedure, by the Oil Selection Board concerned and a panel of names arranged in order of merit is sent by this Board to the oil company for appointment etc. Applications pertaining to the above locations are being dealt with in the same manner.

#### **Execution of Power Projects by N.H.P.C. in Nepal**

**1975. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has been executing some projects in Nepal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any power project was executed by the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation in Nepal or any other country in the past ; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has constructed and commissioned the Devighat Hydro-electric Project (3 × 4 7MW) in Nepal in December, 1983. It has also been executing a Rural Electrification Project in Nepal, covering 63 villages. The Corporation has been entrusted with electrification of 13 more villages in Nepal.

#### **Wind Mill at Palghat, Kerala**

**1976. SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing a wind mill at Palghat in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has sanctioned a project for the installation of a 100 KW grid-connected wind electric generator at Kottamala, near Alathur in Kerala. The equipment has reached the site and civil and electrical works are being taken up.

#### Foodgrains Stock

1978. **SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the stock of foodgrains during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 ;

(b) what was the surplus stock during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 ; and

(c) the difference in quantity in these three years in comparison to the earlier years ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) :** (a) and (b). The stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1st April, 1985, 1st April, 1986 and 1st April, 1987 were estimated at 21.2 million tonnes, 20.9 million tonnes and 19.5 million tonnes against the requirement of 16.5 million tonnes under the buffer stocking policy.

(c) With reference to the stock level of 14.9 million tonnes as on 1st April, 1984, the stock position improved by 6.3 million tonnes on 1st April, 1985. However, this improved level was drawn down by 0.3 million tonnes on 1st April, 1986 and further by 1.4 million tonnes on 1st April, 1987.

#### STD Facility in Gujarat

1979. **SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAJIBHAI MAVANI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of district headquarters of Gujarat which are connected by S.T.D. with other centres of the country ; and

(b) by what time the remaining district headquarters will have S.T.D. facility ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) 15 District Headquarters of Gujarat are connected by STD with other centres of the country.

(b) Remaining district headquarters are proposed to be provided with STD facility during the Financial Year indicated against each :

(i) Ahwa	1988-89
(ii) Bharuch	1989-90
(iii) Bhuj	1990-91
(iv) Himatnagar	1991-92

#### Bread Scarcity in Delhi

1980. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of bread in Delhi has become extremely erratic ;

(b) if so, the estimated demand and the sources of supply with their capacity ;

(c) whether the bottleneck is due to rising demand and lack of expansion of the capacity over the years ; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures being contemplated ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no specific estimate of demand of bread available in Delhi. However, the manufacturing capacity and the supply is approximately 6,60,613 standard loaves of 400 grams. There are 43 bread manufacturing licensees who are manufacturing and supplying the bread in Delhi,

(c) and (d). The demand for bread is rising in Delhi because of increase in population and to meet the same; new licences have been granted. Existing major bread manufacturers are in the process of expanding their manufacturing capacity and new licences are being granted.

#### Export of Apple Concentrate

1981. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why M/s. Cadburys (I) Ltd. closed their plant of apple concentrate in Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(b) the details of the commitment made by the Company for export of apple concentrate and how much was exported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) M/s. Cadbury (I) Ltd. (later on changed to Hindustan Coco Products Ltd.) decided to close the Apple Juice Concentrate Plant in Jammu & Kashmir with effect from 20th Sept., 1983 due to uneconomic operation and accumulation of losses during the last 3 years of its operation.

(b) The industrial licence issued on 14.6.1979 in favour of M/s Cadbury (I) Ltd., Bombay (later on changed to Hindusthan Coco Products Ltd.) stipulated that the Company should export apple juice concentrate for a total F.O.B. value of Rs. 44 lakhs over a period of 5 years or for a total F.O.B. value equivalent to the total amount of foreign exchange spent by them on import of capital goods, raw materials etc., whichever was greater. During 1981 and 1982, Apple Juice Concentrate worth Rs 87 lakhs were exported. After the closure of the Plant in Sept, 1983, the undisposed stocks worth Rs. 38.57 lakhs were exported during 1984.

#### Production of Vanaspati

1982. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Vanaspati has declined during the last three years ;

(b) what was the target and actual production during the last three years ; and

(c) the action being taken to increase the production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The production of Vanaspati is a reflection of its demand which depends on the crop position of edible oils and prices thereof. The actual production of vanaspati during the last three oil years is as under :

Oil year	Production (in M.Ts)
1984-85	916835
1985-86	917279
1986-87	929240

#### Supply of Low Density Polyethylene by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.

1983. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. has failed to supply any quantity of low density polyethylene to units which have come into production after June, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and policy followed by the IPCL in this regard ;

(c) whether some units have represented for supply of Low Density Polyethylene ; and



(d) if so, the steps being taken to see that all units are given low density Polyethylene to prevent their closure and unemployment to workers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : (a) to (d). The demand for LDPE in the country far exceeds the indigenous availability. IPCL has therefore not been in a position to meet the entire demand with their indigenous production. Import of LDPE, however, is on OGL and it is being imported by the users.

Government has made arrangements to augment availability of LDPE by importing it to the extent possible. Within the overall limited availability, IPCL has been supplying the LDPE to the plastic processing units to the extent possible based on their past off-takes, and some quantities when available to new units.

#### Sale of Production Rights of Photoinclinometer by ONGC

1984. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has sold the rights of commercial production of an instrument called photoinclinometer to a Canadian firm on royalty basis ;

(b) if so, the considerations under which the commercial production of this instrument has been given to a Canadian firm in preference to indigenous manufacturers ;

(c) the safeguards provided in the agreement to ensure that the Canadian firm may not pass on the technology to other firms/countries without the consent of the ONGC ;

(d) whether the research institutes of ONGC have also developed certain other instruments and processes ;

(e) if so, whether these have been given to indigenous entrepreneurs for production and use on commercial basis ; and

(f) whether these have been found commercially and economically viable ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Commercial production of photoinclinometer requires high technology infrastructure for manufacture and world wide net work for marketing, which are not available with indigenous manufacturers.

(c) ONGC has signed a contract with the Canadian firm, which provides, *inter alia*, that the firm cannot assign or pass on the technology to others. In addition, ONGC reserves the patent rights in Canada.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). The product 'Gas Lift Valve' was given to an indigenous manufacturer two years ago, but it failed to produce the same. Other products developed by the ONGC's Institutes, namely, 'Plunger Lift', 'SPW.3' and 'Guar Gum' have been patented and are under extensive field trials before these are given to manufacturers for commercial production. Simultaneously, ONGC has initiated action for locating Indian entrepreneurs.

#### New Hydel Projects

1985. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of hydel projects which were to be considered in the Seventh Plan will now be taken up in the Eighth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for not considering them in the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). During the Seventh Five Year Plan, a programme of addition of 5541 MW of

hydro capacity has been taken up for implementation. The installation of new generating capacity is dependent, *inter alia*, on the availability of resources.

[Translation]

#### Import and Reserve Stock of Foodgrains

1986. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total reserve stock of wheat and rice in tonnes with the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) whether the decline in Kharif crop yield this year has adversely affected the above reserve stock ;

(c) if so, to what extent and how ;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make up this shortfall ; and

(e) whether Government propose to import the aforesaid foodgrains ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) The stock of wheat and rice with Food Corporation of India as on 1st January, 1988 was estimated at 52.99 lakh tonnes and 58.11 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Stock position of rice was adversely affected due to lower procurement in 1987-88 kharif season. As on 2.3.1988, the total procurement of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) was 55.80 lakh tonnes as against 76.04 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year.

(d) and (e). Apart from regular replenishment of stocks through procurement operations from production within the country, the Government has also the option to import the foodgrains as and when considered necessary.

[English]

#### Modernisation of Sugar Mills

1987. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

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

(a) whether about 180 sugar factories out of 376 are over 25 years old and of these 75 have a capacity of below 1250 tonnes crushed per day ;

(b) the amount sanctioned for the modernisation of sugar mills in the country, State-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that till December, 1987 no loan was sanctioned to the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) Out of 377 installed sugar factories in the country as on 1.10.87, 180 were over 25 years old and, of these, 74 had a capacity below 1250 tonnes cane crushed per day.

(b) The total amount so far sanctioned to 16 sugar mills from the Sugar Development Fund for modernisation is Rs. 12.49 crores. State-wise position of the amounts sanctioned is indicated below :—

State	No. of Units	Amount sanctioned (Rs. crores)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	0.40
2. Bihar	3	1.22

1	2	3
3. Maharashtra	2	3.99
4. Punjab	1	0.88
5. Tamil Nadu	1	0.50
6. Uttar Pradesh	8	5 50
	16	12.49

(c) and (d). Loans for amounts totalling Rs. 4.39 crores for 5 sugar factories in U.P. and Rs. 0.72 crores for 2 units in Bihar were sanctioned till December, 1987.

#### Closure of Rice Mills in Madhya Pradesh

1988. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 500 rice mills in Madhya Pradesh are facing closure due to the rice levy policy of Union Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 60 per cent of the rice produced by rice mills is purchased by Government as levy at the rate of Rs. 250/- per quintal which is very low as compared to the neighbouring State of Maharashtra where the mills are exempted from the levy ; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to save the rice mills in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) No such reports have been received by the Central Government.

(b) In Madhya Pradesh, the State Government has imposed a 60% levy on rice millers and dealers. The levy prices are Rs. 243.65, 249.85 and 256.05 per quintal for common, fine and superfine rice, respectively. The levy

prices are worked out on the basis of the support prices of paddy fixed by the Government of India and after adding the statutory taxes and other reasonable incidental charges which vary from State to State. The millers and dealers are free to sell the non-levy rice in the open market. The rice collected under levy is sold to consumers through the public distribution system at prices which carry heavy subsidies.

The Government of Maharashtra have reported that the State being deficit in rice production and milling for trading purposes being very limited, no levy has been imposed by them.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Studies on Working Public Sector Undertakings

1989. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any studies have been made recently about the working of public sector undertakings, their working costs, production, profits earned or losses incurred etc. ;

(b) if so, the results of the studies ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve their working and make them result-oriented ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** (a) and (b). An analytical report reviewing the working of public sector undertakings during 1986-87, their working costs, profit earned, losses incurred etc. has been laid on the Table of the House on 25.2.1988.

(c) Steps taken/being taken have been listed in page 179 of the above stated report.

**Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth**

**1990. DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for selection of beneficiaries under the self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth ; and

(b) the total number of beneficiaries benefited by this Scheme from the date of its implementation till date State-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) According to the guidelines issued by the Central Government the scheme would cover all educated unemployed youth who are matriculate and above including ITI passed within the age group of 18-35 years. Women and trained personnel are given due consideration/weightage in providing employment opportunities. A ceiling of family income upto Rs. 10,000/- per annum has been fixed. A minimum of 30 per cent of the beneficiaries shall be from amongst the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The total number of beneficiaries sanctioned loans state-wise under the scheme since inception upto 1987-88 as per reports received till 31.1 1988 is given in the Statement below.

**Statement**

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	(No. of applications sanctioned by Banks)				
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 as on 31.1 88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14781	13084	16518	14919	1521
2.	Assam	8021	7642	4629	5837	189
3.	Bihar	14230	14806	26376	22560	216
4.	Gujarat	10497	4072	6522	4924	2511
5.	Haryana	6189	5478	4782	4808	1327
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2465	2156	1591	1406	406
7.	J & K	1416	1119	1095	708	21
8.	Karnataka	12307	12810	12837	12100	554
9.	Kerala	13091	11907	13033	19015	3255
10.	M. P.	18786	18065	17224	16679	1300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Maharashtra	24579	18667	13848	13466	5040
12.	Manipur	991	994	1491	1493	8
13.	Meghalaya	353	313	111	80	NR
14.	Nagaland	189	269	166	129	NR
15.	Orissa	6823	7599	8757	8620	Nil
16.	Punjab	9047	12212	11677	15037	1300
17.	Rajasthan	15054	15382	10986	10736	2286
18.	Sikkim	15	49	49	33	19
19.	Tamil Nadu	21247	22500	18722	18362	3581
20.	Tripura	696	707	912	909	Nil
21.	U.P.	36857	34400	26264	23197	887
22.	West Bengal	23680	23101	21885	20468	1140
23.	A & N Islands	66	101	101	80	30
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	60	61	22	7
25.	Chandigarh	325	300	394	416	82
26.	D & Nagar Haveli	54	68	40	19	3
27.	Goa Daman & Diu	DIC not inop.	337	84	220	132
28.	Mizoram	196	202	104	233	3
29.	Pondicherry	414	400	465	480	150
30.	Lakshwadeep	—	—	—	—	—
G. Total		242405	228800	220724	216956	25968

Note : NR—Note received as yet.

**Public Call Offices in Bombay**

1991. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Bombay has decided to allot

Community Public Call Offices to various categories without any waiting list ; and

(b) if so, what are the formalities to be observed and requirements and charges therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Public telephones—both Departmental and private guaranteed ones—are provided by the Department, including in Bombay. These are provided at places where public has easy access and there is need for such facilities.

(b) The hirer of a private guaranteed public telephone has to execute an agreement with the Department. A minimum Revenue of Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 per month is guaranteed by the hirer of a C.C.B. type and attendant type public telephone respectively. The hirer collects 50 paise per call from the public but will be billed for by the Department at 30 paise per metered call.

#### LPG Facility in Hoshiarpur, Punjab

1992. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab covered by LPG facility till December 1987 ;

(b) the names of places in the said district where LPG distributorships are proposed to be established in the Marketing Plan for 1988 ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure proper coverage of the district in regard to the LPG facility ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The following places in district Hoshiarpur of Punjab had LPG facility as on 31.12.87 :

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Hoshiarpur  | 2. Mukerian |
| 3. Urmer Tanda | 4. Talwara  |

#### Foodgrains

(b) The oil industry's Marketing Plan for 1988-89 is not yet due.

(c) LPG distributorships in the country : including in Punjab are being established in a phased manner at locations with a population of around 20,000 and above and offering sufficient potential for economically viable marketing of the product.

#### [Translation]

#### Allocation of essential commodities to Madhya Pradesh

1993. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased the allotment of foodgrains, edible oil and other essential commodities for Madhya Pradesh during 1987 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the quantity of each commodity lifted by that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). Allocation of essential commodities to States/UTs are decided from time to time taking into consideration the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, past offtake and other relevant factors.

Details of allotment and offtake of wheat, rice, edible oils, controlled cloth and kerosene in respect of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1986 and 1987 are given below :

(000 tonnes)

Year	Rice		Wheat	
	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1986	300	190.1	600.0	217.4
1987	330.0	226.0	600.0	223.3

**Kerosene**

The allocation of Kerosene Oil to Madhya Pradesh during the year 1986 was 294521 tonnes against which the offtake was of the order of 285580 tonnes. During the year 1987 against the allocation of 329479 tonnes of kerosene oil to the State, the offtake was 320205 tonnes.

**Edible Oils**

During the oil year (November to October) 1986-87, 20,200 tonnes of edible oils were allocated to Madhya Pradesh. During 1987-88, 42400 tonnes of imported edible oils were allocated to Madhya Pradesh against which the offtake by the State Government was 37308 tonnes.

**Controlled Cloth**

Madhya Pradesh was allotted 126.23 lakh sq. metres of cotton controlled cloth and 14.70 lakh linear metres of polyester cotton controlled cloth during the financial year 1986-87. During 1987-88, the quota of the State was increased to 173.30 lakh sq. metres of cotton controlled cloth and to 24.00 lakh linear metres for polyester controlled cloth. During 1986-87, the offtake of cotton controlled cloth was 117.37 lakh sq. metres and that of polyester cotton controlled cloth was 9.30 lakh linear metres. During the period 1.4.87 to 31.12.87, the State has lifted 54.87 lakh sq. metres of cotton controlled cloth and 4.54 lakh linear metres of polyester controlled cloth.

**Levy Sugar**

The monthly levy quota of sugar is allotted to States/UTs on the basis of uniform norm based on 425 grams per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.10.86. Accordingly, the monthly levy sugar quota of Madhya Pradesh was increased to 25031 tonnes from February, 1987 onwards as against 23276 tonnes allotted from October 1983 to January 1987. In addition to the above, Madhya Pradesh was allotted 3768 tonnes of levy sugar as festival quota during the months of September and October, 1987.

**Film Project in U.P.**

1994. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the period of the letter of intent for a colour film project to be set up at Majkhali (Almora, U.P.) has been further extended ;

(b) if not, the reasons for not extending the period thereof and the time by which it is likely to be extended ; and

(c) whether U.P. Government has been advised to prepare a time bound programme to utilise this letter of intent immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The validity period of the letter of intent granted to M/s. Pradeshia Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Ltd. (PICUP) for setting up an undertaking at Almora in U.P. for the manufacture of photo-sensitized goods has been extended upto 30th June, 1988.

(c) M/s. PICUP have been advised to secure necessary government clearance in regard to foreign collaboration, import of capital goods, etc., within the extended period.

[English]

**Sale of Spurious Vegetable Ghee in Delhi**

1995. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 100 tins of spurious vegetable ghee were seized while being loaded at the railway station in Delhi ;

(b) whether the source of its manufacture and filling has been ascertained ;

(c) whether similar type of ghee is being reportedly distributed to the dealers in Delhi ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) :** (a) According to Delhi Administration some tins of vanaspati were seized but it is not certain that the product is spurious.

(b) to (d). The seized tins carried the brand names "Uttam", "Chetak" and "Rasoi", which are being sold in Delhi. The Police Department is conducting enquiries.

**Supply of yarn for tyre industry in Assam**

**1996. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tyre industry in Assam has been badly affected by shortage of yarn;

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

(c) the quantity of yarn allotted to Assam during the last three quarters till date ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) Government have not received any complaint regarding non-availability of yarn affecting the tyre industry in Assam.

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

**[Translation]**

**Setting up of Hydrocracker Unit in Baroda**

**1997. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Hydrocracker unit is being set up in Baroda to refine crude oil;

(b) if so, the likely capacity thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) whether production cost of petrol will come down to some extent as a result

of setting up of this unit and if so, whether it will have an effect on consumers also ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) :** (a) and (b). A 1.20 MTPA Hydrocracker Unit is being installed in the Koyali Refinery of IOC at an estimated cost of Rs. 635 crores to upgrade the heavy residues produced in the existing refinery into middle distillates.

(c) The Hydro-Cracker Unit results in increasing the production of middle distillates and therefore has no relevance to the production cost of petrol.

**Urja Grams**

**1998. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISRA :**

**SHRIMATI D K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop one village as 'Urja Gram' in each district;

(b) if so, the number of 'Urja Grams' developed in the country on non-conventional energy sources; and

(c) the number of the places where these are being run successfully ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) As part of the overall programme for development and utilization of non-conventional energy sources a programme for the establishment of one urjagram project in each Parliamentary constituency has been taken up.

(b) and (c). 49 urjagram projects have so far been completed in 9 States/UTs, 119 projects are under implementation in 11 States/UTs, and several more are planned.

The completed projects are reported to have been generally successful and have started to give benefits to the people in these villages.

**UTs.—Union Territories.**



[English]

**Policy to enhance Oil Production**

1999. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI BANWARI LAL  
PUROHIT :

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

(a) whether Government are considering a coordinated and integrated hydrocarbon policy to enhance the production of oil and gas to meet the growing demand;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed policy; and

(c) when the proposed policy will be implemented and the extent to which the demand of gas and oil will be met ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). Government are already implementing a strategy for enhancing oil and gas production in the country by following measures :

- (i) Intensification of exploration, which may eventually lead to enhanced production.
- (ii) Intensification of work-over operations.
- (iii) Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques.
- (iv) Induction of advanced technology.

As exploration for hydrocarbon is highly probablistic in nature, it is not possible to indicate, with any degree of certainty, as to what extent self-sufficiency in production of oil will be achieved.

**S.T.D. and Telex facilities to Nagarjuna Sagar**

2000. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to provide STD and Telex

facilities to Nagarjuna Sagar during this year; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Nagarjuna Sagar (Hill Colony) is a small exchange and is not a priority station for STD facility. The present demand for Telex connections is not adequate to justify a telex exchange.

**Utilisation of Gas Reserves**

2001. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether substantial quantities of natural gas reserves have been located in different parts of the country but the same are not being fully utilised ;

(b) whether any advance planning is proposed to be made in this regard ; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to fully exploit the natural gas reserves within a specified time limit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). As on 1.1.1988, balance recoverable reserves of gas are estimated at about 500 billion cubic metres. The utilisation of natural gas has considerably increased from about 4000 million cubic metres in 1984-85 to about 7000 million cubic metres in 1986-87. Commitments of gas are made for various uses based on the expected production of gas in order to utilise the gas produced to the maximum possible extent.

**Development of district centres**

2002. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of all the growth centres identified for industrial development ; and

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to interconnect development in 430 district centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) With effect from 1.4.83, the Central Government has been implementing a Scheme to assist the State Governments having 'No Industry Districts, in development of infrastructural facilities in one or two identified growth centres in these districts. Out of 93 No-Industry Districts in the country, 51 growth centres, identified by 12 States in 44 No Industry Districts have been approved. A statement indicating approved growth centres is given below.

(b) There are 422 District Industries Centres covering 431 Districts. The DIC works as a nodal agency at the district level to provide all services aimed at promoting industries. The DIC programme is a centrally sponsored programme and the responsibility for implementing it rests with the State Governments/Union Territories.

#### Statement

#### *Approved Growth Centres for Development of Infrastructural Facilities in 'No Industry Districts'*

Name of the State/ Union Territory & District.	Growth Centre
--	---------------

1

2

#### 1. Rajasthan

1. Sirohi

1. Abu Road

2. Pindwara

2. Jaisalmer

3. Pokaran

4. Sanu Ramgarh

3. Churu

5. Churu

6. Ratangarh

4. Barmer

7. Balotra

8. Barmer

#### 2. Orissa

5. Balasore

9. Balasore

6. Phulbani

10. Manmunda

7. Bolangir

11. Bolangir

#### 3. Uttar Pradesh

8. Banda

12. Bargarh

9. Jaunpur

13. Satrahiya

10. Jalaun

14. Orai

11. Fatehpur

15. Malwan

12. Kanpur  
Dehat

16. Jainpur

13. Hamirpur

17. Sumerpur

14. Sultanpur

18. Tikariya

19. Trisundi

15. Tehri  
Garhwal

20. Chauras

16. Pauri  
Garhwal

21. Kotdwar

17. Chamoli

22. Tatasu  
Mazyadi

#### 4. Karnataka

18. Bidar

23. Bidar

24. Humnabad

#### 5. Madhya Pradesh

19. Bhind

25. Malanpur

20. Mandla

26. Manheri

21. Jhabua

27. Meghnagar

22. Dhar

28. Pithampur

1	2
23. Panna	29. Purena
24. Rajgarh	30. Pillukhedi
<b>6. Bihar</b>	
25. Bhojpur	31. Arrah
26. Khagaria	32. Khagaria
27. Purnia	33. Purnia
28. Nalanda	34. Lakhrawan
29. Aurangabad	35. Jaisoria
<b>7. Maharashtra</b>	
30. Gadchiroli	36. Kotgal Navegaon Complex
<b>8. West Bengal</b>	
31. Jalpaiguri	37. Raninagar
32. Cooch Behar	38. Cooch Behar
33. Darjeeling	39. Bagdogra
34. Malda	40. Malda
35. Bankura	41. Bishnupur
<b>9. Tripura</b>	
36. West Tripura	42. Joginder Nagar
37. North Tripura	43. Dharma Nagar
38. South Tripura	44. Takmacherra
<b>10. Nagaland</b>	
39. Tuensan	45. Longleng
	46. Noklak
<b>11. Arunachal Pradesh</b>	
40. Subansiri	47. Itanagar
41. Siang	48. Pasighat
42. Kameng	49. Dirang
43. Tirap	50. Miao
<b>12. Mizoram</b>	
44. Aizawal	51. Luangmual

### Manuguru Super Thermal Power Project, A.P.

2003. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation which proposed to run the Manuguru Super Thermal Power Project in Andhra Pradesh has submitted a synopsis and feasibility report ;

(b) whether the long awaited report on the coal linkages for the above plant has since been received by Government ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government have sought either bilateral or multi-lateral international help for the Manuguru Project and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c). The National Thermal Power Corporation have submitted, in December, 1987, the feasibility report in regard to the proposed Manuguru Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I. Coal linkage for the proposed project has yet to be established. According to a recent assessment of production from M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), from which the coal requirements of the project are proposed to be met, it would not be possible to consider any further linkages from M/s SCCL upto the year 1994-95.

(d) No Sir.

### [Translation]

### Setting up of Hydel Projects with Foreign Collaboration

2004. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been prepared to set up several hydel projects in the country with foreign collaboration ;

(b) if so, the names of those projects ;

[English]

(c) the names of foreign companies or Governments with which negotiations are being held for setting up of these projects; and

(d) the names of the projects, for the setting up of which in collaboration with foreign companies or Governments, a final decision has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a), (b) and (d). Proposals in respect of external assistance for individual projects are examined on merits keeping in view the overall national interest. The Chamera Hydro-electric Project Stage-I (540 MW) and the Tehri Hydro Power Complex (2400 MW) are under implementation with bilateral assistance from Canada and Soviet Union respectively.

(c) The requisite information is as follows :

Name of Hydro-electric Project (MW)	Sources of Bilateral offers
Dulhasti (3x130 MW)	French Consortium.
Uri (4x120 MW)	Swedish, West German and Brazilian Consortia.
Chamera Stage-II (3 x 100 MW)	Canada.

#### Compulsory certification of Consumable Items

2005. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY :

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

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

(a) whether there is a need for bringing more items affecting health and safety of the consumers into the fold of compulsory certification ;

(b) if so, the details of the consumer items at present under the compulsory certification ; and

(c) the details of the new consumer items proposed to be included into the fold of compulsory certification ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of items (including consumer items) at present under compulsory Certification is given in the Statement below.

(c) Some of the proposed items are :

(i) Synthetic detergents ;

(ii) Clinical thermometers ; and

(iii) Infant foods.

In considering these proposals, problems relating to implementation, preparatory steps especially by small scale and tiny units and socio-economic considerations have to be kept in view.

#### Statement

##### List of Products under Mandatory Certification

Products for which ISI Mark is obligatory in the country :

#### 1. FOOD COLOURS AND FOOD COLOUR PREPARATIONS

(i) IS : 1694—1974 Tartrazine, Food grade

(ii) IS : 1695—1974 Sunset Yellow FCF, Food grade

- (iii) IS : 1696—1974      Amarnath, Food grade
- (iv) IS : 1697—1974      Erythrosine, Food grade
- (v) IS : 1698—1974      Indigo Carmine, Food grade
- (vi) IS : 2558—1974      Ponceau 4 R, Food grade
- (vii) IS : 2923—1974      Carmosine, Food grade
- (viii) IS : 2924—1974      Fast Red E, Food grade
- (ix) IS : 5346—1975      Coaltar Food Colour preparations and mixtures
- (x) IS : 6022—1977      Fast Green FCF, Food grade
- (xi) IS : 6029—1977      Green S, Food grade
- (xii) IS : 6406—1971      Brilliant Blue FCF, Food grade

## 2. NATURAL FOOD COLOURS

- (i) IS : 3827—1966      Riboflavin
- (ii) IS : 3841—1966      B-Carotene
- (iii) IS : 4446—1967      Chlorophyll 11
- (iv) IS : 6386—1971      Beta-apo-8-carotenal, Food grade
- (v) IS : 6405—1971      Centhaxanthine, Food grade
- (vi) IS : 6797—1972      Methyl ester of beta-apo-8-carotenoic acid
- (vii) IS : 7260—1974      Ethyl ester of beta-apo-8-carotenoic acid

## 3. FOOD ADDITIVES

- (i) IS : 2557—1963      Annatto colour for Food products
- (ii) IS : 4447—1967      Sodium benzoate, Food grade
- (iii) IS : 4448—1967      Benzoic acid, Food grade
- (iv) IS : 4467—1980      Caramel
- (v) IS : 4750—1968      Sorbitol, Food grade
- (vi) IS : 4751—1968      Potassium metabisulphite, Food grade
- (vii) IS : 4752—1968      Sodium metabisulphite, Food grade
- (viii) IS : 4818—1968      Sorbic acid, Food grade
- (ix) IS : 5191—1969      Sodium alginate, Food grade
- (x) IS : 5306—1978      Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, Food grade
- (xi) IS : 5342—1969      Ascorbic acid, Food grade
- (xii) IS : 5343—1969      Butylated hydroxyanisole, Food grade
- (xiii) IS : 5344—1969      Butylated hydroxytoluene, Food grade

- (xiv) IS : 5707—1970      Agar, Food grade
- (xv) IS : 5719—1970      Gelatin, Food grade
- (xvi) IS : 6030—1971      Sodium propionate, Food grade
- (xvii) IS : 6031—1971      Calcium propionate, Food grade
- (xviii) IS : 6793—1972      Fumaric acid, Food grade
- (xix) IS : 7905—1975      Calcium alginate, Food grade
- (xx) IS : 7908—1975      Sulphur dioxide, Food grade
- (xxi) IS : 7928—1975      Alginic acid, Food grade
- (xxii) IS : 8356—1977      Titanium dioxide, Food grade

#### 4. MINER'S SAFETY LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES

IS : 1989 (Pt. I & II)—Leather safety boots and shoes for miners and for heavy metal industries

#### 5. CEMENT

- (i) IS : 269—1976      Ordinary and low heat portland cement
- (ii) IS : 455—1976      Portland slag cement
- (iii) IS : 1489—1976      Portland pozzolana cement
- (iv) IS : 3466—1967      Masonry cement
- (v) IS : 6452—1972      High alumina cement for structural use
- (vi) IS : 6909—1973      Supersulphated cement
- (vii) IS : 8041—1978      Rapid hardening portland cement
- (viii) IS : 8042—1978      White portland cement
- (ix) IS : 8043—1978      Hydrophobic portland cement
- (x) IS : 8112—1976      High strength ordinary portland cement
- (xi) IS : 8229—1976      Oil well cement

#### 6. SAFETY HELMETS FOR USE IN MINES

IS : 2925—1984      Industrial safety helmets

#### 7. MINERS' CAP LAMP BATTERIES

IS : 2512—1978      Miners' cap lamp batteries (Lead acid type)

#### 8. FLAMEPROOF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS

IS : 2148—1981      Flameproof enclosures of electrical apparatus

#### 9. LPG CYLINDERS

IS : 3196—1982      Welded low carbon steel gas cylinder exceeding 5-litre water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases,

# 10. WIRE ROPES USED IN MINES

**IS : 1855—1977**                      Stranded steel wire ropes for winding and man-riding haulages in mines.

# 11. MILD STEEL TUBES

(i) **IS : 1161—1979**              Steel tubes for structural purposes

(ii) **IS : 1239 (Pt. I) 1979** Mild steel tubes

(iii) **IS : 4272—1983**          Steel tubes used for water wells

# 12. STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS

(i) **IS : 226—1975**              Structural steel (standard quality)

(ii) **IS : 277—1977**              Galvanized steel sheets (plain and corrugated)

(iii) **IS : 279—1981**              Galvanized steel wire for telegraph and telephone purposes

(iv) **IS : 280—1978**              Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes

(v) **IS : 432 (Pt. I & II)—1982**              M.S. and medium tensile steel bars and hard drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement

(vi) **IS : 513—1973**              Cold rolled carbon steel sheets

(vii) **IS : 961—1975**              Structural steel (high tensile)

(viii) **IS : 1029—1970**              Hot rolled steel strips (baling)

(ix) **IS : 1079—1973**              Hot rolled carbon steel sheet and strip

(x) **IS : 1139—1966**              Hot rolled mild steel, medium tensile steel and high yield strength steel deformed bars for concrete reinforcement.

(xi) **IS : 1148—1982**              Hot rolled steel rivet bars (upto 40mm diameter) for structural purposes

(xii) **IS : 1149—1982**              High tensile steel rivet bars for structural purposes

(xiii) **IS : 1786—1985**              High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement

(xiv) **IS : 1875—1978**              Carbon steel billets, blooms, slabs and bars for forgings

(xv) **IS : 1977—1975**              Structural steel (ordinary quality)

(xvi) **IS : 1990—1973**              Steel rivet and stay bars for boilers

(xvii) **IS : 2002—1982**              Steel plates for pressure vessels for intermediate and high temperature service including boilers

(xviii) IS : 2062—1984	Weldable structural steel
(xix) IS : 2073—1970	Carbon steel black bars for production of machined parts for general engineering purposes
(xx) IS : 2830—1975	Carbon steel billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)
(xxi) IS : 2831—1975	Carbon steel billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)
(xxii) IS : 2879—1975	Mild steel for metal arc welding electrode core wire
(xxiii) IS : 3502—1981	Steel chequered plates
(xxiv) IS : 3748—1978	Tool and die steels for hot work
(xxv) IS : 3749—1978	Tool and die steels for cold work
(xxvi) IS : 3930—1979	Flame and induction hardening steels
(xxvii) IS : 4368—1967	Alloy steel billets, blooms and slabs for forgings for general engineering purpose
(xxviii) IS : 4397—1972	Cold rolled carbon steel strips for ball and roller bearing cages
(xxix) IS : 4398—1972	Carbon-chromium steel for the manufacture of balls, rollers and bearing races
(xxx) IS : 4430—1979	Mould steels
(xxxi) IS : 4431—1978	Carbon and carbon-manganese free cutting steel
(xxxii) IS : 4432—1967	Case hardening steels
(xxxiii) IS : 4882—1979	Low carbon steel wire for rivets for use in bearing industry
(xxxiv) IS : 5489—1975	Carburising steels for use in bearing industry
(xxxv) IS : 5517—1978	Steels for hardening and tempering
(xxxvi) IS : 5518—1979	Steels for die blocks for drop forging
(xxxvii) IS : 5522—1978	Stainless steel sheets and coils

### 13. VANASPATI

IS : 10633—1983	Vanaspati
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### 14. VANASPATI CONTAINERS

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| (i) IS : 2552—1979   | Steel drums (galvanized and ungalvanized)        |
| (ii) IS : 10325—1982 | 15 kg. square tins for VANASPATI and edible oils |



- (iii) IS : 10339—1982      GHEE and edible oil tins
- (iv) IS : 10840—1984      Blow moulded HDPE containers for vanaspati
- (v) IS : 11258—1985      10 and 20-kg square tin for vanaspati ghee and edible oils
- (vi) IS : 11352—1982      Flexible packs for the packing of edible oils and vanaspati

#### 15. MILK PRODUCTS

- (i) IS : 1165—1975      Milk powder
- (ii) IS : 1166—1973      Condensed milk

#### 16. PRESSURE STOVES

- (i) IS : 1342—1978      Oil pressure stoves
- (ii) IS : 2787—1979      Multi-burner oil pressure stoves
- (iii) IS : 8808—1978      Burner for oil pressure stoves and oil pressure heaters
- (iv) IS : 10109—1981      Oil pressure stoves, offset burner type

#### 17. DRY CELL BATTERIES

- (i) IS : 203—1984      Dry batteries for flashlights
- (ii) IS : 2576—1975      Dry batteries for transistor radio receivers
- (iii) IS : 8144—1976      Multipurpose dry batteries

#### 18. GLS LAMPS

- IS : 418—1978      Tungsten filament general service electric lamps

#### 19. ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES\*\*\*

- (i) IS : 366—1976      Electric irons
- (ii) IS : 368—1983      Electric immersion water heaters
- (iii) IS : 369—1983      Electric radiators
- (iv) IS : 1293—1967      Three pin plugs and socket-outlets
- (v) IS : 2994—1965      Electric stoves
- (vi) IS : 4949—1968      2-Amp switches for domestic and similar purposes
- (vii) IS : 3854—1966      Switches for domestic and similar purposes

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\*\*\*The introduction of compulsory Certification marking for these 7 items has been postponed by 9 months.

### Telephone Exchanges in Delhi

2006. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Delhi and how many of them are electronic ; and

(b) the number of exchanges in Delhi identified as full or over loaded, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The total number of exchanges in Delhi as on 31-1-88 is 50. Out of these, 17 are electronic.

(b) As on 31-1-88, there are 10 exchanges which are full or overloaded. These are as under :

1. Rajpath
2. Rajauri Garden
3. Nangloi
4. Janakpuri
5. Hauz Khas
6. Chanakyapuri
7. Nehru Place
8. Shahdara (Level 228, Northside of Railway line)
9. Alipur
10. Badli.

### Supply of Foodgrains in Packets

2007. SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to supply foodgrains in polythene packets through fair price shops to ensure quality and exact quantity ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

### Tiny Cement Plants

2008. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tiny cement plants set up in the country under SSI sector ; and

(b) the relative average cost of production in these tiny plants as compared to other VSK plants of 50—200 tons per day capacity (mini cement plants) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There is no standard definition of Tiny Cement Plant, Cement plants which come within the purview of the Small Scale Sector are generally called tiny cement plants. These units get themselves registered with the respective Directors of Industries of State Governments/Union Territories. Information in regard to their number is not centrally maintained.

(b) No indepth study of techno-economic viability of tiny plants has so far been made. However, it has been observed that average cost of production in tiny cement plant is higher as compared to that of mini cement plant of 50 to 205 TPD with VSK technology, on account of various factors such as economies of scale, higher wage component etc.

### Recommendations by High Level Committee for Improvement of Public Undertakings

2009. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level committee has suggested a moratorium on strikes,

lockouts and fresh recruitment in public undertakings to bring about improvement in their working ;

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

(c) what other recommendations have been made by the Committee with regard to payment of bonus, salaries and other statutory benefits and perks to the employees of public undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). A sub-Group of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension on "Cost Effectiveness in public Sector" has recommended among other things imposition of a moratorium on strikes, lockouts and fresh recruitments to improve the functioning of the public sector undertakings. The Report of the sub-group is under consideration of the Government.

(c) No such recommendations have been made by the sub-Group.

#### Subsidy on Foodgrains to States

2010. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the subsidy provided to each State for foodgrains during 1987-88 ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the subsidy in view of the unprecedented drought experienced in the country during the year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) The Government of India do not provide for the subsidy for foodgrains State-wise. However, the consumer subsidy to be borne by the Government in respect of estimated issues of foodgrains during 1987-88 (RE) in each State/Union Territory from Central Pool worked out is given in the Statement below.

(b) The Food Subsidy has been raised from Rs. 2000 crores to Rs. 2200 crores in

the Revised Estimates for 1987-88. The amount of subsidy depends upon the levels of procurement, off-take, food stocks and other factors.

#### Statement

States/ Union Territories	Food Subsidy 1987-88(RE) Rs./Crores
1	2
1. Jammu & Kashmir	34.07
2. Punjab	17.94
3. Chandigarh	1.07
4. Haryana	13.08
5. Uttar Pradesh	96.47
6. Delhi	50.12
7. Rajasthan	92.72
8. Himachal Pradesh	14 31
9. Andhra Pradesh	125.44
10. Tamil Nadu	86.28
11. Pondicherry	0.60
12. Karnataka	97.07
13. Kerala	135.92
14. Madhya Pradesh	71.31
15. Maharashtra	201.21
16. Goa, Daman & Diu	5.32
17. Gujarat	143.65
18. Assam	70.44
19. Arunachal Pradesh	10.33
20. Bihar	90.87
21. Orissa	39.65
22. Nagaland	21.01

1	2
23. Manipur	6.50
24. Meghalaya	18.85
25. Tripura	17.14
26. Mizoram	9.43
27. West Bengal	165.87
28. Sikkim	2.31
29. Andaman & Nicobar	0.93
30. Lakshadweep	0.60
31. Others (Defence, CRPF etc.)	13.38
Total :	1653.89

#### Introduction of Electronic Mail Service

2011. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to introduce Electronic Mail Service in the major cities in the country ; and

(b) if so, when the same will be introduced in Nagpur ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to introduce as an experimental measure, Electronic Mail Service between a few selected cities, i.e. Delhi, Bombay, Madras etc.

(b) A number of technical, technological and operational factors, as they emerge from time to time, have to be taken into account before introducing this service at any new station. No assurance

can, therefore, be given at this stage to introduce this service at Nagpur.

#### Supply of Electricity to Farmers

2012. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have issued necessary directives to State Governments to make arrangements to provide electricity to the farmers for irrigation purposes for atleast 12 hours a day ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which such a supply of electricity to the farmers will help in boosting the agricultural production and will ease the drought situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). State Governments of the drought affected areas have been advised to make arrangements to supply electricity to agricultural sector for at least 8-10 hours daily, preferably during daylight hours.

(c) Supply of power to agriculture sector for at least 8-10 hours daily will considerably help agricultural output by mitigating the adverse effects of the drought.

#### National Average of Energy Use

2013. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the national average of the use of energy and how much it is in comparison to international use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : The per capita consumption in India and certain other countries of the world is given in the statement below.

Statement	
Name of the country	Energy Consumption per capita in 1985
(In kilograms of oil equivalent)	
India	201
Bangladesh	43
Nepal	17
China	515
Pakistan	218
Zambia	412
Kenya	103
Indonesia	219
Philippines	255
Thailand	343
Brazil	781
Hungary	2974
Malaysia	826
Poland	3438
Republic of Korea	1241
Iran	1026
Iraq	662
Spain	1932
Italy	2606

Belgium	4666
United Kingdom	3603
France	3673
West Germany	4451
Japan	3116
Sweden	6432
Canada	9224
United States	7278
USSR	4885

Source : World Development Report 1987 published by the World Bank.

#### Extra Foodgrains to States

2014. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have asked for extra foodgrains for 1987-88 as compared to previous years, State-wise ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) to what extent the demand is proposed to be met ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). A Statement indicating comparative position regarding demands and allotments of foodgrains for public distribution system in respect of various State Governments/Union Territories during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below.

## Statement

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

S. No.	States/UTs	Demands			Allotments		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1637.0	2567.0	2675.0	1327.0	1587.0	1407.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.0	70.6	86.6	64.8	79.8	86.5
3.	Assam	1057.2	1175.5	1180.5	780.0	966.8	965.4
4.	Bihar	1800.0	1800.0	2695.0	1122.0	1164.0	1450.0
5.	Goa	74.7*	72.0*	70.9**	76.6*	81.6*	71.6**
6.	Gujarat	750.0	1010.0	1400.0	592.5	900.0	1165.0
7.	Haryana	207.33	370.0	470.05	356.2	402.0	412.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	171.6	171.6	260.7	122.0	138.0	163.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	328.0	306.0	438.0	320.0	396.0	476.0
10.	Karnataka	770.0	900.0	1050.0	694.0	910.0	990.0
11.	Kerala	2000.0	2195.0	2615.0	1925.0	2070.0	2095.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	670.0	950.0	990.0	683.0	900.0	920.0

13.	Maharashtra	1555.0	1660.0	1980.0	1155.0	1480.0	1890.0
14.	Manipur	72.0	103.0	144.0	67.0	76.5	87.0
15.	Meghalaya	124.35	131.5	194.0	117.7	127.2	136.2
16.	Mizoram	122.6	110.6	130.1	89.6	89.6	91.6
17.	Nagaland	78.0	146.0	152.0	73.0	125.5	133.0
18.	Orissa	810.0	526.0	706.0	447.0	446.0	571.0
19.	Punjab	129.4	158.1	139.0	137.2	199.5	158.0
20.	Rajasthan	744.0	744.0	1055.0	465.0	744.0	1006.0
21.	Sikkim	51.0	56.0	59.5	49.5	56.0	57.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1285.0	1560.0	1610.0	885.0	1065.0	990.0
23.	Tripura	138.5	168.5	170.0	145.0	188.0	199.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1260.0	1260.0	2425.0	1000.0	1140.0	1345.0
25.	West Bengal	3360.0	3380.0	3570.0	2932.0	3012.0	2946.0
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	24.9	20.4	24.4	23.7	20.4	20.4
27.	Chandigarh	27.6	27.6	28.6	24.65	26.8	27.6
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1.7	2.5	6.4	1.45	2.43	3.6
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	4.65	—	—	4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Delhi	1020.0	960.0	990.0	797.0	896.0	900.0
31.	Lakshadweep	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57
32.	Pondicherry	28.1	26.65	29.8	26.14	25.69	29.1

\*Includes demands and allotments of Daman & Diu upto the Month of July, 1987.

\*\*Includes Daman & Diu also.



**Sortage of Telephone Operators in Maharashtra**

2015. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Maharashtra the Telephone Department has a shortage of about nine hundred telephone operators ;

(b) if so, whether the efficiency of the Department has been adversely affected ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No. please.

There has been only a marginal shortage of about 5% of sanctioned strength which has been made good by engaging alternative staff.

(b) No, Sir.

In view of reply against item (a) above and otherwise also.

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

**Exclusion of Drugs from Price Control**

2016. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the criteria of Kelkar Committee was to exclude the drugs having sales turn over of less than Rupees Fifty lakhs from list of category-II Drugs ;

(b) whether the Kelkar Committee received a number of representations against the inclusion of bulk drugs having turn over less than Rs. 50 lakhs recommended for price control ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Details of representations received from the industry, organisations/associations and Members of Parliament regarding inclusion in/exclusion from price control categories of drugs are given in the Statement I, II and III below respectively. The representations have been forwarded to the Kelkar Committee.

**Statement I**

*List of Companies from whom representations were received by Kelkar Committee*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Drug in respect of which the company has represented
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd.	Cyproheptadine Hcl.
2.	M/s. Dupher Interfran Ltd.	Paracetamol
3.	M/s. IPCA Ltd.	Metroclopramide
4.	M/s. CIPLA Ltd.	Piroxical and Salbutamol
5.	M/s. Wockhardt Ltd.	Doxtropoxyphene
6.	M/s. May & Baker India Ltd.	Prochlorparazine & Metronidazole

1	2	3
7.	M/s. FDC Pvt. Ltd.	Oral Rehydration Salts
8.	M/s. Walter Bushnell P. Ltd.	Interpretation of Para 7 of DPCO, 1987
9.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome I Ltd.	Paracetamol and Pseudo Ephedrine
10.	M/s. Farmsol Pharmaceuticals Gujarat P. Ltd.	Paracetamol
11.	M/s. Cadila Labs. P. Ltd.	Timolel
12.	M/s. Nicholas Labs. I. Ltd.	Sulphacetamide
13.	M/s. East India Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.	Sulphacetamide
14.	M/s. Unique Chemicals	Metronidazole
15.	M/s. SKF Ltd.	Trifluoperazine
16.	M/s. Lupin Labs.	Rifampicin
17.	M/s. Ranbaxy Labs.	Diazepam & Ampicillin
18.	M/s. Merind	Amiloride & Amitriptyline
19.	M/s. Atul Products Ltd.	Iodochlorohydroxyquinolene
20.	M/s. Searle (I) Ltd.	Diphenoxylate Hcl
21.	M/s. Alembic Chemicals Works Ltd.	Erythromycin
22.	M/s. Master Pharmaceuticals	Paracetamol

### Statement II

*List of Organisations/Associations from whom Representations were received by Kelkar Committee*

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisations	Representation regarding
1.	Indian Medical Association	The Organisations have made general comments on the exclusion criteria adopted by the Kelkar Committee and the categorisation of drugs.
2.	Voluntary Health Association of India	
3.	Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association	
4.	Organisation of Pharmaceuticals Producers of India	
5.	TARAI Farmers Association	These Organisations have represented that Mental should be excluded from price control.
6.	All India Mental Industry (Small Scale) Association	

**Statement III*****List of Members of Parliament who represented to Kelkar Committee***

Sl. No.	Name of the Member of Parliament	Representation regarding
1.	Shri Rafique Alam	<p>General comments on the exclusion principle adopted by the Kelkar Committee and categorisation of drugs and comments on drugs like Diazepam, Paracetamol Vitamins, Menthol, etc.</p>
2.	Shri Hari Krishna Shastri	
3.	Shri Harish Rawat	
4.	Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi	
5.	Shri Raj Kumar Rai	
6.	Shri Rajani Ranjan Sahu	
7.	Shri Sarfraz Ahmed	
8.	Shri Tariq Anwar	
9.	Shri Ganga Ram	
10.	Shri Banwari Lal Purohit	
11.	Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra	
12.	Ms. Pushpa Devi Singh	
13.	Shri Kesharao Pardhi	
14.	Shri Ajay Mushran	
15.	Shri Bhola Raut	
16.	Shri Ram Pyare Panika	
17.	Shri Bharat Singh	
18.	Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	
19.	Shri Shankar Singh Vaghela	
20.	Shri Uday Singhrao Gaikwad	
21.	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	
22.	Dr. (Smt.) Sarojini Mahishi	
23.	Shri Chandra Sekhar Murthy	
24.	Shri Asutosh Law	
25.	Shri Uttam Rathod	

### Setting up of Telecommunications Commission

2017. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Commission to achieve self sufficiency in telecommunications sector; and

(b) if so, when the commission will be appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Various suggestions for revising the structural set-up of the Department of Telecom. including a proposal to form a Telecommunications Commission are under examination.

(b) No decision has been taken so far.

### Aid to REC from abroad

2018. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation is getting aid from abroad for its work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this enables REC to subsidise rural electrification ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 105 crores was received by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), by way of grant from United States Agency for International Development (USAID) during the years 1969-74 for providing loans for Rural Electrification Schemes. In addition to this, a loan equal to about US \$ 58 million from USAID, was also made available to REC. The World Bank has also sanctioned the following three loans for rural electrification in the country ;

1st IDA Credit No. 572-IN \$ 57 million

2nd IDA Credit No. 911-IN \$ 175 million

IBRD Loan No. 2165-IN \$ 304.5 million

(c) The above grant/loan has enabled REC to finance Rural Electrification projects on concessional terms.

[Translation]

### Laying of Gas Pipelines

2019. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are receiving proposals for laying gas pipelines in other parts of the country on the lines of H.B.J. gas pipeline in order to make proper use of natural gas;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme to supply gas through pipelines to other parts of the country with a view to making proper use of the gas; and

(c) if so, the parts of Rajasthan proposed to be linked with other pipelines besides H.B.J. pipeline ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). In order to ensure optimal gas utilisation, ONGC and OIL have laid/are laying sectional pipelines to supply natural gas to their consumers from nearby oil/gas fields in different regions of the country. The proposal for a national gas grid is part of a long-term perspective plan for the development and utilisation of natural gas. Its implementation will depend upon the establishment of adequate reserves of gas and availability of financial resources for its production and utilisation. Exploration is under-way for discovering oil and gas reserves.

[English]

### Non-Resident Indians Joint Venture Company

2020. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a joint venture company of Non-Resident Indians and six major

public sector enterprises has been set up; and

(b) if so, the details and purpose thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). A Joint venture Company of six selected public sector enterprises and NRI Company is under the process of formation, with equity participation of 51% by the NRI Company. The Joint venture Company is to provide modern management and technological services to the Indian public sector enterprises. The consultancy jobs to the JVC would be given against its technological and cost competitiveness without any price preference.

#### Natural gas for Power Generation

2021. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the search for new oil reserves has slowed down;

(b) whether Government have been urged by energy experts to step up investment in natural gas for greater utilisation in the power generation; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As part of the VIIth Plan, exploratory efforts for locating oil/gas have been accelerated. Gas is inter alia being used for power generation in Assam, Tripura, Gujarat, Maharashtra and is proposed to be utilised inter alia for power generation in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh also.

#### Scheme for Cottonseed Oil and Extractions

2022. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether cottonseed crushers have submitted any scheme to increase the availability of cottonseed oil and improve export prospects of cottonseed extractions and cottonseed extracts based cattle feed; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has increased the excise rebate on the utilisation of solvent extracted cottonseed oil in the manufacture of vanaspati from Rs. 3250 to Rs. 4000 per M.T. in the budget proposals for the year 1988-89.

#### Setting up of Sugar factories in Maharashtra

2023. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the norms for giving clearance to the sugar factories;

(b) whether these norms have been observed in giving licences to start new sugar factories in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, which are the new sugar factories to which these norms have been applied; and

(d) the norms followed in giving clearance to each sugar factory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) A copy of the guidelines for licensing of new sugar factories, notified vide Press Note dated 2nd January, 1987, issued by the Department of Industrial Development (Ministry of Industry & Company Affairs), is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5697/88]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). In accordance with these guidelines, Department of Food have

recommended the following two cases to the Department of Industrial Development for grant of Letter of Intent for setting up new sugar factories of 2500 TCD each in the State of Maharashtra in the Co-operative sector :

- (1) Shri Sant Mukta Bai Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Kund, Teh. Edlabad, Distt. Jalgaon.
- (2) Amba Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Anjangaon Surji, Distt. Amravati.

**Period of retirement in H.M.T. Ltd.**

2024. PROF. K V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the period of retirement for the workers and officers of H.M.T. Ltd. is the same; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) The retirement age of officers in H.M.T. is 58 years. In the case of workers, it is 58 years or on completion of 35 years of service, whichever is earlier.

(b) The service conditions of workers of H.M.T. are covered under the Standing Orders framed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946 and the officers of the Company are covered under the Conduct, Discipline & Appeal Rules of the Company.

**Installed capacity of Industrial Explosives and Detonators**

2025. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity of the industrial explosive and detonators of the manufacturing units operating as on 1 January, 1988 ;

(b) what are the prospects for further addition to the existing capacity in year 1988 ;

(c) the number of manufacturing units of industrial explosives and detonators operating in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(d) the detailed output of these industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) According to information available with Government, installed capacity of industrial explosives and detonators in the country as on 1.1.1988 is as under :-

Name of the Item	Installed capacity
1. Industrial Explosives (tonnes)	2,17,000
2. Detonators (million numbers)	288.5

(b) Proposals for the manufacture of industrial explosives and detonators are decided by Government, on merits, keeping in view the needs of the users and the progress of approved projects.

(c) and (d). At present, there is only one unit in the organised sector in Andhra Pradesh manufacturing explosives & detonators, namely M/s. IDL Chemicals Ltd. The details of its installed capacity and production are given below :-

	Industrial Explosives (tonnes)	Detonators (mill. nos,
A. Installed Capacity	7,500	192
B. Production :		
1985	Nil	150
1986	Nil	149.5
1987	Nil	160.0

[Translation]

**Requirement and Consumption of Petroleum Products**

2026. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

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

(a) whether the requirement of Petroleum products has been growing rapidly ;

(b) if so, the targets laid down in regard to their consumption and supply during the current year ; and

(c) the effective steps being taken to meet the requirements of these products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The growth rate is around 7%.

(b) The total demand for petroleum products during 1987-88 is estimated at 46 21 million tonnes.

(c) The requirements of petroleum products in the country are being substantially met by indigenous production, the balance through imports.

[English]

**Issue of Commemorative Stamp in Memory of Shri Dal Bahadur**

2027. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 2562 regarding issue of commemorative stamp in memory of Shri Dal Bahadur and state :

(a) whether biographical details of Shri Dal Bahadur Giri have since been received by Government ; and

(b) the time by which the Philatelic Advisory Committee will offer its views

on these biographical details and the time limit prescribed in this behalf ?

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

(b) The proposal alongwith other proposals was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee on 21-1-1988 for consideration, but could not figure among those recommended by the Committee,

**National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Authority**

2028. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Authority ;

(b) if so, whether the formalities regarding framing rules and regulations of the above authority have been completed ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). The details in this regard are in an advanced stage of finalisation.

**Renewable Energy Sources**

2029. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Big scope seen in renewable energy' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 15 February, 1988 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the said plans ?

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

(b) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has prepared a paper entitled "Energy-2001" perspective Plan—Non-Conventional Energy Sources which envisages increasing utilisation of renewable energies reaching a potential annual energy generation/saving from new and renewable sources of energy to the extent of 250.17 million tonnes of coal replacement per year by the turn of the century ; this includes generation of 15,000 MW of power mainly from bio-mass wind, solar and micro hydel sources as well as generation/saving of energy from improved chulhas, biogas plants and other renewable sources.

**Foreign Collaborations by Coal India Limited**

2030. SHRI G S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has identified any projects for development on a turn-key basis with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the number and estimated cost of foreign collaboration ; and

(c) the total projects that have so far been cleared for development with foreign aid and whether any agreement in this regard has been reached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) A few projects of Coal India Limited have been identified for development on a trunk basis with foreign collaboration.

(b) and (c). The details and present status of such projects is indicated in the statement below.

**Statement**

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the country	Name of the project	Estimated capacity (MT)	Estimated foreign exchange cost	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
France	1. Kendwadih (East Katras)	0.12	2.96	Sanctioned project. Contract with CdF of France signed on 6.12.1985.
	2. Chora	0.24	5.41	Sanctioned project. Contract with CdF of France signed on 6.12.1985.
	3. East Katras	0.9	18.65	Sanctioned project. Contract with CdF of France signed on 11.2.1987.
	4. Kottadih	1.38	54.86	Estimated foreign exchange cost is based on draft contract given by CdF. Project being processed for investment decision.



1	2	3	4	5
Canada	1. Rajmahal	10.5	157.53	Estimated foreign exchange cost is based on the project document given by Canadian Commercial Corporation. Project is being processed for investment decision.
USSR	1. Mukunda	15.1	93.02	Estimated foreign exchange cost is based on the project report prepared by the Soviet side.
U.K.	1. Ghusik	2.0	*	*The mining methodology and project economics for this project are being finalised jointly with British Mining Consultants Ltd. Project is yet to be processed for investment decision.
Australia	1. Piperwar	6.5 (raw coal) 5.0 (clean coal)	**	**Technical feasibility report for this project prepared by White Industries Ltd. of Australia is under examination in Coal India Ltd. The project is still to be considered for investment decision.

**Foreign Companies engaged in Oil  
Exploration**

2031. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign companies are engaged in oil drilling/exploration and allied activities; and

(b) if so, the names of all foreign companies engaged in this operation, nature of operation of each of them and the amount of business done by each ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

**[Translation]**

**Encouragement to Small, Medium and  
Large Scale Industries**

2032. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the changes made in the policy of Government for encouraging new small, medium and large scale industries; and

(b) the effect thereof on setting up of new industries ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) Government's policy has been to encourage setting up of industries in the various sectors of the industry such as small, medium and large sectors. Undertakings in the small scale sector have been exempted from the provisions of industrial licensing and specific products have been reserved for the exclusive development in that Sector. Undertakings having fixed assets upto Rs. 5 crores are exempted from industrial licensing and certain specific core industries have been identified for entry by undertakings in the large sector. Apart from these, several other adjustments have also been made in the policy to promote setting up fresh industrial capacity.

(b) Since 1984-85 the industrial sector has witnessed a consistently good performance. According to the index of industrial production the growth rates achieved in the industrial sector as a whole were 8.6% in 1984-85, 8.7% in 1985-86 and 9.1% in 1986-87 as against 8% growth rate envisaged for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

[English]

**Kerosene for Fisheries Sector in Kerala**

**2033. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has approached Union Government for increasing the quota of Kerosene for the fisheries sector in the State;

(b) the quota of kerosene allotted to the fisheries sector at present; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the quota ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An allocation of 1000 KL per month is being made to Kerala for use by the State's fisheries sector,

(c) As kerosene is a deficit product and its additional import has foreign exchange implications, it has not been possible to increase the quota further for fisheries sector. The State Government has been advised to meet the additional requirement of kerosene of its fisheries sector from out of the overall allocation of kerosene to the State which is periodically enhanced under the existing policy.

**Payments to Technical Consultant of N.L.C.**

**2034. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4861 regarding payments to Technical Consultant of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and state :

(a) the total payment made by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation to the Technical Consultant as on 29th February, 1988 in regard to the services rendered on the Spreader Project which is being currently executed jointly by MAN-GHH and WMI (Cranes) Limited, Bombay;

(b) whether the Technical Consultant has not issued or has refused to issue any performance guarantee over the aforesaid execution;

(c) whether the consultant has further observed various anomalies for some execution already done by the combine above named;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measure being taken by Government in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) :** (a) Payments made to the Technical Consultant M/s. Rheinbraun Consulting of West Germany as on 9.2.88 amount to DM 1.05 million. This amount includes advance payments.

(b) In the consultancy contract entered into with M/s. Rheinbraun, there is no provision for guarantee for execution of the Spreader contract by MAN-GHH/WMI.

(c) No, Sir.

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

**[Translation]**

**Classification of Posts in Khadi Commission**

2035. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts in Khadi Commission and its sale outlets have been classified into different cadres; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 27 cadres on All India Basis for non-gazetted staff in the regular establishment of KVIC (Statement given below). All the State Offices of the Commission are maintaining separate cadre for its administrative staff upto the level of pre-revised scale of Rs. 425-700/-. For the gazetted officers there is a common cadre for all the posts at the level of Director.

As regards the cadre relating to sales outlets run by the KVIC, each Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan has its separate cadre under the Directorate of Marketing for the posts below the scale of Rs. 550-900/- (pre-revised) and there is an All India Cadre for the posts carrying a scale of Rs. 650-1200/-. All the posts of Managers in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan are equivalent to the rank of Director in the Commission. The main cadres in the sales outlets viz. Administrative-cum-Technical Cadre; Accounts Cadre; Sales purchase and godown cadre; and miscellaneous cadres are common to New Delhi and Calcutta Offices.

**Statement**

List of cadres available in the regular establishment of KVIC

- (1) Audit and Finance
- (2) Administration

(3) Bee-keeping

(4) Carpentry and Blacksmithy

(5) Cooperation

(6) Cottage Match

(7) Economic Research

(8) Fibre

(9) Films

(10) Gobar Gas

(11) Gur and Khandsari

(12) Handmade Paper

(13) Hand pounding of paddy

(14) Integrated Development Programme

(15) Khadi

(16) Leather

(17) Non-edible oil and soap

(18) Limestone

(19) Palm Gur

(20) Publicity

(21) Pottery

(22) Research

(23) Sales Development

(24) Training

(25) Village oil

(26) Weaker Section

(27) Forest based industries including collection of medicinal plants, cane and bamboo, katha manufacturing, processing of vegetables and fruits, canning and preservation.

**Open House Sessions to hear the Grievances of Subscribers by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited Bombay**

2036. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Bombay is arranging open

house sessions to hear the grievances of the subscribers ;

(b) the number of such open house sessions held in Bombay till 15 January, 1988 ; and

(c) the results of such open house sessions ?

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

(b) 18 (Eighteen).

(c) With the close interaction between subscribers and MTNL during these Open House Sessions, there has been much improvement in solving mutual problems. There is growing attitudinal change in the staff to rise and meet the expectations of the customers. Suggestions are being implemented, wherever feasible.

#### **Rice Quota to Madhya Pradesh**

**2037. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice quota to Madhya Pradesh was reduced in 1987-88 ;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the quota of rice to 35,000 metric tons in 1988-89 keeping in view the requirement of the State ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) :** (a) No, Sir. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been allotted 3.30 lakh tonnes of rice in 1987-88 as against 3.00 lakh tonnes in 1986-87.

(b) and (c). The allocation of rice to various States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh is made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors. For

the month of March, 1988, 15,000 tonnes of rice has been allotted to Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Industrialisation of backward districts in Madhya Pradesh**

**2038. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase industrialisation of backward districts in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether any special amount has been sanctioned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh Udyogic Vikas Nigam for conducting survey of the backward areas and increase the pace of industrialisation ;

(c) whether in doing so, Government would consider thoroughly the question of giving employment to local people of the State ;

(d) whether Satna District is also being considered for this purpose and if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) whether Government propose to declare such areas where no industry exists as industrially backward areas and extend facilities to the new industries in all such places ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) to (c). Industrialisation of any area, conduction of survey thereof, etc. is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, Central Government supplements their efforts by providing incentives, concessions; etc. to the entrepreneurs to set up industries in industrially backward areas identified by the Central Government

(d) No sir, Satna District has not been identified as backward area.

(e) 93 districts having no large or medium scale industries as per District Industries Centres' Action Plan, 79-80

have already been identified as industrially backward areas.

#### Investment in Central Projects

2039. SHRI SAYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total Central investment in Central projects during the period 1965 to 1987 for the country as a whole ; and

(b) the percentage of share of each State in the total investment in the Central sector during 1965 to 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Total investment between 1964-65 and 1986-87 for the country as a whole is Rs 66,501 crores.

(b) A statement is given below.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	States	Percentage share of gross block created in the period 1-4-1964 to 31-3-1987.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.15
2.	Assam	5.69
3.	Bihar	10.14
4.	Gujarat	4.81
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.79
6.	Karnataka	2.52
7.	Kerala	1.59

#### Statement-I

#### Circle-wise number of Post Offices sanctioned during 1987-88

Circles	Extra Departmental Post Offices	Departmental Post Offices
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	—
2. Bihar	128	—

8. Madhya Pradesh	12.41
9. Maharashtra	16.35
10. Orissa	6.58
11. Punjab	0.91
12. Rajasthan	1.17
13. Tamil Nadu	4.35
14. Uttar Pradesh	5.87
15. West Bengal	6.45
16. Delhi	2.89
17. Others and unallocated	7.33

100.00

#### Opening of Post Offices during 1988-89

2040. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of post offices opened in the country during 1987 ; and

(b) the number of post offices to be opened during 1988-89, State-wise and location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The information is furnished in Statements I and II below.

(b) It is proposed to open 3000 new post offices under Annual Plan 1988-89. The Circle-wise targets and places have not yet been finalised.

1	2	3
3. Delhi	—	2
4. Gujarat	3	—
5. Haryana	4	1
6. Himachal Pradesh	8	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8	1
8. Kerala	37	—
9. Karnataka	7	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	144	—
11. Maharashtra	29	1
12. North Eastern	43	—
13. Orissa	14	1
14. Punjab	3	—
15. Rajasthan	31	—
16. Tamil Nadu	30	—
17. Uttar Pradesh	379	2
18. West Bengal	110	—
	980	8

Note : Some of the Post Offices referred to above have already been opened. Others are expected to be opened before 31-3-1988.

Statement II	
Number of Post Offices opened during 1987-88 upto 31-1-1988	
Name of the Circle	No of Post Offices opened
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	Nil
2. Bihar	55
3. Delhi	Nil

4. Gujarat	1
5. Haryana	Nil
6. Himachal Pradesh	Nil
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
8. Karnataka	1
9. Kerala	30
10. Maharashtra	2
11. Madhya Pradesh	105
12. North Eastern	37

1	2
13. Orissa	1
14. Punjab	1
15. Rajasthan	18
16. Tamil Nadu	Nil
17. Uttar Pradesh	3
18. West Bengal	2
Total	256

**LPG facility in West Bengal**

2041. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the places where licences for cooking gas agency have been given in each district of West Bengal;

(b) the number of the gas connections given to each agency; and

(c) the number of the applications for gas connections on the waiting list in each agency ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM)** : (a) to (c). The required information is given in the Statement below.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Location	Name of the Distributor	No. of customers as on 31.12.1987	Waiting List as on 31.12.87
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Darjeeling District</b>				
1. Darjeeling	M/s. Grahalaxmi Gas Service		2276	205
2. Siliguri	„ Jawalani Gas Service		533	1025
3. Siliguri	„ Sphulings Gas Service		556	524
4. Siliguri	„ Agniraj Gas Service		6013	609
5. Bagdogra	„ Bagdogra Indane Service		1399	2142
6. Kalimpong	„ Rinchan Gas Service		1601	850
7. Kurseong	„ Rashmi		704	300
8. Siliguri	„ Randhanika		1641	415
<b>Koch Bihar District</b>				
9. Koch Bihar	„ Dipanita		4359	327
10. Koch Bihar	„ Kiran Gas Service		1334	28

1	2	3	4	5
<b>West Dinajpur District</b>				
11.	Raiganj	M/s. Modern Stores	2437	1021
12.	Balurghat	„ Aviskar	1066	720
<b>24 Parganas District</b>				
13.	Calcutta	„ Mangal Deep	4976	865
14.	Calcutta	„ Banerjee Gas Distributors	3005	230
15.	Barack Pore	„ Barack Pore Gas Service	6781	4285
16.	Barasat	„ North End Gas Service	5918	2904
17.	Calcutta	„ Freedom Fighter Gas Service	6726	2519
18.	Calcutta	„ Griha Seva	4448	746
19.	Calcutta	„ Salt Lake Gas Service	3149	965
20.	Calcutta	„ Chirantani Gas Agency	3644	1472
21.	Calcutta	„ Baruipur Gas Service	2108	600
22.	Calcutta	„ South End Gas Service	6026	1090
23.	Rajarhat	„ Rajarhat Gas Service	91	394
24.	Calcutta	„ L.B. Gas Service	2533	1326
25.	Calcutta	„ Gopal Gas Service	1749	620
26.	Calcutta	„ Abhijit Enterprises	4646	1425
27.	Calcutta	„ Dum Dum Gas Service	6938	1841
28.	Calcutta	„ P.K. Music Stores	4105	1020
29.	Calcutta	„ Radha Raman Gas Service	3922	820
30.	Rajpur	„ Southern Gas	2126	756
31.	Budge Budge	„ Kalyan Bijali Ghar	1711	723
32.	Barrackpore	„ Barrackpore Gas Service	2637	—
33.	Panihati	„ H.P. Gas Centre	3272	1975
34.	Kankinarah	„ Prakash Brothers	3119	1175
35.	Garden Beach	„ Kayali Enterprise	944	415
36.	Naihati	„ Modern Cooking	1499	551
<b>Hooghly District</b>				
37.	Calcutta	„ Moonlight Gas Service	1473	418



1	2	3	4	5
38.	Arambagh	M/s. Ganapati Gas Service	661	259
39.	Calcutta	„ Cooking Centre	6542	3205
40.	Tribani	„ Baudel T.P.E.C.S.	1892	—
41.	Calcutta	„ Blue Star	5914	2610
42.	Calcutta	„ Mallic Brothers	5798	2635
43.	Calcutta	„ United Novelities Gas Service	5400	1456
44.	Calcutta	„ Gas & Novelities	6258	4293
45.	Uttarpara	„ Quick Gas Service	4163	1876
46.	Chandannagar	„ Soor And Co.	3159	1584
47.	Shahpur	„ Dunlop Factory Co-op. Society	1954	410
48.	Chandannagar	„ Supply Agency	—	Negligible
<i>Murshidabad District</i>				
49.	Farrakka	„ Farakka Super Thermal	1346	—
50.	Jangipur	„ Jangipur Gas Service	824	550
51.	Kandi	„ Puja Gas Service	706	447
52.	Baharampur	„ Shibani Gas Service	3983	2438
<i>Bankura District</i>				
53.	Karnure	„ Chandra Gas Agency	2508	294
<i>Hawrah District</i>				
54.	Calcutta	„ Aroop Enterprises	9683	4510
55.	Calcutta	„ Modern Gas Agency	7845	—
56.	Howrah	„ Anirban Enterprises	5221	3891
57.	Howrah	„ Shree Udyoo	2225	550
58.	Howrah	„ Domestic Apple. Corpo.	2285	1955
59.	Howrah	„ M.H.P. Gas Service	5181	1800
60.	Howrah	„ Kamlesh Trading	1641	—
61.	Howrah	„ Jay Durga Trading	1764	452
62.	Howrah	„ Ajoy Trading Co.	2272	1856
63.	Abdul	„ Gas Flame	1570	932

1	2	3	4	5
64. Bally	M/s. Janata Gas Co-op. Society		2149	1960
65. Howrah	„ Kitchen Aid		2096	Negligible
<i>Nadla District</i>				
66. Kalyani	„ Metropolitan Eng. Co-op. Society		3106	1130
67. Ranaghat	„ Ranaghat Gas Service		2098	1082
68. Nabadwip	„ Nabadwip Gas Service		1685	528
69. Krishnanagar	„ Indane Sales Centre		4070	1034
70. Bongaon	„ Bongaon Gas Service		1732	2064
71. Kalyani	„ Kalyani Co-op. Society		1548	60
72. Birnagar	„ Kesthranath Gas Distributor		736	100
73. Santipur	„ Biswas Gas		1107	320
74. Chakdaha	„ Mitra Distributors		1380	Negligible
<i>Bardhaman District</i>				
75. Andul	„ Ashok Trading Company		380	Negligible
76. Chittaranjan	„ Kitchen Best		2846	822
77. Durgapur	„ Kishan Gas Agency		7136	892
78. Durgapur	„ Kitchen Mate		7940	741
79. Durgapur	„ S.K. Trading Co.		5690	733
80. Kalna	„ Nayak Gas Agency		1064	550
81. Katwa	„ Bet Flame		909	560
82. Kulti Barakar	„ National Gas Agency		1684	377
83. Durgapur	„ Durgapur Fertilizer		791	61
84. Niamatpur	„ Sahuala Gas Agency		477	160
85. Raniganj	„ Sisir Indane Distributors		2080	600
86. Asansol	„ Maa Durga Gas Service		4772	762
87. Asansol	„ Manmohan Gas Agency		7871	818
88. Burdwan	„ Gobind Gas Agency		5334	678
89. Durgapur	„ D.P.L. Empl. Co.op Society		1694	—

1	2	3	4	5
90.	Durgapur	M/s. D.S.P. Empl. Co. Society	2305	19
91.	Durgapur	„ Saha Distributors	440	206
92.	Burdwan	„ Economic Elec.	228	614
93.	Burdwan	„ Kitchen Flame	1565	1065
94.	Chittaranjan	„ Frontier Enterprise	1714	80
95.	Panagarh	„ Indej Raj Agarwal	545	—
96.	Raniganj	„ Poddar Traders	1088	65
<i>Purulia District</i>				
97.	Santaldih	The Chairman, SPE Co-op Stores Ltd.	467	397
98.	Agra	M/s. Universal Gas Service	985	255
99.	Purulia	„ Adhoc Distributor	1062	—
<i>Jalpaiguri District</i>				
100.	Jalpaiguri	„ Jalpaiguri Indane Service	4975	1210
101.	Hasimara	„ S.L. Gas Service	765	302
102.	Malbazar	„ Banhisikha Indane Dist.	1287	675
103.	Alipur Dwar	„ Alipurdwar Gas Service	2337	984
104.	Binnaguri	„ Shanti Gas Agency	1845	1384
<i>Malda District</i>				
105.	Malda	„ S.M. Gas Agency	4022	771
<i>Calcutta District</i>				
106.	Calcutta	„ Sneha Gas Service	1735	2990
107.	„	„ C.I.T. Distributors	2494	407
108.	„	„ Karco Distributors	1543	280
109.	„	„ Amar Enterprises	6009	268
110.	„	„ Auro Shikha	2212	606
111.	„	„ Balmer Lawrie Co.	733	—
112.	„	„ Baranagar Gas Service	7054	1797
113.	„	„ Blue Flame	7725	747

1	2	3	4	5
114. Calcutta	M/s. Calcutta Wholesale Con. Co,op Stores		5590	1404
115. „	„ Circular Agency		3094	500
116. „	„ Cooking Gas & Appliances		9856	1779
117. „	„ Domestic Fuels		7051	711
118. „	„ Elite Distributors		2608	—
119. „	„ Flame Craft		8000	1162
120. „	„ Fuel Centre		8628	4074
121. „	„ Gas & Gadgets		7515	2426
122. „	„ Gorachand Gas Service		5139	541
123. „	„ Happy Home		6263	2217
124. „	„ Industrial Distributor		6600	532
125. „	„ Industrial Gases		78	—
126. „	„ J.K. Gas Service		4941	540
127. „	„ Jivan Jyoti		4723	475
128. „	„ Kiran Corporation		5926	187
129. „	„ Kishore Gas Service		7258	268
130. „	„ L.T. Distributors		5375	357
131. „	„ Modern Home & Appliances		10405	1888
132. „	„ Nedus Enterprises		4818	145
133. „	„ NU Home		5655	717
134. „	„ R.S. Distributors		7502	656
135. „	„ Shah Distributors		7936	736
136. „	„ Sreema Indane Distributors		3403	1400
137. „	„ Super Cook Gas Service		6599	—
138. „	„ Vikas Distributors		6604	357
139. „	„ Ashirbad Gas Service		1246	537
140. „	„ VIP Gas Appliances		2176	454
141. „	„ Cooking Appliances Corpn.		2076	200

1	2	3	4	5
142. Calcutta	M/s. Indian Trading Co.		5322	1226
143. „	„ Jaykay Gas Co.		4720	1059
144. „	„ T.B.K. Enterprises		5741	1260
145. „	„ Paul Enterprises		2810	751
146. „	„ A and A Agency		1744	50
147. „	„ Sushma Gas and Gadgets		1984	55
148. „	„ Sinthi Gas Service		3049	1501
149. „	„ Paul H.P. Gas		3543	761
150. „	„ Calcutta Gas Supply		5425	119
151. „	„ Gourish And Co.		1723	180
152. „	„ Universal Gas Co.		3536	60
153. „	„ Chattarjee Enterprise		2570	117
154. „	„ J.K. Bhattacharjee		3208	1191
155. „	„ Uphar		2429	761
156. „	„ Anukan Fuel Service		1914	1373
157. „	„ Nathany Enterprise		3996	120
158. „	„ Dhar and Sons		4429	650
159. „	„ R.S. Sharma		3506	117
160. „ (New Airport)	„ Balram Distributors		646	Negligible
161. Calcutta	„ Cooking Aid		1123	„
162. „	„ Home Aid		1866	„
163. „	„ Chandannagar Gas		1256	„
164. „	„ S.K. Chatterjee		97	„
<i>Birbhum District</i>				
165. Rampurhat	„ Basanti Domestic Gas Agency		1174	543

1	2	3	4	5
166. Suri	M/s. Manikamal Gas		2146	908
167. Bolpur	„ Mazumdar Gas and Domestic Appl.		2132	495
<i>Midnapur District</i>				
168. Ghatal	„ Surandhau Enterprises		399	260
169. Haldia	„ Haldia Co. op. Stores		3779	354
170. Jhargram	„ Kahudiram Enterprises		1011	412
171. Kalaikunda	„ R F. Employees Con. Co. Op. Stores	800		472
172. Kharagpur	„ Tech. Co op. Stores		3535	392
173. Kolaghat	„ K T.P.P. Township Co. op. St. Ltd.	818		233
174. Kharagpur	„ Usha Gas Agency		3751	315
175. Midnapur	„ Shyam Sunder Enterprises		3043	1217
176. Kharagpur	„ Kharagpur Gas Centre		2250	917
177. „	„ Bisui Gas Centre		1275	362
178. Contal	„ Uphar Gas Enterprise		758	38

#### Petrol Pumps in West Bengal

2042. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for  
opening petrol-diesel bulk depots in West  
Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the  
time by which these are likely to be  
opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE  
ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) HPC and BPC have planned to set  
up bulk depots in West Bengal, the details  
of which are given below :

Name of the place	Likely year of commis- sioning
1. Malda	1988
2. New Jalpaiguri	1988
3. Mourigram	1988
4. Rajbandh	1991

(c) Does not arise.

#### Renovation in Telephone exchanges and Post Offices in West Bengal Circle

2043. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA :  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether renovation, additions and  
alterations have been done in various

telephone exchanges and offices as well as in various post office buildings and new buildings have also been constructed in different Divisions and Zones in West Bengal Circle;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent on each one during the last three years; and

(d) the actual plans and estimates therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

*Department of Posts.*

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is given in the Statement below.

*Department of Telecom.*

(a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House soon.

### Statement

*A. Particulars of buildings to which renovations additions and alterations etc. done during 1984-87*

Particulars of Buildings	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs only)
1. Ballygunge Post Office	Rs. 0.35
2. Calcutta Airport Sorting	„ 1.63
3. Rangpo Post Office	„ 0.55
4. Howrah Head Post Office	„ 2.67
5. Shanti Niketan Post Office	„ 3.36
6. Gangtok Head Post Office	„ 2.15
7. Calcutta GPO	„ 6.68
8. Calcutta Foreign Post	„ 0.66
9. Director Accounts (Postal) Office	„ 2.31
10. Mail Motor Belegkata	„ 5.31
11. Return Letter Office Calcutta	„ 2.47
12. Mail Motor Service Siliguri	„ 2.99
13. Bara Bazar Head Post Office	„ 0.31
14. Mail Motor Service Howrah	„ 0.17

**B. Particulars of new buildings constructed/under construction during 1984-87 and the amounts actually spent thereon along with the estimates**

Buildings	Estimate (Rs. in lakhs only)	Amounts Spent
1. Siliguri Head Post Office (Phase II under construction)	Rs. 12.30	Rs. 0.70
2. Kalighat Post Office (Phase-I)	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 17.90
3. Pandaveswar	Rs. 6.89	Rs. 6.79
4. Raghunathganj Head Post Office	Rs. 15.78	Rs. 14.57
5. Bankura Head Post Office (Phase-I)	Rs. 18.41	Rs. 16.44
6. Gole Bazar Post Office	Rs. 6.68	Rs. 6.46

**National Alcohol Authority**

2044. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Alcohol-based Industries Development Association has called upon Government to create a National Alcohol Authority with statutory powers to replace Central Molasses Board, which is only an advisory body; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have at present not accepted the need for such an Authority. The Central Molasses Board which is a high power body consisting of Excise Ministers of all States & Union Territories is looking after the work relating to molasses and alcohol in the country

**Amount overcharged by drug firms**

2045. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of multinational drug firms which have agreed to pay back or have paid in full or part the amount that they overcharged for their drugs and formulations following the court verdict and the amount payable or paid in each case;

(b) the names of the multinational pharmaceutical and Indian firms which have not returned the overcharged amount outstanding against each one of them; and

(c) how Government propose to enforce recovery from these defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). The details of the amount recoverable as arrived at by the special team tentatively for the period ending 31.12.83 and the amount paid by them are given below :

	Amount assessed	Amount recovered
1	2	3
M/s. Hoechst (I) Ltd.	Rs. 5,64,12,423	Rs. 3 crores
M/s. M/s. Cyanamid (I) Ltd.	Rs. 4,92,00,247	Rs. 50 lakhs



1	2	3
M/s. John Wyeth (I)	Rs. 1,66,87,232	Rs. 15 lakhs
M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	Rs. 99,07,731	Rs. 5 lakhs
M/s. Gcoffrey Manners Ltd.	Rs. 29,85,268	—
M/s. Ethner Ltd.	Rs. 10,18,543	Rs. 7,99,134
M/s. France India Pharmaceutical Groffen P. Ltd.	Rs. —	Rs. 42,936

**Incentives to Industries for installing pollution control equipment**

2046. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a package of proposals for providing more incentives to industries for installing pollution control equipment aimed at increased production and profitability of industrial enterprises; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Import of Equipment and Machinery by ONGC**

2047. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun on imports of equipment and machinery from various countries during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the items valuing more than Rs. one lac imported and the reasons for increase in import bills, year-wise, country-wise; and

(c) the reasons for import of different types of pipes like copper pipes, copper-nickel pipes or special alloy pipes and their fittings when these are available from the domestic manufacturers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The information is as follows :

	(Rs. in crores)
1984-85	708
1985-86	669
1986-87	639

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Achievement of GAIL**

2048. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the services rendered and/or achievements recorded by the Gas Authority of India Ltd. since its constitution or business operation;

(b) the expenditure incurred in obtaining foreign technical know-how and import of equipment etc.;

(c) the expenditure incurred in purchasing different kinds of pipes both from

the domestic and international markets and types of pipes so procured with names of manufactures;

(d) the projects that are being planned for execution by the GAIL and the projects that are already under execution; and

(e) the action being taken or proposed to be taken for expeditious completion of the projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The major work undertaken by GAIL during the last three years has been the execution of the HBJ gas pipeline; the first section of the pipeline; from Hazira to Bijaipur (640 kms), has been completed and gas supply to Bijaipur fertilizer plant commenced in August '87. Construction of the next two sections of the pipeline, from Bijaipur to Aonla and Auraiya to Jagdishpur, is in progress.

(b) No direct expenditure has been incurred on obtaining foreign technical know-how. Upto the end of March '87 an amount of Rs. 422.47 crores (CIF value) has been spent on import of equipments and materials for the HBJ Project.

(c) The expenditure incurred on purchase of different kinds of pipes from domestic and international market is as follows :

Source	Size	(CIF) Value (Rs. crores)
1. Japanese Consortium	36"	163.3
2. Petrobrass Interbrass, Brazil	36" & 18"	77.1
3. M/s. Bergroher, GMBH, West Germany	30" & casing pipes	71.3
4. M/s. Sider Export (Italsider Mill), Italy	24"	41.3
5. SAIL	18"	6.9

(d) Presently, GAIL are executing the construction of the HBJ Pipeline. First stage clearance has been accorded for setting up of an LPG-cum-Polypropylene Extraction Plant at Bijaipur based on HBJ gas. (Proposed in the joint sector)

Possibilities are being explored by GAIL for setting up  $C_2$ - $C_3$  and Petrochemical complex at Auraiya, and an integrated gas grid connecting gas fields of ONGC and OIL in Assam.

(e) The execution of the HBJ Project is being monitored regularly at Corporate level and by the Government and is expected to be completed by the scheduled date of July 1989.

#### Computer Compensation to HPCL employees

2049. SHRI P PENCHALLAIH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and the non-management employees unions all over India signed an Agreement in 1986 for computer compensations;

(b) the number of employees who are not getting computer compensations;

(c) whether Government are taking steps to provide computer compensation to the employees who joined after 30.9.1985; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). In accordance with the terms of the agreement signed by the management of HPCL with the Hindustan Petroleum Karmachari Union, and the Unions representing the East, North and South Zones on June 7, 1985 and May 7, 1986 respectively, all permanent workmen on the rolls of HPCL as on 7.6.85 are eligible for payment of computer compensation on a provisional basis; those joining after this date, numbering 1467, are not eligible for this compensation.

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

#### **Development of Indigenous Switching Equipment**

2050. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the faults in the Indian Telecom Network emanate from the peculiar situation in India where there is low density of telephones with high traffic, as compared to the developed countries ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation, including the modification in the design of the switching equipment ;

(c) whether indigenous equipment has been developed fully so as to make the country self-reliant ; and

(d) if so, the exact steps taken in this regard and the target date by which total self-reliance would be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. In addition, problems are faced due to frequent and prolonged failure of electric power supply which affects the working of telecom equipment as well as functioning of air conditioning plants.

(b) (1) The telephone exchanges are being loaded keeping in view the traffic handling capacity of the equipment.

(2) To the extent possible stand-by A.C Main supply is being provided.

(c) Centre for development of Telematics (C-DOT) has taken up the work for developing digital electronic switching system suitable for Indian traffic and environmental conditions. Full self-reliance in all telecommunication equipment is not feasible at present.

(d) Research and development efforts are on both in the Telecommunication Research Centre and the Centre for Development of Telematics. It is difficult to

predict when total self reliance can be achieved.

#### **Postal Advisory Committees**

2051. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where the Postal Advisory Committees are in existence as on date ;

(b) the names of the States where the Committees do not exist ; and

(c) the dates with effect from which the tenure of the previous committees came to an end, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which they would be reconstituted ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Postal Advisory Committees for Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have been reconstituted on 27.1.88 and 12.2.88 respectively. Orders have been issued on 9.2.1988 that the tenure of a Postal Advisory Committee may be deemed to have been extended upto the date that Committee is reconstituted. In view of these orders, Postal Advisory Committees do exist in all States.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

#### **[Translation]**

#### **Setting up of Mini Hydel Projects on Ganga River near Fatauha in Bihar**

2052. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up mini-hydel projects on experimental basis ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such projects are likely to be set up ;

(c) whether Government propose to set up such mini projects on Ganga river near Fatauha or Bakhtyarpur or at any

other places in view of the shortage of electricity in Bihar ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The names of the places where

mini hydel projects are likely to be set up are given in the Statement below.

(c) No proposal to set up mini projects on Ganga river near Fatauha or Bakhtyarpur or any other place in Bihar has been received.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

#### Statement

##### *Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources*

1. Bargarh, Kendupatna and Barboria	Orissa
2. Gholia and Sahoke	Punjab
3. Khet and Baram	Uttar Pradesh
4. Satpura return canal of thermal power plant	Madhya Pradesh
5. Mini scheme on D.83 of Kakatiya canal, Karimnagar District	Andhra Pradesh

##### *Rural Electrification Corporation*

1. Eluru Canal	Andhra Pradesh
2. Bhimgarh	Madhya Pradesh
3. Killor Pangy	Himachal Pradesh
4. Kainchi	Uttar Pradesh
5. Jugdin Nallah	Arunachal Pradesh
6. Sille Nalah	Arunachal Pradesh
7. Kithury	Nagaland
8. Kakatiya Canal	Andhra Pradesh
9. Kelagur	Karnataka
10. Kunnucharang	Himachal Pradesh
11. Kharar	Madhya Pradesh
12. Liromaba	Arunachal Pradesh

##### *National Hydro electric Power Corporation*

1. Sal II, District Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
2. Naigad, District Doda	Jammu & Kashmir

3. Buniyar, District Baramulla

Jammu &amp; Kashmir

4. Addanki Branch, District Prekasam

Andhra Pradesh

*[English]***Development of Agro-based Industries  
in West Bengal**

2053. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great potential for the development of agro-based industries in the Sunderbans and other areas in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, what assistance Government propose to render to the State for the development of these and other small scale industries to provide employment in the rural areas ?

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

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Government has provided a number of fiscal and financial incentives for the promotion of agro-based and small scale industries. Both the investment subsidy and income tax incentives are made available for the location of industrial units in backward areas. Special tax concessions are also given for production in the small scale sector. Many items that can be efficiently produced in the small scale sector are also reserved for that sector. The financial institutions are also providing concessional assistance for industrial undertakings located in backward and rural areas of the country. In addition specific concessions have also been provided in the tax structure for the promotion of agro-based industries. Under the Khadi & Village Industries Programme, financial and other promotional assistance are given for rural industrialisation.

**Drilling in West Bengal**

2054. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the progress made so far in the drilling for oil in the Canning area of West Bengal and other off-shore areas in that State where oil exploration and drilling operations had been undertaken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : ONGC have so far drilled three wells in the Canning areas in West Bengal. A fourth well at Raghunath is under drilling. One well SME-1 has been completed by ONGC in the central part of Bay of Bengal. A second well SMM-1 is under drilling.

There has been so far no commercial discovery of hydrocarbons in any of the above wells.

**Translation of Report into Video Film  
by Coal India Ltd.**

2055. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) translated their Report studded with graphs, charts and tables into a video film ;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon ;

(c) the reasons for adopting such a novel way to highlight its activities ; and

(d) to what use it was put and the ultimate outcome of this venture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) Video film have been produced on the activities of Coal India Limited in the past. Coal India Ltd. now have a proposal to make a video film

based on the Jharia Reconstruction project report.

(b) Estimated expenditure on making this film will be Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

(c) Video film is a well accepted means of effective communication.

(d) The film is proposed to be used for creating a better understanding and appreciation of the socio-economic needs of this important coal mining Centre.

#### Expansion of Koyali Oil Refinery

2056. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand the Koyali oil refinery ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the expansion programme ;

(c) the present capacity of that refinery; and

(d) to what extent the refining capacity of oil would be increased on expansion of the refinery, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (d). The Indian Oil Corporation is expanding the capacity of its Koyali refinery from 7.3 MTPA to 9.5 MTPA at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.62 crores. The refinery has already realised a capacity of 8.1 MTPA.

#### Import of Coal by Cement Companies in South India

2057. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cement companies in South India have been permitted to import coal under Open General Licences ;

(b) if so, the companies and the quantities involved with the estimated value in foreign exchange company-wise ;

(c) the rationale for such permission ; and

(d) the names of major suppliers with the names of their authorised agents in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) Cement companies are eligible to import coal under Open General Licence. Some cement companies in the South India have imported Coal either directly or through Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation.

(b) According to information available with Development Commissioner for Cement Industry, MMTC imported and distributed coal during 1986-87 to five cement factories as under :-

Name of factory	(Figures in tonnes)
	Quantity
India Cement Ltd.	30,805
Dalmia Cement (B) Ltd.	21,849
Madras Cement Ltd.	9,800
Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation Ltd.	13,200
Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd.	10,489
	86,143

The above quantity of coal was imported from Australia at a total cost of US \$ 35,72,422 (C & F).

During 1987-88, following factories are understood to have imported coal from Australia directly :-

Name of Factory	Quantity
Chettinad Cement Corporation Limited.	9,600 M.T.
Mysore Cement Limited	31,991 M.T.

1	2
Coromondal Fertilizer Limited	7,726 M T.
Dalmia Cement (B) Limited	8,948 M.T.
Wadi (ACC)	28,408 M.T.
Madukkarai (ACC)	11,190 M T.
	-----
	97,863 M.T.

(c) Import of coal has been placed in the category of Open General Licence for industries for which coal is a raw material, the cement industry is one such industry. Import of coal by this industry is partly due to inadequate availability of coal in the Southern region which depends heavily on Singareni Collieries.

(d) The names of the foreign suppliers of coal and their Indian Agents are given below :

Factory	Country	Name of foreign suppliers	Name of Indian Agents
Chettinad Cement	Australia	Emirates Trading Agency, Dubai-UAE	Not reported
Mysore Cement Limited	—do—	Phibro Asian Ltd, USA	Tata Exports Ltd. & Meteor Pvt. Limited.
Coromondal Fertilizers Limited	—do—	Not reported	Not reported
Wadi (ACC)	—do—	—do—	Tata Exporters Limited
Madukkarai (ACC)	—do—	—do —	—do—

**S.T.D. facility in District Headquarters of Bihar**

2058. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of district headquarters in Bihar which do not have STD facility as on 1 April, 1987 ;

(b) whether it is proposed to link them with STD system during the current Plan period ; and

(c) the names of districts linked or proposed to be linked during 1987-88 in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The names

of district headquarters in Bihar which did not have STD facility as on 1 April, 1987 are given below :

Aurangabad, Bettiah, Bhagalpur, Biharshariff, Chaibasa, Dumka, Deogarh, Daltonganj, Godda, Gumla, Giridh, Gopalganj, Hajipur, Jahanabad, Khagaria, Lohardaga, Madhopur, Madhubani, Nawadah, Purnea, Saharsa, Sahebganj, Sitamarhi and Begusarai.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 4 District headquarters, namely Bettiah, Bhagalpur, Chaibasa and Daltonganj have since been provided with STD facility. No other District headquarter of Bihar is likely to be provided with STD facility during the remaining period of the year 1987-88.

**Foreign Collaboration for manufacture  
of Footwear**

**2059. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :**  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposals made by various multinationals for collaboration with Indian companies for large scale manufacture of footwear are under consideration ;

(b) the brief particulars of the proposals before Government in terms of the production capacity, export commitment and the extent of capital participation by the multinationals ; and

(c) whether the proposals have been scrutinised from the angle of possible

adverse impact on the indigenous footwear industry including the non-traditional and un-organised sector ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) and (b). There are three proposals involving technical collaboration with foreign companies, the decision in respect of which has not been taken by Government. The details of these proposals are given in the Statement below. The terms of collaboration, such as the foreign capital participation, royalty etc., are not, however, disclosed in public interest.

(c) All such proposals are scrutinised in the light of the need to protect the indigenous footwear industry, including the small scale sector.



## Statement

*Foreign Collaboration for manufacture of Footwear*

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Prospective Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Capacity p.a.	Export Commitment
1.	M/s. Kaushal Leather Industries Limited, New Delhi.	M/s. Italmacchine Plants SPA, Milano Italy	Leather Shoes	24 lakh pairs	The party has made this application under the 100% Export Oriented Undertakings Scheme. —do—
2.	M/s. Taj Trade & Transport, New Delhi.	M/s. HWS Sohlenfabrik, GmbH & MMIC GmbH, West Germany	Leather Shoes	3 lakh pairs	
3.	M/s. Carona Limited	M/s. Puma, West Germany	Rubber/Canvas Sports Shoes etc. and Sports Apparel	30 lakh pairs 26 lakh pcs.	

In addition, M/s. Bata India Limited, whose proposal for foreign collaboration with M/s. Adidas of West Germany for the manufacture of Sports and Special Application Shoes within the existing capacity had been approved by the Government subject to 75% Export obligation has made a representation for reduction in the quantum of Export Obligation.

**Inter-Ministerial Committee on Development of Backward areas**

**2060. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :**  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the date of submission of the report of the Inter-ministerial committee on the strategy for the industrial development of industrially backward areas;

(b) the major recommendations of the Committee;

(c) the recommendations which have been accepted by Government; and

(d) the recommendations which are under implementation ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) to (d). The Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted to review and revise the existing Central Incentive schemes for industrial development of backward areas, submitted its report on 24.12.86. The recommendations of the Committee are still under the consideration of the Government.

**Industries run by Union Carbide India Limited**

**2061. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:**  
**SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of industries run by the Union Carbide of India Limited in India and their location;

(b) the number of factories closed down by the Union Carbide of India Limited and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Carbide of India Limited are considering to wind up their business in India; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by Government to recover the interim relief as ordered by the court ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** (a) to (d). According to available information, since December 1984, Union Carbide India Limited have closed their Pesticides Plant at Bhopal. They have also sought permission from the Government of Maharashtra for closure of their Petrochemical plant at Chambur which is not being operated at present. Apart from these, Union Carbide India Limited have four primary businesses, namely, dry batteries, flashlights, cinema arc carbons and battery intermediates being manufactured at 11 factories located at Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Thane, Lucknow and Srinagar.

The District Judge, Bhopal has already ordered Union Carbide Corporation, to maintain unencumbered assets of a fair market value of \$ 3 billion to meet the decree, if any, that may be passed by the Court

As regards the order passed by the District Judge, Bhopal, directing Union Carbide Corporation to pay Rs. 350 crores as interim compensation to the Bhopal gas victims, a revision petition was filed by Union Carbide Corporation in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur. The revision petition, which was opposed by the Union of India, has been heard by the Hon'ble High Court and the orders are awaited.

**Improvement in Telecommunication Services**

**2062. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate to improve the telecommunication services in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken by Government in this regard so far;

(c) the achievements made in this direction; and

(d) the scheme of Government to improve the telecommunication services in the country during the year 1988-89 ?

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

(b) Different targets were fixed and following actions have been initiated under Mission-Better Communications to achieve these targets.

(i) Customer Orientation training to staff.

(ii) Improvement in delivery of telegrams.

(iii) Reduction of fault rate.

(iv) Improvement in call success rates.

(v) Improvement in manual trunk calls.

(vi) Provision of Computerised Directory Enquiry Service.

(vii) Provision of Customer Service Centers in different exchanges.

(viii) Computerisation of customer service centres.

(c) Targets fixed for 1987-88 have already been achieved.

(d) All actions as mentioned in (b) above are continued for achieving better results.

#### **Development of Village and Small Scale Industries**

**2063. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :**  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for development of village and small scale industries; State-wise;

(b) the details of amount so far released to the States, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the allocation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY  
OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNA-  
CHALAM) :** (a) As per Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Document Vol-II a total allocation of Rs. 2752.74 crores has been made in the Plan for the development of village and small industries comprising Rs. 1284.84 crores under the central plan and Rs. 1467.90 crores in States/UTs plans.

State-wise allocations made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for development of village and small industries in respect of States/UTs plans are shown under Column (3) of Statement-I below.

(b) Based on information furnished by concerned Ministries/Departments, amounts so far released to States/UTs under Central Plan are shown in Statement-II given below. State Plan outlays and actual/anticipated expenditures in the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are shown under columns 4 to 9 of Statement-I below.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration.

## Statement I

(Rs. Lakhs)

## State Plan Outlay (Total VSI)

Sl. States/UTS No.	7th Plan Outlay	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		
		Outlay	Actuals	Outlay	Actuals	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9360.00	1373.00	1681.00	1756.00	1782.94	1800.00	2133.33
2.	Assam	5000.00	800.00	781.82	962.00	1013.48	1210.00	1210.00
3.	Bihar	7000.00	1200.00	1746.00	1585.00	1985.82	2012.00	2012.00
4.	Gujarat	13023.00	2500.00	2281.00	2185.00	3572.33	2670.00	2636.00
5.	Haryana	3600.00	487.00	481.81	506.00	618.75	531.00	721.94
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1030.00	150.00	156.74	195.00	192.41	230.00	213.64
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3400.00	650.00	848.00	826.00	772.42	912.00	917.50
8.	Karnataka	15200.00	3035.00	3076.14	3179.00	2710.19	3220.00	4254.00
9.	Kerala	7700.00	913.00	864.17	953.00	1150.74	1060.00	1360.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10869.00	1766.00	1716.17	2200.00	1762.08	2595.00	2832.72

11. Maharashtra	6300.00	1239.00	1078.60	1320.00	1295.93	1436.00	1248.35
12. Manipur	1400.00	164.00	201.37	220.00	210.06	300.00	300.00
13. Meghalaya	625.00	110.00	109.05	115.00	108.70	190.00	130.00
14. Nagaland	800.00	152.00	151.80	180.00	170.00	185.00	185.00
15. Orissa	4000.00	800.00	857.27	904.00	1483.14	1282.00	1285.00
16. Punjab	3160.00	514.00	487.21	722.00	539.84	673.00	643.00
17. Rajasthan	4605.00	622.00	698.03	765.00	739.54	804.00	824.00
18. Sikkim	330.00	70.00	73.00	82.00	56.81	80.00	80.00
19. Tamil Nadu	13000.00	1842.00	3262.00	2400.00	3831.68	2602.45	2701.43
20. Tripura	1000.00	200.00	251.45	245.00	271.82	400.00	380.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	17150.00	2000.00	3345.00	3288.00	3371.17	3445.00	3680.00
22. West Bengal	9000.00	1700.00	1215.33	1585.00	1385.96	1664.00	1664.30
23. Goa	375.00	50.00	46.50	65.00	75.60	95.00	88.09
24. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	206.00	33.00	13.97	35.00	23.06	40.00	40.00
25. Arunachal Pradesh	700.00	100.00	92.42	110.00	107.75	120.00	135.00
26. Chandigarh	207.00	61.40	19.92	30.00	28.95	30.00	20.40
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	150.00	25.60	20.86	25.80	18.83	23.00	25.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	Delhi	5160.00	789 00	1059.10	992.00	1059.10	750.00	793.99
29.	Lakshadweep	140.00	23.00	24.00	20.00	19 27	20.00	21.07
30.	Mizoram	1100.00	200.00	194.80	264.00	262.54	290.00	290 00
31.	Pondicherry	900.00	125.00	97.02	120.00	165 90	218.00	225.83
TOTAL :		146790.00	23694 00	26932 45	27834.80	30781 87	30827.45	33051.60

## Statement II

*Details of amounts released to States/Union Territories under Central Plan*

(Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Small Industries Development Organisation (1985-86 to 1987-88)*	Handlooms (Total of 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88) (upto December 1987)	Handicrafts (Total of 1985-86 & 1986-87)£	KVIC (Total of 1985-86 & 1986-87)**	Coir (Total of 1985-86 and 1986-87)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	297.88	389 39	48.71	1183.14	
2.	Assam	240 17	87.21	22.09	217.88	

3. Bihar	345.30	79.51	96.71	1168.02	
4. Gujarat	281.53	40.78	21.04	1289.44	
5. Himachal Pradesh	176.29	34.55	12.65	538.68	
6. Haryana	230.56	19.50	27.89	891.33	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	227.39	121.48	344.19	369.34	
8. Karnataka	315.82	31.65	40.44	1760.72	
9. Kerala	254.29	136.10	36.98	1049.70	100.45
10. Madhya Pradesh	505.70	113.95	19.75	633.70	
11. Maharashtra	346.37	47.76	20.93	1410.96	
12. Manipur	126.65	64.32	13.21	73.66	
13. Meghalaya	32.30	—	5.67	15.29	
14. Nagaland	90.23	18.30	8.71	62.89	
15. Orissa	245.30	94.23	25.80	392.13	5.07
16. Punjab	173.89	29.50	14.58	910.87	
17. Rajasthan	331.59	180.18	52.23	1971.18	
18. Sikkim	18.28	—	4.75	3.83	
19. Tamil Nadu	308.99	543.82	38.13	2374.97	10.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Tripura	38.92	139.36	35.50	86.01	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	841.52	359.34	482.26	4592.05	
22.	West Bengal	193.37	258.60	19.24	1229.34	0.32
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.50	—	4.55	0.07	
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	17.85	—	4.27	66.99	
25.	Mizoram	48.75	—	3.14	3.39	
26.	Pondicherry	23.77	—	7.74	32.69	
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.85	—	2.97	—	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.05	—	77.13	—	
29.	Chandigarh	18.00	—	—	19.83	
30.	Delhi	9.10	1.17	256.72	284.41	
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL		5859.21	2790.70	1747.98	22632.51	116.57

Note : \*Comprising District Industries Centre Programme, Margin Money Scheme for revival of Sick Small Scale Units, Collection of Statistics of Small Scale Industries & Interest Subsidy Scheme for Engineers Entrepreneurs for which amounts



have been released to various States/Union Territories. Amounts released during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are actuals and that for 1987-88 are anticipated amounts. The remaining Plan Schemes of Small Industries Development Organisation are on all-India basis.

**\*\*** Total of Grant and Loan. Amounts released to States/Union Territories during 1987-88 are not readily available. However, an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been sanctioned for drought programmes during 1987-88 for Gujarat and Rajasthan states.

**@** Funds released under one of the schemes viz. Cooperativisation of Coir Industry. Amount released to States/Union Territories during 1987-88 is not readily available.

**£** The details of amount released to States/Union Territories during 1987-88 are not readily available.

**Supplies of Industrial and Control Valves  
for Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex**

2064. SHRI P. KANNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Indian and overseas suppliers of industrial and control valves for the Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex;

(b) the mode of placing orders for the supply of these items; and

(c) the approximate value of the orders placed with the various supplier ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) The Statement is given below.

(b) and (c). During 1986-87, M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has placed orders to the extent of Rs. 4.91 crores for the supply of valves for its Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (MGCC). The orders on foreign vendors were placed based on international competitive bid procedure for procurement under World Bank Loan and on Indian Vendors based on competitive bidding from the lists of pre qualified vendors.

**Statement**

*List of suppliers on whom orders were placed for supply of valves for MGCC*

**(a) Safety/Pressure Relief Valves**

- (i) Electrical Steam and Mining Equipment Co., U.K.
- (ii) Fema Inc., Italy
- (iii) Nordon and CIE, France
- (iv) BHEL, India
- (v) Instrumentation Ltd., India
- (vi) Moorco India Ltd., India.

**(b) Ball Valves**

- (i) Neles Oy, Finland

(ii) Fisher Control Ltd., U.K.

(iii) Valvue Armaturen, France

(iv) ETS Thevignot, France

(v) BDK Valves Limited, India

(vi) Micro Finish Valves (P) Ltd., India

**(c) Control/Special Control Valves**

(i) Nicolini Claudio, Italy

(ii) Toyemeka Kaisha Ltd., Japan

(iii) Neles, International, U.K.

(iv) Fisher Control Ltd., U.K.

(v) Masolneilman (India) Ltd., India

(vi) Instrumentation Ltd., India

**(d) Plug/Butterfly/Breather/Angle/Forged/Miscellaneous Valves**

(i) Unde GmbH, Germany

(ii) Vew, Austria

(iii) AJG Waters, U.K.

(iv) Mitsui and Co., Japan

(v) Pressure Products, U.S.A.

(vi) Nissho Iwai Corpn., Japan

(vii) Velan GmbH, West Germany

(viii) Sereg Schlum-Berger, West Germany

(ix) Raimondi SPAm Italy

(x) Toyo Menka Kaisha, Japan

(xi) Valvue Armaturen, France

(xii) KTM Italia, Italy

(xiii) Tuffin (India) Ltd., India

(xiv) Larsen and Toubro, India

- (xv) Fouress Engg. Ltd., India
- (xvi) BHEL, India
- (xvii) Dewrance Mecneill Ltd., India
- (xviii) ABV Products (India)
- (xix) Aksons Mech. Enterprises
- (xx) Microprecision Valves Ltd., India.

**Incentives to Industries for Import Substitution**

2065. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the liberalisation in the industrial policies is being offered by Government to encourage industries going in for import substitution ;

(b) which are the projects in which Government propose to invest huge amounts in their attempt to reduce imports and promote exports ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Potential for import substitution is one of the aspects taken into account while making adjustments in the industrial licensing policy as well as in consideration of applications for industrial approvals.

(b) and (c). In view of the priority attached to the strengthening of infrastructure and increasing the production of basic industries, over 70% of the outlay for industrial and mineral programmes in the public sector in the seventh Five Year Plan period is allocated to steel, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, petrochemicals and cement which are in the core sector.

**Allocation of Sugar, Rice, Wheat, Kerosene and Edible Oils to West Bengal**

2066. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of sugar, rice, wheat, kerosene and edible oils allocated and actually lifted by West Bengal during the last six months; month wise and item-wise ; and

(b) the quota allotted for the remaining months of 1987-88 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). A Statement indicating allocation of wheat, rice, kerosene, edible oils and levy sugar to West Bengal and the quantities of these commodities lifted by the State Government during the last six months is given below. The quantities of these commodities likely to be allocated during the remaining months of the current financial year are also included in the Statement.

## Statement

## Allocation and Lifting of Essential Commodities in respect of West Bengal

(Figures in tonnes)

Months	Wheat		Rice		K. Oil		Edible Oils		Levy Sugar	
	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
August '87	1,26,000	72,100	1,25,000	79,500	51,215	51,717	17,000	13,837	25,888	25,490
Sept., '87	1,26,000	55,900	1,25,000	1,00,000	53,715	54,068	19,500	16,118	29,786@	30,891
Oct., '87	1,26,000	70,700	1,25,000	75,600	51,215	51,279	22,000	10,729	28,786@	30,918
Nov., '87	1,26,000	82,200	1,25,000	61,200	54,790	54,884	22,000	17,503	25,888	25,248
Dec., '87	1,26,000	82,200	1,25,000	57,800	54,790	55,140	22,000	17,644	25,888	25,703
Jan., '88	1,26,000	85,500	1,25,000	66,800	56,790	**56,449	15,500	21,478	25,888	23,871
Feb., '88*	1,26,000	N.A.	1,10,000	N.A.	55,790	—	10,400	—	25,888	—
March, '88*	1,00,000	—	1,00,000	—	53,770	—	N.A.	—	25,888	—

\* likely allocation during the remaining months of the current financial year.

\*\* Provisional.

@ Includes allotment of 3,898 tonnes as festival quota.

N.A. Not available.

**Basic Industrial Projects**

2067. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the new basic industrial projects set up in the Central Sector, State-wise during 1965 to 1987 ?

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

**Compensation to Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy**

2068. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

DR. DATTA SAMANT :

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Court before whom the Bhopal Gas Tragedy Case is pending, has ordered the Union Carbide Corporation to pay Rs. 350 crores to the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy as an interim relief ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to recover the above amount ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the Union Carbide Corporation has filed a Revision Petition in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur, praying inter-alia, for setting aside the Order passed by the District Judge, Bhopal. The Revision Petition, which was opposed by Union of India, has been heard by the Hon'ble High Court and Orders are awaited.

**Commercial Production of Iron Fortified Salt**

2069. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project for the commercial production of iron fortified salt in

collaboration with Tamil Nadu Government was to be set up for combating the problem of Anaemia, under the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With the assistance from the Central Government and the UNICEF, Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation, an undertaking of the Tamilnadu Government, has set up a plant at Valinokkam in Ramanathapuram District of Tamilnadu to produce 15,000 Metric tonnes of iron fortified salt per annum. The entire cost of machinery and equipments and a portion of the cost of chemicals is being borne by the UNICEF. The Central Government would subsidise for three years the cost of fortificants and packaging besides providing loan for the construction of the factory building. The trial run of the plant is in progress and the plant is likely to be commissioned shortly.

**Prices of Essential Drugs**

2070. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether several drug manufacturing multi-national companies have been overcharging prices of essential drugs in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to check the prices charged by the drug manufacturing companies ; and

(c) the measures being taken to check the prices of essential drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). The prices of drugs are regulated as per provisions of DPCO, 1987. Suitable action is taken against the company concerned, whenever any case of violation of DPCO comes to the notice of the Government.

**Contract Labour System in FCI**

2071. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any statutory rule or general practice to recognise private agencies to supply work force in the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the names of such recognised agencies for FCI depots in Gujarat ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these agencies pay unremunerative wages to the labourers and there is great dissatisfaction amongst the labourers working in FCI depots ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to discontinue the labour contract system and employ the labourers directly ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) The Food Corporation of India appoints contractors through public tender system in majority of the food storage depots for handling and transport operations

(b) Handling and transport services are provided by contractors in FCI depots in Gujarat. Statement containing details of Handling & Transport contractors working at various FCI depots in Gujarat region is given below.

(c) to (e) No, Sir However, the Ministry of Labour is examining the Report of the Committee set up for considering abolition or otherwise of the contract labour in FCI.

**Statement**

*Details of H&T Contractors working at Various FCI Depots in Gujarat Region*

S. No.	Name of Depot	Name of H & T Contractors
1	2	3
1.	Ranip	M/s. Kandla Tr. Co. Gandhidham
2.	Adalaj	M/s. Saheba Enterprise, A'bad.
3.	Tragad	M/s. Shiv Corporation, Allahabad.
4.	Palanpur	M/s. Durga Roadways, Ahmedabad.
5.	Viramgam	M/s. Shree Maruti Transfreight Carriers, Gandhidham.
6.	Mehsana	M/s Rajeshkumar Amratlal Shah, A'bad
7.	Patan	M/s. B.C. Patni, Patan.
8.	Baroda	M/s. Shital Traders, Jamnagar.
9.	Godhra	M/s. I.P. Rathod, Nadiad.
10.	Sandhana	M/s. V. Da. Industries, Nadiad.

1	2	3
11.	Tarapur	M/s. Durga Roadways, Ahmedabad.
12.	Ahmedabad	M/s. V.S. Transport Service, A'bad.
13.	Bhavnagar	M/s. R.J. Savant & Co. Gandhidham.
14.	Rajkot	M/s. B.M. Corpn. Jamnagar.
15.	Surendra Nagar	M/s. Patel & Co. Srinagar.
16.	Morvi	M/s. Durga Roadways, A'bad.
17.	Jamnagar	M/s. Deepak Roadways, Jamnagar.
18.	Wankaner	M/s. Shree Laxmi Transport Co.
19.	Thangadh	M/s. Shaktiraj Transport Adipur.
20.	Okha Port	M/s. Dolat & Sons, Jamnagar.
21.	Varaval Port	M/s. Bharatkumar & Co Jamnagar.
22.	Navlakhi	M/s. S.M. Sota, Navlakhi.

#### Auction of Imported Edible Oil

2072. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to release a significant quantity of imported edible oil through auction;

(b) how many tonnes of edible oil are going to be put in for auction sale; and

(c) the strategy behind such auction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). Government has directed State Trading Corporation to sell significant quantity of imported edible oil through open sale. The quantity is reviewed from time to time.

(c) The distribution of imported edible oils through a second channel would improve availability and have a salutary effect on prices in the open market.

#### Opening of Sorting Office in North Kanara District in Karnataka

2073. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) in how many days the mails from Bangalore and other places reach North Kanara District in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is no Mail Sorting Office in North Kanara District; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open a Sorting Office at Sirsi where bus facilities from all places are available for the quick delivery of mails to North Kanara District ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Mails posted in Bangalore and other places in Karnataka take 2 days to reach North Kanara District.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Proposal to open Sirsi Sorting Office stands deferred due to existing ban on creation of posts.

#### Registration for new Telephone Connections

2074. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the application fee for registration of new telephone connection;

#### Own Your Telephone Scheme

#### CAPACITY OF EXCHANGE

10,000 lines and above	1000 lines and above but below 10,000 lines	Below 1000 lines
Rs 8000/-	Rs. 6000/-	Rs 5,000/-

#### Non-O. Y. T. Scheme

Metered Exchange		Flat rate Exchange	
10,000 lines & above	below 10,000 lines	Over 100 lines	100 lines and below
Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 800/-	Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 100/-

(b) The validity period of the application form is one year from the date of purchase.

(c) No, Sir. The reduction is the validity period of the application form will not help in curbing applications, if any, from non-genuine applicants.

#### Registration for new Telephone Connections

2075. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government insist on producing sufficient proof about the existence of the building before accepting a request for registration for a new telephone;

(b) the validity period for the application form; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the validity period of the application forms so as to confine the sale of forms only to genuine applicants for telephone connection ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The application form for registration for new telephone connection is priced at Rs. 10/-. Every application for telephone connection should be accompanied with an amount of deposit as shown in the Table below :

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether this condition is applicable for applicants all over the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above. This applies to all applicants in the country.

(c) Check of existence of a building is not practically possible while registering the application.



**Complaints against fixation of drugs  
and formulations prices**

2076. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has set up any panel to look into complaints against fixation of drugs and formulations prices;

(b) if so, the scope and statutory powers of the panel; and

(c) the details of complaints received and disposed of so far ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To the extent information is available, M/s. Lupin Laboratories had represented against the ceiling prices fixed by the Government for formulations based on Pyrazinamide and Ethambutol. The representations have been duly disposed of as per provisions of DPCO, 1987.

**Raising of resources by Public Sector  
Units**

2077. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to public sector units that they should not depend on Budgetary support; and

(b) if so, what other resources public sector units contemplate to adopt for collection of funds ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Chembur Plant of Union Carbide**

2078. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Engineers India Limited Project Committee visited the

Union Carbide Chembur Plant, Bombay in October, 1987;

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

(c) the efforts Government have taken to start this unit ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). M/s. Union Carbide India Limited sought the assistance of M/s Engineers India Ltd. for evaluation of the equipments in the various units located in Chembur which can be considered for the bifurcation plan being evaluated in connection with the shifting of the Chembur Unit.

M/s EIL undertook this work and made certain recommendations relating to relocation of the various units—Olefins, Chemical, LDPE and utilities and workshop.

(c) Certain proposals/suggestions have been received from the Maharashtra Government and the Workers Union in this regard. The various implications of the proposal are under study.

**Plan to assist Drug Industry**

2079. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the plan of assistance drawn up by the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL) to supply organic intermediates at international prices to the domestic drug industry;

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

(c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Chemexcil had submitted a proposal before the Government for allowing import of organic chemicals at the international prices for export production.

(c) A scheme has been introduced with effect from 1.3.1987 under which BTC would import these chemicals against bulk

import licence on indent from the industry and supply to the manufacturer—exporter of drugs, dyes and agrochemicals against their surrender of advance licences.

**New technology to improve Oil Extraction Levels**

**2080. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the old methods of crushing oilseeds with ghanis result in leaving a high percentage of oil content in the cake;

(b) whether the use of modern technology to process edible oil so as to improve the oil extraction levels is under consideration; and

(c) if so, when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken and the steps initiated to improve the edible oil position in the country ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is no restriction on the use of modern technology for the extraction of oil. Besides increasing production of oilseeds through implementation of National Dairy Development Boards Oilseeds Projects, better incentive to farmers through fixation of minimum support prices, action has been taken for setting up necessary processing and infra-structural facilities to keep pace with the production programmes of oilseeds. The Technology Mission on Oilseeds Production has also been set up.

**Gas based Power Plant in Rajasthan**

**2081. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has been working for setting up of a gas-based power plant in Rajasthan with a capacity of 430 MW for the last two years;

(b) if so, whether State Government have also requested Union Government to increase its capacity to 800 MW;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have accepted the proposal;

(d) the time by which the gas-based power plant will be completed; and

(e) whether it will improve the power situation in the State ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) A gas-based combined cycle power project (430 MW) was sanctioned in October, 1986 for implementation by the National Thermal Power Corporation at Anta in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). The State Government had proposed doubling of the capacity of the gas-based power project at Anta. The supply of additional quantity of gas required for the purpose has not been committed.

(d) and (e). The first gas turbine unit of the gas-based power project at Anta is scheduled to be commissioned by August, 1989; the project is expected to achieve full capacity, after phased commissioning of all the units, by August, 1990. Being a regional station, the power generated would be allocated to the States in the Northern Region, including Rajasthan.

**[Translation]**

**Setting up of Cement Industry in Bihar**

**2082. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a big cement industry in Bihar during the Seventh Five Year Plan; 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) There is a proposal

from the Bihar State Industrial Corporation for setting up of a new undertaking for manufacture of Slag Based Cement in the State of Bihar jointly with the Steel Authority of India and M/s. Orient Paper & Industries Limited. An Industrial Licence Application under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has already been filed by them for grant of Letter of Intent for the project.

(b) Details of Industrial Licence Applications are not divulged till the Govt. have taken final decision thereon.

**Losses suffered by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi**

2083. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has suffered heavy losses during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check losses in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi ?

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

(b) In order to reduce the losses and to improve the performance of HEC, various measures such as upgradation of technology, product diversification, forging better linkages with user sectors, production of sophisticated and higher value added items, reduction of costs etc. have been taken.

**Taking over of management of Ashok Paper Mills**

2084. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government has made a request to Union Government to take over the management of the Ashok Paper Mills, Darbhanga (Bihar); and

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

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

(b) No final decision has been taken by the Central Government in the matter.

**Closure of Industrial Centres in Bihar**

2085 PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the industrial centres opened in every district headquarter of Bihar are lying closed due to short supply of power; and

(b) whether Union Government are considering any scheme whereby raw material and power could be made available in sufficient quantity to these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Sale of Natural Gas by O.N.G.C.**

2086. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the total cubic metres of natural gas sold by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : The total quantity of gas supplied by ONGC from its oil and gas producing fields to various consumers during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto January'88) was 5040 million cubic metres and 4864 million cubic metres respectively.

**Expansion of projects by Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited**

**2087. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the upto date progress in regard to the expansion projects of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the benefits achieved and likely to be achieved ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** (a) and (b). IPCL has already completed its expansion projects of Polypropylene Co-polymer of 25,000 MTA capacity and Acrylic Fibre Expansion Project of 12,000 MTA capacity. However, the overall physical progress of Xylenes expansion project which will raise the capacity from 38,000 metric tonnes to 94,000 metric tonnes is about 80% and the amount incurred so far is Rs. 37.87 crores. The overall physical progress of the other main project, namely gas turbine power project is 96% and the expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 66.40 crores. IPCL is also implementing the mega project, namely Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex whose overall physical progress is about 60% and the expenditure incurred till January 1988 is Rs. 398 crores.

(c) The implementation of the expansion projects will result in a significant import substitution and with the implementation of Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex there will be a saving in foreign exchange to the extent of about Rs. 350 crores per annum and availability of Polymers for a large number of processing units.

**Losses in Central Coalfields Ltd.**

**2088. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Coalfields Limited has been incurring huge losses;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons for the losses;

(c) the steps taken by the Central Coalfields Ltd. to reduce the losses; and

(d) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) :** (a) to (d). Prior to 1985-86, Central Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, had earned profit for several years. During 1985-86 and 1986-87, it suffered a loss of Rs. 83.24 crores and Rs. 68.67 crores respectively. Accounts for the year 1987-88 for Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries are yet to be finalised.

The losses suffered by Central Coalfields Limited have been mainly due to increase in wages, increase in the price of stores, power tariff, higher incidence of depreciation and interest charges etc. Transfer of Singrauli coalfields and Talcher coalfields in Orissa from this company for formation of two new subsidiary companies, viz. Northern Coalfields Limited and South Eastern Coalfields Limited, has also resulted in transfer of about 37% production capacity with a reduction of only 13% of manpower in regrouped Central Coalfields Limited, causing disproportionately higher burden of overhead expenditure.

Efforts are being made by Central Coalfields Limited to reduce the cost of production by improving efficiency of operations and reducing administrative expenses, by better utilisation of men and machinery and upgradation of technology.

**Fire in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited Refinery**

**2089. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

**SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :**

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:**

**SHRI MANIK REDDY :**

**SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :**

**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**

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

(a) whether there had been a huge fire in the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation

Limited Refinery in North Bombay as reported in the Nav Bharat Times dated 13th December, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the causes of the fire ;

(c) the estimated loss of property and lives as a result of this fire ;

(d) whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes Sir, there was a fire accident in HPCL's Refinery at Bombay on December 12, 1987.

(b) to (e). An Enquiry Committee has been set up by HPCL, the terms of reference of which include ascertaining the loss of property and the causes of the fire. There was no loss of life due to the fire. The Enquiry Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

#### Promotional Avenue in F.C.I.

2090. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the promotional avenues in the Food Corporation of India are such that the Deputy Manager and above get their promotion after three to four years whereas promotion of category II and III staff takes many years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for such a disparity in their promotional avenues ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Some Deputy Managers with about 15 years of service, Joint Managers with about 11 years of service and Managers with about 13 years of service in the respective grades are yet to be promoted. However, promotions in some posts within Category III posts,

from Category III to II and from Category II to I take longer periods.

(c) Promotion from one grade to another depends on the eligibility conditions, sanctioned strength and the number of vacancies, which vary from cadre to cadre.

#### Transfer Policy in F.C.I.

2091. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems faced by the employees of the Food Corporation of India of different zones due to non-formulation of a transfer policy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any transfer policy of employees has been framed ;

(d) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India has been framing transfer policy guidelines from time to time and reviewing them periodically. The latest transfer policy guidelines were framed in April, 1987.

(d) The main features of the guidelines are :-

(i) All employees irrespective of category are liable for transfer and they may not be generally kept in the same seat for a period exceeding three years.

(ii) Transfers would be arranged as far as possible matching with the academic session.

(iii) Employees who have a service of only two years or less before retirement would not be transferred on its own by the Corporation,

- (iv) As far as possible, physically handicapped persons and sportsmen of repute would not be transferred.
- (v) There is also a provision for rotational transfers to facilitate transfers between different Regions/Stations.
- (vi) Persons posted in difficult stations identified as such will be transferred after a minimum period of two years of service at such difficult stations.
- (e) Does not arise.

#### Rate of Industrial Growth

2092. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the industrial sectors which have not been maintaining steady growth or showing decline or less growth than the overall average of industrial growth ;

(b) the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated by Government to bring these sectors also to the national level of industrial growth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). According to CSO's Index of Industrial Production, the average rate of growth during January-November, 1987 was 11.5 per cent as against a rate of growth of 7.3 per cent during January-November, 1986. During January-November 1987, industry groups which have shown less than the average rate of growth include : Food products ; Paper & paper products ; Leather & fur products ; Metal products and parts except machinery & transport equipment ; Machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery ; Transport equipment & parts ; Beverages, tobacco and tobacco products ; Jute, hemp and mesta textiles ;

Textile products including wearing apparel other than foot-wear ; Wood & wood products furniture & fixtures ; Rubber, Plastic, petroleum & coal products ; and Non-metallic mineral products. The deceleration in the growth rate in some of the sectors may be attributed to cyclical changes, demand constraints, shortage of power and raw materials.

(c) Government have taken a number of measures to stimulate and sustain industrial production. These include appropriate changes in policies and procedures, fiscal and financial incentives for enhanced production for domestic and export markets, technology upgradation scheme for modernisation of selected capital goods industries, ensuring availability of industrial raw materials and improving performance of infrastructure industries.

#### Disbursement of Funds under Central Investment Subsidy Scheme

2093. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise disbursement of funds under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme for the development of Industries in the backward areas in the country as against the allocations made, if any ;

(b) the reasons for the non-disbursement of the funds in full where the disbursement has fallen short of the allocations ; and

(c) the impact on the development of industries in the backward areas stating the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 110 crores was allocated during the current financial year 1987-88 for the Central Investment Subsidy. Transport Subsidy and Central Infrastructural Subsidy Schemes. Details of their State-wise reim-

bursements to State/Union Territories are given in the Statement below.

entrepreneurs to go to backward areas as is evident from the issue of following number of letters of intent (LOIs), industrial licences (ILs) etc :-

These Schemes have encouraged the

Year	LOIs	ILs	SIA Registrations	DGTD Registrations
1985	774	427	681	1140
1986	621	278	1483	610
1987	536	192	1097	651

#### Statement

*State-wise reimbursements under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, Transport Subsidy Scheme & Infrastructural Development Assistance Scheme (IDAS) during the Year 1987-88 (Upto 29.2.1988)*

(Rs. in Crores—rounded off)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Central Investment Subsidy	Transport Subsidy	I.D.A.S.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.87	—	—
2.	Assam	4.56	—	—
3.	Bihar	1.80	—	1.50
4.	Gujarat	6.25	—	—
5.	Haryana	0.63	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.96	3.10	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.76	0.18	—
8.	Karnataka	2.40	—	—
9.	Kerala	3.17	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7.79	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	1.44	—	—
12.	Manipur	0.30	0.04	—
13.	Meghalaya	0.71	0.31	—
14.	Nagaland	4.72	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Orissa	2.00	—	—
16.	Punjab	1.44	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	6.95	—	—
18.	Tamilnadu	5.93	—	—
19.	Sikkim	0.18	0.08	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	18.02	0.43	—
21.	Tripura	—	—	—
22.	West Bengal	3.37	—	—
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.01	0.73	—
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.77	—	—
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.15	—
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4 13	—	—
27.	Mizoram	0.10	—	0.50
28.	Pondicherry	1.50	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
Total :		Rs. 102.98 Crores	Rs. 5.02 Crores	Rs. 2 00 Cr.

Grand Total : Rs. 110.00 Crores.

**Demand of Power in Agricultural and Industrial sectors and for domestic Consumption**

2094. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage rise in the demand of power in the agricultural and industrial sectors and for domestic consumption, sector-wise in the country at the end of 1987;

(b) the percentage of the actual demand of power in the agricultural and industrial sectors and for domestic consumption met during 1987 and how does it compare with the demand of power met during 1985 and 1986; and

(c) whether Government have made any study with regard to production of power from gas; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) According to the Thirteenth Power Survey Committee Report, the estimated growth rates in the Agricultural, Industrial and domestic sectors during the year 1987-88 are expected to be as under :

	Growth Rate (%)
Agriculture	9.56
Industrial	9.19
Domestic	12.76



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

#### **Capacity Utilisation of Refineries**

2095. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage utilisation of each of the existing refineries against their installed capacities in the country for the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for lower utilisation, if any, than the installed capacities of the refineries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) The overall capacity utilisation has been satisfactory. However, in certain individual cases the capacity utilisation has been low due to initial start up problems of expansion capacities and Secondary Processing Units, periodic product containment problems, lower availability of crude from Assam oil fields, etc.

## Statement

## Refinery-wise Capacity Utilisation &amp; Crude throughput during the Year 1985-86 to 1987-88 (April-January)

In '000 Tonnes

Refineries	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88 (Apr-Jan)*		
	Installed capacity as on 1.4.85	Actual crude throughput during the year	Percentage utilisation of installed capacity	Installed capacity as on 1.4.86	Actual crude throughput during the year	Percentage utilisation of installed capacity	Prorated installed capacity	Actual crude throughput during the year	Percentage utilisation of installed capacity
1. IOC, Guwahati	850	766	90.1	850	802	94.4	711	685	96.3
2. IOC, Barauni	3300	2766	83.8	3300	2860	86.7	2761	2228	80.7
3. IOC, Gujarat	7300	7830	107.3	7300	7835	107.3	6771	7009	103.5
4. IOC, Haldia	2500	2822	112.9	2500	2623	104.9	2091	2324	111.1
5. IOC, Mathura	6000	6075	101.3	6000	6353	105.9	5016	5376	107.2
6. IOC, Digboi	500	529	105.8	500	551	110.2	417	457	109.6
7. BPCL, Bombay	6000	6389	106.5	6000	5580	93.0	5016	5442	108.5
8. HPCL, Bombay	3500	4375	125.0	5500@	5011	91.1	4599@	4711	102.4
9. HPCL, Vizag	4500	2659	59.1	4500	3715	82.6	3762	2944	78.3
10. MRL, Madras	4500	5057	112.4	4500	5192	115.4	3762	3273	87.0

11. CRL, Cochin	5600	2749	49.1	5600	4166	74.4	4681	4157	88.8
12. BRPL, Assam	1000	893	89.3	1000	1011	101.1	1128	906	80.3
Total :	45550	42910	94.2	47550	45699	96.1	40715	39512	97.1

\* Provisional @ Includes 2 MTPA of Swing Refining capacity

Note : IOC : Indian Oil Corporation

BPCL : Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

HPCL : Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

CRL : Cochin Refineries Ltd.

MRL : Madras Refineries Ltd.

BRPL : Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Limited.

### Wind Resources Development in Hilly areas

2096. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected data and information on world-wide wind resources development of domestic energy alternatives;

(b) if so, the details of data and information collected from foreign countries in the field of wind power;

(c) the decision taken by Government regarding adoption of "wind farm" concept of the USA based on wind turbines which is directly fed to utility grid; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to provide wind power in the hilly areas and the western parts of the Rajasthan desert which are totally untapped ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources is aware of developments abroad in this area. In recent years, generation of power by harnessing wind energy has been taken up in some countries, notably United States of America, Denmark, Holland, U. K., FRG and Sweden. For example, in California, USA, wind farms of total capacity 1425 MW have been installed, comprising over 16,000 wind electric generators. In Denmark, about 2000 wind electric generators have been established representing an installed capacity of approximately 100 MW.

(c) A national programme for the generation of power from wind has been taken up in India. According to a preliminary estimate, there is an overall wind power potential in the country of 20,000 MW. Wind farm projects of aggregate capacity 4.40 MW have already been established at five windy locations, and about 91 lakh units of electricity have already been generated and fed to the respective State grids. Additional projects are under implementation, and more are planned.

(d) Stand-alone wind electric systems and wind battery chargers are being installed under the demonstration programme in the hilly areas and in Western Rajasthan, to provide electricity, particularly in windy and remote locations not served by the conventional power grid.

### Expansion of refinery capacity

2097. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are serious problems in stepping up existing refinery output;

(b) if so, the reasons for present difficulties in expanding refinery capacity;

(c) whether it is a fact that even during 1988-89 the refinery capacity will not rise to satisfactory level; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to step up refinery output ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (d). The present refining capacity in the country is in line with the level of demand and fully able to absorb all the indigenous production. Refining capacities are being expanded wherever necessary and possible. For example, the capacity of Mathura refinery is being raised from 6 million tonnes to 7.5 million tonnes and that of Koyali Refinery from 7.3 million tonnes to 9.5 million tonnes.

### Diesel at Subsidised rate to Industrial Units having Diesel Generator Sets

2098. SHRI NARSING SURYA-VANSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide diesel at subsidised rate to industrial units, having their own captive Diesel Generator Sets in order to maintain optimum production at an economical level and reducing the pressure on Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, units exporting 25% or more of their production and which have installed captive power generating sets will be supplied diesel at international prices for captive power generation in proportion to the production exported.

**Streamlining of procedure for issue of Letter of Intent**

2099. SHRI NARSING SURYA-VANSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether before issuing Letter of Intent and/or registration certificate for an Industry by the Directorate General of Technical Development, the viability of the proposal are studied in association with financial/commercial banks to avoid delay in sanctioning of financial assistance and to clear the same within a stipulated period of time; and

(b) if so, how the necessary co-ordination is secured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Scrutiny of applications for Letter of Intent/Registration Certificate is limited to compatibility of the proposal to the declared industrial licensing policy, need for creation of fresh capacity and broad techno-economic aspects. Financial Institutions/Commercial Banks are not associated while considering industrial licence applications or applications for registration with DGTD. The Financial Institutions carry out detailed assessment of viability of the projects when they are approached by the Industrial Undertakings for financial assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

**ISD Facility for Cities**

2100. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of the cities in India which have been connected with International Subscriber Dialling facility?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Names of the cities in India which have been connected with International Subscriber Dialling facility are given in the Statement below :

**Statement**

*List of Cities which are connected with ISD facility*

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Sl. No.	Name of Station	Sl. No.	Name of Station
1	2	1	2	1	2
1.	Agra	6.	Asansol	11.	Ananthapur
2.	Allahabad	7.	Ahmedabad	12.	Amroati
3.	Alleppey	8.	Arrah	13.	Anakapalli
4.	Ambala	9.	Adilabad	14.	Aizwal
5.	Amritsar	10.	Abohar	15.	Alwaye

1	2	1	2	1	2
16. Adoni		42. Bahula		68. Balipatnam	
17. Angamally		43. Barakar		69. Bagdogra	
18. Ajmer		44. Belgaum		70. Billimora	
19. Alwar		45. Bhubaneswar		71. Bajpe	
20. Attur		46. Burdwan		72. Bullandshahar	
21. Aurangabad		47. Bangalore		73. Bikaner	
22. Ambur		48. Baroda		74. Bijapur	
23. Adoor		49. Bareilly		75. Bhillai	
24. Ahmednagar		50. Bellary		76. Belwadi	
25. Akola		51. Bhadravathy		77. Bantwal	
26. Attingal		52. Bhatinda		78. Bobbili	
27. Alagappanagar		53. Bhimavaram		79. Betiah	
28. Amreli		54. Bhavnagar		80. Bhagalpur	
29. Aruppukottai		55. Bagalkote		81. Bangarpet	
30. Almora		56. Bilaspur		82. Behrampur (GM)	
31. Arkonam		57. Bharatpur		83. Balasore	
32. Arni		58. Beawar		84. Baripada	
33. Avinashi		59. Bhavani		85. Balacheru	
34. Ambasumdrum		60. Burhanpur		86. Bhayandar	
35. Aligarh		61. Bhiwani		87. Ballabgarh	
36. Agusuala		62. Bhusawal		88. Calcutta	
37. Anaparthi		63. Bidar		89. Cuttack	
38. Alathur		64. Bolepur		90. Coimbatore	
39. Bombay		65. Badaun		91. Chandigarh	
40. Bhopal		66. Badagara		92. Chapra	
41. Burnpur		67. Bodinayakanur		93. Chidambaram	

1	2	1	2	1	2
94. Chingleput		120. Delhi		146. Erode	
95. Chalakudy		121. Dhanabad		147. Eluru	
96. Chowghat		122. Darbhanga		148. Etah	
97. Cherpu		123. Durgapur		149. Edacochin	
98. Chitradurga		124. Dharmapuri		150. Faridabad	
99. Chowdwar		125. Davangore		151. Ferozpur	
100. Coochbehar		126. Dimapur		152. Faizabad	
101. Chingavanam		127. Darjeeling		153. Forbesganj	
102. Chenganur		128. Dindigul		154. Fatehpur	
103. Chingnacherry		129. Dalminagar		155. Feroke	
104. Chittor		130. Durg		156. Ghaziabad	
105. Chilakaluripet		131. Dowleswaram		157. Gandhinagar	
106. Chandrapur		132. Dibrugarh		158. Guntur	
107. Chikmagalur		133. Dhubri		159. Gudivada	
108. Cannanore		134. Dharwad		160. Gangtok	
109. Cranganore		135. Dehradun		161. Gorakhpur	
110. Cuddapah		136. Dugiralla		162. Guntakal	
111. Cambay		137. Dewas		163. Gadag	
112. Channapatna		138. Dholka		164. Gurgaon	
113. Chaibasa		139. Dharangandhra		165. Gudore	
114. Chickbalpur		140. Dholpur		166. Gwalior	
115. Chinchwad		141. Dhar		167. Gulbarga	
116. Channakudi		142. Dwarka		168. Gopichettipalayam	
117. Chittoor-Cochin		143. Daltonganj		169. Gaya	
118. Cuddalore		144. Dhenkanal		170. Guwahati	
119. Coonoor		145. Ernakulam		171. Gandhidham	

1	2	1	2	1	2
172. Godhra		198. Jamshedpur		224. Kathiar	
173. Guruvayur		199. Jalandhar		225. Kottarkkara	
174. Gandhinagar—Kottayam	200. Jammu			226. Kota	
175. Guladguda		201. Jabalpur		227. Kovilpathy	
176. Hiriur (MSTD)		202. Jaipur		228. Kumamkulam	
177. Hyderabad		203. Jamnagar		229. Khandwa	
178. Haldia		204. Jalgaon		230. Karwar	
179. Hosur		205. Jowai		231. Kalimpong	
180. Hassan		206. Jodhpur		232. Krishnanagar	
181. Harihar		207. Junagadh		233. Kancheepuram	
182. Hissar		208. Jamkhamalia		234. Kuzihithurai	
183. Hazaribagh		209. Jaora		235. Karaikudi	
184. Hapur		210. Jagatpur		236. Karimnagar	
185. Hospet		211. Jamuriahat		237. Kundra	
186. Hebaguddi		212. Jalna		238. Karur	
187. Hubli		213. Kanpur		239. Kurnool	
188. Hanumankonda		214. Kharagpur		240. Kalpetta	
189. Hosour—Sipcot		215. Kozikode		241. Kumbakonam	
190. Haveri		216. Kakinada		242. Kalpakkam	
191. Howrah		217. Kottayam		243. Kangayam	
192. Indore		218. Khammam		244. Kalyan	
193. Itanagar		219. Kosikalan		245. Kothamanglam	
194. Iranjalkuda		220. Kohima		246. Kalol	
195. Idukki		221. Kodiakanal		247. Kittor	
196. Imphal		222. Kolhapur		248. Kovvur	
197. Ibrahimpatnam		223. Karnal		249. Khanna	



1	2	1	2	1	2
250. Kavali		276. Mysore		302. Mahuva	
251. Kanyakumari		277. Mangalore		303. Monghyr	
252. Kothgudem		278. Mannargudi		304. Mathura	
253. Koppal		279. Madurai		305. Mainpuri	
254. Kundapur		280. Moradabad		306. Mussorie	
255. Kolar		281. Mehboobnagar		307. Mandsaur	
256. Kalady		282. Mehsana		308. Manchannallur	
257. Karaikal		283. Machilipatnam		309. Morena	
258. Kavarathy		284. Malapuram		310. Mandya (MSTD)	
259. Kazipet		285. Manjeri		311. Madikere (MSTD)	
260. Kurichi		286. Malda		312. Mayiladuthurai	
261. Krishnapura		287. Motihari		313. Madhukkarai	
262. Kalka		288. Mettupalayam		314. Mohali	
263. Kheda		289. Mirzapur		315. Mannar	
264. Kanhangod		290. Meerut		316. Minicoy	
265. Kolar Gold Field (KGF)	291. Muzaffarnagar			317. Neematpur	
266. Kayamkulam	292. Midnapore			318. Narakkal	
267. Kapadwanj	293. Mhow			319. Nagapattinam	
268. Lucknow	294. Morvi			320. Nadiad	
269. Ludhiana	295. Muvathupuzha			321. Nagpur	
270. Lingampally	296. Modinagar			322. Nevyatinkara	
271. Lungleh	297. Morar			323. Nalgonda	
272. Lakhimpur Kheri	298. Mahabalipuram			324. Nasik	
273. Lamphalpet	299. Musiri			325. Nellore	
274. Madras	300. Melvisharam			326. Nandyal	
275. Muzaffarpur	301. Margoan			327. Nagarcoil	

1

2

1

2

1

2

328. Namakkal

354. Panipat

380. Paradip

329. Nainital

355. Pudukottai

381. Ponani

330. Neyveli

356. Puttur

382. Panchkula

331. Nandigama

357. Palai

383. Pettapuram

332. Nippani (MSTD)

358. Pilibhit

384. Parur

333. Nizamabad

359. Pollachi

385. Pithoragarh

334. Nagaur

360. Prodattur

386. Quilon

335. Nanjangud

361. Parmakudi

387. Raibareilly

336. Nelikuppam

362. Palladam

388. Raniganj

337. Nagamlapudukottai

363. Permbavoor

389. Ranchi

338. Ooty

364. Porbandar

390. Rupnarainpur

339. Ongole

365. Portblair

391. Raipur

340. Ollur

366. Panvel

392. Rajamundhry

341. Orai

367. Purnanagar

393. Rajkot

342. Olavakkode

368. Purulia

394. Rourkela

343. Othakkadal

369. Purendurai

395. Rajapalayam

344. Othukuli

370. Pratapgarh

396. Rajpura

345. Pathankot

371. Punalur

397. Rampur

346. Pune

372. Palanpur

398. Rohtak

347. Palghat

373. Ponneri

399. Rasipuram

348. Patna

374. Pathanamthitta

400. Ranibennur

349. Panaji

375. Penambur

401. Raichur

350. Patiala

376. Palayamkottai

402. Ranipet

351. Pattencheru

377. Perianaickkenpalayam

403. Rewari

352. Palakole

378. Payyannur

404. Rameshwaram

353. Pondicherry

379. Puri

405. Rengunta

1	2	1	2	1	2
406. Rewa		432. Saharanpur		458. Sibsagar	
407. Ranipet (Sicpot)		433. Sirsi		459. Surajpur	
408. Raigarh		434. Samastipur		460. Shrirampur	
409. Ramachanderpuram		435. Sasaram		461. Sindri	
410. Roorkee		436. Sangareddi		462. Somarasampetti	
411. Ravulapalam		437. Siwan		463. Trivandrum	
412. Surat		438. Savarkundla		464. Tumkur	
413. Salem		439. Sivakasi		465. Thiruvala	
414. Shimla		440. Shenkottah		466. Tura	
415. Srinagar		441. Sivaganga		467. Thodupuzha	
416. Shimoga		442. Sankarancoil		468. Trichur	
417. Shahjahanpur		443. Sirkali		469. Tirupur	
418. Shillong		444. Seoni		470. Tricha	
419. Sattur		445. Surrendanagar		471. Tiruvarur	
420. Sitapur		446. Sankridurg		472. Tirupathy	
421. Srikakulam		447. Satna		473. Thoni	
422. Silliguri		448. Sathyamanglam		474. Tuticorin	
423. Sangli		449. Suler		475. Thirumanglam	
424. Sangrur		450. Silaiman		476. Tadepalligudem	
425. Sirsa		451. Sreekariyam		477. Tirunelveli	
426. Sholapur		452. Srirangam		478. Tenali	
427. Suri		453. Sultanpur		479. Tiruchengode	
428. Sonapat		454. Samalkot		480. Tiruvellore	
429. Sagar		455. Sainthia		481. Tiruvanamalli	
430. Shertalai		456. Silchar		482. Thurbhe	
431. Sopore		457. Sambalpur		483. Tanuku	

1	2	1	2	1	2
484. Tirutani		499. Udampur		514. Vizianagram	
485. Talod		500. Udipi		515. Velacoil	
486. Tanjore		501. Ujjain		516. Veraval	
487. Tenkasi		502. Udaipur		517. Vaniyambadi	
488. Tiruverumbur		503. Uthukuli		518. Vasco	
489. Tiruparaithurai		504. Unjha		519. Valiyoor	
490. Thirunagar		505. Ulhasnagar		520. Visnagar	
491. Tirur		506. Ullal		521. Vaikam	
492. Talipramba		507. Udayamparoor		522. Valsad	
493. Tuni		508. Visakhapatnam		523. Warrangal	
494. Tallichery		509. Vijayawada		524. Wardha	
495. Tripunithura		510. Varanasi		525. Whitefield	
496. Turbe		511. Villupuram		526. Wanlnaner	
497. Unnao		512. Vellore		527. Yeotmal	
498. Udumalpet		513. Vir dhunagar			

#### LPG Connections

2101. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN :

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA  
MALIK :

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

(a) whether the demand of LPG connections is increasing day by day ;

(b) if so, the number of applications received by the end of December, 1987 for new LPG connections, State-wise ;

(c) the number of LPG connections released during the year 1987 against the

usual bookings and how many against priority sanctions ;

(d) whether the number of connections released yearly is much less than the annual booking ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ease the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connections as at the end of December, 1987 is given in the Statement below.

(c) The number of connections released during the year 1987 are :

Against normal booking—13.265 Lakhs

Against priority — 0.284 Lakhs

(d) and (e). As LPG is a clean, cheap and convenient cooking fuel, demand for LPG continues to outstrip its supply. New LPG connections are being released by the oil industry all over the country in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in the availability of LPG and bottling capacity.

#### Statement

(in lakhs)

State/UTs.	No. of persons on the waiting list as on 31.12 1987
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.428
2. Assam	0.191
3. Arunachal Pradesh	0.013
4. Bihar	0.512
5. Gujarat	4.638
6. Goa	0.326
7. Haryana	1.986
8. J & K	0.071
9. Karnataka	0.969
10. Himachal Pradesh	0.170
11. Kerala	0.189
12. Madhya Pradesh	1.546
13. Maharashtra	7.180
14. Manipur	0.028
15. Mizoram	0.034
16. Meghalaya	0.010
17. Nagaland	0.026
18. Orissa	0.159
19. Punjab	2.122
20. Rajasthan	1.000
21. Sikkim	0.007

22. Tamil Nadu 0.711

23. Tripura 0.063

24. U.P. 6.378

25. West Bengal 1.491

#### Union Territories

1. Chandigarh 0.533

2. Delhi 4.590

3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli 0.002

4. Daman & Diu 0.031

5. Pondicherry 0.003

Total : 35.407

#### Increase in Productivity

2102. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether along with the process of liberalisation of industrial policy and procedures, any other efforts are being made to increase productivity so as to bring down the rising capital output ratio to a reasonable level ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The steps taken by Government to increase productivity in industry besides liberalisation of industrial policy and procedures, include organisation of productivity training programmes for different levels of personnel in the industry, consultancy services in industrial engineering, fuel efficiency, plant engineering, production engineering and pollution control, establishment of industry-wise productivity boards for particular industries and productivity awards for recognition of higher achievements in productivity. These measures are aimed at bringing about better utilisation of men, materials and machinery without increasing capital investment in industry.

### Electronic Telephone Exchanges

2103. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges functioning in the country till date ; and

(b) the number of them being operated electronically ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) 12450 Telephone Exchanges are working in the country on 31.1.1988.

(b) 154 Telephone Exchanges are being operated electronically.

### Introduction of Integrated Services Digital Network

2104. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to introduce ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) in the country in such a manner as to select at least one secondary switching area in each circle in the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the secondary switching areas, circle-wise in which the network has already been introduced and the names of such SSAs, in which it is proposed for introduction during the current year and the remaining years of the Seventh Plan ; and

(c) the likely dates by which the entire country would be covered by the network ?

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

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

### Introduction of STD between District Headquarters of various States

2105. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to introduce STD between the district Headquarters of the various States in general and Himachal Pradesh and Punjab in particular ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which STD would be installed between Hamirpur and Una, Hamirpur and Bilaspur and Bilaspur and Una as also between Dharamsala and Mandi and the three districts of Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Una ; and

(c) if not, whether any such programme would be drawn up and completed during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Introduction of STD between the district headquarters of various States is not a plan priority. This is, however, being provided progressively through Trunk Automatic Exchange Network as a long term programme.

(b) STD is expected to be available in the end of the 7th Plan.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

### Modernisation of Telegraph Working

2106. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether telegraph working will be modernised early so that 98% telegrams are delivered within 12 hours and 100% within 24 hours ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : A Message Switching Network Plan for modernisation of the Telegraph Network has been launched with the objective of delivering 98% of the telegrams between 500 major

cities and towns with Departmental Telegraph Offices within 12 day light hours and 100% within 24 day light hours.

#### Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

2107. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the waiting list upto 1988 will be cleared by 1990 by giving telephone connection to applicants in Maharashtra; and

(b) whether all District headquarters will be put on National Dialling by 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. The objectives of the 7th plan proposals with enhanced allocation for meeting the demands are as under :

Unit	Meeting the average demand registered upto
1. Metro Telephone Distt. like Bombay	30.9 1986
2. Major Telephone Distt.	30.9.1986
3. Minor Telephone Distt. like Nagpur	1.4.1987
4. Remaining places in Maharashtra :—	
(a) MAX-I (Large exchanges more than 2000 lines)	1.4.1987
(b) MAX-II (Medium exchanges between 200-2000 lines)	1.4.1988
(c) MAX-III (Small exchanges of less than 200 lines)	1 4.1990

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### Central Public Sector Investment in Punjab

2108. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total central public sector investment in Punjab by Union Government upto December, 1987 ;

(b) the annual turnover of these undertakings, strength of their permanent and temporary employees, and details of profits and losses ; and

(c) whether new investment is proposed in the public sector by Union Government in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) As on 31.3.87 upto which date only figures are available, Central public sector units located in Punjab have created a total gross block amounting to Rs. 641.02 crores.

(b) the 1986-87 turnover of all Central public sector enterprises with their headquarters located in Punjab amounted to Rs. 8.09 crores with a total loss of Rs. 2.52 crores. As on 31.3.87 all the public sector units located in Punjab commanded a total employee strength of about 24,000. Its break-up into permanent and temporary is not available.

(c) In the 7th Plan period a total investment of Rs. 177.41 crores has been envisaged in the Industry and Mineral sector in Punjab.

#### Telephone Connections in Punjab

2109 SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephone connections sanctioned in Punjab, Exchange-wise with dates upto which cleared during the year 1987 ; and

(b) the number of applications pending, Exchange-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Central Public Sector Investment  
in West Bengal**

2110. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been no investment in the central public sector in West Bengal for the last two decades except Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation's unit at Haldia and Indian Oil Corporation's Refinery at Haldia ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even in the existing public sector undertakings, the level of central investment has been on lower side ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Railway Mail Service Division  
for hill areas of Uttar Pradesh**

2111. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the additional railway mail service division proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh keeping in view of its vast area ;

(b) whether it is also proposed to set up a separate railway mail service division for hill districts of this State ;

(c) if so, by what time ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Railway

Mail Service Divisions already exist in Uttar Pradesh at Kanpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Saharanpur, Jhansi and Gorakhpur. There is no proposal to set up any more Railway Mail Service Divisions for Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) The existing Railway Mail Service Divisions fully serve the mail arrangements of both hilly and non-hilly areas in Uttar Pradesh. The establishment of a separate Railway Mail Service Division in addition to the existing Railway Mail Service Division is not considered necessary.

[English]

**Applications for Telephone Connections  
in Assam**

2112. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications have been received for telephone connections from Assam during the last three quarters up-to-date ; and

(b) if so, the number of applications pending at present ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. 2843 new applications have been received for telephone connections during the last three quarters, upto 31.12.1987.

(b) During the last three quarters (April 87 to Dec. 87), 1478 new telephone connections were given. Taking into account all previous applications, the waiting list stood at 8767 on 31.12.1987.

**Power Generation in Assam**

2113. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any fluctuations in power generation by the diffe-



rent power units located in Assam, during the last three quarters ;

(b) whether each of these units has been producing to its capacity ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The actual power generation vis-a-vis target in various power stations in Assam during the last three quarters was as under :-

Name of Power Station	Generation (MU)					
	Apr -June 87		July Sept. 87		Oct. Dec. 87	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Ach.	Target	Achievement
Namrup	106	94	86	98	102	69
Chandrapur	48	42	41	41	17	34
Bongaigaon	219	87	202	67	197	103
Lakwa Gas Turbines } Small Stations }	73	65	74	80	76	97
Total Assam	446	288	403	286	392	303

(b) and (c). It is not possible to generate power from Thermal Stations at full capacity throughout the year since their utilisation depends on various factors which include unavailability of the plant due to forced outage and planned maintenance shut-down, system load conditions, age of the plant etc. The shortfall in generation at Namrup and Bongaigaon Power Stations was due to forced outage of units while at Chandrapur Power Station the shortfall was on account of the extended period of Annual Maintenance.

#### Training facilities to employes of Public Enterprises

2114. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the present arrangements for providing training facilities to various categories of employees of public enterprises;

(b) the specific measures proposed to be taken to ensure that better training facilities are provided, especially to workers, to improve and update their skills to make them multiskill operators;

(c) the steps being taken to get the cooperation of trade unions and workers representatives;

(d) the role played by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in arranging more and more training facilities to the supervisors and workers of public enterprises; and

(e) the outcome of these measures ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (e). Most of the bigger public sector enterprises are having their own training facilities to impart training to all categories of employees according to requirements. Providing training to the workers and supervisors to improve and update their skills to make them multi-skilled operators is the responsibility of the respective public sector enterprises. While deciding the training programmes for the workers, the workers representatives are also consulted by the management as per the training requirements, if any.

The Bureau of Public Enterprises is coordinating the training programmes for

the public sector executives only, in India and abroad. BPE's endeavour to provide training to the public sector executives of different management areas although not adequate in relation to the requirements, is not insignificant.

#### **Research and Development in Public Enterprises**

2115. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the present arrangements for research and development in public enterprises;

(b) the total expenditure on this account and how it compares with the total expenditure; and

(c) the specific measures taken to ensure that greater attention is paid to improving research and development in public enterprises to absorb and update the technology so as to achieve self reliance in this field in due course ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). Government have taken up a number of steps for R&D work in public enterprises. For coordinating R&D activities, High Level Standing Scientific Research Committees/Scientific Advisory Groups have been set up by the administrative Ministries. These activities are pursued in close interaction with various agencies like Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institute of Science and other National agencies. In addition to this, many of the public enterprises have set up their own R&D units within their enterprises. R&D projects in the thrust areas are formulated by technical groups drawn from public sector undertakings and National agencies. Depending upon the nature of the projects, these are implemented by individual undertakings/organisations or through joint participation by undertakings, Laboratories and Educational institutions. Through these in-house R&D efforts and absorption/adoption of imported technologies, the public enterprises have been able to develop a strong technology base. Details of expenditure on R&D pro-

grammes in various public enterprises are available at Page-180 of Volume-I of the "Public Enterprises Survey 1986-87" laid on the Table of the House on 25th February, 1988.

#### **Improvement in Profitability and Productivity of Public Enterprises**

2116. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the transfer of the Bureau of Public Enterprises to the Industry Ministry and setting up of the Department of Public Enterprises has helped in improving the working of public sector undertakings;

(b) whether public sector are getting better guidance in their working; and

(c) what is the improvement in the profitability and productivity of public enterprises, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) The overall performance of public sector undertakings has improved over the last three years. The improvement is on account of various factors. How far the transfer of Bureau of Public Enterprises to the Ministry of Industry and setting up of the Department of Public Enterprises have helped in improved performance of public enterprises cannot be assessed.

(b) Public sector enterprises continue to get the required guidance in their working

(c) Details of performance of public sector enterprises are available in the Public Enterprises Survey 1986-87 placed on the Table of the House on 25.2.1988. The profits during 1986-87 are an all time high.

#### **Functioning of Controller of Explosives**

2117. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the layout of the office of the Controller of Explosives of India and its

regional and sub-regional offices in the country, with details of their functions ;

(b) whether any tenure of posting of officers has been laid down and if so, the details thereof, and how many officers have overstayed the laid down tenure with reasons and steps taken to move them ; and

(c) whether a licence granted by the Controller can be suspended by the licensing department of the police-concerned and if so, under what circumstances and rule and how many licencees were restrained so far during the last five years by the police with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Department of Explosives is headed by the Chief Controller of Explosives and its headquarters is at Nagpur. It has four circle offices viz. East Circle (Calcutta), West Circle (Bombay), North Circle (Agra) and South Circle (Madras), each headed by a Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives. The East Circle has five sub-circle offices located at Guwahati, Asansol, Hazaribagh, Rourkela and Gomia. The West Circle has two sub-circle offices located at Baroda and Bhandara. The North Circle has three sub-circle offices located at Bhopal, Chandigarh and Jaipur. The South Circle has four sub-circle offices located at Mangalore, Hyderabad, Sivakasi and Ernakulam. The sub-circle offices are generally headed by a Controller of Explosives.

The main functions of sub-circle offices are inspection of premises, investigation of accidents, assistance to police in various matters related to safety etc. The circle offices look after the administration of various acts and rules administered by the Department of Explosives, grant of licences under Explosives Rules, Petroleum Rules, Gas Cylinder Rules, Calcium Carbide Rules, etc. The office of the Chief Controller of Explosives deals with policy matters, grant of licences other than those granted by the circle offices; approval of proposals for fabrication of explosives.

vans, pressure vessels, gas cylinders, valves, regulators, etc. The Department is also associated with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Railways, Ports, etc. in matters relating to safe storage and transport of hazardous products.

(b) The Department of Explosives have not laid down any tenure of posting of their officers. As far as possible, keeping in view the exigencies of work, the Department follows the instructions issued by the Government in this behalf. Nine officers have been working for more than five years at their present place of posting having regard to the exigencies of work.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

#### Increase in prices of Maruti Cars

2118 PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited is planning for manufacturing big size cars with the capacity of its engine 1000 c.c. instead of 800 c.c. ;

(b) the time by which it will be available in the market and its estimated cost ;

(c) whether the prices of Maruti cars and Gypsy have been increasing due to increase in the price of Yen ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have prepared any scheme to reduce the prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). A proposal submitted by Maruti Udyog Limited to manufacture 1000 cc 3-Box car, in addition to the existing 800 cc car, is under consideration of Government.

(c) The prices of Maruti cars and Gypsy have been increasing both on account of depreciation of the Rupee against Yen and US Dollar and increase in fiscal levies.

(d) While the pricing of vehicles is a commercial matter to be decided by the

Company, every effort is made by Maruti Udyog Ltd. to contain cost of production.

[English]

**Foreign Assistance for Power Projects  
in Kerala**

2119. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign assistance is being arranged for some power projects in Kerala ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The Kerala Power Project is being financed through loan assistance of US \$ 176 million from the World Bank.

**Price of Newsprint**

2120. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently increased the price of newsprint ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the price of newsprint in 1983 and the number of times the price was enhanced till date ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider and withdraw the order enhancing the price ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). There is no statutory control over the price of newsprint in the country. However, Government have permitted the indigenous newsprint mills on 27.1.88 to revise their ex-factory price, as per details given below :-

Name of the Mill	Price prior to 27.1.88	Price after 27.1.88
	----- (Rs. per tonne)	-----
National Newsprint & Paper Mills	7860 (55 gsm)	8560 (52 gsm)
Mysore Paper Mills	8960 (52 gsm)	10160 (49 gsm)
Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	8960 (52 gsm)	10160 (49 gsm)
Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd.	8960 (52 gsm)	10893 (49 gsm)
Sree Rayalaseema Papers	8490 (52 gsm)	9390 (49 gsm)

(c) The ex-factory price of indigenous newsprint mills, which were in production in 1983, is as follows :-

Mysore Paper Mills Rs. 7,225

Hindustan Newsprint Rs. 7,000

**Price per tonne**

National Newsprint & Paper Mills Rs. 5,200 till 28.6.83  
Rs. 5,600 from 29 6.83

The price was revised in March/April, 1984, December, 1985, and January, 1988

(d) and (e). The revision of the ex-factory price has been permitted on account of the following reasons :-

- (i) Increase in the cost of inputs that has taken place since the last revision allowed in December, 1985.
- (ii) The price that was being charged by indigenous newsprint mills was not sufficient to absorb the escalations in the cost of inputs.
- (iii) Most of the newsprint mills are incurring substantial losses in their operations, in spite of high capacity utilisation.
- (iv) It is essential to maintain steady growth of newsprint production in the wake of increasing demand.

A fresh study of the cost of production of indigenous newsprint mills has been entrusted to the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices with a view to determining the fair prices payable to them

#### Industrial backwardness in Bihar

2121. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked Bihar Government to prepare a blue print on the industrial backwardness and also to suggest measures for speedy development ;

(b) if so, whether Bihar Government has since prepared the blue print and submitted it to Union Government ; and

(c) if so, what further steps Government propose to take to remove industrial backwardness in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Under the Scheme of Central Assistance for Development of Infrastructural Facilities in identified growth centres in No-Industry Districts, the State Governments are required to

identify the growth centres, prepare Project Reports etc. Arrah, Khagaria, Purnia, Lakhrawan and Jaisoria growth centres identified by the Bihar Government in the districts of Bhojpur, Khagaria, Purnia, Nalanda and Aurangabad have been approved. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs each has already been released by the Central Government in respect of Bhojpur, Purnia and Khagaria districts. With the coming up of these growth centres, it is expected that industrial development of the area will get a boost.

#### Supply of Levy Cement to States

2122. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of levy cement requested by different State Governments during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 ;

(b) the quantity supplied to each State during the above period ;

(c) the steps being taken to meet the requirement of levy cement of each State during 1988 ; and

(d) the norms fixed in the allotment of cement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) In view of the limited availability of levy cement, the requirements of State Governments for levy cement are not obtained on a regular basis and the State Governments have also not been indicating their requirements on a regular basis.

(b) A Statement showing supply of levy cement to States under State Quota (excluding irrigation and power) during 1985, 1986 and 1987 is given below.

(c) After the introduction of partial decontrol of cement in February, 1982,

Government have been progressively reducing the price and distribution controls on the cement industry. However, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry monitors the supply of levy cement to the various States and also takes penal action, whenever necessary, against defaulting factories.

(d) The allocations of levy cement are made after taking into account the limited

availability of levy cement and the need for execution of development works in the priority sectors. Additional ad hoc allocations are also made at time to meet urgent requirements on account of national calamities and execution of certain special projects. Hilly and inaccessible regions are given special consideration.

#### Statement

*Statement showing State/UT-wise supplies of cement under State Quota (Excluding I & P) during 1985, 1986 & 1987*

(in 000' Tonnes)

S. No.	State/UT	1985	1986	1987 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	56	51	29
2.	Delhi	241	220	169
3.	Haryana	204	209	143
4.	H.P.	66	73	78
5.	J & K	87	70	64
6.	Punjab	191	198	191
7.	Rajasthan	194	195	171
8.	Uttar Pradesh	805	664	479
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	37	31
10.	Assam	84	77	80
11.	Bihar	354	365	304
12.	Manipur	32	38	26
13.	Meghalaya	55	70	50
14.	Mizoram	18	20	18
15.	Nagaland	59	48	33
16.	Orissa	193	179	133
17.	Sikkim	33	24	24
18.	Tripura	24	28	30
19.	West Bengal	377	439	398
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11	12	10
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	35	28	19

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Gujarat	489	337	349
23.	M.P.	442	377	322
24.	Maharashtra	699	708	458
25.	Andaman & Nicobar	13	15	15
26.	Andhra Pradesh	635	534	365
27.	Karnataka	524	292	236
28.	Kerala	244	240	120
29.	Laccadives	5	6	7
30.	Pondicherry	19	20	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	512	521	331
Grand Total :		6533	6095	4691

Note : Supply of cement from Penden Cement (Bhutan) is not included in 1987 Despatches,

P=Provisional.

#### Thermal and Hydro-Electric Projects

2123. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of thermal and hydro-electric projects which are functioning in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the number and details of such projects under construction and when will start functioning ;

(c) the details of such thermal and hydro-electric projects which have been cleared by the State Governments but are

pending for clearance and since when they are with Union Government ; and

(d) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The information is given in the Statement below.

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

#### Statement

*Details of Medium and Large Scale power projects in various States, which are under Construction and completion stages*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project & Capacity in MW	Commissioning Schedule as now expected
1	2	3
<b>THERMAL PROJECTS :</b>		
<i>Haryana :</i>		
1.	Panipat St. III (210 MW)	12/88
2.	Yamunanagar (2 × 210)	*

1

2

3

*Punjab :*

3. Ropar St. II ( $2 \times 210$ ) 12/88

*Rajasthan :*

4. Kota St. II ( $2 \times 210$ ) 6/89  
 5. Ramgarh Gas Turbine ( $1 \times 3$ ) \*

*Delhi :*

6. Rajghat Replacement ( $1 \times 67.5$ ) 3/89

*Uttar Pradesh :*

7. Anpara 'A' ( $3 \times 210$ ) 3/88  
 8. Anpara 'B' ( $2 \times 500$ ) \*  
 9. Tanda ( $4 \times 110$ ) 9/89  
 10. Feroze Gandhi TPS at Unchahar ( $2 \times 210$ ) 12/88

*NTPC :*

11. Rihand STPS ( $2 \times 500$ ) 12/88  
 12. Anta Combined Cycle ( $3 \times 100$  GT +  $1 \times 130$  ST) 8/90  
 13. National Capital TPP ( $4 \times 210$ ) 6/93  
 14. Auriya Combined cycle ( $4 \times 100$  GT +  $2 \times 100$  ST) 12/90

*Jammu & Kashmir :*

15. Pampore GT ( $3 \times 25$ ) 89-90

*Gujarat :*

16. Kutch Lignite ( $2 \times 70$ ) 6/90  
 17. Sikka Replacement ( $1 \times 120$ ) 3/88  
 18. Gandhinagar Extn. ( $1 \times 210$ ) 6/89  
 19. Gandhinagar Extn. ( $1 \times 210$ ) 10/91  
 20. Sabarmati Replacement ( $1 \times 110$ ) 11/88

*Madhya Pradesh :*

21. Sanjay Gandhi TPP at Birsinghpur ( $2 \times 210$ ) 3/92

*Maharashtra :*

22. Chandrapur St. III ( $2 \times 500$ ) 5/91  
 23. Khaperkheda ( $2 \times 210$ ) 8/89  
 24. Uran Waste Heat ( $2 \times 120$ ) \*



1	2	3
25.	Trombay Extn. (1 × 500)	89-90
26.	Western Maharashtra (1 × 500)	*
	<i>NTPC :</i>	
27.	Korba STPS St. II (2 × 500)	8/89
28.	Vindhyachal STPS (6 × 210)	3/90
29.	Kawas Combined cycle (4 × 100 GT + 2 × 100 ST)	2/91
	<i>Andhra Pradesh :</i>	
30.	Vijayawada (2 × 210)	12/89
	<i>Karnataka :</i>	
31.	Raichur St. II (1 × 210)	12/90
32.	Raichur (1 × 210)	*
33.	DG Sets at Kolar, Bidar, Jarkhandi & Indi (412 × 6,48)	*
34.	Gas Turbines at Bangalore (4 × 30)	*
	<i>Tamil Nadu :</i>	
35.	Mettur St. II (2 × 210)	12/89
36.	Tuticorin St. III (2 × 210)	9/90
37.	North Madras (3 × 210)	*
	<i>NLC :</i>	
38.	Neyveli 2nd Minecut St. II (4 × 210)	2/93
	<i>NTPC :</i>	
39.	Ramagundam STPS St. I (3 × 200 + 1 × 500)	7/88
40.	Ramagundam STPS St. II (2 × 500)	7/90
	<i>Bihar :</i>	
41.	Tenughat (2 × 210)	10/90
	<i>D. V. C. :</i>	
42.	Bokaro 'B' (2 × 210)	
43.	Mejia (3 × 210)	9/92
44.	Gas Turbines at Maithon (3 × 30)	8/88
	<i>Orissa :</i>	
45.	LB Thermal Project (OPGC) (4 × 210)	9/93

1	2	3
<b>West Bengal :</b>		
46.	Kolaghat St. I ( $3 \times 210$ )	*
47.	Kolaghat St. II ( $3 \times 210$ )	9/90
48.	Bakreshwar ( $3 \times 210$ )	*
49.	Southern Gen. Station ( $2 \times 67.5$ )	4/91
<b>NTPC :</b>		
50.	Farakka STPS ( $2 \times 500$ )	6/92
51.	Talcher STPS ( $2 \times 500$ )	2/94
52.	Kahalgau STPP ( $4 \times 210$ )	1/93
<b>A &amp; N Islands :</b>		
53.	DG Sets ( $5 \times 2.5$ )	8/89
<b>Assam :</b>		
54.	Chandra Extn. ( $1 \times 30$ )	6/88
55.	Borgolai ( $2 \times 30$ )	*
56.	Lakwa Gas Turbine PH. II ( $4 \times 15$ )	—
<b>Tripura :</b>		
57.	Rokhia Gas Turbine ( $2 \times 8$ )	6/89
<b>Manipur :</b>		
58.	D.G. Sets at Imphal ( $2 \times 1$ )	3/88
<b>NEC/NEEPCO :</b>		
59.	Garo Hills ( $2 \times 30$ )	*
60.	Baramura Gas Turbine Unit-3 ( $1 \times 5$ )	*
61.	Kathalguri Gas Comb. cycle, Unit-16 ( $\times (30-40)$ )	9/90
62.	U-7 to U-9 (ST) ( $3 \times (30-40)$ )	1/92
<b>Mizoram :</b>		
63.	D.G. Sets at (3.5 MW, 4.3 MW)	88-89

**Notes :**

\* As order for main plant and equipment is yet to be placed commissioning schedule cannot be anticipated,

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Commissioning schedule as now anticipated expected
1	2	3
<b>HYDEL PROJECTS :</b>		
<i>Haryana :</i>		
1.	Western Yamuna Canal	1988-89
<i>Himachal Pradesh :</i>		
2.	Sanjay (Bhaba)	1988-89
3.	Kargi	8th Plan
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir :</i>		
4.	Upper Sindh St. II	U-1-1989-90, U-2-8th Plan
<i>Punjab :</i>		
5.	Mukarian (Not yet sanctioned)	1988-89
6.	Thein Dam	8th Plan
7.	UBDC St. II	8th Plan
<i>Rajasthan :</i>		
8.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	1988-90
<i>Uttar Pradesh :</i>		
9.	Maneri Bhali St. II	9th Plan
10.	Khara	8th Plan
11.	Tehri	Beyond 8th Plan
12.	Lakwar Vyasi	8th Plan
13.	Vishnu Prayag	Beyond 8th Plan
14.	Shringar	8th Plan
<i>Madhya Pradesh :</i>		
15.	Indira Saraovar	8th Plan
16.	Hansagar Tons	8th Plan
17.	Hasdeo Bango	8th Plan
18.	Sargi	1987-89
<i>Gujarat :</i>		
19.	Kadana PSS	8th Plan

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*Maharashtra :*

- |     |                 |                 |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 20. | Bhira Tail Race | 1987-88         |
| 21. | Bhandardhara    | 8th Plan        |
| 22. | Pawana          | 1987-88         |
| 23. | Bhatsa          | 1989-90         |
| 24. | Khadakwasla     | 1989-90         |
| 25. | Ujjani PSS      | 8th Plan        |
| 26. | Koyna Dam St IV | Beyond 7th Plan |
| 27. | Warna           | 8th Plan        |

*Andhra Pradesh :*

- |     |                              |                 |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 28. | Nagarjunasagar RBC Extn.     | 1989-90         |
| 29. | Nagarjunasagar LBC Extn.     | 1989-90         |
| 30. | A.P. Power House at Balimela | 8th Plan        |
| 31. | Pochampad                    | 1987-88         |
| 32. | Penna Ahobilam               | 1989-90         |
| 33. | Upper Sileru St. II          | 8th Plan        |
| 34. | Srisaillam LBPH              | Beyond 7th Plan |

*Karnataka :*

- |     |                |                 |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|
| 35. | Varahi         | 1988-90         |
| 36. | Ghatprabha     | 8th Plan        |
| 37. | Kalindi St. II | 8th Plan        |
| 38. | Gangavali      | Beyond 8th Plan |
| 39. | Sharavaty T.R. | 8th Plan        |
| 40. | Shivpur        | 8th Plan        |

*Kerala :*

- |     |               |                 |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. | Kakkad        | 8th Plan        |
| 42. | Kallada       | 1989-90         |
| 43. | Lower Periyar | 8th Plan        |
| 44. | Puyankutty    | Beyond 7th Plan |
| 45. | Muvathupuzha  | Beyond 7th Plan |

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***Tamil Nadu :***

- |     |                 |          |
|-----|-----------------|----------|
| 46. | Kadamparai PSS  | 1987-88  |
| 47. | Lower Mettur    | 1988-89  |
| 48. | Kundah-V Addl.  | 1987-88  |
| 49. | Paraon's Vasely | 8th Plan |

***Bihar :***

- |     |            |          |
|-----|------------|----------|
| 50. | North Koel | 8th Plan |
|-----|------------|----------|

***Orissa :***

- |     |                   |                  |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|
| 51. | Hirakud 7th Unit  | 1989-90          |
| 52. | Upper Kolab       | 1987-89          |
| 53. | Upper Indrawati   | 8th Plan         |
| 54. | Rengali Extn.     | 8th Plan (50 MW) |
| 55. | Upper Kolab Extn. | 8th Plan         |

***West Bengal :***

- |     |                      |          |
|-----|----------------------|----------|
| 56. | Ramman St. II        | 8th Plan |
| 57. | Teesta Falls I to IV | 8th Plan |

***Assam :***

- |     |                              |          |
|-----|------------------------------|----------|
| 58. | Karbi Langpi (Lower Borpani) | 8th Plan |
| 59. | Dhansiri                     | 8th Plan |

***Meghalaya :***

- |     |                    |          |
|-----|--------------------|----------|
| 60. | Umiam Umtru St. IV | 8th Plan |
|-----|--------------------|----------|

***Central Projects :***

- |     |                 |                 |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 61. | Dulhasti        | 8th Plan        |
| 62. | Chamera         | 8th Plan        |
| 63. | Tanakpur        | 1989-90         |
| 64. | Koel Karo       | Beyond 7th Plan |
| 65. | Kopili          | 1987-88         |
| 66. | Doyang          | 9th Plan        |
| 67. | Panchet Hill    | 1988-89         |
| 68. | Ranganadi St. I | 9th Plan        |

### Electrification of Villages in Jaunpur, U.P.

2124. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified so far in Jaunpur District under the Rural Electrification Programme and villages yet to be electrified ; and

(b) when these are likely to be electrified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) 2725 villages in Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh have been electrified as on 1.1.1988. The number of villages yet to be electrified is 520.

(b) District-wise priorities and programmes for rural electrification are fixed at the State level. However, all the remaining villages of U.P. are expected to be electrified by the end of the 8th Plan, subject to availability of resources and other inputs.

### S.T.D. facility in Jaunpur (U.P.)

2125. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the time by which Jaunpur (U.P.) will be provided with S.T.D. facility to Delhi and other district headquarters of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Jaunpur is planned to be provided with STD facility during 1988-89 through Varanasi Trunk Automatic Exchange. STD facility to Delhi and other district headquarters of the state will be provided progressively through Trunk Automatic Exchange Network.

### India's position in Industrially Developed Nations

2126. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the position of India in the industrially developed nations as on 1 January, 1988 ; and

(b) the details of measures taken to further improve its position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Data relating to the position of India in the industrially developed nations as on 1.1.1988 is not available. However, according to the World Development Report, 1987, India's position among the countries in terms of value added in manufacturing sector was 12th during 1984.

(b) Government have taken a number of measures to stimulate and sustain industrial production. These include appropriate changes in policies and procedures, fiscal and financial incentives for enhanced production for domestic and export markets, technology upgradation scheme for modernisation of selected capital goods industries, ensuring availability of industrial raw materials and improving performance of infrastructure industries.

### Allocation for Drilling in Bay of Bengal

2127. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted for the off-shore drilling in the Bay of Bengal in the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) the amount spent on it so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Rs. 1060 crores.

(b) ONGC have spent an amount of Rs. 544 crores upto the end of March, 1987 and Oil India Limited Rs. 114 crores upto December, 1987.

### Availability of Sugar and Edible Oil to Tea Garden Workers

2128. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that levy sugar and edible oil are not supplied to the tea

garden workers and employees through the public distribution system ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Amendments to MRTP Act

2129. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to raise the threshold limit of assets of dominant undertakings under the purview of the M.R.T.P. Act and amend the definition of inter-connected undertakings for purposes of administering the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the main features of the proposed amendments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Some proposals for amendment of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 are under consideration of Government. A final decision is yet to be taken in this regard.

#### Opening of New Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh

2130. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of new post offices and telegraph offices which are likely to be opened in the Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89 ;

(b) whether there is any time bound programme chalked out by Union Government to open a post office in each village of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Three new post offices and two telegraph offices are proposed to be opened in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89.

The places are as follows :—

Post Offices	Telegraph Offices
1. Perepally	1. Pedda Adiserlapally
2. Pallepahad	2. Vemulapally
3. Kurraram	

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Allocation of Foodgrains to Andhra Pradesh

2131. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the demand of foodgrains of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years year-wise ;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains supplied to that State, year-wise ;

(c) the reasons for not meeting the full demand of that State ; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the quota of foodgrains of that State and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). A Statement indicating the required information is given below.

(c) and (d). The allotments are made to the various States on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allotments are only supplemental to open market availability.

## Statement

*Demand, Allotment and Offtake of foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for Andhra Pradesh from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987.*

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Year	Demand		Allotment		Offtake(P)	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
		Total		Total		Total
1985	1210.0	252.0	1462.0	1090.0	252.0	1342.0
					985.7	95.6
						1081.3
1986	2285.0	252.0	2537.0	1240.0	252.0	1492.0
					1341.2	93.7
						1434.9
1987	2370.0	290.0	2660.0	1165.0	252.0	1417.0
					1186.1	81.4
						1267.5

(P) = Provisional.



**Profits of F.C.I., CWC and HVOC**

2132. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state the total profits made by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation (HVOC) during 1986-87 and 1987-88

separately ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA)** : Total profits/losses made by the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation during 1986-87 were as under :

Profit(+) / Loss(-)

---

(i) Food Corporation of India :	(-) Rs. 1.27 crores.
(ii) Central Warehousing Corporation:	(+) Rs. 26.99 crores.
(iii) Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation :	(+) Rs. 7.33 crores.

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The financial year in respect of all the 3 public undertakings closes on 31st March. The accounts for the year 1987-88 will, therefore, be finalised only after 31st March, 1988.

**Electronic Telephone Exchange in Trivandrum**

2133. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN** : Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether work has commenced on the proposed electronic telephone exchange at Trivandrum, Kerala ;

(b) when the same is likely to be commissioned ;

(c) the total capacity of the exchange and the estimated cost of setting it up; and

(d) whether the electronic exchange will be able to meet the entire demand for telephone connections now pending in Trivandrum ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE)** : (a) Yes, Sir; Preliminary works are in progress for installing two E-10B type electronic digital

local telephone exchanges in Trivandrum, namely

(i) 10,000 lines at Medical college and

(ii) 10,000 lines at Kaithamukku.

(b) The Medical college exchange is likely to be commissioned during 1991-92 and the Kaithamukku exchange during 1992-93.

(c) The total capacity of the two exchanges is 20,000 lines (Medical College 10,000 lines and Kaithamukku 10,000 lines) and the estimated cost of setting up these is Rs. 35.31 crores.

(d) With the commissioning of these two exchanges, demand for telephone connections now pending at Trivandrum is likely to be met.

**Setting up of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala**

2134. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN** : Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals for modernisation, expansion and setting up of new telephone exchanges, in Kerala ;

(b) the allocation made for the purpose for the year 1988-89 ;

(c) whether the new telephone exchange at Tellichery in Kerala has been commissioned ; and

(d) if so, what is the increased capacity of this exchange over the earlier one ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) During the year 1988-89 it is proposed to expand the telephone exchanges as mentioned below.

- (i) One new main telephone exchange of 5000 lines at Calicut.
- (ii) 6 existing main telephone exchanges.
- (iii) About 33 medium size telephone exchanges are to be expanded which includes replacement of 5 exchanges.
- (iv) 10 new small electronic exchanges.
- (v) About 20 small exchanges to be opened/expanded subject to availability of demand & resources.

(b) No allocations has been made so far for 1988-89, since Parliament has not yet approved the demands for grant. However, as per budget estimates an amount of about 70 crores has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 1200 lines. The manual exchange of 1800 lines capacity has been replaced by crossbar automatic exchange of 3600 lines capacity.

**Study conducted by FICCI on working of MRTP Act**

**2135. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the main findings of the study conducted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on

the working of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 ;

(b) whether the provision in this Act dealing with unfair trade practices has become superfluous following the promulgation of the Consumer Protection Act ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to repeal the relevant provision in the MRTP Act ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) As per Note dated 3-2-1988 received from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, suggestions have been made for simplification and rationalisation of the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969, with a view to minimising its adverse impact on industrial growth.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Small/Micro Hydel Projects**

**2136. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the break-up of small hydel projects and micro projects which are being implemented in the States, State-wise ;

(b) the total capacity thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to have indigenous technology for turbines with operating head less than three metres ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) and (b). The desired information is given in the Statement below.

(c) The technology for low head development is already indigenously available.

**Statement**

*Micro/Mini/Small Hydro Stations under Implementation in different States  
As on 15.02.1988*

Sl. No.	State/Station	Capacity (No.xKw)	Aggregate Capacity (KW)
1	2	3	4
<i>Himachal Pradesh :</i>			
1.	Gaj*	3 × 3500	10500
2.	Baner*	2 × 3000	6000@
3.	Thirot*	3 × 1000	3000@@
Sub Total :			19500
<i>Punjab :</i>			
1.	Dhariwal*	4 × 750	3000
2.	Tnuhi	2 × 400	800
3.	Rohti	2 × 400	800
Sub Total :			4600
<i>Rajasthan :</i>			
1.	Anoopgarh Ph I*	1 × 1500	1500
2.	Anoopgarh Ph II*	1 × 1500	1500
3.	Suratgarh*	2 × 2000	4000
4.	RMC Mangrol*	3 × 2000	6000
5.	Charanwala	1 × 1200	1200
6.	Pugal (2 Stations)	1 × 1500 + 1 × 650	2150
7.	RMC Mahi-I	2 × 400	800

1	2	3	4
8.	RMC Mahi-II	$1 \times 165$	165
9.	Etawa	$1 \times 500$	500
10.	Birsalpur (3 Stations)	$1 \times 535 + 1 \times 165 + 1 \times 210$	910
Sub Total :			19725
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir :</i>			
1.	Kargil*	$3 \times 1250$	3750
2.	Karnah*	$2 \times 1000$	2000
3.	Sumer	$2 \times 50$	100
4.	Hunder	$2 \times 100$	200
5.	Bazgo	$2 \times 50$	100
6.	Pahalgam*	$3 \times 1000$	3000
Sub Total :			9150
<i>Uttar Pradesh :</i>			
1.	Tharali	$1 \times 400$	400
2.	Sitapur Chatti	$1 \times 200$	200
3.	Badrinath Extn.	$1 \times 30$	30
4.	Gangotri	$4 \times 5$	20
Sub Total :			650
<i>Gujarat :</i>			
1.	Panam Canal	$2 \times 1000$	2000
<i>Maharashtra :</i>			
1.	Kanher Dam Toe P.H.	$1 \times 4000$	4000

1	2	3	4
2.	Dhom Dam Toe P.H.	$2 \times 1000$	2000
3.	Dimbhe Dam Toe P.H.	$1 \times 5000$	5000
Sub Total :			11000
<i>Madhya Pradesh :</i>			
1.	Rudri	$2 \times 100$	200
2.	Morand	$3 \times 335$	1005
3.	Tawa L.B.C.*	$4 \times 3000$	12000
4.	Korba	$1 \times 800$	800
5.	Chambal R.B.M.C.	$3 \times 600$	1800
Sub Total :			15805
<i>Andhra Pradesh :</i>			
1.	Mini hydel schemes at D—83 of Sriramsagar Project at mile 18-5-550.	$3 \times 220$	660
<i>Karnataka :</i>			
1.	Mani Dam (Varahi)*	$2 \times 4500$	9000
2.	Mallarpur hydel schemes on* LBC of Tungbhadra Project	$2 \times 4500$	9000
3.	Sirwar	$1 \times 1000$	1000
4.	Ganekal	$1 \times 350$	350
5.	Kalmala	$1 \times 400$	400
Sub Total :			19750
<i>Kerala :</i>			
1.	Mallampuzha*	$1 \times 2500$	2500
2.	Madupatty*	$1 \times 2000$	2000
3.	Chimoni Dam Toe P.H.*	$1 \times 2500$	2500
4.	Peppara Dam Toe P.H.*	$1 \times 3000$	3000
Sub Total :			10000

1	2	3	4
<i>Tamil Nadu :</i>			
1.	Vagai Dam Toe P.H.	$2 \times 3000$	6000
2.	Pykara Dam Toe P.H.	$1 \times 2000$	2000
3.	Lower Bhawani Dam Toe P.H.*	$4 \times 2000$	8000
4.	Punachi	$1 \times 1000$	1000
Sub Total :			17000
<i>West Bengal :</i>			
1.	Fazi Extn.	$1 \times 1200$	1200
<i>Bihaar :</i>			
1.	Eastern Gandak Canal*	$3 \times 5000$	15000
2.	Sone Western Canal*	$4 \times 1650$	6600
3.	Sone Eastern Canal*	$2 \times 1650$	3300
4.	Chandil Dam*	$2 \times 4000$	8000
5.	Tenu Bakaro	$1 \times 1000$	1000
Sub Total :			33900
<i>Sikkim :</i>			
1.	Rongnichu St. II*	$5 \times 500$	2500
2.	Rimbi St. II	$2 \times 500$	1000
3.	Myangchu*	$4 \times 1000$	4000
4.	Upper Rongnichu*	$4 \times 2000$	8000
Sub Total :			15500
<i>Arunachal Pradesh :</i>			
1.	Shergaon	$1 \times 10$	10
2.	Mechuka	$2 \times 50$	100
3.	Ego	$4 \times 100$	400
4.	Mebo	$2 \times 250$	500

1	2	3	4
5.	Sisseri	$2 \times 250$	500
6.	Ampani	$3 \times 100$	300
7.	Ganga	$3 \times 250$	750
8.	Deopani	$1 \times 250$	250
9	Seppa Extn.	$1 \times 100$	100
10.	Tago*	$3 \times 1500$	4500
Sub Total :			7410
<i>Manipur :</i>			
1.	Lokchao	$2 \times 200$	400
2.	Booning	$2 \times 500$	1000
3.	Gelnel	$2 \times 200$	400
4.	Leimakhong St. III	$2 \times 500$	1000
5.	Keithelmanbi	$2 \times 200 + 2 \times 100$	600
6.	Khuga	$3 \times 500$	1500
Sub Total :			4900
<i>Nagaland :</i>			
1.	Dikhu	$1 \times 750 + 1 \times 250$	1000
<i>Assam :</i>			
1.	Dhansiri (5 P.H.)*	$5 \times 3 \times 1330$	19950
2.	Dalaima	$2 \times 2000$	4000
Sub Total :			23950
<i>Mizoram :</i>			
1.	Khawiva	$4 \times 250 + 1 \times 100$	1100
2.	Tuirivang	$3 \times 100$	300
Sub Total :			1400
Total All India		87	218100

*Note :* \* Schemes costing more than Rs. 5 Crores.

@ Revised Project Report for (3 × 4000 KW) is under examination in CEA.

@@ Revised Project Report for (3 × 1500 KW) is under examination in CEA.

**10-Point Plan of Coal India Limited**

**2137. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the 10-point plan adopted by the Coal India Ltd., to secure higher productivity in the coal mines; and

(b) to what extent the non-core sector consumers in the southern States are likely to be benefited by this 10-point plan of Coal India Limited ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) :** (a) Coal India's medium term plan to secure higher productivity in the coal mines has the following components :

- Planning and execution of mining projects with high OMS
- manpower control to improve labour productivity
- improvement in availability and utilisation of equipment;
- introduction of improved materials management system;
- reduction in energy consumption;
- better contract management to ensure expeditious completion of works;
- labour participation;
- computerisation of administrative and managerial operations and development of improved management information system;
- improvement of managerial climate;
- establishment of better communication facilities between the mines, the areas, the company head-quarters and the holding company.

(b) There is no direct relation between CIL's efforts to secure higher productivity in coal mines and supplies to non-core

consumers. However, with better availability of coal, the consumers in Southern States who are linked to CIL sources can expect better supplies.

**Contracts to foreign Companies for Oil exploration**

**2138. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific time schedule for the execution of the contract entered into with a Canadian Company operating from Dubai for exploration of hydrocarbons in 1500 sq. KM in Krishna-Godavari Basin was mentioned in the contract; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) :** (a) and (b). Government of India and ONGC have signed a contract with International Petroleum (Bermuda) Ltd. for exploration of hydro-carbons in the block KG-OS-IV spanning an area of 1620 sq. KM in Krishna-Godavari offshore basin. The duration of this contract would be Twenty-five years, if oil is discovered in commercial quantities. If there is no commercial discovery, the contract would be terminated after a maximum of seven years.

**[Translation]****Power Projects based on Natural Gas**

**2139. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the projects for generation of electricity based on natural gas are quickly commissioned and the cost of electricity so produced is also comparatively less; 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). Gas-



based projects for power generation are envisaged as short gestation projects. Normally, from the date of placement of orders for the main plant equipment, the time schedule for commissioning of the gas turbine ranges from 12 to 24 months, depending on the unit size. The commissioning period for a steam turbine in the combined cycle mode is about three years. The commissioning period for a 210 MW coal-based unit is usually about four years; for a 500 MW unit, the period is about five years.

The cost of production of electricity depends on various factors such as type of plant, unit size, price and quality of fuel used, location of the power station in relation to the source of fuel supply and operating hours in a year.

[English]

#### **Industries in Backward areas of Andhra Pradesh**

2141. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal regarding setting up of industries in backward areas of Andhra Pradesh are pending with Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) As on 29.2.1988, 34 Industrial Licence applications for setting up of industrial projects in the centrally declared backward districts of Andhra Pradesh were at various stages of processing.

(b) Details of pending Industrial Licence applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decision thereon. Every effort is being made to dispose of the pending applications as expeditiously as possible.

#### **New Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh**

2142. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to generate additional power in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any new power projects have been set up in that state during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish any new power projects in that State during the next three years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the sites selected for the purpose; and

(e) the financial implications thereof and the production capacity of each plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, 4 Power Schemes of Andhra Pradesh were completed during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88.

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

#### **Sickness in Small Scale Industry**

2143. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a paper was prepared by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on widespread sickness in a small scale sector for workshop on sickness in small scale industry held in February, 1988; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made therein and the reaction of Government thereon ?

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

(b) The suggestions made in the paper 'inter-alia' include training of entrepreneurs with regard to proper planning and running of enterprises, timely modernisation of units, provision of raw materials in right quantity and quality, statutory provisions for timely payments of bills, sanction of adequate amounts of loans, simplification of procedures and timely grant of loans, involvement of banks as consultants to small scale units, revision of definition of sickness and an early implementation of revival programme.

The Government is seized of the problem of sickness in the small scale sector and a number of remedial measures have already been taken for detecting sickness at the incipient stage and rehabilitation of sick units. The developments in the small scale sector are kept under constant review and suitable measures are taken by the Government from time to time to meet the felt needs of this sector.

#### Meeting of Indo-British Joint Steering Group

2144. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-British joint steering group on coal was held recently to discuss the progress of the British assisted coal projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the projects involved; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COAL (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Joint Steering Group meeting in February, 1988, reviewed the progress in utilisation of the coal sector grant of £ 31 million provided by the British Government. Formal grant commitments were entered into for financing imports of components for longwall sets to be supplied by the Indian manufacturers for Moonidih and Dhemomain mines of Coal India Ltd. and Godavari Khani-11A mine of Singareni Collieries.

The coal sector grant from UK is also available for financing imports of insurance and critical spares required for fuller utilisation of equipment like longwall sets, road headers, draglines etc., modalities for the operation of spares scheme for this purpose were agreed to be finalised jointly.

The Joint Steering Group also agreed upon a reexamination of the mining methodology and economic viability of Chusik underground mine proposed to be developed under a turnkey contract with a prime contractor from UK; the project is to be considered for investment decision after the mining methodology and project economics are finalised.

#### Supply of power to Small Scale Industries

2145. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has urged the State Governments to ensure availability of power to industries and also build the infrastructure for entrepreneurs to move into backward areas;

(b) if so, whether State Governments are providing power to the Small Scale Industries; and

(c) to what extent the growth of small scale Industries in the country is boosted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Provision of infrastructural facilities for industrialisation of various States is primarily the responsibility of concerned States Governments. Central Government encourages and supplements these efforts particularly for industrialisation of backward areas through incentives like provision of central investment subsidy at the rates of 25 percent, 15 percent and 10 percent subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs in cases of backward districts of categories A, B and C respectively.

(c) The growth rates of industrial production estimated in real terms for the

small scale sector during the last three years were as under :

Year	Growth rate (%)
1984-85	12.0
1985-86	12.8
1986-87	13.2

**Guidelines to write off Electricity Bills against Small and Marginal Farmers**

2146 SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines/instructions to the State Government to write off the electricity bills against the small and marginal farmers who are not in a position to pay them in view of drought situation in States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance to be given to such States, State-wise to meet the financial burden, and Andhra Pradesh in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Setting up of power project in South India**

2147. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a power project in South India on the pattern of Salal Project in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the location of the project to be set up;

(c) the expected power generation capacity of the project and the extent to which it will meet the requirements of the southern States after completion; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) No proposal for setting up of a hydro-electric project in the Central Sector on the pattern of Salal Project in South India has been received.

**Production of energy through non-conventional sources in Kerala**

2148. SHRI THAMPAM THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps taken for production of energy through non-conventional sources in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : A Comprehensive programme for production of energy through non-conventional energy sources such as Solar Thermal, Solar Photovoltaic, Wind Energy, Bio-gas, Bio-mass, etc. is being implemented by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in association with the State Governments throughout the country including the State of Kerala. So far, in the State of Kerala under various programmes of the Department, 18 Solar Water Heating Systems, 4 Solar Stills and 1 Solar Air Heating System; Solar Photovoltaic Street Lights for 27 villages, 4 Solar Photovoltaic Water Pumping Systems; 5 Wind Pumps, 16217 Bio-gas plants, 35,012 Improved Chullahs etc. are installed and one bio-mass gassifier system of 40 KW rating for generation of electricity, a grid connected 100 KW Wind Electric Generator, 4 Wind pumps & energy survey of 90 villages for suitable Oorja Gram sites, have been taken up.

**Hydel Energy Proposals of Kerala**

2149. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals for hydel energy production in Kerala which are pending clearance with Government ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay ?

three hydro-electric schemes of Kerala which are pending clearance.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) There are

(b) The reasons/status with regard to each of them are given below :

Name of the Project	Status/reasons
1. Chalakudy H.E. Project Stage-II	Revised Project Report received in January '88, has been taken up for examination by CEA/CWC.
2. Anakayam H.E. Project	Based on the comments of CEA/CWC, Kerala State Electricity Board is collecting field data required for clearance of the Project.
3. Puyankutty H.E. Project	Sanctioned by Planning Commission but forest clearance has not been received from Ministry of Environment and Forests.

#### Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps

**2150. DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special commemorative postage stamps would be issued in 1988; and

(b) which of the important themes would be included in the proposed stamps to be issued in 1988 ?

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

(b) The tentative programme for 1988 decided so far includes besides imminent personalities themes like National/International Events, Institutions/Sports and Games, Wild life, Trees and Defence Themes. Stamps are also proposed to be issued on INDIA '89 as a part of publicity for International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Jan., 1989 at New Delhi.

#### Production, Requirement and Import of Foodgrains

**2151. DR. V. VENKATESH :**

**SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY :**

#### SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) the estimated requirement of foodgrains in the country upto May, 1988;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains likely to be produced in the country; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains to be imported from abroad to meet the shortage, country-wise ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) :** (a) Based on the figures of total distribution of foodgrains from the Public agencies including open sales by FCI during the year 1987, the average monthly distribution requirement comes to about 18.6 lakh tonnes.

(b) According to current assessments, foodgrains output in the country during the crop-year 1987-88 is likely to be less by 7 to 10 per cent, as compared to the production level of 144.1 million tonnes in 1986-87.

(c) The Government keeps open the option to import foodgrains as and when considered necessary.

**Rice and Sugar supplied to Karnataka**

2152. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any quantity of rice and sugar was demanded by Karnataka during 1986-87 and 1987-88 upto date; and

(b) the quantity of rice and sugar

supplied against demand to Karnataka during 1987-88 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating demand, allotment and offtake of rice and sugar in respect of Karnataka during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below.

**Statement**

ITEMS		(Figures in '000 tonnes)	
		1986-87	1987-88
RICE	Demand	720.0	780 0
	Allotment	610.0	695.0
	Offtake	617.4	569.9 (Upto January, 1988)
SUGAR	Demand	*	*
	Allotment	209.4	218.6
	Offtake	@	@

\*The allocation of monthly levy sugar quota is not based on requirement or demand received from the State Government, but is based on uniform norm of 425 grams per capita availability for a projected population as on 1.10.1986.

@The State Government is itself arranging the lifting of allotted levy sugar from the factories.

**Installation of electronic telephone exchange equipment at District Headquarters**

2153. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to install electronic telephone exchange equipment at the district headquarters during the current year; and

(b) if so, which districts of Maharashtra will be covered by this improved facility during the year 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir;

However electronic exchange equipment is allotted to District Headquarters subject to feasibility and availability of equipment.

(b) One.

**GADCHIROLI**

**Internal Resource Generation of ONGC**

2154. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's internal resource generation has exceeded the Seventh Plan projections;

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

(c) whether the ONGC is lending part of these resources to other public sector undertakings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these developments are due to increased efficiency of the organisation or oil price rise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (e). Since the Seventh Plan would be over only in March, 1990, it would be premature at this stage to say whether the internal resource generation by ONGC has exceeded the target.

During the 7th Plan period, ONGC have so far advanced Rs. 100 crores out of their available surplus funds to Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited for their Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

#### Setting up of Piston Pin Projects in 'No Industry Districts' of Orissa

2155. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up piston pin projects in the 'No Industry Districts' of Orissa;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., were issued a letter of intent in July, 1984 for the manufacture of Piston, Piston Pins and Piston rings in a unit to be set up at Tehsil Rairangpur, District Mayurbhanj in the State of Orissa. They were granted a foreign collaboration in May, 1985 with M/s. Mondial Pistons, SPA Italy. The letter of intent was subse-

quently transferred in the name of M/s. Associated Pistons Ltd., a joint sector company promoted by M/s. Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. The company had made a request for change of location from District Mayurbhanj to District Bhubneshwar and also extension of the validity of the letter of intent. Since the automobile ancillary industry has been delicensed, the company had been advised to go in for registration with Secretariat for Industrial Approvals as per delicensing scheme. The company has not reported, as yet, on the progress made to implement the project.

#### Least Electrified Districts in U.P.

2156. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the districts in Uttar Pradesh having least percentage of electrification and with less than 65 per cent electrification; and

(b) the time by which they are likely to be fully electrified under the minimum needs programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) A statement indicating the districts in Uttar Pradesh having less than 65% village electrification as on 1.1.1988 is given below.

(b) District-wise priorities and programme for rural electrification are fixed at the State level. However, cent percent village electrification is expected to be achieved in U.P. by the end of 8th Plan, subject to availability of resources and other inputs.

#### Statement

*Districts in Uttar Pradesh having less than 65% village electrification as on 1.1.88*

S.No.	Name of the district	% age
1	2	3
1.	Bareilly	64.0
2.	Shahjahanpur	47.1

1	2	3
3	Pilibhit	55.8
4.	Etawah	54.8
5.	Kanpur	48.2
6.	Jhansi	60.5
7.	Lalitpur	39.1
8.	Jalaun	59.9
9.	Hamirpur	50.1
10.	Banda	56.8
11.	Varanasi	93.3
12.	Mirzapur	34.6
13.	Gorakhpur	58.4
14.	Deoria	58.3
15.	Basti	40.1
16.	Unnao	48.2
17.	Sitapur	38.3
18.	Hardoi	44.0
19.	Kheri	61.6
20.	Gonda	47.6
21.	Bahraich	62.0
22.	Pratapgarh	62.0
23.	Barabanki	40.5
24.	Almora	62.3
25.	Pithoragarh	44.7
26.	Chamoli	59.0
27.	Pauri-Garhwal	43.0
28.	Tehri Garhwal	51.7

pumps in Delhi, especially in South Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make the pouches available in abundance with all the petrol pumps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). Indian Oil Corporation has been test marketing 60 ML pouches of 2T Supreme Oil in Delhi area since 1934. So far about 35 lakh pouches have been filled and marketed in and around Delhi. HPC is also marketing 2T oil in Delhi and its outlets are adequately stocked.

IOC is also making arrangements for contract packaging and supplying about 60 lakh pouches per annum in Delhi.

BPC is in the process of finalising arrangements for introduction of these pouches shortly.

#### Conversion of Badarpur and Indraprastha Thermal Power Stations into Gas Based Power Stations

2158. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by gas-based power houses to ensure optimum use of gas and to check to the pollution problem in big cities;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert the Badarpur and Indraprastha thermal power stations into gas-based ones; and

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

#### Scarcity of 60 ML Pouches of Mobile Oil

2157. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 60 ml. pouches of mobile oil popular with the two-wheeler scooterists are not available with the petrol

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) In order to ensure optimum utilisation of gas, the Combined Cycle mode, which affords an improved average cycle efficiency, is being adopted in the new gas-based power projects.

In order to check the pollution problem, new thermal generating units are being provided with high efficiency electrostatic precipitators. Boilers are being equipped with tall chimneys so as to disperse the particulate matter in a wide area. Instructions have also been communicated to power station authorities to take necessary action for providing pollution control equipment as per the stipulations laid down. With a view to augmenting the pollution control equipment, new electrostatic precipitators of high efficiency are being provided in some of the thermal power stations under the Renovation and Modernisation programme.

(b) and (c). The Badarpur and Indraprastha thermal plants have been operating as coal-based stations and there is no proposal, at present, to convert them into gas-based stations.

[Translation]

#### Bogus Ration Cards in Capital

2159. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey was conducted recently to detect bogus ration cards in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of bogus ration cards thus detected;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against such card holders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken to check the bogus ration cards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The following steps are taken to check the problem of bogus ration cards:-

(i) verification is done at the time of issuance of the food cards;

(ii) fixation of a photograph of the Head of the Family on the food card has been made mandatory; and

(iii) suspension of supplies of specified food articles/cancellation of food cards in cases where such cards are detected.

[English]

#### Food Products in Fancy Packings

2160. SHRI P. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of fancy packed food products of questionable nutritional value are appearing in the market with equally fancy prices ;

(b) whether these products are being promoted and heavily advertised on the media ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make mandatory registration of all such products and fix prices related to their quality ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). "Food products" is a very wide term including several products which are dealt with by different Departments/Ministries. The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges

2161. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive scheme of modernising telephone exchange network through a large scale induction of electronic units has been drawn up ;

(b) if so, the main details of the modernisation scheme ;

(c) the total amount spent thereon ; and



(d) by what time, the modernisation of telephone exchanges will be completed ?

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

(b) The main details of modernisation scheme are :

- (i) Installation of new electronic exchanges to meet the growing telephone demands.
- (ii) Replacement of existing life expired and worn out telephone exchange equipment.
- (iii) Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchanges into Electronic Telephone Exchanges in a phased manner.

As per the above scheme, we have already commissioned 5.55 lakh lines in the network. Further, the deptt. has drawn up plans to commission 16 lakh lines of electronic exchange equipment in the network progressively.

(c) The Department has already spent about Rs. 710 crores for providing electronic telephone exchanges as above.

(d) The modernisation is a continuous process.

**Scheme for supply of essential commodities to drought affected States**

**2163. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering measures to ensure that there is no scarcity of essential commodities in the drought affected area ;

(b) if so, the schemes that have been prepared by Government in this regard ; and

(c) to what extent the supply of essential commodities have been ensured ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) :** (a) to (c). A series of measures have been taken

by the Central Govt. to ensure that adequate relief is provided to the States/ Union Territories affected by drought/flood which includes the allocation of additional quantities of essential commodities like wheat, rice, edible oils and kerosene etc. to the States/UTs. The States/UTs have been asked to strengthen and streamline the Public Distribution System to ensure that essential commodities reach the needy people. The need for opening of additional Fair Price Shops in uncovered areas, including the operation of mobile shops for covering far-flung areas, has been emphasised. States and UTs have been advised to gear up their enforcement machinery and launch a drive against hoarders, blackmarketeers, speculators etc. Continuous monitoring of prices and the availability of essential commodities in States/UTs is being done by the Central Government.

**Power Crisis in Karnataka**

**2164. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether power crisis in Karnataka has reduced the industrial growth in the State ;

(b) to what extent the industrial growth has been hit in Karnataka during the last two years ;

(c) whether the industrial growth rate in comparison to 1980 is much more; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to improve power position in the State so that the industrial growth is increased ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Discovery of Oil and Gas in Kerala by Satellite Studies**

**2165. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the satellite studies have shown that petroleum and natural gas is

available in Venbanat Black Waters, Kerala ;

(b) if so, the quantity available in that area ; and

(c) when the drilling operations are likely to start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Government are not aware of any such studies.

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

[Translation]

#### Modernisation of Refineries

2106. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the oil refining capacity is required to be doubled within a few years and if so, the details of the steps being taken by Government in this regard ;

(b) the names of the oil refineries in regard to which Government have taken initiative to modernise them and increase the capacity thereof during the last two years ; and

(c) the number of additional refineries whose capacity is proposed to be increased during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Additional refining capacity required to meet the demand in the coming years will be considered on techno-economic grounds, demand supply balance, etc., after suitable studies in this regard.

(b) & (c). Action has been initiated for modernisation of the Digboi refinery. However, this does not involve any increase in capacity of the Digboi refinery. Capacity of the Bongaigaon refinery has been increased recently to 1.35 MTPA. Capacities of the Koyali and Mathura refineries are being increased to 9.5 MTPA and 7.5 MTPA respectively.

#### Purchase of stores by Government agencies with ISI marks

2167. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to the concerned Government offices to purchase only I.S.I. Mark articles ; and

(b) if so, the names of Government and semi-Government institutions and organisations working under Government which have been issued the aforesaid instructions and whether any provision has also been made to take action against the violating bodies and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). Government has decided that the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals (DGS&D) would as a matter of policy buy only ISI-marked goods and where these are not available, it would buy strictly to ISI specifications. DGS&D have, however, to go in for non-ISI-marked goods in some cases for reasons like (i) non-availability of ISI-marked goods in required quantity, (ii) uncompetitive prices of ISI-marked goods, (iii) compliance to indenter's specifications, (iv) specially earmarked sources of supply like Khadi & Village Industries Commission, National Textiles Corporation, etc. Central Government Public Enterprises have been advised to adopt Indian Standards in their purchase and manufacturing and give preference to ISI-marked goods. State Governments have also been advised to give preference in their purchases to ISI-marked goods.

[English]

#### Gap between demand and supply of Coal

2168. SHRI SOM NATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the gap between the demand and supply of coal in the country at present ; and

(b) the steps taken to bring down the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Planning Commission had assessed the demand for coal in the country during 1987-88 as 192.05 million tonnes. Taking into consideration pit head stocks at the beginning of the year and programme for import of coking coal for steel plants, target of production of raw coal in the country was fixed as 183.5 million tonnes. Marginal shortfalls in both demand and production are likely. The availability of coal in the country is adequate. Pit head stocks with coal companies as on 31.1.1988 stood at approximately 27.9 million tonnes.

#### Cost Of Natural Gas

2169. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the natural gas is cheaper than other petroleum fuels like L.P.G. and kerosene oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). The prices of natural gas have been fixed at Rs. 1400/1000 M<sup>3</sup> for onshore gas and offshore gas at land fall point, and at Rs. 2250/1000 M<sup>3</sup> for gas along the HBJ pipeline. For the North-Eastern Region a concessional price of Rs. 1000/1000 M<sup>3</sup> has been fixed, with a discount of upto Rs. 500/1000 M<sup>3</sup> on individual cases on merit. These prices are exclusive of royalty, taxes etc.

The price of natural gas, in thermal equivalence terms, is generally lower than that of LPG and kerosene in India. The price of gas along the HBJ pipeline is, however, slightly more than that of kerosene for domestic supply in thermal equivalence terms.

#### Indigenisation of Oil field equipment and Services

2170. SHRI GURDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news item captioned 'Oilfield kit suppliers urged to cut costs' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 16th February, 1988; and

(b) if so, the Government's policy to indigenise oilfield equipment and services ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to promote the efficient indigenisation of oil field equipment, the Government have announced various concessions, which include :

- (i) Supplies of oil field equipment to ONGC and Oil India Limited are being treated as 'deemed exports'.
- (ii) Import of raw materials and components required for manufacture of such oil field equipment is allowed at a concessional duty.
- (iii) Equipment required for rendering oil field services are allowed to be imported duty free for offshore operations and at a concessional duty for onshore operations
- (iv) Indigenous suppliers of oil field equipment and services to ONGC and OIL are given a price preference : 15 to 35% for equipment and 10 to 40% for services vis-a-vis the lowest technically acceptable foreign offer.

#### Crisis in Paper Industry

2171. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI PRAKASH CHAND :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news-item

captioned "Concern over closure of small paper mills" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 10 February, 1988; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to avert the crisis in the paper industry?

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

(b) The problems of the paper industry are kept in view while formulating policies and programmes for the development of the industry from time to time. Various reliefs and concessions have been extended to enable the paper industry in general to improve capacity utilisation and its financial viability. Among them, the following reliefs and concessions are expected to directly benefit the small paper mills :

- (i) Import of pulp and waste paper have been placed on OGL. Import of pulp is allowed free of customs levies.
- (ii) Manufacture of writing, printing and craft paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse is exempted from payment of excise duty.
- (iii) Paper and paperboard manufactured by small paper mills out of pulp containing not less than 50% by weight made from other non-conventional materials are charged excise duty at concessional rates.
- (iv) The facility of payment of excise duty on incremental basis for successive slabs has been extended to small paper mills from 1.4.1986.
- (v) Flexibility has been allowed to the Industry to manufacture all varieties of paper and paper grade pulp including paper board/straw board within the overall licensed capacity.
- (vi) 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.

- (vii) Restrictions on export of paper have been removed.
- (viii) A Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has been set up in terms of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Act, 1985, with wide ranging power, for taking various measures pertaining to sick industrial companies.
- (ix) A reduction in the rate of excise duty on paper and paperboard manufactured by small paper mills having a production upto 24,000 tonne per annum, by Rs 100/- per tonnes from the existing rates, for each of the existing slabs, has been announced in the recent Budget.

**Imported materials meant for Neyveli Lignite Corporation lying with Bombay Port Warehouse**

2172. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :

**DR. V. VENKATESH :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain materials meant for a project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited about a year back are still lying with the Bombay Port Warehouse;

(b) if so, the details of the materials, value thereof and total amount of demurrage levied on the same by the port authorities;

(c) how in the absence of the materials so imported and not released so far execution process is being carried out;

(d) whether it has further delayed the project of NLC;

(e) if so, the facts thereof; and

(f) the further action being contemplated ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

**Linking of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station with Nigahi Coal Mines**

**2173. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foundation stone for Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station was laid in 1982;

(b) whether the Vindhyachal Power Station is linked to Northern Coalfields 'Nigahi' mines;

(c) whether the Stage-I of the project is expected to be ready by the end of 1989 whereas 'Nigahi' coal mines will not be ready till 1991; and

(d) if so, the estimated escalation cost of the project ?

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

(c) and (d). The Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (6×210 MW) is expected to be completed, progressively, by the end of 1989-90. On receipt of environmental clearance, the Nigahi coal mine project has been sanctioned for execution and is expected to start production by 1990-91. In the meanwhile, alternate arrangements for supply of coal to the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station have been finalised.

[Translation]

**Import of Mineral Oil from USSR**

**2174 SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to procure mineral oil from USSR during the current year;

(b) if so, the quantity of mineral oil for which agreement has been signed between the two countries, the likely cost thereof and the terms of payment etc. laid down therefor;

(c) the time by which this consignment will reach India and the broad details regarding its distribution; and

(d) whether Government held discussions with other countries also before signing the agreement with USSR; if so, the broad details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) :** (a) and (b). A quantity of 4.0 million tonnes of crude oil is proposed to be imported from USSR under the Indo-Soviet Trade Plan. A contract to this effect has been concluded by the Indian Oil Corporation with the concerned Soviet organisation. This will be against rupee payment. It is not possible to precisely indicate at this stage value of the import on account of the uncertainties in the oil market.

(c) The import of the above quantity is spread over the year 1988 and this is allocated to the refineries for refining.

(d) The imports from USSR is under the Trade-Plan concluded between the two countries and is not connected with discussions with other countries.

[English]

**Gap between demand and supply of Cement**

**2175. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :**

**SHRI H.B. PATIL :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the present gap between the demand and supply of cement in the country;

(b) whether there is a possibility that the growth of cement industry may slow down due to demand constraints; and

(c) if so, the details regarding correct assessment of demand and production of cement and the steps proposed to be taken to meet the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The production of cement in the country at present is by and large adequate to meet the requirement

(b) and (c). There have been no indications so far of cement production having suffered as a result of demand constraint. Government have announced certain measures recently to reduce the cost of house building material including cement the excise duty on which has been reduced from Rs. 225/- to Rs. 205/- per tonne in order to encourage the growth of housing. Government have also announced various measures for promotion of rural housing. These measures are expected to stimulate the demand for cement

#### Modification in Liquor Policy

2176. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to modify the sale and making of country liquor policy which is existing in different States;

(b) whether the policy proposed to be adopted keeping in view the welfare of the tribals; and

(c) if so, the guidelines sent by Union Government to different States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). In so far as the Central Government is concerned, the setting up of units for manufacture of alcohol/alcoholic drinks is regulated under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. Since November, 1975 there has been a ban on setting up of new capacities/expansion of capacities

for manufacture of alcoholic drinks from molasses except in the case of 100% export oriented units. Recently a relaxation has been made for manufacture of alcoholic drinks from raw materials other than molasses. The guidelines in this regard will be issued shortly.

The State Governments, however, have their own regulations for regulating sale etc. of alcohol within the State. Such regulations differ from State to State but they are expected to keep in view the welfare of the public especially the weaker sections of the society.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I have given notice under Rule 193 demanding a discussion on the attempt to destabilise the country by the external forces with the aid of internal forces.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : We will look into that.

[English]

I have admitted it. That will be decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : That destabilisation fund is there—Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores. We have to find out.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI (Nabadwip) : Today, the 8th March, is the International Women's Day. I want to draw your attention to the fact that today....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Give it under Rule 377. Why not under 377 ?

[English]

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI : I crave your indulgence. Today we went in deputation to the U.S. Embassy from various women's organisations to

present a memorandum for immediate ratification of INF treaty and world peace.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Give it in writing.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI : No, Sir. I crave your indulgence. There were AIDWA, NFIW, AIWC, YWCA, Mahila Dakshata.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the problem ?

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI : There were two M Ps . . . myself and Comrade Kanak Mukherjee and also Dr. Lakshmi Saigal.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't want an explanation.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI : We were made to stand outside the Embassy in rain.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not my job.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI : We gave previous intimation. We were not received inside by them. This type of scant respect shown to Indian women on the International Women's Day is insulting to the solemnity of the International Women's Day and also insulting to the world peace.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : This is disrespect shown to Indian women. We should condemn this.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know the facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Just a minute, Sir. The Prime Minister on 2nd March has said—it is on record....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing, Professor Sahib ? Why don't you take it in a lighter vein ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If I say that Members of the Treasury Benches are jokers, will you tolerate it ? You will at least expunge it from the records.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you had pointed out it at that time, I would have expunged it.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : It is there on record, Sir. Are we jokers ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Just now Shri Shabbuddin has said about it, I have said about it. It is said as a joke. You have said 'brainless' so many times.

[English]

You say so many times 'brainless'.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have not even expunged it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you had pointed out it at that time, I would have expunged it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Madam it is all right. Don't exceed your limits.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you had objected then, I would have expunged it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, please see the record. On page 3992 the Prime Minister has said, I have not said that the Planning Commission are jokers, but the Members sitting opposite are jokers. That is what the Prime Minister has said.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, kindly listen to others also. You have said others 'brainless' so many times.

[English]

I have it on record. I have seen it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I want to say that if you had told me at that moment, I would have expunged it. I don't have any difficulty in it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Prime Minister should apologise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least you show your displeasure.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why did you not object at that time ?

[English]

Why didn't you object ?

[Translation]

You were present here at that time.

[English]

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It could not be heard. When we got the record we found it out. (Interruptions). The Speaker is required to expunge it himself.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me, you say it so many times in a lighter vein. You indulge in cracking jokes so often.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri J. Vengal Rao.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is your ruling ? (Interruptions)

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12.05 hrs.

[English]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on and Annual report of Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta for 1986-87 and of Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd. Calcutta for 1986-87 and statements re. delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tyre Corporation of



India Limited, Calcutta 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 5619/88].*

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta 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 5620/88.]*

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5619 and 5620/88].*

**Annual Report of and Review on Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi for 1986-87 and Statement re. delay in laying these papers**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil Industry Develop-

ment Board, New Delhi for the year 1986-87.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5621/88].*

**Notification under Essential Commodities Act and Annual Report of Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks 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 Notification No. S.O. 131(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1988 rescinding the Tractors (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1971 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5622/88].*
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1986-87 under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970 *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5623/88]*

*[English]*

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) :** What is your ruling ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have already said it.

*[Translation]*

If you want it, I will expunge it from the record

*(Interruptions.)*

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is all right. Don't make a mountain of a mole hill. You can-

not be jokers. We cannot be jokers. We are all honourable people. It was just a joke.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You are saying, if you are not jokers, you need not be worried. It is no question of whether we are jokers or not. The Prime Minister is not entitled to describe the Opposition Members as jokers.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you speaking so loudly. I am speaking patiently. If you had felt any thing so strongly, you should have told me. I would have got the same expunged on that day itself.

*[English]*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We could not hear at that time. But it is on record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is on record, Sir.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : If it is unparliamentary, it may be expunged.

*[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : I want to raise a different matter of importance. I have given an adjournment-motion.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of adjournment-motion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Kindly listen.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it done already. I have got the call-attention discussed on the floor of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Supreme Court is not functioning.

Other courts are not functioning. Is this not the concern of the House ?..

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. I am concerned about the functioning of my House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I went there yesterday. Lawyers cannot enter. Judges are sitting there. Some action has to be taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Judges can work. Who is stopping the judges ? Shri V.C. Jain.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is it the intention of the Government that the judiciary should not function properly?

MR. SPEAKER : They should work.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Not a single word goes on record.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I had already taken note of it. I had already given it the first priority.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Virndhi Chander Jain.

12 07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

*[Translation]*

(i) Demand for High Power TV Transmitters in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan

SHRI VIRNDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, only eight and sixteen per cent population of the border districts, Barmer and Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) respectively, is getting the benefit of Doordarshan whereas seventy per cent population of the country is being benefited by Doordarshan programmes.

Both the districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer are situated on the border with Pakistan. The programmes of Pakistan Doordarshan can be seen in these border areas.

Being the border areas, the Central Government had sanctioned the setting up of Doordarshan Kendra with High Power T.V. Transmitters for these districts two years ago. The land was also made available by Rajasthan Government to the Central Government for the purpose one and a half year ago.

It is learnt from the reliable sources that orders have been issued to set up the Transmitters. 300 metres high tower is under construction but its progress is very slow. No civil work has started till now at the sites where Doordarshan Kendra is to be set up.

Therefore, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is requested to do the work on war footing to set up a Doordarshan Kendra in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts by 15th August, 1989 so that the morale of the people living in border areas may get a boost and they may join the mainstream of the progress of the country.

[English]

- (ii) Demand for taking over the Kalinga Foundry Ltd. and Biraja Industries (Private) Ltd., in Jajpur (Orissa) by Industrial Development Corporation

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur) : Sir, M/s. Kalinga Foundry Ltd., and M/s. Biraja Industries (P) Ltd., situated in my Jajpur constituency were closed long time back. Since thousands of workers are affected by the closure of these two industries, I urge upon the Government to declare these industries as sick industries and direct the Industrial Development Corporation to take over the industries and revive them in the interest of the workers.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (iii) Provision of adequate funds to State Governments for drinking water supply projects

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Sir, many villages suffer for want of drink-

ing water. It is said that the Central Government is not giving sufficient funds to State Governments for drinking water projects.

I request the Central Government to look into the matter and release money for drinking water projects of various States.

- (iv) Reservation in Government jobs for the physically handicapped

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Ours is a Welfare State and the Constitution provides to all citizens, irrespective of their sex, caste or creed, equal rights in the matter of employment in the State Services. However, exception in this regard has been made in case of backward people under Article 16 and other Articles in the Constitution. Some reservations in this regard have to be made in favour of such backward people. Looking into the backwardness of these people, these arrangements, no doubt, are of much significance. But, equally important is another class of people to whom also this facility of reservation in State Services should be extended immediately. This is the class of physically handicapped particularly the blind and/or mentally retarded persons. We have been very much eager that this class of people should also come up economically and socially. In order that this laudable achievement is made, I would request the hon. Home Minister to immediately take action to provide some reservations, say 1 or 2 per cent, of employment to handicapped and/or mentally retarded persons.

[Translation]

- (v) Demand for re-opening the Ashoka Paper Mill in district Darbhanga (Bihar).

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, owing to the closure of the Ashoka Paper Mill of Hayaghat in Darbhanga district, nearly 4,000 workers of the mill are facing starvation. This was the only Paper Mill in North Bihar where the unemployed youth and sons of farmers and labourers used to get employment. A mass movement has been started to get this paper mill reopened. But the Government has not paid any attention towards it till date. The

education of the children of the mill workers, who were studying in different schools and colleges, has been deferred. The situation is becoming serious. There is a general restlessness among the masses. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to make immediate arrangements for reopening this paper mill.

**(vi) Demand for T. V. Relay centres in Akbarpur and Tanda Tehsils of Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh.**

**SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a vital contribution of Doordarshan in conveying achievements of the Government to the masses and providing information on agriculture, education, health, science and newly developed techniques to them. The people living in rural areas get information on new techniques and development-oriented plans through Doordarshan. Besides, Doordarshan facilities are being made available in urban and rural areas very rapidly.

A Doordarshan Relay Centre is situated in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh. But its range is only 25 km. and as a result thereof, only half of the part of this area is benefited by this. Two big Tehsils of this area, Akbarpur and Tanda, comprising of 9 blocks and 12 police stations, have been deprived of this facility. There is a State Spinning Mill in Akbarpur and a 440 M W. Thermal Power Project is situated in Tanda Tehsil. People of both these Tehsils have been deprived of the Doordarshan facilities.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to set up a Doordarshan Relay Centre on priority basis anywhere in these two tehsils or the capacity of the Relay Centre situated in Faizabad may be increased so that the whole area may derive the benefit of Doordarshan programmes.

**[English]**

**(vii) Demand for thorough check-up of cooking gas cylinders before delivery to consumers.**

**SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) :** A very serious cooking gas mishap occurred in Tippunagar, Bangalore

city on 5th February, 1988 wherein gas from a leaking cooking gas cylinder caught fire and 10 persons, mostly children, died and nearly 35 to 40 persons including women and children, are under treatment for serious burn injuries.

Leaking and bursting of gas cylinders are quite common nowadays in the country. It is necessary to have a thorough check of all the LPG cylinders before delivering them to the customer. The gas agency people do not bother about safety measures. The boys carry a number of cylinders on bicycles and handle them negligently without following safety regulations. Therefore, it is necessary to take immediate action to check all the LPG cylinders before giving delivery. Government should issue strict instructions to all gas agencies to follow safety regulations properly.

I also request for relief to the said gas victims from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

**(viii) Full-fledged university status to Jamia Millia Islamia.**

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :** Sir, Jamia Millia Islamia was established in 1920 in the wake of the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement at the initiative of Mahatma Gandhi with the main object of exploring the methods by which education could be made truly responsive to the national goals. Distinguished national leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari and Dr. Zakir Hussain were its founders and they remained closely associated with this distinguished Institution. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru not only held this Institution in high esteem, but he strived to make it viable in whatever way it could.

It is a matter of great disappointment that the services and sacrifices of the founders of Jamia Millia Islamia are not appreciated in full measure. The role played by the founders of Jamia Millia during the freedom struggle is not hidden from anybody. Jamia Millia Islamia has a rightful claim for recognition as an Insti-

tution of learning equal in status with other universities in the country.

The Committee that was constituted by the University Grants Commission for examining the Jamia Millia's demand for recognition as a full-fledged University has rightly recommended that the Jamia Millia Islamia should be given the status of a full-fledged University.

I would, therefore, urge the Union Minister of Human Resource Development to take immediate steps to grant the status of a full-fledged University to Jamia Millia Islamia. Needless to say that recognition of Jamia Millia Islamia as a full-fledged University will by itself be a tribute to the memory of its founding-fathers and it will also be a step towards strengthening nationalist and secularist traditions.

Thank you.

12.18 hrs.

# RAILWAY BUDGET 1988-89— GENERAL DISCUSSION

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the next item—General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 1988-89. I want to inform the House that the time allotted for this item is 8 hours. Since most of the Members of this House would be interested to participate in the debate, I request the Members to be very brief in making their speeches. They can make the relevant points....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please restrict your Party Members according to the time allotted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : All the Parties have their own time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please you stick according to that. Don't demand more time. That is the thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, I request you to restrict your Members according to the time allotted.

Now, Dr D N. Reddy to speak.

SHRI D.N REDDY (Cuddapah) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister for Railways, the other day, took the House by storm by an unprecedented imposts to yield Rs 622 crores and Rs. 358 crores from passenger traffic, and Rs. 264 crores from freight charges. A steep increase in passenger traffic charges in all classes and in freight rates has been proposed in the budget for the year 1988-89. In sharp contrast to last year's hikeless exercise, this budget proposes an increase of 10% and 6% in both the resources of passenger and freight charges, higher reservation rates and 50 N.P. raise in the cost of even platform tickets. The announcement of fare increase by the hon. Minister came, somewhat, as an anti-climax after the House had been provided with glowing tributes to the Department's performance during the current year. The Government has been insensitive increasing the railway passenger fares and freight rates...

SHRI H.A DORA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, his name is Dr. D N. Reddy. But in the Television, it is shown as "B N. Reddy". Another Member by name of Shri B. N. Reddy is there in the C.P I. (M) Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will be corrected. Don't worry.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : May I intervene? It has been committed so many times. I have written a personal letter to the Secretary-General about that and I hope it will be corrected. (Interruptions). The same mistake is being repeated often and often.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will be corrected. I have already told you about it, Don't worry.

**SHRI D.N. REDDY :** Sir, the announcement of fare increase by the hon. Minister came as an anti-climax after the House had been provided with glowing tributes to the Department's performance in the current year. The Government has been insensitive to the increasing railway passenger fares and freight rates at a time when the rate of inflation is already high. How else can one explain the onslaught of the Hon. Minister on various users and even on raising the platform ticket charges and not excluding those who go to station to see off or receive their kith and kin?

The Indian Railways are the biggest public enterprise in the country, Asia's largest and the second largest in the whole world managed by single management. It plays a vital role in the economic development of the country and improvement of industries. Every man and woman, rich or poor, is affected by how the Railway Department performs in the country.

The Railway's share in the various plan outlays dropped from 15% in the Second and Third Plan to 5.23% in the Sixth Plan. It was only in the Seventh Plan that the Government recognised the importance and raised it to 6.9%. This should be increased further. We have been asking for it every year when the Budget is presented to the House, that the plan outlay must be increased.

During the last 25 years, the gross traffic receipts increased from Rs. 547 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 6,428 crores in 1985-86, or on an average of 11.2% per annum. On the other hand, the working expenses went up at a faster pace from Rs. 358 crores to Rs. 5,823 crores in 1985-86 at the rate of 11.8% per annum during the same period. During the decade ending 1978-79, the increase in fares and freight averaged Rs. 39 crores per year. In the subsequent eight years ending 1986-87, this average worked out to over Rs. 320 crores.

Yet, year after year, in every successive budgets, the respective Railway Ministers have substantially raised the passenger fares and freight charges except during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1987-88 to mobilise additional resources.

The manner in which the Government was trying to mobilise resources indicated that we are going to be in a perpetual state of resource gap and the higher the increase in prices, the higher will be the resource mobilisation. It will further place the industry in a most disadvantageous position. The growth rate targets of export will suffer. In the domestic market too, it will go against the interest of the indigenous industries having multiplier effect in escalating the cost. The Railway Minister's claim that relief is given to the weaker sections and exemption for some essential commodities is of peripheral nature only. The overall effect of freight increase is bound to be felt by the weaker sections in general. That the Railway Minister has exempted some articles is poor consolation, as these are already bearing fairly heavy freight charges.

The budget figures for the railways provided by the Hon. Minister showed the surplus of Rs. 101.99 crores. In 1987-88, it showed a surplus of Rs. 69 crores and in 1988-89, it showed a surplus of Rs. 28 crores. Sir, if the figures are wrong, I stand to be rectified. The Hon. Minister may correct me. Thus, there is a surplus budget on the one hand, and increasing the burden on the people on the other. May I ask, how are you justified in showing the surplus budget on one hand, and increased freight charges on the other. Why should you raise the price of commonman's fares and freight?

We are informed that the Railway Finance Corporation has raised a loan of Rs. 730 crores in the open market in 1987-88. This would be about Rs. 800 crores in 1988-89. It is not a fact that nearly half of this budget goes to the management of the staff? We do not grudge for paying for their welfare activities. But there is over-staffing, misuse of funds, human negligence and absolutely no response to the repeated requests to make better the passenger amenities and reduce the fares, so that it is within the reach of the commonman. What is questionable about the regular increases that we see in the costs of services provided by the Government and its agencies to the people is not the increase in themselves. People would be willing to pay all that is really needed

to obtain the needed services of the highest possible quality. After all, we must pay for all that we consume and use. The real problem is that the Government controlling as it does the main levers of economy, feels free to increase rates, prices and taxes as and when it chooses. It does not ask itself whether everything possible has been done to improve productivity and effectiveness of a service provided before increasing its cost to the consumer. They find the easy way out to increase the prices.

Year after year in general there has been a deficit financing, increase of prices of steel and iron, indiscriminate external and internal borrowing and taxes on the middle class. The economy is not improved by vast flight of capital to other countries, parallel economy with the help of black money in the country and evasion of taxes by big business houses. These things have all already affected the economy and led to inflation. As a compulsive borrower, the Government is mortgaging the economic future of the country.

Upon this I would like to elucidate that next year our country is going to pay the interest for the external and internal borrowings upto Rs. 14000 crores—more than what we are spending on the Defence in one year. By the end of the century the Government will have to pay Rs. 50000 crores as the interest on the amount borrowed externally and internally. It is not my figures, it has been given by the Reserve Bank of India after making a survey. So, we can take it as the authentic figures. With this indiscriminate borrowing, a stage may come when to pay the interest we have to borrow from others! That is termed as debt trap.

The Hon. Minister of this Government are leading us to a debt trap by the time this country will go into the 21st century. They are saying that by 21st century there will be health for all, food for all and everything for all, but this is what they are doing. Unfortunately very few of our countrymen know the exact economic situation of the Government. Just a perk here and there, they are fully satisfied. And always the Government has an eye on the next election, so they give a little

perk here and there. But what has the Government to say about these debts? Who is going to pay the interest—Rs. 50000 crores by the time when we set into the 21st century? How can you pay back the whole amount? So, we are already in a debt trap and they are going to trap the whole country in the course of a few years.

The Government, between November and January, raised the prices of quite a number of prime materials to collect around Rs. 1500 crores of additional resources. And now comes the hike in Railway prices. Instead of cutting down unnecessary and extravagant expenditure and using properly the funds, the Government is resorting to inflationary measures in the name of modernisation. The excuse given for cruelly plundering the people through these inflationary measures is the drought which has been there in various parts of the country. Natural calamities are a very common feature in our country and in every budget year after year the Government has met them with wholesome plunder of the people. The real misdeeds of spending the poor people's money are missed.

The recent rise in the cost of coal and steel has been reported as responsible for the increase in maintenance of railways which has in turn necessitated increased fares. This clearly shows that it is a vicious circle round and round affecting the common man. The present hikes will further demand increase of DA to its employees. While the organised sector will get the increased cost of living neutralised by DA and other perks, the unorganised sector in our country stands to suffer and they form more than 90% of the people. Has the Hon. Minister thought about all these things before he announced hikes in the rates in the last budget?

The Railways can easily get a sizeable revenue if they were to tone up the administration, cut down wasteful expenditure and eliminate human negligence—the cause of many an accident. Instead of taking steps in this direction the hon. Minister has chosen to throttle the poor passengers—a case of robbing the Peter and paying to Paul. We do not mind paying D.A. or other welfare amenities to the

[Shri D.N. Reddy]

staff and I must congratulate the hon. Minister for giving some benefits, for example to the brave boys and poor widows of soldiers. We do not mind paying a little provided relative amenities are provided. Things have not improved absolutely. Travel is very uncomfortable. I have been a member of the Railways Consultative Committee and we used to discuss with the hon. Minister quite often and I have been in correspondence with him also. We have been at a great disadvantage. Scindiaji has a very nice way of dealing with things and the letters also are written in a very very cordial way. It is very difficult to get annoyed with him. He has a very innocent smile and very few complain against him.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :** Our Deputy Minister has also a very sweet smile.

**SHRI D.N. REDDY :** Naturally we have been at a disadvantage all these days but hereafter we have to get annoyed with him and take a more stiff stand both in the meetings and in our correspondence on account of recent budget proposals. So I am only requesting him to bear with us and see things are taken more seriously because there are so many difficulties that the country is facing.

This attitude of plundering the passengers and paying to the staff must stop and there must be a way out so that both should live in peace.

Another glaring factor is that Southern States are ignored in many respects. I am saying it with a heavy heart and I do not want to encourage regionalism but still it is so glaring that it is very difficult to ignore it and, as such, I have to say it on the Floor of the House. While new railway lines are opened and new trains are introduced in the North some of the existing services in the South are cancelled for one reason or the other. I am a member of the Estimates Committee. The Estimates Committee has taken two subjects for discussion this year—one is passenger

amenities and the other is working of the nationalised banks. As far as passengers amenities are concerned we had an opportunity to visit many of the railway stations both in the North and South.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** He cannot disclose the proceedings of the Estimates Committee. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI D.N. REDDY :** I have great respect for my hon. colleague. He is also a member of the Estimates Committee. I am not going to disclose any proceedings of the Estimates Committee. Please bear with me for a minute (*Interruptions*)

We visited many places and to tell you the truth there is such a lot of difference in the upkeep of the railway stations, their management and passenger amenities. I do not grudge. You must make it very well but my only request is that you must look after other regions also. I do not say Andhra especially but in the South we have not seen even one railway station which equals the upkeep of these stations like Gwalior, Bhopal, Bombay or Varanasi.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** It is Railway Minister's station.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Would you like to add Gorakhpur now ?

**SHRI D N. REDDY :** Gorakhpur probably. I am just now coming. You can expect it. I am only looking forward to get a representative in our Ministry from the South. Unfortunately it is not happening. As a matter of fact, there have been some complaints also when respective Ministers were in charge of the Department, for example, Malda. I am not attributing any motives at all. Probably anybody on our side in their place would have done the same thing. So, I am just citing an example. Why other stations should not be kept so clean and so developed ? (*Interruptions*).

We do not grudge a good railway system in the North. But we plead that equal attention should be given to the other regions of the country.



Now, I have got a number of demands that have been discussed and promised on the floor of the House or on the floor of the Consultative Committee but they have not been taken care of. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this so that effective action may be taken.

One is Vizag-Delhi direct fast train. It is a long-felt need I think, the hon. Minister has already promised I only want to know from which date he is going to start this new train.

A super fast train connecting Coimbatore and Bangalore is needed. I am sure my hon. colleagues from Tamil Nadu will be very happy—whether they are in Jayalalitha group or Janaki group, I don't mind—with me for raising this issue on their behalf, (*Interruptions*) They have been demanding for this place for quite a long time. Still it is not yet taken up.

Then a super fast train connecting Bangalore and Vizag running via Guntakal, Cuddapah, Nellore and Vijayawada. I personally have often raised this issue. I got a reply also from the hon. Minister, either 'no funds' or 'no coaches'. It is a very common point which I receive in the correspondence every time I raise a point.

In my constituency, between Yerraguntla, that is about 20 miles from Cuddapah, to Nandyal in Kurnool district, a railway line was surveyed about 15 years ago when the present Governor of Karnataka was Minister or Minister of State or some such thing here. It was surveyed at that time. We had great hopes that it would be taken up. But that has been shelved completely. I would request the Minister to please look into it so that it is taken up.

The Bangalore-Hyderabad line must be completely converted into broad-gauge.

The Guntakal-Secunderabad express now starts from Guntakal at about, I think, 8 P.M. and reaches Hyderabad at about 5.30 in the morning. It can as well start from Dharmavaram or Hindupur in the heart of Anantapur district so that half of the district is also benefited by that. It is a

very easy thing, Sir. This is a very important point I would request the hon. Minister to look into this. The train can reach Hyderabad at the same time. In Guntakal, there are a number of railway people including the General Branch Manager. They are blocking this change so that they have the benefit of all the reservations. The hon. Minister will have to take a personal interest and see that the train starts from the heart of Anantapur and not at the fringe of the district.

The delay in laying a second railway line between Renigunta and Guntakal in the South-Central Railways is there. It was initiated about 15 years back—a distance of about 309 kilometres—at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 crores. It was expected to be completed within 5 years from 1973. However, the work has not progressed for want of allocation of funds resulting in the escalation of costs. If the present situation continues, the double line may not be completed for another ten years. This is an example of how the South is not taken care of. Why should it take 15 years to complete a double line of about 300 kms?

The Navajivan Express through Cuddapah which has been diverted via Khajipet should be restored via Cuddapah. A number of letters have been received by me from my constituency. I have also written to the Railway Minister and the reply was as usual, a very very courteous note with no result. I would request him that Navajivan Express should pass through Cuddapah.

In East Godavari, regarding revival of Kakinada-Kotipalli railway line, the infrastructure is ready and everything is there. ONGC drilling in Krishna-Godavari basin is going on and hence the importance of this line. If it is allowed, it will not only be beneficial to the public but also to the drilling authorities.

Hundreds of employees working in the wagon repair shop in Guntapalli near Vijayawada are suffering for want of city compensatory allowance. This should be attended to.

[Shri D.N. Reddy]

No. 17/18 Madras-Delhi-Jammu Janata Express and No. 37/38 Madras-Calcutta Express, now running twice weekly, should be made into a daily train. In addition to this, two or three trains have been completely abolished. I would like the hon. Minister to see to it.

Last year, Rs. 17.43 crores was spent on passenger amenities. This year about Rs. 18 crores will be spent. Yet, overcrowding in reserved compartments, non-punctuality of trains, lack of proper service is the result.

We are informed in the Budget Speech that a Directorate of Passenger amenities will be formed. This may not be of much help. A Railway Reforms Committee was formed and recommended some points for implementation. We do not know either the composition of the Committee or the points recommended and whether they are implemented or not. I want that that the Report of Reforms Committee to be laid on the Table.

After all, the taxes are borne by the public, the Centre wants that the States should bear the expenditure on suburban trains, over-bridges and new railway lines and the shifting of railway gate in Kamalapuram, i.e., my constituency—I had written a letter to the hon. Minister and I have got the reply with me here and I will hand it over to him at the end of the speech. It is very small problem. The public want that the railway gate should be shifted towards the platform, that is, in front of the signal and probably, it may not cost more than a few thousands. Even for that, I have received a reply that the State should have to bear the expenditure. I will pass on the letter to you. I request you to look into it.

Railway economy is not sound. You are mainly depending upon external and internal borrowings and raising freights and passenger services periodically. There is no determined effort by the Government to check wastage and extravagance. On the contrary, over the last eight years, the Central Government's non-plan expendi-

ture had increased at an annual compound rate of 18 per cent. They have been preaching to all the States to contain expenditure and yet the Central Government has been increasing the non-plan expenditure at the rate of 18 per cent.

The hike in the rate of platform tickets and season tickets affect the poorest of the poor. You must withdraw these immediately. I am not talking of the first class passengers or the AC passengers. One complaint which my colleague was just now telling is that the first class coaches are very dirty and the toilet conditions are very bad. In all the meetings we have been pressing for cleanliness, but no attention seems to have been paid to it. On the other hand, charges are going higher and higher. The reason why I am not speaking about the first class and ACC is that if I cannot afford to travel by those classes, I can travel by second class. As a matter of fact, I feel more comfortable and more homely in the second class. But if I cannot afford even to travel by second class, where am I to go! My emphasis, therefore is that you must look to the amenities for the second class passengers first, whether it is toilet, food or other things.

Then, the platform ticket has been raised from Re 1 to Rs 1.50; fifty per cent increase. You have absolutely no justification for this. It must be reduced immediately.

Lastly, I have only to repeat what Mahatma said during the pre-independence days when the Congress party came to rule some of the States. He wrote in Harijan that whenever we have to pass a legislation or an Act, we must see how far it benefits and affects the poorest of the poor people and then go ahead. Of course, Mahatma and his principles have been forgotten by the present rulers. I do not think in Doon school they teach Mahatma or his principles. The great democrat of our country, Jawaharlal Nehru, proudly called himself as the first servant of India. Here, what do we see? They are not rulers but super rulers. Most of the things they say or do not show that they are the first servants of our country; they are super rulers of our country.

I would like to sound a note of warning to them. Unless they wake up now, they are going to take this country towards a disaster, as I told you earlier. By the end of the century, you have to pay Rs. 50000 crores as interest. It is not a debt trap, but a country trap.

I strongly object to the proposals made by the hon. Railway Minister. I do not support them and completely oppose the same.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to give some suggestions on the Railway Budget presented in the House by hon. Minister of Railways. My hon friend has just said and I would also like to say that public will not like the increase in the platform ticket from Rs. one to Rs. one and fifty paise. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to withdraw it forthwith and declare it while replying to the discussion. This is a fact that 90 percent population travel in passenger trains. The fare of these passenger trains have also been increased by three rupees which should not have been done. He says that this fare has not been increased for the last seven years but what was the need to increase it at all. In the present times, when the cost of living has become so high and the general public is facing so many problems, it would not be proper to overburden them. We welcome the decision to continue sur-charge with regard to First class. The fare for the second class has been increased from Rs. two to Rs. fifteen. It would be proper to increase the fare of Second Class Mail/Passenger Trains from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 8/- instead of increasing it upto rupees fifteen. We welcome the increase of fare in Air conditioned Chair car and First Class because only rich class would be affected by this. The rates of Parcels, Luggage and Goods Traffic have also been increased by six per cent. These were increased in the last yer Budget also. If the Government is to increase these rates at all, then these should be increased by three per cent only instead six percent because it causes price rise. Now, I would like to say something about my own region. With regard to the Recommendations of the

Reforms Committee, I would like to say that the Meter Gauge Zone, particularly the North Zone should be divided in two Zones.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, that required money and he is opposed to all resource generation.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : As far as money is concerned, I shall suggest to the Government that how money can be better utilised. A decision should definitely be taken on the recommendations of the Reforms Committee. This has been pending for the last five years. There should be two zones by which our area can develop and progress. He has said a word about the modernisation. In this connection, I would like to inform the House that Railway Station of Barmer is fifty years old and except some minor changes, it is almost in the same position. Previously, trains used to run from Barmer to Karachi. There is need for its modernisation. The Government has made a provision for airconditioning of some trains including the Jodhpur Mail, I welcome this decision. Mandora Express runs in time, therefore, airconditioned coaches should be attached with this train also. Rajasthan is such a state where there is no broad gauge line from Jaipur except Meter Gauge Lines. Survey has been completed in this regard but no concrete steps have been taken. There is a need to take concrete steps in this connection. The number of coaches have been fixed in the trains which run from Bikaner to Ahmedabad and from Barmer to Agra Fort but the number of coaches fixed for these trains are not added, therefore, the passengers have to face lot of problems. Therefore, I would like to request that apart from attaching the fixed coaches in these trains there is also a need to increase more Meter Gauge coaches. There is also a need of manufacturing these coaches. We have previously also demanded that a Coach factory may be set up in Jodhpur, Ajmer or anywhere. We have also got an assurance to this effect but no step has been taken in this regard,

[Shri Virddhi Chander Jain]

I would like to say something about Railway Crossings. In this connection, some steps have been taken in our region also and we have been benefited. The arrangements should be made for the maintenance of all these crossings. When I met the hon. Minister, I told him that there are many Sand Duens from Barmer to Balotra but there are no Sand Duens from Balotra to Jodhpur. In the summer season when the dust storms start, these trains cannot move for two-three days. I had requested him to get these Sand Duens removed by Bulldozers and chalk out a programme to plant trees as a result of which there will be greenery, and there would be no sand in that area. Due to sand, the journey from Barmer to Balotra becomes very difficult and therefore, concrete steps should be taken in this regard.

We and our Government have been trying to reopen the Munavan-Khokhrapar route to fulfil the long standing demand of the hon. Members, but the Government of Pakistan is opposed to it. I request the hon. Minister to make the position clear and let us know the latest position about this route in his reply. The reopening of this route will not only benefit the people of Rajasthan, but will also mitigate the difficulties of the people of Maharashtra, Gujarat and many other States. The Government is requested to give due attention to this.

I am concerned about the coal used by the Railways, as a major part of it is pilfered to be used in the homes of Railway Officials. To a large extent only the Railway employees are responsible for the pilferage of coal. If an enquiry is held, the hon. Minister will find that railway coal is used for private purposes by employees and officers. Strict steps need to be taken to check coal pilferage. Unless strict steps are taken against erring officials, the pilferage of railway coal will continue.

I have been noticing for the last eight years that first class coaches added to the trains running between Delhi and Ahmedabad are so old that they give severe jerks to passengers travelling by them. In this

connection, I have written several letters and have also raised the matter in this august House, but till date nothing has been done to remedy the situation and old coaches continue to be used. The hon. Minister should pay attention towards replacement of these coaches and arrange good coaches for these trains without delay for the comfort of these passengers. It is good if they can be repaired, otherwise new coaches should be made available for these trains.

The condition of first class coaches is worse than the condition of second class coaches added to the trains running towards Barmer and Jodhpur. Even window panes are missing from the trains. Railway employees not only pilfer coal from the trains but also remove window panes. I request that keeping in view the climate of Rajasthan, arrangement should be made for fixing window panes in all the trains for the comfort of passengers.

Summer season has already commenced. Therefore, provision of drinking water should be there at every station for the comfort of passengers. I know this facility is available at many important stations but the same is missing at many other stations. Water should also be made available for the comfort of passengers at these stations also.

While concluding, I may request the hon. Minister that till recently a coach was added between Barmer and Rajasthan and the same has been discontinued now. In the larger interest of the people I request that this facility should be restored. With these words I support the Railway Budget.

[English]

PROF K. V THOMAS (Ernakulam) : I rise to support the Railway Budget. I congratulate the hon. Railway Minister Shri Madhavrao Scindia and his colleague for running the biggest public sector undertaking in this country very effectively and efficiently.

There was a time when the Indian Railways was called a white elephant eating the national exchequer. Now it has

changed and has become a *Kamadhenu*. The statement of the hon. Minister says that there will be a surplus of Rs 69 crores for 1987-88 after paying Rs 640 crores to the general revenues and after meeting the rise in cost due to post budgeting factors. It shows clearly that Indian Railways is moving fast. The development of Indian Railways also gives an indication as to how fast our nation has moved ahead. A comparison of the picture of Indian Railways as it was in 1940-41 and 1950-51, and as it is now, will show that we have made a tremendous progress.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof Thomas, you can continue after lunch-break. We adjourn for lunch now, and will re-assemble at 2 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER, in the Chair]

# RAILWAY BUDGET, 1988-89 GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof K V. Thomas can continue. Try to be very brief.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Sir, a comparison of Indian Railways between 1940-41 and 1986-87 shows how tremendous growth we have made in Railways. In 1940-41, there were 40,477 miles of running tracks and now it is 61,813 kilo metres. The number of passengers originating in 1940-41 was 623 million and now it has increased to 3,580 million. Sir, everybody wants that there should be expansion and modernisation in Railways. This can be achieved if we get more revenue

The increase of six per cent freight rates is quite reasonable. It has not affected the farmers and the common man as exemptions are given for the transportation of fertilizers, foodgrains, pulses, salt, etc. Similarly, the increase in pas-

senger fares is also very reasonable. For a season ticket holder, the increase is between four and eight rupees. For a second class mail express, upto fifty kilo metres distance, the increase is two rupees and beyond seven hundred and fifty one kilo metres, the increase is just fifteen rupees, i.e. for a passenger who travels from New Delhi to Trivandrum in second class train, the increase is just fifteen rupees. A number of concessions are being given to the recipients of the National Awards, teachers, farmers, sportsmen and so on.

Sr, I would like to make certain suggestions. A new directorate of passenger amenities has been formed. Now the catering service in our passenger trains has to be improved. The quality has already been improved, but more attention should be given to it.

PROF. P J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, in the short circuit TV, it is shown that Mr. Thampan Thomas is speaking. Here, it is Prof. K.V. Thomas speaking. What is the difference ? (Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER : 'Thomas' is common.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From Kerala State, we have got two 'Thomas'es. Their demand may be the same. Whatever Mr. Thampan Thomas is going to speak, Mr. K V. Thomas is going to say. It would not make any difference to the Railway Budget discussion.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Along with increase in the quality of catering service, the prices also should be controlled at reasonable rates. The toilets both at railway stations as well as in coaches have to be kept clean. The protection that is given to the passengers as well as goods now is not at all satisfactory. It is the Railway Protection Force and the State Police which look after the law and order situation in our railway stations and in trains. But very often, we get news that passengers are being looted and railway goods and property are being looted. A proper examination has to be made how we can have an effective police force comprising of Railway Protection Force as well as State police.

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

Regarding the season tickets, now the Railway Department has restricted the distance. With the introduction of super-fast and fast trains, the passengers can travel a greater distance. For example, from my constituency, everyday, people go to Trivandrum and come back. They have to take three season tickets. This gives an opportunity to them to resort to illegal ways. As you have introduced new superfast and fast trains, there should not be restriction of distance

States are losing a lot of revenue because sales tax is avoided on goods moved by trains, because there is no proper checking by the concerned States and it is very difficult also.

Coming back to my State Kerala, we have always been neglected. This year out of Rs. 3050 crores, Kerala has got only Rs. 15 crores. Many of the on-going projects are being delayed. Ernakulam-Alleppy line whose estimate is Rs. 55 crores, has got Rs. 7 crores only this year. An amount of Rs. 12 crores is required to be allotted to complete this project. Similarly, for Alleppy-Kayamkular line, which is a very prestigious project, we need about Rs. 23 crores more. For Trichur-Guruvayur broad-gauge line we are given only Rs. 2 crores. A further sum of Rs. 14 crores is needed to complete this project. For many of the on-going projects in Kerala we need more assistance from the Railway Ministry. Similarly, there are some of the works that are taking place in my own constituency. Staff quarters have been allotted for Ernakulam junction. The total cost of the project is Rs. 86 lakhs. But this year only Rs. 15 lakhs have been allotted.

There is a very prestigious train—Himsagar Express—connecting the Himalayas and Cape Comarin. This has been stopped all of a sudden. We do not know how and why it was stopped. No new train in place of Mangla Express has been started. Half of Kerala is living outside Kerala. A large number of people are going outside Kerala and coming to Kerala. But no new trains are being introduced. My humble request to the hon. Minister

is that the problems of my State should be seriously looked into and we should be given proper assistance.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA** (Bankura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not mind any increase in the fares of the second-class passengers but when even basic amenities are not being provided to the second-class passengers, why should there be such a hike in the fares, particularly of the second-class passengers? The Minister has no experience of travelling by train. He rarely travels by train. Even the members of the Railway Board and even the General Manager also travel by plane, not by train. So, they do not have the experience of the hardships being faced by the second-class passengers. All the over-aged coaches are being used. Even those coaches which are without fans and light and without minimum sanitary arrangement are being used today. Since 1952, the passenger traffic has increased by 167 per cent whereas the passenger coaches have been increased only by 125 per cent. So, there is over-crowding in each and every train.

The Railway Ministry now wants to implement the recommendation of the Planning Commission. In their reappraisal, they have suggested to the Railways to shift from passenger traffic to freight traffic and also to exercise restraint in introducing passenger trains so that the valuable fleet of the Railways is able to meet the growing requirements of the freight traffic. The unanimous voice of this House is not reaching the Yojna Bhavan. Every year we have been demanding more allocation for Railways. You can see from the figures that the percentage for Railways is gradually reducing, though in the Seventh Five Year Plan, there is a little increase. While in the First Five Year Plan 11.05 per cent was allocated for Railways and in the Second and the Third Five Year Plans, 15.43 and 15.45 per cent respectively were allocated, in the Seventh Five Year Plan it is only 6.9 per cent. Railways is one of the important infrastructures. Construction of a railway line not only facilitates communication but also generates economic activities in the area where the railway line is constructed. A hundred

years ago, Karl Marx said : "Praise Britishers for one thing—for construction of railway line in India." So, if sufficient allocation is made by the Planning Commission for construction of railway lines, it will not only facilitate communication and transport, but will also generate other economic activities.

There are a number of on-going projects. I do not know how long will these projects remain as on-going projects. There are some projects, of which the foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister... (Interruptions). Not by Jawaharlal Nehru, by Indira Gandhi. For Howrah-Amta and Bargachia-Champadunga railway lines, foundation stone was laid in 1974. The construction of railway line was started and the first phase was completed for Howrah-Amta railway line. The second phase has not been taken up. This year, only one crore rupees as token money have been sanctioned. I don't know why this project has been abandoned ? First this project was sanctioned and the first phase of construction work was started and completed. But no further construction work has taken place.

Similarly, for the construction of Balurghat-Eklakhi railway line, the foundation stone was laid by the former Railway Minister, Shri Ghani Khan Chowdhary. The anticipated cost was Rs. 77 crores. This year only Rs. 3 crores have been sanctioned for this project. I do not know after how many years this project will be completed. In the same way, for the construction of Diga-Tamluk railway line, the estimated cost was worked out to Rs. 75 crores. But this year only Rs. 2.90 crores have been allocated. In this way, if the allocation is made, I do not know in how many years these projects will be completed.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : I have calculated it. It will take 22 years.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Then the anticipated cost will escalate and it would be more than Rs 150 crores. Sir, for the construction of Calcutta Metro Railway, foundation stone was laid in the

year 1972 by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. At that time, the estimated cost was worked out to Rs. 142 crores. But already Rs. 450 crores have been spent for this project. This year we expected that some more money would be sanctioned for these projects. But only Rs. 77 crores have been sanctioned. I do not know whether the Calcutta Metro Railway will be completed within the target date fixed.

Sir, six railway projects were sanctioned in the North-Eastern States. None of these projects has been completed so far. In the last Tripura election, the hon. Prime Minister had said in his speech that not only Dharmanghat-Kumarghat railway line construction will be taken up but this will be extended upto Agartala. He did not mention in which year this will be completed. For this railway line, the foundation stone was laid in 1980 by the Prime Minister and for these three projects Rs. 350 crores will be required. This amount of Rs. 350 crores was the total allocation for the new railway lines during the Seventh Five Year Plan. To complete all these on-going projects—there are 20 to 25 on-going projects—about Rs. 2000 crores will be required. I would therefore request the hon. Minister kindly to ask for more fund allocation from the Planning Commission, at least to complete the on-going projects and then take up the construction of new lines.

Sir, the Government of India has made a policy to phase out all the steam locomotives. When the country will enter the 21st century, not a single steel locomotive will be seen on the railway track. But what is the position of the pace of electrification ? Only 7000 and odd kilometres of track so far has been electrified out of the 61,000 kilometres of railway track. And I do not know whether the target of the Seventh Five-Year Plan for electrification of 3,500 kilometres with this slow pace of electrification can be achieved.

Sir, the Sixth Five-Year Plan was called a rehabilitation plan and all the over-aged rolling stock and sick railway track were to be replaced by new rolling stock and

[Shri Basudev Acharia]

by track renewals. So, when this rehabilitation plan, the Sixth Five Year Plan of the Railways was started, 14,000 kilometres of track was sick and when this rehabilitation plan of Railways ended, it increased to 21,000 kilometres. When this rehabilitation plan, the Sixth Five-Year Plan of the Railways was started, there were 2,500 railway fractures. When this rehabilitation plan ended, these railway fractures increased to 4,500. And though the target is to wipe out all the sick tracks, to renew all the sick tracks ..

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : If the hon. Member will look to the first three years of the Seventh Plan, he will find that there has been improvement in all these areas.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes, I am coming to the Seventh Five-Year Plan. There was some increase in allocation because it was also recommended by the Railway Reforms Committee. They also recommended for more allocation for Depreciation Reserve Fund. The Railway Convention Committee also recommended for more allocation for the Depreciation Reserve Fund and there is some little increase in the Depreciation Reserve Fund, but I cannot say whether during this Seventh Five-Year Plan all this sick track, all this overaged rolling stock can be replaced and you can see in the last two or three years the accidents due to mechanical failures have been increased. The accidents due to human failure have been reduced, but the accidents due to mechanical failure have been increased because of using of overaged rolling stock, using of the sick track

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : And sabotage also.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : And sabotage also to some extent, but mechanical failure is not because of sabotage.

Sir, already a few thousand steam locomotives have been phased out, have

been abandoned and a number of steam loco sheds have been closed down, which have rendered thousands of workers jobless. Those workers who have been working for 15 or 20 or even 25 years have been doing perennial nature of jobs, though they are contract workers, coal and ash handling workers and transshipment workers. They may be contract workers, but they have been doing perennial nature of jobs for 15 or 20 or 25 years and they belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community. With the phasing out of these steam locomotives, with the closing down of the steam loco sheds, thousands of these workers have become jobless, have been thrown out of employment. I have written several letters to the Minister to absorb them because they have been doing the perennial nature of jobs, the same type of jobs. They are coal and ash handling workers. Now they have been thrown out of employment, with the phasing out of steam locomotive. Since 1972, not a single steam engine has been produced by our locomotive factory.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got three minutes more.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Why are you so particular ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the Railway Budget especially, the punctuality has to be maintained

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why don't you bring punctuality in Railways. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Safety rules have been violated. Today even trains are allowed to go without proper break power, even without break-van and without guards. There are several recommendations, several observations and comments made by the Railway Safety Commission which are not binding on the Railway administration or Railway Board. There are 3 or 4 enquiry committees like Sikri Committee, Kunzru committee etc. They have also made several recommendations. These recommendations have not yet been implemented. Even hundreds of recommendations made by the Railway



Reforms Committee have not been implemented to wipe out or minimise the railway accidents which are still taking place.

The industrial-labour relation is far from satisfactory. Why should there be two recognised union? There should be one union and that should be decided by the secret ballot by the Railway employees. There is no verification of membership of these two unions. It never takes place. These two unions do not represent majority of the Railway employees. There are number of categorical associations. Even there are categorical associations which represent 90% of the members of that category like loco running staff association. Previously the Minister also used to meet the representatives of All India Railway Employees Confederation which is an umbrella organisation of all these so-called unrecognised categorical associations although these unions represent majority of the Railway employees. So, there should be one recognised union and that should be decided by secret ballot. There should not be two unions.

The 10-hour duty for the loco running staff was decided long back. This was stated in this very House by the late Shri Lalit Narain Misra on 13th August, 1973: 10-hour duty would be implemented from signing on to signing off, not from train departure to train arrival. The loco running staff had to wait for 8 long years for its implementation. Then, they started agitation in the year 1981 in January. They went on strike. When this was not implemented, though there was written agreement for 10-hour duty for loco running staff from signing-on to signing-off and not from train departure to train arrival, they were compelled to go on strike. Thousands of these workers were dismissed under 14(2). Break-in service was imposed. Several High Courts of our country passed judgments that before dismissal of an employee, inquiry should be held. The Central Industrial Tribunals of Gauhati, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar and Ernakulam have maintained that before dismissal, inquiry should be held but no inquiry was held and thousands of workers have been dismissed and railway administration is now preferring appeals in the Supreme Court.

When the running staff ask for relief after ten hours, they are being charge-sheeted. You know there was a serious accident in Morjya Express last year. The driver of the particular train was forced to work for 17 hours although he asked for relief after 10 hours. He was forced to work for 22 hours and there was a serious accident in which about 100 passengers were killed. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Take rest now. Don't talk too much because you will be tired. Try to be brief. Don't make any accident here also ! Try to wind up.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have been asking for the last 4 to 5 years that a train between Dhanbad and Tatanagar to connect a coal town with a steel town should be introduced. There is no direct train from Dhanbad to Tatanagar. I am pleading for Bihar. There is a railway track via Pathardih and Sudamdih and 90% of the track is electrified. With a little investment, a passenger train can be introduced to connect the coal town with the steel town of Bihar. With a small investment that can be done.

As regards Purulia-Kotshila narrow gauge, for how many years I will have to ask for conversion of this narrow gauge line into broad gauge? How much money will be required? Only Rs. 6 crores.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Until the end of this century.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When this will be converted into broad gauge, then Purulia will be connected with Bokaro. The return will be 12%. It will be viable if you spend only Rs. 6 crores. This narrow gauge line Purulia-Kotshila which is only 30 KM can be converted into broad gauge and this line can be viable. A number of important trains were withdrawn last year in the month of January and a few were restored after six months when there was some agitation. But a number of trains which were withdrawn have not yet been restored, for example, Mangla Express. Similarly, there was a train connecting Varanasi with Tatanagar via Adra. It was a weekly

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

Express. It used to pass through Adra. This train was withdrawn and has not yet been restored. Then, the Bankura-Damodar River (BDR) Railwayline was taken over by the Government of India but it has not yet been nationalised. These railwaylines pass through the rural Bengal like Bankura and Burdwan. These railwaylines connect Bankura with Burdwan. Therefore, this should be nationalised. If you cannot convert this into broad-gauge, you can dieselise. The trains can be hauled by diesel-engines. Then, there is a *Bandel-Katwa* double-line which is pending. It should be completed and electrified. Also, there is the Burdwan-Katwa narrow-gauge line. The train service on this line should be regulated. If they cannot be converted into broad-gauge, atleast the trains can be hauled by diesel-engines.

Now the problem of casual workers. In the year 1980, Pandit Kamalpathi Tripathi made a commitment here in this House that all casual labourers/workers in the Railways will be regularised. After seven years, still two lakh and twenty thousand casual workers are waiting for regularisation. I do not know for how many years they will have to wait.

I think there is no justification for the hike in the passenger fares and freight charges. In the year 1986, in the month of December, the taper was flattened to collect about Rs. 700 crores. So, I oppose this unjustified hike and I demand that more funds should be allocated by the Planning Commission for the construction of railwaylines and for the completion of on-going projects.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Please make the Kanchenjunga Express a daily service.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE (Osmanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Railway Budget presen-

ted by the hon. Railway Minister. I would like to congratulate him for presenting the railway budget keeping in mind the interests of the common man. Railways have not increased the second class fares for the last three years, only now slight increase which does not effect the masses has been made. In the General Budget also taxes have not been levied on the goods used by common man and generally common man has not been affected. The increase in railway freight will not affect the common man. While speaking on the railway budget in this august House, I would like to bring few points to the notice of the hon. Minister. Maharashtra is considered to be a developed State, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards few undeveloped regions of the State. They remain undeveloped because they are not connected by railway lines. I am trying to explain to the august House that when we approach the Railway Ministry for laying railway lines in the area and tell them that development of railway network in the area is imperative for the development of the region, the reply given by the Railway Ministry is that laying of railway lines is not feasible as there is no industry in these areas. On the other hand when we approach the Industry Ministry to set up industries in our area the reply given is that industries cannot be set up in the absence of railway lines. We are caught in the dilemma and do not know, what to do. In view of this I request the hon. Minister to take step to lay railway lines in the Marathwada region so that it could also be developed. After independence, a total of 62 thousand kilometre of railway line has been laid in other parts of the country, but if we look at the statistics of Marathwada, we find that only 37 km. of railway line has been laid there. The people of Marathwada region feel perturbed and agitated. They think that justice has not been done to them and believe that Government have not done anything till date for their welfare. Although government have accepted the long standing demand of the people of Marathwada region and sanctioned four railway lines for the region, one of them from Manmad-Aurangabad-Parbhani-Parli Baijnath but

the amount provided for these railway lines was Rs. 138 crore, 89 lakh and 95 thousand whereas the amount actually spent till date is only Rs. 9 crore, 60 lakhs. Work on these lines was started in 1978 and now it is 1988 that means during the last 10 years only Rs. 9 crore and 60 lakh have been spent on the construction of these railway lines. A provision of only Rs. 5 crore has been made in this year's budget for this purpose. If construction work progresses at this pace then it make take several years in completing the job. Moreover we are not demanding any new railway line for the benefit of lakhs of people of our region, only conversion of line is being asked for. I request the hon. Minister to allocate maximum amount for the early completion of these railway lines, then only quick development of our region would be possible.

Another line has to be constructed from Parbhani to Purna via Mudkher upto Adilabad at an expected cost of Rs. 106 crore and 62 lakh but the amount spent till now is only Rs. 26 lakh and 3 thousand. In the current years budget also only Rupees one thousand has been allocated for this line. We feel as if hon. Minister is not interested in construction of this line, that is why a provision of Rupees one thousand only has been made for its construction. Another line runs from Latur to Miraj via Kururavadi. This is a narrow gauge line and it was announced in 1973 by the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi when she visited the Lature district club that this railway line will be got constructed at an early date. But nothing has been done till date for laying this railway line and new railway line from Parli to Ahmednagar via Birx has been proposed this year and its survey will be done next year. I hope the hon. Minister will allocate more money for early completion of these four railway lines demanded by the people of Marathurada.

Another point I would like to emphasise is that Ministry of Railways has issued first class passes for one year to freedom fighters of the country. They can go to any part of the country with

one companion. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Railways, do we respect our elders for only one year in Indian culture? If the expenditure in the opinion of the Railways is going to increase too much, then my suggestion would be that the freedom fighters because of whom we are here in this august House and the respect given by the Ministry of Railways to them, this facility should be made permanent. If desired, few limitations can be prescribed, but passes should be given on a permanent basis. Instead of two allow one, even then they will be happy and their dignity will be maintained.

With these words I support the railway budget presented by the hon. Minister for Railways in this august House.

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Sir, while supporting the Railway Budget, I wish to make a few points. It is a balanced budget which is the best that could be done under the prevailing circumstances. The Minister is able to present a surplus budget even after paying full dividends of Rs. 736 crores to the general exchequer. The budget is for all round development.

I wish to make a few suggestions. More and more I Class coaches should be converted into II AC Sleeper coaches because they accommodate more people, fetch more income and they are more convenient and also kept neat and clean. Now there is no shower bath facility in the II AC compartments, that should be provided.

When implementing projects, removal of regional imbalance should be kept in mind. Some areas are neglected and on some other areas there is overspending. Metropolitan cities and towns are taken as central points while implementing projects. That should be given up and every district should be provided with the railway facility. Backward areas and the rural areas should be given more importance in the execution of projects.

Casual labourers who have put in service of more than one year should not

[Shri N. Dennis]

be relieved. If they are working in one project, after the work in that particular project is over, they should be provided with job opportunities in some other project. If there is no possibility of accommodating them in some other project, they should be given protection of job security lay providing them with some other work, instead of recruiting new persons as labourers.

Bridges and tracks which require immediate change should be attended to immediately. Compensation to the victims of railway accidents should be given immediately. The compensation amount which the victims of the railway accidents get is lower than the compensation given to the victims of air crash. The compensation amount should be enhanced. Punctuality of trains should also be maintained. The condition of second-class coaches should be improved. These compartments are not clean. Of course, obligation is on the part of the passengers also to keep the compartments clean and neat. There is no regular supply of water and there is failure of lights also. There is over-crowding in second-class compartments. Unreserved ordinary passengers enter into the reserved compartments. This causes inconvenience to women and children and other passengers which result into frequent quarrels also. So the conductors should be vigilant to check this practice.

To prevent accidents level crossing in rural areas should also be manned. Regarding construction of over-bridges it appears that the amount is not fully utilised. One of the reason is that the State Governments are reluctant to provide adequate amount of contribution for the construction of over-bridges. Therefore, I suggest that contribution of States in this regard be reduced.

It is a welcome sign that Directorate of Passenger Amenities has been set-up but the allotment made for passenger amenities is very low. It should be enhanced. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, there is a big let down in the Railway budget for 1988-89. No adequate

allocation has been made for the on-going projects. Karur-Dindigal project has been allocated with only Rs. 5 crores whereas the demand was for Rs. 15-20 crores. Further the next phase providing parallel BG line between Dindigal-Madurai and the final phase for the extension of the line to Tuticoran has to be carried out without delay. It should not stop at Dindigal.

Sir, Kanyakumari is the southern most part. Thousands of National and International tourists visit this spot daily to see the sunset, sunrise, Vivekananda rock and the meeting place of three seas. To promote national integration a direct express train services to different parts should be operated from Kanyakumari. On the other hand we find that instead of providing more and more trains to Kanyakumari even the trains which operated from there have been cancelled.

15.00 hrs

I would like to point out that the railway line was opened in the year 1979. Now there is only one direct express train No. 81/82 operating from Kanyakumari to Bombay. That is the only direct express train operating from Kanyakumari.

Train No. 907/908 (Himsagar Express) operating from Kanyakumari to Jammu Tawi was stopped recently. It was a prestigious train. To promote national integration, this train should have been continued to operate. It was operating from one end of the country (Kanyakumari) to the other end (Kashmir) touching 11 States and 5 military cantonments. I would like to stress that this train 907/908 should be made to operate again for promoting national integration. It is a train of national importance.

Train No. 47/48, Cannanore Express, operating between Kanyakumari and Cannanore is also stopped. Then again train No 25/26, Island Express from Kanyakumari to Bangalore has also been stopped. The railway authorities would say that these two trains were operating as ordinary passenger trains between Trivandrum and Kanyakumari. But the

same trains were going as Express train from Trivandrum to Bangalore and Cannanore continuously. These trains should also be made to operate from Kanyakumari again.

Extension of Madras-Trivandrum train No. 19/20 Mail to Kanyakumari was included in the railway time-table.

Kanyakumari is in Tamil Nadu. The train passengers from Kanyakumari cannot go to the capital of Tamil Nadu by a direct train though there is a railway line. This aspect has to be taken into consideration. So, 19/20 Mail has to be extended up to Cape Comorin. Kanyakumari is only 85 kilometres from Trivandrum.

Moreover, train No. 901/902 operated between Guwahati and Trivandrum. It was previously intended upto Kanyakumari and proposed to be named as Vivekananda Express indicating the Vivekananda rock and all connected memories of Swami Vivekananda. So also train No. 903/904, Trivandrum-Ahmedabad Express is scheduled to have its service up to Kanyakumari. This also did not materialise.

Now Kanyakumari terminal is under-utilised. The railway line between Trivandrum and Kanyakumari is also not adequately utilised though there is a railway line. Trivandrum is congested and overcrowded with trains. All the trains now terminating at Trivandrum should be extended up to Kanyakumari.

A coaching yard complex, costing about Rs. 5½ crores has been allotted for Nagercoil. It is a connecting junction between East Coast and West Coast traffic. It is said that there is a proposal to shift it to some other place. Here there is extensive land. About 98 acres of land is also available there. Water and electricity facilities are there. This coach yard complex, which was allotted to Nagercoil, should be provided to Nagercoil. Nagercoil junction should be provided with simultaneous reception and shunting facilities.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER  
(Bangalore South) : I rise to oppose the

Railway Budget. I thought that the Minister would receive the tributes this time but unfortunately, he has disappointed not only this House but the entire country. This is the fourth Railway Budget on which I am participating..... (Interruptions)..... I was telling that the hon. Minister's Budget Speech had a mention of several records achieved by the Railway Ministry but he has forgotten to mention one record which he himself has established, that is, no other Railway Minister has levied such high imposts as the present, young Railway Minister. In a redeeming manner, in a diplomatic manner, he has mobilised resources for the Railways to the extent of Rs 1620 crores, Rs. 620 crores for the year 1988-89 and Rs. 1000 crores in 1986-87, the effect of which we are seeing in the inflation today. So, Sir, this is another record. I do not want to speak much since I have no time but it is my duty to bring a very serious matter to the notice of the hon. Minister.

Many States are being neglected as the Members were saying. I should say that Karnataka has been utterly neglected. The people of Karnataka are sober, they waited patiently for long. They have lost confidence not only in the Central Government but in the Members of Parliament also. Do you know what is going on in Karnataka? The hon. Minister must be knowing now about it. An agitation is going on to condemn this attitude of the Central Government. They say that the Central Government has pushed them to the path of confrontation. Even a senior leader, Mr. Ranga's friend, Mr. Nijalingappa was present and participated in the 'rail roko movement'. Such is the feeling of the people of Karnataka. It is not motivated by any political party.

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair]

The people have started the movement spontaneously. They are frustrated, the way in which Karnataka has been treated. I will tell you how it has been neglected. For the past several decades, Karnataka has been demanding that it should have a

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

separate zone for Karnataka. Now, Karnataka is served by three zones, the Southern Railway, the South-Central Railway and the Central Railway. There is no single Railway Zone to take care of the interest of Karnataka. The Southern Railway generally takes care of the interest of the State in which it is located. Similarly, the Central and South-Central Railway also. The Railway Advisory Committee has recommended as long back in 1982 that there should be a South-West zone with Bangalore as Headquarters. The previous Railway Ministers both, Mr. T.A. Pai and Mr. Jaffar Sharief stated that there will be three more zones and Bangalore will be the Headquarters of the South-Western Railway but unfortunately, there is no mention about it in the Minister's speech. The people of Karnataka are agitated. I request that the Minister should make an announcement, a categorical assurance that the proposed zone will be established very soon. It is very important. After independence, only one railway line, Bangalore-Hasan has been sanctioned for the State of Karnataka and not a centimetre of the other railway line is done. The one for which Mr. Jaffar Sharief was responsible, the Chitra Durga is going at a snail's speed and this year it is provided with Rs. 1 crore. It will take years and years for completion.

Then, let us take the Wheel and Steel Plant. It is my duty to bring to the notice of this House the feelings of the people there. In that Rs. 150 crore project, two thousand employees are working and not even twenty per cent of them are local people. Those people have lost their valuable lands, they are on the footpath and they got a very meagre compensation. We have got a Railway Recruitment Board at Bangalore. The Chairman of that Board does not know the local language and people from all parts of the country are being recruited by that Board. I do not grudge that, but what is the reaction of the local people. I do not advocate the theory of sons of the soil, but still you have to take into

account the aspirations of the local people. Even in the category of Class IV, sufficient number of local people is not there.

We were happy when the Minister announced last year that the K.K. Express would be a super fast train. But what has actually happened. Now it takes more than 42 hours. Previously it used to take 35 to 36 hours when it was running four times a week. Some of the bogies are also in a very bad condition. Previously, it had 24 bogies with two engines, but now it has 14 bogies with a single engine. Those who wanted to travel from Bangalore to Delhi used to travel by G.T. via Madras and five bogies were reserved for them. Even that has been discontinued. That is how Karnataka is being treated. I would urge upon the Railway Minister to restore the original speed and facilities for this train. Now it starts at 1130 p.m. Where do you get an auto-rickshaw at that time in Bangalore? The timings should be revised and the train should leave as it used to leave previously in the evening and reach Delhi in the morning on the third day.

Then, the on-going projects. I do agree that the Planning Commission has failed the Railways. The Prime Minister was correct to say that the Planning Commission have to open their eyes and read the writings on the wall. We have been urging that more funds should be provided to Railways. But what has been happening? It has been going down. It was 15 per cent in the Third and Fourth Plans, and now it is only 6.9 per cent. I know that there is paucity of funds. We have been writing to the hon. Railway Minister and he has been replying and the reply is common that there is resource constraint. The Planning Commission should assess the realistic needs of the particular regions and provide funds accordingly. There can be no economic development unless railways are given sufficient funds.

I thank the hon. Minister for providing more funds for the Mysore-Bangalore gauge conversion, but how long will it take? It was started ten years ago. The original estimate was Rs. 30 crores and now it has gone up to Rs. 60 crores. Only

Rs. 10 crores have been spent so far. Now, security printing press is coming to Mysore. I would request the hon. Minister that he should see that this project is completed by the time the security printing press starts and that sufficient funds are provided. This must be completed within two years.

We were happy when the hon. Minister announced new trains to various places. I do not grudge it, but why has Bangalore been left? Bangalore city is the cultural capital, scientific capital, electronic capital of our country and various international conferences are being held there. You have not announced even a single fast train to end from Bangalore like Bangalore-Calcutta, Bangalore-Lucknow and other places, as Shri Reddy mentioned. Bangalore is a very important city and I would request the hon. Minister to pay due attention to it, specially when additional trains would not cost you much.

Another injustice that has been done to Karnataka is this. Sir, whenever it comes to the border of Karnataka, the railway stop there. Take the Bangalore-Bombay meter-gauge line. It is metre gauge between Bangalore and Miraj and beyond that it is broad-gauge. The Bangalore-Miraj line should be converted into Broad gauge.

Now, about the doubling of the line. What a great injustice has been done. You have stopped at Kuppam. It is very necessary, Sir, and you should see that the double line between White field and Kuppam is completed. The double line from the White field to Bangarapet should be completed first and then between Bangarapet and Kuppam.

So far as the electrification is concerned, I am glad that the Hon. Minister has to some extent complied with my pleadings. You should see that it is also taken up from both the sides. I am glad that the Konkan railway survey has been completed. Please see that it starts from the Mangalore so that it may connect Uduppi and Karvar. While inaugurating the Seabed, the Prime Minister declared that the

Karvar will soon come in the railway map of India. But you have not provided anything at all for that. It is very necessary.

Similarly, we have been demanding for the new lines. Harihar-Kottur and then Satyamangla and Mettupalayan. Nothing has been done. Regarding the new lines you said that the current Plan provides only about Rs. 350 crores. On the contrary for the on-going projects you require Rs. 1200 crores. From where will you get the money? It all looks like a rosary of words. A young man is put in charge of the Railways but he is not provided with the necessary fund. You must fight with the Planning Commission.

Sir, he knows my constituency. He was present there recently. So, about Rapid Transit system you must make a beginning and speak to our Chief Minister. He is also very serious about it. You should at least take up the circular portion of it. At least that can be done by the Railways. That is very necessary. The circular Railway is part of the transit system.

The Second class ticket from Bangalore to Delhi costs a man Rs. 20/-extra. And what about those who travel in First class? It is almost equal to an Air fare nowadays. That is how you have increased the fares. 6 per cent increase in freight will certainly hit everybody. Even those who do not travel will also be affected. I request the Hon. Minister to have a second look at the whole thing. How the Finance Minister has managed the Budget this time? In the Budget of Rs. 70,000 crores, the imports are only about 500 or 600 crores. In your Budget of 9000 crores, the import is 620 crores. I request you to see that the hikes are revived. And I hope that with the same vigour you will see as to what is happening in Karnataka. I request the Hon. Minister that while replying he should give an assurance to the people of Karnataka that the State of Karnataka will not be neglected. I do not want you to neglect any other State for that matter.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhaujharpur):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

in brief. I want to praise Scindiaji. He is among those few Ministers, in whose Ministry work is done without any delay. The files in his Ministry move very quickly at the speed of a train. In my area whole of the railway line was destroyed due to floods but the hon. Minister got it repaired in two months by taking personal interest while the Railway Board was of the opinion that 2½ to 3 years will be required in repairing the same. This is not a small achievement, this is a big thing. The people of my area are very grateful to him for getting the railway line repaired in such a short time.

I have to state onle one thing. All the hon. Members of the Parliament from North Bihar have been demanding only conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga railway line from metre gauge to broad gauge. Unfortunately when this line was being converted into broad gauge, then for the reasons best known to the hon. Minister, this work was abandoned. The people of that region have only one demand, one point programme viz conversion of Samastipur Darbhanga line into broad gauge. I have discussed the matter with many officials of the Railway Board, they say another broad gauge railway line parallel to narrow gauge can be constructed. Then, let there be a parallel railway line but it should be laid.

This is the demand of the people of that area. Previously a railway line was going to be constructed there but later it was shifted to some other place. This was an injustice done to the people of that area. The hon. Minister is aware of this, so I do not want to repeat it in the House. I have talked with several industrialists. They are prepared to set up industries in Mithila. But what they want to know is how to manage the transportation of raw materials to that area and later the finished goods from that place. The distance between Samastipur and Darbhanga is not much, in fact it is a short distance. The entire picture of that area will be changed if a broad-gauge line is constructed there.

The hon. Minister would do well if he travels by train himself. It is true that he does travel by train sometimes. There is a train called Vaishali Express which runs between Delhi and Barauni. This train is always, unbelievably, crowded. All the compartments remain over crowded. This is a most profitable train. The hon. Minister should travel on this route himself to experience the horrible conditions. This line is the most profitable one. There was another train which used to run via Moradabad. Previously it was a daily service but now its frequency has been reduced to 3 days a week. I would request that the frequency of this train be increased to all the 7 days a week.

I want to submit one thing more. Jayanti Janta Express was re-named as Vaishali Express. Previously, there used to be paintings of Mithila in every compartment of this train. This was done with the sole objective of enlightening people on the culture of Mithila, as this train passes through Mithila region. Many foreigners still travel by this train to get a taste of the culture of Mithila. At present such paintings have been removed from this train. I request the hon. Minister to get the paintings fixed again in all the compartments of this train with scenes depicting the culture of Mithila.

Many reports are being received about the Jamalpur Railway Workshop. Previously this workshop used to manufacture steam engines. Now steam-engines are being gradually phased-out and in their place diesel engines are being manufactured. 14,000 workers are employed in this workshop. Now a rumour is being spread that at least 10-12 thousand of those 14,000 workers are about to face retrenchment. I cannot vouch for the veracity of this rumour. I want to say that some scheme should be chalked out to convert steam-engines into diesel-engines. If it is done, that would be better. Then other type of wagons can also be manufactured in this workshop. This is one of the biggest manufacturing units in that area. The hon. Minister has visited this workshop. This workshop provides livelihood to many people of



that area. So I humbly request the hon. Minister to give this matter serious thought. It is very important that this workshop is not closed down.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :  
They are working on it.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS: Very nice of you.

[Translation]

Many thanks. I do not want to overstep in expressing my praise for you. Action is always taken whenever you send something in writing.

Lakhs of labourers from North Bihar travel to Delhi, Haryana and Punjab every week in search of livelihood. I request the hon. Minister to introduce a train specially for migrant labour from anywhere in North Bihar. The frequency of this train should be at least twice or thrice a week. A train facilitating return journey should also be introduced. This is because while coming from Punjab these people are forced to stay in Delhi for 6 to 8 days before getting a train to reach home. Even though the situation in Punjab is very much disturbed, still many people go there for the sake of livelihood.

I request that a tri-weekly mazdoor Express be introduced from whichever place in Bihar the hon. Minister considers proper. Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot of things can be said on the Railway Budget. (Interruptions)

I shall say one thing more which should be considered seriously. Any person who adopts family planning methods after the birth of his first child should be allowed concession of half of the normal fare for travel to his home-town in a year. This would be a great incentive for the people who would adopt family planning methods to avail of facilities from the Government. Even otherwise something must be done to help people of poor classes who come from Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Delhi, U.P. and Bihar to earn a living. They must be given the

facility of returning home once every year. It will do them a lot of good if they are given concession in the fare for this purpose. If they can go to their homes once every year they can tell people about development in Punjab, Haryana etc. and how new ideas can be applied to their areas. The work of doubling the track between Patna and Sahibganj is going on at a very slow pace. Therefore I request that this work be speeded up.

In the end I want to say that Bihar does not have enough rail facilities. This can be discussed separately. I thank the hon. Minister for the efforts that he has put in.

[English]

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North) : Before making any suggestions in the matter, I must support the Demands of the Minister of Railways.

Regarding the projects introduced by the hon. Minister, there are several new pairs of trains in different States. A number of trains have also been introduced in other States, and air-conditioned sleeper coaches have also been introduced. But so far as Karnataka is concerned, I do not know why this discrimination has been made by the hon. Minister. Is he aware that Karnataka is also there in the country? I fail to understand why this discrimination has been done, so far as Karnataka is concerned.

In this connection, I may bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in Karnataka, only metre gauges are there, and no broad gauge. Since several years, we have been fighting for the conversion of these metre gauges. The hon. Minister has not given attention to this demand. I was also told that official enquiry committees were appointed to get reports. There are several reports, as I have been informed in this connection. But no action has been taken in this regard.

So, because of the discrimination made against Karnataka when this Railway Budget was presented, the people of Karnataka are rather frustrated, in my

[Shri D.K. Naikar]

opinion. I am constrained to say that they are wondering whether MPs of Karnataka have got any say in Parliament, or not.

The historical background is that the Department of Railways has been held only by Ministers from Karnataka—e.g. Dasappa, Poonacha, Hanumanthiah and T.A. Pai. Still, our metre gauges were not converted into broad gauge. Last time when Mr. Bansi Lal was holding charge of this Railways portfolio, I made a request in Parliament that he must come forward to give concessions at least to Karnataka, so as to earn a good name—especially when their own Ministers i.e. those from Karnataka did not do this work. That was the statement I had made. But, unfortunately, again the same conditions has been continuing.

This has happened because of the system of zones. In Hyderabad, they have got a zone; in Madras they have got a zonal office. But in Karnataka, there is no zonal office. Whenever projects are proposed, there is no processing done in Karnataka. Karnataka is divided into two parts, one part in Madras and another in Hyderabad. Therefore, I feel that I must request the hon. Minister to at least come forward to establish a zonal office in Karnataka so that we can get some railway amenities through that zonal office. This is the feeling of the people of Karnataka which I am ventilating in this Lok Sabha.

Another point is, the Prime Minister, if I am correct in reading the Press, at some inaugurating function, made a statement that the Karwar line will be taken up very soon and that Rs. 100 crores will be allocated for that. But I am very sorry to say that even the statement of the Prime Minister has not been honoured. I am extremely sorry. I was under the impression that this year in the Railway Budget we can get some funds for Karwar line. I do not know what prevented the hon. Railway Minister from sanctioning the Karwar-Hubli line because there are so many progressive activities in Karwar. A Naval base has been established and

there are so many important factories coming up which are of national importance. Also, the traffic is increasing. It is much more, about one hundred times more than what it was earlier. Therefore, I submit that at least during this period, whether there is a surplus or no surplus I do not mind, the Railway Minister should make up his mind to satisfy the people of Karnataka so that the people of Karnataka should not feel that the Members of Parliament of Karnataka—whatever Janata or Congress—have no say in the matter. Therefore, the hon. Minister should look to the interests of the MPs and protect the interests of the State also.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr Chairman, I rise to support this budget reluctantly, because last year our hon. Minister, Shri Scindia, submitted a people's budget but this year the budget is pinching the people. Therefore, we have to accept this.

In the tariff proposals the hon. Minister, has stated that since the last four years the II Class ordinary fares up to 50 kilometres have not been increased at all and that only for distances beyond 50 kilometres the fares were increased only once, and therefore he was increasing the fares now. But it is not a justifiable thing. Since the people have gone through a very severe drought during the last year it is not fair on the part of the Central Government to raise the fare of the class used by the common man to such an extent. Therefore, I request the Minister to re-think and re-consider, and at least to raise the fare of only distances above 75 or 100 kilometres. People travelling beyond 100 kilometres can pay more fare. That fare may be increased.

Coming to the platform ticket which has been increased from one rupee to Rs. 1.50 paise. I submit that it is not only harassing but it will lead people not to be bound by the law. Generally, if we see in our stations like Madurai and Madras a host of outsiders and guests coming to see off the people. In Tamil Nadu for Rs. 1.50 paise one can travel in the town bus for a distance of 20 kilometres. Previously for the next station the fare was

that much. By increasing the platform ticket to Rs. 1.50 paise we are showing a path and the people will not be bound by law. So, this steep rise from Re 1/- to Rs. 1.50 paise is stoutly opposed and I hope that the hon. Minister will think over and come to the rescue of common man and reduce it. Earlier even one rupee was very high. In the Janata Government it was 30 paise, then it was increased to 50 paise. In the small stations the railway authorities can harass the ryots and kisans—who come to the stations in large numbers—by demanding the platform tickets. As I have already mentioned, for Rs. 1.50 paise in Tamil Nadu, one can travel for 20 kilometres by town bus.

Regarding the season tickets we cannot say that only lower middle class people, labourers, kisans and students only travel. Those who earn their daily bread by travelling they will be hit. So, the rise in season tickets is also not justifiable. So, I request that atleast upto 50 KMs distance, the rate should not be raised. This is my humble request to the Government.

The increase in parcel and luggage fare, will not increase your volume of income and it will benefit only the private road transport people to amass wealth. Therefore, I request you to look into this matter.

In a way I thank the Minister for the Karur Dindigul broad gauge line, which is going to be completed within the financial year. I would like to inform that the original plan right from Kamarajar period, it was known as Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin broad gauge line. It was never known for a Tamil Nadu man as Kurur-Dindigul broad gauge line. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to extend this broad gauge line upto Tuticorin within this financial year. If it is extended, it will be very nice and the people will be benefited. Further, when the Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin broad gauge line project came into the scene, there was no formation of new districts. Now, during our honourable MGR's period, three new districts have been formed. Dindigul is the capital of Anna District; Virudunagar

is the capital of Kamarajar District and Tuticorin is the capital of Chidambaranar District. Generally, the Planning Commission says that there is no new industrial access and therefore they are curtailing money. Therefore, we are stressing this point here that there is enough scope for new industries in Tuticorin and Tuticorin is improving very fast. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to extend the project upto Tuticorin and this line should come under the purview of the Planning Commission and the hon. Minister.

The goods train is now running between Milavittan and Tuticorin and it is only helping the two industries, namely SPIC and India Cements. The mixed gauge line laid from Milavittan to Tuticorin Harbour has not touched the Tuticorin harbour area, but has abruptly left in the middle of the Tuticorin Harbour at a distance of 113 KMs as against the full length of 18 KMs. If this incompleted work of broad gauge is taken up at least now and completed early, through broad gauge line communication connecting both the harbours Tuticorin and Cochin, can be achieved and the traffic can be accelerated. Sir, it is a very urgent matter. There can not be financial constraint for this as it is only seven kilometres. Considering the improvement of the area,—labour oriented area and salt producing area. I request the hon. Minister to complete this line upto Tuticorin harbour. Further, between Milavittan and Tuticorin, now only the goods train is running. We have opened it in 1985 May and it is more than two years now. I hope the Minister will note down this point also.

Further, I am coming from a rural area—Kadambur, which is my native place. For the passenger train amenities, I am shouting in this Parliament for the past fourth time. My leader Shri Kolan-daivelu was kind enough for giving chances to speak about the Railway Budget. I am striving for the passenger train amenities.

Sir, give also me two more minutes. There is one Janata Express train from Villipuram to Tirunelveli. But it is running without much revenue. There is no

[Shri Kadambur Janarthanan]

passenger train for the local areas like Kuriarapuram, Kurunagri, Kadambur, Kavelangol, Naraikinar. I have been requesting for a Sethu Link Express for the last four years. I hope, the Minister will accede to my request for starting a passenger day train for this area with stoppages at the above places.

There is a great need for an over-bridge at Thachanallur, which is in my constituency. The broad-gauge and metre-gauge lines pass through this section. There is the required statistical point for the traffic. The traffic points have been approved by the Railway officials. To avoid congestion on NH 7 I request the hon. Minister to consider constructing an over-bridge there as the Tamil Nadu Government has also recommended it.

In the end, I again request the hon. Minister that the people's long pending demand of constructing Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin broad-gauge line be taken up immediately. When constructed it will cut short the distance by 372 kms on long run length from Kashmir to southern-end of the country. I am all for integrity and unity of the country. Actually this not Karur-Dindigul line, but it was originally named during the period of Mr. Kamaraj and Mr. Alagesan as the Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin broad-gauge line.

With these few words, on behalf of my party AIADMK faction loyal to MGR, I welcome the Railway Budget and support it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : I rise to support the Railway Budget and I congratulate the hon. Railway Minister for having shown progressive developments and improvements in the railways' amenities to passengers and other administrative and organisational works.

As a matter of fact, it is a matter of great satisfaction that not only the parliamentarians, all my respected colleagues here, but even the people and the press have been appreciative of his efforts and fruitful results in the railways. There is

no doubt that the increase in freight and fares has been unavoidable because of reasons beyond his control. It may be because of the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations or it may be due to various other hikes in fuel and various other things. But the fact is that the Railways have progressed and all credit must go not only to the Railway Minister but to the Board and the employees of Railways, who have been able to muster themselves into a team. A civil organisation has shown cohesion which we only find in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. As a team, the Railways have done whatever is possible under the circumstances. I am aware of the fact that the increase in fares and tariff has hit a lot of people. But it has been unavoidable under the present circumstances and the schemes which he has undertaken to complete or progress in 1988-89.

The Minister has quite rightly, in his speech, taken the credit for continued improvement. But I would draw his kind attention to various growth and other targets which are first estimated. I would like him to have an appraisal whether the targets are being set less than what the capability of the Railways is because this tendency of showing the surpassing of the targets can be dangerous in the long run. He has also referred to various hikes which have been made, but the rate of growth in the revenue earning freight tariff has been steadily going down from 1986-87 to 1988-89. If he compares the targets set down for 1987-88 and 1988-89 which the target set for 1986-87, it has been progressively set down. This tendency, year after year, is generating a feeling of over-fulfilment of targets. I am sure he is aware of this and he will keep this in mind.

In this speech, the Railway Minister has mentioned that a very large sum of Rs. 182 crores has been put as 'other miscellaneous factors'. This is about the legitimate expenditure when he was listing them. I would urge the hon. Minister to give the break up of this figure in his reply because leaving such a large amount as Rs. 182 crores aggregated into miscellaneous factors is not very fair.

What he particularly deserves to be congratulated for is the decrease in the accident rate. The accident rate has been lowered not only because of very outstanding work done by the Railways under him, but also because of the developmental work and the replacement work of the tracks. But what is surprising is the amount which has been kept. He also mentioned in his speech that nearly 13 per cent of the railways are metre gauge or narrow gauge. But the amount which they have kept for replacement or for improvement or for converting the narrow gauge lines into metre gauge lines and the metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines, is minimal. I would suggest that keeping in view a very old and very serious accident in Madhya Pradesh in 1982, when nearly 200 people had died between Jabalpur and Godhra, a larger amount should be kept for these lines on which nearly 30 per cent of traffic goes. This will positively bring the accident rate still lower. So, I would urge upon him to reconsider the allocation for improvements. If it is seen that the conversion into a higher gauge is economical but not viable under the present financial circumstances, then at least improvement should be done of tracks, bridges, culverts, nullahs and the communication system. On some of these metre and narrow gauge railways, the communication system is still primitive. Either they can take in hand the conversion of the track, improvement of the track, or they can at least modernise the communication system between two stations.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, six per cent increase in freights has been recommended by the hon. Railway Minister. The prices of coal, diesel, etc. have recently increased. This is one of the reasons for the increase in freights, besides the developmental projects. But I would urge upon the hon. Railway Minister that for the essential consumer goods transshipment, the freightage can be of three-tier system. As the hon. Railway Minister knows, we are facing a severe drought and the movement of most of the commodities required to meet the drought was done at a substantially subsidised rate. In the same way, between the present freightage which has been recommended and the concessions

given to the drought-affected areas, there should be some other concession given for the movement of essential commodities. One of the reasons why the prices of consumer goods go up is the increase in the railway freight. Ultimately, it is not the businessmen or the manufacturers who are going to pay for the freightage increase but it will squarely come on the shoulders of the consumers. To keep the low-cost economic development, certain essential raw materials movement should also be cheaper. Today we are going in a big way for indigenisation, we are going in a big way for small-scale industries for employment generation. They can also be given some concession.

Sir, the railway fare increase has been well taken so far as the first-class and air-condition classes are concerned. Even if you put a little more increase in that, nobody is going to be affected because those who can afford to pay more and travel in first-class will bear this increase. But in the case of increase in the second-class fare, a large number of people are affected. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister kindly to reconsider and help these people. Moreover, those people who travel for short-distance very frequently, say about 100 Kms. or less for doing small business or for earning their livelihood and the students to reach their colleges and schools, have now to bear the burden of increase in fare. The hon. Minister may kindly consider giving concession to these people.

There is one point about the platform tickets. I thought that the cost of platform tickets could be raised even to Rs. 2. But is there any checking done on the platform? There is no checking at all on the railway station platforms. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that the checking of visitors on the platforms should be done before the trains arrive because it has been seen that the local-anti-social elements never buy the ticket. They dominate the local railway staff and even if the cost of railway platform tickets is raised to Rs. 1.50, only those law-abiding people will buy it. But the anti-social elements will not buy it and go scot free. They even do not bother for the local railway staff because the local railway staff is in small

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

number. This is more true in smaller stations. Moreover, if you raise the price of platform ticket, you must also ensure that the checking is done at the platforms.

Then, Sir, the ratio of North and South trains continues to be much less than those running between North and South-East, North and West and North and East. Sir, there used to be a train called Jayanti-Janata Express running from North to Southern States. It is now discontinued. There were two trains. One is Jayanti-Janata Express and another is Kerala Express. The Kerala Express is continuing but the Jayanti-Janata Express was discontinued and the people of South living in Jhansi and Nagpur regions have been deprived of the facility of this train, particularly from Itarsi and Jabalpur there are about 50,000 people wanting to go to South and there is only one train at the moment. I would urge upon the hon. Minister kindly to consider reintroduction of Jayanti-Janata Express because it used to serve the people very significantly.

Sir, there is a train called Ganga-Kaveri Express which has been running three times a week and it will now be running four times a week. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to consider running it daily. Another difficulty faced by the people is in catching the Kerala Express at Itarsi Station because the train stops there for five minutes only. The train has got 20 to 22 bogies and people have to run with their bag and baggage on the platform at the dead of night to get into the carriage to occupy the seats reserved for them. Therefore, Sir, if the train halts at least for 10 minutes at Itarsi Station, the people going to South would be finding it convenient to get into the train.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore) : You are talking of Jabalpur only.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN** : The trouble is that you can only think of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh, not whole of India.

Sir, so far as Jabalpur is concerned....

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA** : Now he has come to All India.

(Interruptions)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** : He has to go to All India via Jabalpur.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN** : Sir, the geographical centre is in my constituency. So, it belongs as much to Madhu Dandavateji as to me. I would suggest that in Jabalpur there is a greater need to have overhead railway bridges. In Katni there is a very great need. From there National Highway No 7 passes, which goes right up to Kanyakumari. There is such a heavy traffic that unless we have the overhead bridges, we will not be able to really serve people in Jabalpur. You have sanctioned a lot of overhead bridges for other areas. They are also necessary, but if you do give us a chance to have these bridges expedited, I will be very grateful.

15. 56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

In the end I will only request the hon. Minister that sometimes it is very necessary that some trains are to be increased or there are some times when some trains are to be re-routed. Whenever there is a re-routing done to the trains, the North and South ratio must be increased. There is a tremendous responsibility on the Minister. You have got shortage of funds, you have got a very ambitious development programme. I am sure the whole House is with you. And so far as the Railways are concerned, you deserve nothing but praise and we hope that we will be again in a position to praise you provided one thing is fulfilled. So far as ex Servicemen are concerned, you must give them the same benefit as you have given to Arjun Award winners. There are sportsmen who have got Padma Shree, but you have not given them the same benefits as you have given to Arjun award winners. You are giving benefits of travelling to people who have not laid down their lives, but who have done something good. Please, for God's sake, include awardees of Vir

Chakra, Mahavir Chakra, Param Vir Chakra, Ashok Chakra and Kirti Chakra also in that list and I would personally be very happy, and I am sure the whole House is with me if these people are also included. If at all, I suggest that all the widows of the awardees should be given a First Class free ticket for their life and so far as the awardees are concerned, give them some concessions. The Army as it is used to get concession on Form 'D', you can pay the rest of the amount of Form 'D'.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : War widows also ?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : No. What I am saying is, those who have got concessions or those which are not being given to the people who have laid down their lives .

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : War widows are already benefited.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : War widows are getting. But you have recently in the budget speech announced some concessions, Sir, and those concessions should also be given to those people like Param Vir Chakra, Vir Chakra and other awardees, they must get concession for life.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is not saying 'all' widows.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : And You must give the concession to those who have been invalidated, who have lost their limbs. You should also take a percentage of those people in your service as clerks or in other categories because at the moment ex-Servicemen are not getting.

In the end, I will take half a minute, Sir.

You are developing the living accommodation of the railway passengers. Now, wherever you are opening a new station or a new Divisional Headquarters, new buildings are coming up, but those Divisional Headquarters which existed hundred years ago, their repair and development is nil. For example, one of the

four oldest Railway Divisions of India is Jabalpur. (Interruptions). Sir, you must give an additional amount for the repairs and improvement of the accommodation. (Interruptions).

Sir, the Chairman is so nice to me and you come and curtail my time !

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am extremely grateful to you because my turn has been announced as soon I came in.

First of all, I want to convey my heartiest congratulations to our hon. Railway Minister, Shri Madhavrao Scindia. Along with him, all people who are members of the family of Indian Railway deserve to be congratulated for having worked in such an exemplary manner. I visited the Rail Coach Factory at Perambur, Madra. I had a chat with the workers and others who work there. Workers of the Factory are very pleased with the hon. Minister because he went in their canteen and inspected its working.

Now I will speak on Rajasthan..

MR. SPEAKER : You can speak on this tommorrow.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : But, Sir, you could at least let us have some snacks from the canteen.

MR. SPEAKER : He can speak on this tommorrow when he will be fresh.

16.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR THE SAFETY OF INDIAN  
NATIONALS IN TEHRAN  
FOLLOWING RECENT ESCA-  
LATION OF IRAN-IRAQ  
WAR

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR  
SINGH) : Members are no doubt aware



[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

of reports regarding recent escalation of the tragic war between Iran and Iraq through missile attacks on each other's cities. These have resulted in civilian casualties on both sides.

Fortunately Indian nationals in both countries have escaped the forocity of these attacks. As the House is well aware Government have persistently called for an end to this tragic conflict and urged restraint on both sides.

We have welcomed the Security Council Resolution 598 to bring about a peaceful settlement of the conflict and the efforts of the UN Secretary General to bring about its early implementation. Meanwhile, in view of the danger to the families of India based staff of our Embassy in Tehran, arrangements are in hand for their evacuation by a spacial flight. This facility can also be availed of by some families of the Indian community in Tehran.

It is proposed to arrange the evacuation on 10th March, 1988. The security and welfare of the families of the India based Embassy staff in Baghdad is constantly under review.

16.02 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

**Recent hike in Administered prices of Petrol, Coal, Steel, Edible Oils, Sugar etc.**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, discussion under rule 193. Shri C. Janga Reddy—not here.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to initiate discussion on the recent hike in administered prices of petrol, coal, steel, edible oils, sugar etc. I wish to make it clear at the very outset that we are concerned not only because of the burden that is put on the commonmen as a result

of inflation that has taken place and the recent hike that was introduced, but also the style of functioning of this Government vis-a-vis introducing administered prices of various commodities. It is generally expected, and for years in the past, it was always expected that whenever Budget Session was approaching, people were always awaiting the burdens and the reliefs. Now that process has been decentralised. The burdens are being thrown even prior to the presentation of Budget in this House and I must start from this point because it has started becoming a regular feature that the resources that are generated through increase in the administered prices of commodities outside the jurisdiction of the Budget are far in excess of the resources that are mobilised through the Budgetary schemes.

Before I come to 1988-89, cursorily I will give you four figures to indicate how this particular trend is developing. In 1985-86 the total amount mobilised through increase in levies and administered price was of the order of Rs. 1125 crores as against only Rs. 431 crores mobilised through the Budget. In 1986-87, prior to the Budget, the resource mobilisation was Rs. 1800 crores and through the Budget, only Rs. 488 crores. Coming to 1987-88, resource mobilisation through levies and increase in prices prior to the Budget was Rs. 1718 crores and through the Budget, Rs. 514 crores.

Now, coming to this Budget, in 1988-89, even before the Budget was presented in a few weeks that preceded the Budget, the total amount of levies and administered prices for the whole year will mop up Rs 2769 crores I am not referring to the increase in freight and fare charges because they were increased through the regular Railway Budget. But the resources mobilised outside the parameters of the Budget would be Rs. 2769 crores and through the Budget, Rs. 549.6 crores

The question is why this mobilisation of resources through administered price increase before the Budget. It is not a



madness, there is a method in this madness and the method is:

Mr. SPEAKER: You mean methodical?

Prof. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
yes methodical I accept your amendment. The entire method is, they try to have resource mobilisation in such a manner that the deficit as well as the burdens will appear minimal and to make it appear that the burden that will be put on the common man will be extremely small. This will indicate as to what would happen about the deficits. Even if you neglect the total resource mobilisation before the Budget in all these four years and particularly this year, the trend of deficit has been very low.

1985-86	Rs. 4,937 crores.
1986-87	Rs. 8,261 crores.
1987-88	Rs. 6,080 crores.
1988-89	Rs. 7,484 crores.

The first three are the actuals and the last one is the projected estimate.

If we add them together, the total will be Rs. 26,762 crores. For the entire Seventh Five Year Plan, the target of deficit was Rs. 14,000 crores. The Government is so efficient that they surpass the target of deficit even before completion of the plan. It is Rs. 26,762 crores.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to make a reference when you are in the Chair. Not only the old practice and the convention are not imposing big burdens before the Budget but even consistent direction is, that all important policy documents or presentation when the House is in session, should be during the session and not prior to that. Just cursorily I may remind you that right from 1-9-1953 up to 7-3-1988 that is yesterday, we find that 10 rulings were given by the Speaker, in 1953 by Shri Mavalankar, in 1959 by Shri Ananthasaynam Ayyangar again in 1959 by Shri Ananthasaynam Ayyangar, in 1960 by Shri Ananthasaynam Ayyangar and then two by Shri Hukum Singh; two by Dr. Dhillon; and two by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar who is occupying the Chair today.

These are the ten rulings that are given. The major policy documents are to be published or announcements are to be made when the House is in Session. But that is a far off cry. But even when the Session is not there, at least the pre-budgetary levy should not be there. That is observed more in the breach.

Coming to the recent developments, I would like to point out how we can break-up the various levies that have been imposed. Rest of them are administered prices. What is the surcharge on income-tax? Out of the total break-up of Rs. 2,769 crores that are sought to be mopped up through price rise and other devices, surcharge on income-tax is Rs. 670 crores.

Hike in steel prices for the whole year will give them Rs. 400 crores.

The coal prices will put a burden on the people of the order of Rs. 430 crores.

Imported edible oils will fetch Rs. 360 crores.

Sugar increase in prices released through public distribution system will fetch Rs. 100 crores.

Petrol hike of Re. 1/- per litre will fetch Rs. 260 crores.

Postal and telephone rates recently increased will fetch Rs. 549 crores.

This will mean that as a result of the hike in the administered prices, the total burden on the people will be Rs. 2,769 crores. And add to that, the increase in the freight and fare charges of railways which are Rs. 622 crores. The total amount will be Rs. 3,391 crores. This is the burden with which we start. Now why I am having this background is that this will have a direct impact on the inflationary pressure on the economy and it will have further multiplying factor, as far as the prices of commodities are concerned. Sir, which are the factors which are responsible for the price rise—direct and also the multiple effect. The first one which the economists call is the "announcement effect. You will find that

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in all these years during the budget, as far as levies are concerned or increases are concerned, the moment the announcement is made, even before, the price rise comes into effect and as a result of announcement, you will always find that a psychological climate is created and manipulations of the big traders and industrialists begin and you will find that as a result of this manipulation, before the actual effect is given to these proposals, you will find that there is a certain marginal increase besides the increase that takes place later on when the actual increases in prices are effected. There is the *cost-push* impact of the increase in administered prices of intermediate goods and indirect levies. Now, this is very important—whether it is coal, whether it is steel, whether it is sugar or whether it is petrol. Sometimes, our Ministers go on arguing. Some of them who defended the increase in the petrol hike, they said that after all those who are possessing cars, only they will be affected by petrol hike; those who are having diesel cars—for instance, imagine if diesel prices are increased—only they will be affected. But they forget that these are the intermediate commodities which are utilised for certain products and you will find that the prices of these products go on. As far as freight is concerned, it becomes costlier and when the freight traffic becomes costlier, always that particular incidence is transferred on to the consumers and as a result of that, that impact is also important.

Then, There is the impact of deficit financing. There are two theories. In spite of this big deficit financing, some spokesmen of the Government have been claiming that they would see to it that the deficit financing will not be allowed to affect the inflationary pressure on the economy and lead to further rise in prices. Consistently, it has been proved that it does affect. Since you are connected with agriculture, you know it very well that sometimes it is possible to contain the impact of deficit on the prices only if we have a substantial buffer-stock of foodgrains. In that case, to some extent, it can

be neutralised. But when we have got 7-10 per cent decrease in the agricultural production and 10-15 million tonnes of foodgrain is reduced and when there is no guarantee that we are going to have very big bumper crop, you will find that even the agricultural situation is bound to aggravate. Already, the economic group which was set up has said that there would be a double-digit inflation in this country. We have almost reached the level of 9.8 per cent. That is almost near 10 per cent. I am afraid that this is also going to cost a lot.

Then, fall in agricultural production is also due to another factor. We may blame our fate and say that if the rainfall is less, as a result of that agricultural production is also less. Therefore, the deficit financing cannot be off-set and therefore there might be rise in prices. After 40 years of independence, you will agree with me that we have miserably failed, unlike some of the other countries, in allowing our agricultural production to depend on the vagaries of rains. Still, our water management has not reached that level of efficiency by which we can considerably reduce our dependence of agriculture on the vagaries of rain in that particular case. For instance, the State like Punjab, they have been able to have the water management in such a manner that they are able to have really a good augmentation of production of foodgrains. The people of Punjab have not only been the defenders of our frontiers but they have been the defenders of the poor people when we are subjected to drought conditions and famine in this country because through fine water management they have been able to make their agriculture dependent on the irrigation facilities and through better water management and efficient utilisation of that, they are able to improve the situation. Sir, there is the inflationary pressure generated by the blackmoney of the order of Rs. 38000 crores added to the deposits in the foreign countries. The IMF says that in one Switzerland bank alone there is 1632 crores, added to that Rs. 38000 crores. The Institute of Public Finance and Policy, whose report has been laid on the table of this very House, they have said that excluding smuggling, the

blackmoney amassed is Rs. 38000 crores. That, almost, sets up a parallel economy in the country. The former Finance Minister Shri Y.B. Chavan on one occasion admitted in this very House that we have a parallel blackmoney economy in the country.

One I humorously said that if there is a parallel black-money economy, let there be one Finance Minister in charge of White-money economy and one in charge of black-money economy which has become a parallel economy.

(interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) : It was in Janata Party time.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But leave aside that. (Interruptions) Yes, that is your obsession. I am not at all affected by this. I relish a heckling.

As far as black-money is concerned, unless some steps like demonetisation are taken for higher currency, it cannot be a flippant attitude about smaller currency. That again will be there. And then if this black-money is being amassed—secret transactions, gold jewellery and luxury goods and clandestine deals involving foreign exchanges, hoarding leading to artificial scarcity, speculations, purchase of illegal quotas and permits. Sir, one economist has said : "many people feel that rather than having a train, have a train of permits, licenses and quotas is more profitable " Secret commissions and deposits in foreign banks these are the factors.

I would like to touch one additional point, a slightly new perspective, and I would like to indicate how the price rise also depends upon those three factors. It is an accepted axiom that whenever gap between the production on one side and the money circulation on the other, that gap widens and we are able to have inflationary pressures in the economy resulting into rise in prices. Therefore, the best way to check the inflationary pressure of economy and check the rise in prices is,

on the one side, to augment the productivity and on the other end, try to reduce circulation of money in the country.

A very interesting phenomenon is happening in our budgetary process. We have a capital budget and we have the revenue budget. The capital budget deals with various types of capital like borrowings, market borrowings, foreign loans and other aspects by which we are trying to build up capital for building the assets in the country so that developmental activities can be accelerated and the revenue exercise is all included—expenditure as well as collection—in the revenue budget.

Actually, capital budget is very significant than important. If we try to strengthen the capital account, more resources will be available, more assets gap built up, developmental activities can be improved and the result of that is the production will go up and the gap between productivity and money in circulation will be reduced. But strangely enough, in our country, in the recent budgetary processes, what is happening is that surpluses in the capital account in the capital budget, are being utilised to meet the deficit in the revenue budget. It should be the other way. The revenue budget resources should be allowed to strengthen the capital budget so that more assets can be strengthened, the productivity of the country can be improved. But it is happening the other way.

I will give another concrete instance. As a result of the debt trap in which we are locked up today, we find that whatever we are borrowing, that is supposed to be the part of capital budget, it should be utilised for productive activities in the country and also to see that our technology is improved, our assets are strengthened, more production is achieved. But what is happening in our country? The net interest payment in the coming year 1988-89—even the net one—that means, taking into account the various receipts we have got from the loans, the net will be Rs. 6,913 crores. That is almost, 68% of the domestic market borrowings and the foreign loans that we get, 68% will be utilised for the repayment in the form of



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interest. That means, whatever borrowings we are having, that is the external sources and market borrowings from inside the country, 68% of that is going to be utilised to make the repayment of the interest. The famous Economist Mr. Dandekar of Gokhale Institute of Pune, last time, while giving his expert view on the budget side : "when I look to the huge amount that we borrow and the huge amount which we pay in the form of interest and all of them get accumulated at a time in which we are in crisis, I almost feel that we borrow to pay that. We borrow to pay that." That is mainly the borrowings are utilised to see that major chunk goes not for developmental activities, Professor Ranga, but for paying back the interest. That is what is happening. You have to pay in this manner. But this time, in 1988-89, all the borrowings from external borrowings and also the internal domestic borrowings, 68% of that will be utilised for paying interest.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I was to be the second speaker ; the first and the second can be combined !

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given you 20 minutes, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please give me a little more time, Sir.

Really speaking, the borrowings which we have, the resources which we mobilise must be utilised to strengthen the capital structure, to strengthen the assets in the country; but that is not happening. Non developmental expenditure is going up. The Sarkaria Commission has recommended that this expenditure must be gone down; we are not being able to curb it.

One more important point about the public sector. I tried to raise it during the question hour this morning. If you look at the plan allocation and also the internal resources to be mobilised, this time our Finance Minister expects the public sector to generate more resources in the form of internal resources. The

cost push impact is also very important. The public sector surpluses can be increased by improving efficiency, by rationalising the management, by putting people who are committed to the philosophy of public sector; but actually we have got the administered prices of the products increased. They want to improve the surpluses in the public sector; but how do they do it ? Not by rationalising the management, not by putting in charge of the public sector men who are committed to the philosophy of the public sector, but they try to increase the prices of the products of public sector and artificially try to mop up; that is what is happening.

Steel and coal, when these prices are increased, there is a cost push inflation. For instance agriculture requires for its implements steel. Then, as far as the transport is concerned—the Railway Minister will tell you—we have got the steam traction, the diesel traction and the electric traction. You will be surprised to know that if you take the fuel that is required for 1000 tonne kilometre of haulage of railway trains or railway engines; in the case of steam traction we require 12 rupees, in the case of diesel traction we require 6 rupees and in the case of electric traction we require 3 rupees. We want to conserve the fuel expenditure; our conservation policy of fuel has totally failed.

The steel hike has led to increase in the prices of agricultural implements, transport equipment, cement, etc.

There is one more aspect. As far as the price is concerned, the escalation of administered price is being utilised by this Government as a short cut to augment the surpluses of the public sector. In addition to that there is one more aspect of which I would like this House to take cognizance. We are coming from various States. We are interested in strengthening the Centre; but we are equally interested in building a federal economy in the country and to strengthen the States also. Look at the position of the finances. I hope you will give some opportunity to discuss the Sarkaria Commission Report. A number of recommendations have been made and they have also realised that some sort of

an imbalance is created and as a result of that even when price escalation takes place, no benefit goes to the States.

For instance, take the case of increase in the administered prices of all commodities. You will be surprised to know that hundred per cent resource generation through increase in the administered prices goes entirely to the Centre and nothing goes to the States.

MR. SPEAKER : If they had come through the Budget, would it have been otherwise ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes Sir. Resource mobilisation in the Budget is spread out

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Excise duty is different, increase in the administered prices is different.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : It is the same policy like increasing the surcharge and not the tax.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am proposing a constructive solution that the entire structure should be so changed that no matter whether the administered prices are increased during the budget or outside the budget, a percentage should be fixed up that out of this resource mobilisation, a part of it must go to the Centre and a part of it must go to the States.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : How can it be done ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It can be done. (Interruptions). You may not accept; a number of economists have suggested that. (Interruptions). I have made a concrete suggestion I will give the reasoning for that. Let our Minister concerned note it; as far as the resource mobilisation in this country is concerned, revenues are concerned, you know what is the difference. If you take the ratio between the resources received by the Centre and the States, the ratio is, 75%

goes to the Centre and 25% of all the resources in the country actually goes to the States. What is the position of the expenditure. If the expenditure is incurred in the country you take the total expenditure of the Central Government and the total expenditure of the States the ratio is 50:50. In expenditure the ratio is 50:50 whereas in the case of dispersal of the resources it is 75:25. Therefore, even the federal polity of our economic system is being destroyed. I would suggest that should be taken note of.

Now I would suggest the concrete steps that can be taken :

1. Consistent with the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission the unproductive non-developmental expenditure,
2. Augment the public sector surpluses with better management and rationalisation of the management.
3. Streamline the public distribution system,
4. How strict measures to curb hoarding and profiteering,
5. Stop export of sugar, vegetables, meat and common variety of fish. These are the commodities required for the common man,
6. Reduce cost of industrial and agricultural production. That means have a low cost technology. It does not matter if we do not go to the 21st century early but have low-cost technology,
7. Parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce.
8. Curb black-money, if necessary, through steps like demonetisation. If we are able to have electoral reforms in which we will try to remove the influence of blackmoney in that case also, I think, lot of things can be done to check corruption which also creates inflationary pressure on our economy.

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If these steps are taken it will be possible to see that the hike in prices can be checked properly.

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is relevant for us to realise that administered prices is not a method of raising revenue. First of all one must understand the rationale behind administered prices. The three major criteria that are taken into account when it comes to administered prices are : equity and social justice; stable economic environment and effective planning and adjustment for increase in input cost.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** It is a joke of the year.

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** The relevant point becomes clear if we take up the case of coal. On 8.1.1984 the price per ton of coal was Rs. 183 and in December 1987 it became Rs. 209 per ton. The equivalent consumer price index in 1984 was 550 whereas now it is over 730. So it is very clear that the cost of increase in prices has been much faster and very much higher than the increase in prices of coal. One can take any other item like rice, sugar or oil. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** He has been selected to speak to spoil his reputation.

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I seek your protection? I am being threatened by uncles and aunts. I am being really intimidated. He must withdraw his words.

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a friendly quarrel.

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** I do not know why he is quarreling *(Interruptions)*

[English]

The issue that arises really is that what is the effect of these administered prices

on the wholesale price index. It is very clear that if one takes the 58 items which come under the heading of 'administered prices', which get the treatment of administered prices, one can note that they form only 30 per cent for the wholesale price index. If one sees the effect, the average rise in prices has been 9.1 per cent from the wholesale price index point of view. The effect of administered prices in that was 2.16 per cent during the last 10 years. If one really takes the fuel prices, which are often under tremendous criticism, the administered price effect has been only 1.22 per cent in comparison to the rest of the input costs that go in.

The important point which I wish to make before you is that the objective for which the administered prices are increased is in order to really bring equity to ensure that input costs are handled. But I wish to make it even clearer that the wage increases are not the cause for increase in administered prices. For a change, they agree with me. *(Interruptions)* There are increases which are caused by many others.

With regard to coal, I wish to specifically point out that when coal was nationalised, 54 million tonnes was the production; The share of wages was around 64 per cent of the turnover at the time of nationalisation. Today, the production has gone up to 135 million tonnes. The share of wage is 50 per cent of the turnover. Therefore, the burden of wages has only reduced and not gone up. Production has doubled. But unfortunately when we ask the reason for administered prices, we are informed that the cost per tonne has gone to Rs. 240 per tonne. It is true. It is because of some reason. The reason is very clear. Over Rs. 3,500 crores have been invested in modernisation and capital goods. More than 50 per cent of these Rs. 3,500 crores in coal industry lies uninstalled. It is not installed. Fifty per cent is under utilised : Of course, the kickbacks in buying all this which our dear friends—the officers in Coal India—make and, in addition, the transport contracts, the various labour contracts. This mafia consisting of 'thekedars', the officers and puppet trade-unionists, all put

together, are making money hands down with and bleeding Coal India and that is becoming a cost. Why? There seems to be some justification for increase in administered prices.

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATARATNAM  
*in the Chair*]

I would only plead with the hon. Minister of Finance to tell his honourable colleague, the brother Minister of Coal, that the answer in coal sector definitely is not bowing to the pressure of this mafia but rather fighting them.

Today, the coal workers are on strike. This strike is not a political strike. It has nothing to do with the Bharat Bandh call given by my learned famous friends on the other side. This is a strike for a demand to implement the earlier coal wage agreement. This is for implementing the national coal wage agreement entered into by our Government with the work force. It is asking for implementation of those clauses which were approved by the Government. And you refused to implement on various grounds. We asked for pension scheme which will curb inflation because money will remain. We said that we will contribute as workmen, that is not accepted. For the last one year, we have been saying, have the fourth wage agreement but no discussions take place. The ground is that Rs. 240 per tonne is the cost while we are receiving Rs. 219 per tonne. Therefore, we have no money. Firstly, let me make it clear that if you can clean up the Coal India, if you can clean the Mafia, if you can do away with those who are making money at the cost of the nation, the price of production of coal will not be Rs. 240 but will be Rs. 150. I can personally guarantee as Rangarajan Kumaramangalam that we can bring down but the whole problem is that when there is a strike, the bureaucracy reports there is none. They think that they can get away with it that there is no real strike. There is a little impact. Let me tell you, Mr. Chairman Sir, not one ounce of coal had been mined yesterday and today and it will not be mined till the demands of the workmen are met with and it will not be mined till they realise that they remain as

cahoots of the Mafia existing in positions of power. Let me make it clear that no amount of political intimidation will work. Here, the working class are not fighting for rupees and paise. They are fighting for employment of their dependants. They say that they will give up their jobs and give their children their jobs which is not a very large demand. Of course, Mr. Somnath will not agree with me on this demand. I think he does not have the problem of unemployment in his family.. *..(Interruptions)...* Unfortunately, there is a trend for the bureaucracy to hide a lot of their inefficiency under the administered prices cover. Time has come for the Government to look deeper into the reasons for increase in the costs. I agree with Prof. Dandavate to the extent that one has to reduce the cost of production and to improve productivity. I am a Member of the working class and I say with all responsibility that this has to be done. But this cannot be expected from the working class till at least the Government shows its honesty in tackling the Mafia in every sector. If public sector today is considered to be inefficient, it is considered to be inefficient because the officers and the contractors have got no loyalty to either the public sector or the Government. Their loyalty lies to their pockets. It is they who have to be chastened down. I am not speaking against my Government. Remember, I am speaking against many of my friends who are financing you from the public sector.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) :  
You don't get money from India.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :  
You get from outside? I did not know that. They expect the workers to be motivated but motivated in a hostile atmosphere where agreements are flouted, where the terms that are kept are not obeyed, all varieties of intimidation is used to make the workers succumb. Unless, the working class justified demands are met, can you expect the working class to be motivated? When he sees in front of him millions of tonnes of coal being stolen, which are produced by him, which do not come into the book of accounts, when he sees in front of him the contracts being made and kickbacks being taken by

[Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam]

the officers under the table, how do you expect him to be motivated? Unfortunately, there are some who get protection because they have the political patronage of some others. Sometimes, political patronage even of my friends, I am aware that in Bengal many officers get the political patronage even if they in the central public sectors. I know how powerful they are with the local support of the Government. And if we post any other officer, he is intimidated and chased out of Bengal because Bengal has a different law and order with a special quality. My grandfather says, 'what'.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub Nagar) :** It is only a balancing act.

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only want to say about one fact and that is the administered price impact.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** You see the frown on Shri Bhagat's face.

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** There is no frown on his face. He is smiling. If one takes the administered prices as they are today, undoubtedly with the present situation that is there this was the least increase that could be done to balance the economy. It has got no increase at all in the WPI of any substantial amount or in the CPI, the Consumers Price Index. Not the Communist Party, do not worry. Definitely it has not brought in your party any increase.

The point that arises is, how long can we go on justify inefficiency in certain sectors and corruption in certain sectors by administered prices. It is time that we buckled down, tighten our belts, increase the productivity, honesty and efficiency in our public sector. Until we do this there will always be this problem. There will always be a tongue in the cheek.

When the Opposition speaks about the administered prices many a time, they have been made responsible.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** The workers became the scapegoat.

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** We are aware. As I said, right in the beginning, workers can never be a cause to the increase in cost. I have given you the figures. I am not speaking from my memory.

So, I would only like to end by saying that what is important for us is to realise that the protest against the increase in administered prices is because people have started feeling that it is time that the country comes to grip with the problems that they face. These problems are not created by god; they are man-made. Unless all of us realise that if we do not bring the economy of this country above petty partisan politics and machiavellian policy....

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** What is it.

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** The machiavellian.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Tell him what does it mean. He thinks it is connected with the stock exchange.

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Sir, it is necessary for us to realise that point and more so for Prof. Dandavate to realise. He can try and make a lot of noise about the administered price but he must realise that his cooperation is also required as much as the cooperation of the treasury benches are required to hold the price line down. It is not going to be a question of this Government or the Opposition gaining out of the increase in prices. All of us are going to lose. The institutions are at stake. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the very respect and trust that the people have in the system of Parliamentary democracy is at stake. Unless all of us cooperate to hold the price line down, bring in efficiency, increase productivity, it is of no use. Unfortunately, Sir, as much as I can find fault with those on the other side, I am afraid, that there are some I feel who are not taking their job as seriously as they should in the Government and especially among the bureaucracy, there are many with knowledge who are spoiling, whatever be the policies of this Government.



**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) :** Sir, I do not want to cover a very wide range of Budgeting. I will not go into the question of deficit financing I will not go into the question of revenue expenditure and so on. I will reserve those remarks for the Budget. We have a limited subject before us whether there is any justification for increase in the administered prices. I am very happy that Mr. Kumaramangalam feels that raising of resources is not their aim. I am very happy about it. If the Government does not want to raise the resources by increasing the administered prices, we are happy. If the administered prices are to be increased on all the commodities produced by the Government or the public sector units in response to the BICP or any other body, very impartially judging that the cost of production has gone up because of the increased wages etc., etc, we will be happy. We will accept that proposition. But Mr. Kumaramangalam feels that administered prices are only confined to steel and coal. What is the price ? The price that we have increased....

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :**  
I mentioned rice, sugar and petroleum.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Please let me tell. The administered prices include about four major commodities, in which the manufactured articles are only two, *i e.* steel and coal. He was making out a big case for increase in the administered prices because of the increase of the cost of production. There, as I said, I have no dispute.

I will start my speech by quoting a paragraph from the Eighth Finance Commission's Report. It says "we have given this matter our careful consideration. We think that an increase in administered prices is justified if there is an increase in the cost of production, provided that the public sector undertaking concerns are functioning with reasonable efficiency." Are you functioning with reasonable efficiency ?

"Also in fixing the administered prices revision can be made for reasonable profits."

"But if for obtaining revenue or for increasing revenue is the sole consideration, then it seems to us that the appropriate course is to increase the excise duty, not administered prices." That is my point. The reasons given for the increase in the administered prices are varied not one reason. Officially on the floor of the House, while replying to various questions it was mentioned that "there is a separate reason for each commodity." I will go into that.

Regarding steel and coal, the reason is that the cost of production has increased. But as I said, the reasonableness has to be seen. And then you should also see whether the cost of production increased in respect of the commodities produced by the Government units. You should also see what is the position with regard to the cost of production of those very commodities which are produced in the private sector because, we have a public sector which is not an exclusive public sector. Where do you have ? Very few areas are there. The Tatas are producing steel. I was examining the Balance Sheet of the Tatas before the increase of the administered prices. For the last ten years, Tatas have never made any losses. Why are you making losses ? If we are making losses, are we justified ? You have increased administered prices. What is the effect of this on the steel produced by the Tatas ? Are they not profiteering today ? How much profits are they making ? You please understand that you are making these people richer and richer by increasing the administered prices, thinking that you are alone profiting by it. No. The private sector is profiting much more, if they are existing side by side with the Government sector. Please understand this.

Second commodity I will take, that is the prices of imported edible oils. What is the reason given ? We are importing them. There, there is no question of any cost of production. You are importing oil at a very cheap price and selling it at a very high rate. But the point is that you have increased the administered prices because "we want to help the farmer to grow more and more oilseeds." Is it being passed on to the farmers ? Where is it ? Are you not

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

taking that as a resource for yourself to show that deficits are reduced? This is exactly what the Finance Commission said. In the case of edible oils, in the case of sugar, in the case of petroleum, there is no justification for increasing the administered prices by saying that the cost of production is increasing.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** It is passed on by way of subsidies that are given.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** That has nothing to do with the cost.

Now the reason given is for sugar they have increased the sugar price because we wanted to increase the price of the sugarcane, the statutory minimum price, we wanted to increase it. Has it been increased? Have you passed it on to the sugarcane growers?

The third commodity is petroleum. What is the position with regard to petroleum? All over the world international prices are falling down. We are getting crude at a cheaper price than at what we used to get it earlier. Where is the justification? You increased three times the price of petroleum. For what purpose? Is it not because you wanted to raise the resources? What else? What other reason can you give me for this?

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** We have given a reason.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** You do not know. The reason given is, the only reason the Government gives is very clear, and the reason is that "if we increase the price of petroleum the consumption will go down." Because, you feel that the consumption is increasing and you feel that there is a likelihood that the consumption may go up to 13 per cent this year you want to increase the price so that the people use less and less petrol, but is it not a ridiculous proposition? Have you not seen that during the last three years, in spite of the increase in the price of petrol, the consumption has gone up, not gone down? What can you say about this?

Sir, all these reasons given for increasing the administered prices are absolutely baseless. The only reason, and that also the Government have given recently, that they wanted to raise more revenues, additional revenues, to tide over the deficit. That is the real reason. It is here that the cat is out of the bag. It is here that the Finance Commission clearly says, "No. You are not justified. You increase the excise duty and let the States take 45 per cent of their due share," and to see that that 45 per cent share in the revenue is not given to the States you are doing this. And it is not justified and there is no reason to increase the administered prices. In future no administered prices should be increased and there should be some sort of a norm fixed and let the Ninth Finance Commission examine this and give us a clear recommendation where is the justification for increasing the administered prices in respect of those commodities for which there is no question of any cost of production.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** You have left Andhra and steel plant and all that.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** In the Budget speech! Budget speech!

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** But Mr. Madhu Dandavate has made a full budget speech.

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) :** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member Shri Madhu Dandavate has raised a very interesting debate in this House, that is to say, on the administered prices which have been raised recently by the Government.

Now the issue price of imported edible oils for public distribution system, and similarly the retail price of sugar and the price of coal production produced by Coal India limited, were raised on the 22nd December, 1987. The steel prices were raised on the next day that is, on 23rd December 1987 and the petrol prices were raised on 9th Jan. 1988. Now, why were they increased and whether there is any justification for these increases? These were the main contentions of the opposition parties as far as these hikes are concerned. I may

submit here that while meeting all the budgetary demands, many times there were hard choices before the Government and sometimes little unpleasant decisions have also to be taken considering the economic aspect of those decisions; many times we find that the economists of this country and all over the world differ on several matters and ultimately some steps have to be taken, which were convincing to the Government

As far as the Budget deficit was concerned, for the year 1986-87, it was projected at Rs. 5,600 crores and ultimately it came to Rs. 6,080 crores. Similarly, the present Budget also has the deficit of nearly Rs. 7,400 crores. Therefore, the options before the Government were only two—whether to increase the administered prices or to have more and more deficit financing, so that there will be more inflation in this country and ultimately the common man would have suffered more. Therefore the Government has chosen to have an increase in the administered prices because these are less inflationary. ....(Interruptions).... In this case, less inflationary measures have been followed ..(Interruptions).... The public sector savings finance our Five Year Plans. Now, in 1985-86, the proportion of this public sector savings in the Plan outlay in 1985-86 was 25 per cent and it is projected in 1989-90 to be 43 per cent. Therefore, we must cover also these differences in certain public sectors such as Coal, where there will be more and more proportions of their contribution, as far as this is concerned. Now, the Government is aware or must be aware that certain difficulties would no doubt arise or sufferings for the common man would take place, for example rise of coal would increase the cost of railways, steel, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, cement, etc. Similarly rise in steel would result in the cost of motor vehicles, other transport equipments, rail equipments, electrical and non-electrical equipments. Similarly the other rises also may give rise to certain difficulties for a common man. But as I said earlier, there was no other alternative except to increase the administered prices.

Now, let us come to the various products on which the prices have been raised. The reasons were given by the Government and also they were known to the public. The price of imported oil has been raised from Rs. 9,000/- per tonne to Rs. 11,000/- per tonne. The justification for this is to bring the price of imported oil more in line with the minimum support prices assured to Indian farmers for indigenous oil seeds. Now, the hon. member Mr. Madhav Reddi made a point whether you are going to pass on this to the farmers. That is not the real point. The point is, if you follow a particular policy, then only there will be an incentive for the farmers to grow oilseeds. Therefore, this was some sort of an incentive given to the farmers so that they may produce more oilseeds which is necessary for this country in order to reduce the import of edible oils.

17.00 hrs.

As far as levy sugar is concerned, it has been raised from Rs. 4.85 per kg. to Rs. 5.10 per kg. from 1st January, 1988. The increase is about 6 per cent. The reason given by the Government is that it follows the decision to raise the minimum statutory price for cane by 50 paise per quintal. Therefore, the whole thing need not be passed on. But as far as canes are concerned, that has been adjusted somewhere and, therefore, this price as far as levy sugar is concerned, has been made.

The question of coal, of course, is a little complicated matter. The coal produced by Coal India Ltd. has been raised by Rs. 29 per tonne, i.e. from Rs. 190 per tonne to Rs. 219 per tonne. The last revision was on January 9, 1986. It became necessary because the accumulated losses of Coal India Limited have gone up from Rs. 1100 crores on 31st March, 1984 to Rs. 1900 crores on 31st March, 1987 and Rs. 2150 crores on 31st March, 1988 (estimated). One of the methods to cover this was to increase the administered prices. Of course, side by side, it is necessary to take other obvious remedies i.e. to increase productivity, to curb corruption and to reduce wastage in coal industry. By raising administered prices,

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

it does not mean that other remedies will not be taken or Government will continue with this inefficient management.

As far as steel is concerned, the last raise was on 1st February, 1985. There was a raise by 18% on 23 December, 1987. Because of this increase, the other products like pig iron, iron rod, would be costlier by 17 per cent, hot roll coil and steel by 20 to 24 per cent, billets by 20 per cent, plates 22 per cent, cold roll sheets by 14 to 20 per cent and bars and rods by 12 to 19 per cent and GP and GC sheets by 9 to 20 per cent. As far as this is concerned, the additional revenue will be Rs 100 to Rs. 120 crores and that will arise out of this hike.

Now, the main question really speaking is about the petrol. As far as petrol is concerned, approximately Re. one a litre increase with effect from 9th of January 1988 has been made, and the last increase was in February 1986. Here also, no change has been made as far as diesel oil, kerosene oil and cooking gas are concerned. Now the petrol prices have been increased, as has been stated, to curtail consumption, to raise resources, to meet the widening deficit in the budget, and to conserve foreign exchange petroleum products worth Rs. 2,573 crores in 1986-87 were imported. There has been a steep increase in consumption of petrol by 13 per cent during 1987-88, as against 8.7 to 10.2 per cent in the previous three years. No doubt, merely by taking this step the consumption is not going to go down. Other steps also will have to be taken and some package deal will have to be given in this respect so that it will have a good effect and the advantages of this hike will be got. But we cannot deny that as far as the foreign exchange is concerned, a lot of foreign exchange we have to use for petroleum products. We cannot go on continuing the use of foreign currency for importing these petroleum and other products. In many developed countries also, the growth rate of oil consumption is not as much as in this country. Therefore, while the price changes are justified, they are not sufficient for rationalising the use

of energy. A comprehensive package also needs to be evolved in this respect. Therefore, the foreign exchange, which is also, I should say, being wasted in this respect, has also to be curtailed and for that purpose, petrol hike was also necessary. So, Sir, my submission is that no doubt it may give rise to some hardship to the common man and it may not achieve the full object which he seeks to achieve, but there was no other option. The hard options had to be exercised and the Government has been pleased to exercise this option. I hope that this option will give good results, it will check the inflationary tendency as far as the economy is concerned, and it will also bring more contribution from the public undertakings to the Plan outlay, as far as our Seventh Five Year Plan is concerned. With these words, I support these hikes which have been made by the Government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Chairman, Sir... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Another economist after Mr. Madhu Dhandavate.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Lawyer, not economist.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Already they have started heckling. I have only said 'Sir'.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : No, I am not heckling. You can continue.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, the prices of commodities which are controlled by the Government wholly or partially, have been raised every year before the Budget. We used to think of it merely as an economic measure to curtail some of the losses and to mobilise some resources. Well, the economic side is there and must be there and I will come to that later, but we now think that consistently with the style of functioning of this Government, this is a routine measure being followed by the Government to insult the Parliament annually because the same thing could have been done when the Parliament is in session or through the Budget Speech. It is now being done to show the political

arrogance of the Government and to show demonstratively that the Parliament does not have the power of the purse, which proverbially it is supposed to have in a so-called parliamentary democracy. It is done before the Parliament Session every year and this is done with a view to show that the mobilisation of resources to the budget is an insignificant part of the total mobilisation desired by the Government, whether it is able to achieve that is another question. But before the budget was presented, the mobilisation desired by the Government, in a full year, came nearly Rs. 3000 crores, but only Rs. 600 and odd crores are being mobilised through the budget. Is it not an insult to the Parliament? Let them say categorically, sitting on the Opposite, that they do not think so. The two speakers who have already spoken from the other side have not touched on the subject. But may I ask whether in a parliamentary democracy this can be tolerated at all by either side? If they want the Government to go on in this particular arbitrary, autocratic fashion, let them say.

Sir, we have seen that the Government increased prices just before the budget. Now, this will enable the Government to show at the time of the budget that they are not increasing the taxes too much. In other words, it helps the Government to deceive the people into thinking that the Government is imposing a very small burden on the people while the imposition made previous to the budget is really a significant portion which raises the price immediately to some extent and to some extent indirectly later by what is termed as cascading effect of those goods which either form the infrastructure or the core sector of the economy like coal, steel, petroleum etc. In the case of some because of rising cost of living index going up, the wages and salaries of those in the organised sector are raised, but leaving those who are not in the organised sector, in the lurch. Sir, the Government at one time, presented a paper called 'Administered Price Policy'. This was called a discussion paper and I suppose it was desired at that time, not very insincerely, because the author of this document now is out of the Government—

I am referring to Mr. V.P. Singh—and he said that there were only a few situations where raising of administered prices might be justified. But that situation arises when the cost of the product is already so high that the price does not cover the cost, but even there the full resort must be made first to increase the efficiency and if it cannot be covered, then only the price can be increased and for mobilisation of resources only in a situation where it is not possible to tax the goods for one reason or other, or if it is not possible to tax the goods of which a particular product is an intermediate good, an input, it is only in that situation that mobilisation of resources and increase in the administered prices may be justified, otherwise not.

Sir, this is a Paper which very clearly says that when costs have increased, even then, it says, that it does not and should not automatically lead to the increase of the price of the product concerned. I quote here the relevant portion :

"The most preferred option is to absorb to the extent possible the burden of the cost increase by improving the productivity and efficiency of the concerned enterprises."

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Reading from what ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : From 'Administered Price Policy'—Discussion Paper of V.P. Singh.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : At that time you were criticising it. Now you are ready to praise that. You change the colours.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What we were at that time doing, you please find out from the records. It was discussed only in 1987.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Deora, you were praising V.P. Singh then. Now what are you doing ?

(Interruptions)

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Sir, if this is being followed, the Government should come and say so. The Government should show that the normative prices of goods have become so high because of the input prices having increased, on which the Government does not have any control and the Government is unable to absorb that input price increase and therefore the prices have to be increased. So, it is only in that situation that the administered price increase can be approved, but that is not so. The Government has not come forward in the case of any of these commodities to show that the input cost increases cannot be absorbed or cannot be absorbed partially. In the case of coal, they have said that BICP has recommended a 15 per cent increase. What does BICP see? BICP only finds out what are the input prices, they do not see whether the input prices are justified or not even when, the input prices are dependent on Government's own supplies. So, this is not the way. The BICP is not the last word. If the Government is sincere, there should be a parliamentary body under which there should be an expert committee to go into the pricing of all commodities are being manufactured in the public sector. Otherwise, it is not possible to control this kind of action on the part of the Government.

Now, Sir, the question of States, the federal question has been already raised by Mr. Dandavate. I will go a little beyond that because it is not only denying a share of the increased mobilisation of resources to the States by mobilising the resources through increase in administered prices and not through shareable taxes. It is something more. It is increasing the burden on the States themselves because the States have planned their annual budget in a certain figure. Most of the States are coming to the Planning Commission in December or January for the next year's, i.e., 1988-89 annual plan budget on certain assumptions on prices. These assumptions have all gone astray now because of the increase in the prices of commodities which have a wide ranging effect like coal. Coal price increase will immediately affect the cost of energy, i.e., electricity, and apart from other coal-

based industries like fertilisers, cement and so on. So, this has already put the States in a very tight corner. In fact, there was a study by the Karnataka Government—this should be done by the Planning Commission, it is never done. The Planning Commission should immediately come out with the statement as to what is the effect of the increase in administered prices on the State plans. We have got an irrigation project going on, on which we have decided, and the Planning Commission has approved, that we shall spend Rs. 60 crores and we shall achieve this result. What is going to happen now? Rs 60 crores will be doing the work of what we would have otherwise done in Rs 50 or Rs. 45 crores. So, the prices go up on all kinds of infrastructural projects as well as projects of a very major nature which the States have to engage in.

I was saying that in Karnataka there was a study like this and they studied the effect of increased prices in 1985-86 on the expenditure of five Departments only and took only nine selected commodities to see what is the effect. The effect, you will be astounded to hear, Sir, was Rs. 47 crores in one year—only five Departments and only nine selected commodities whose administered prices were increased. So, if this is the position, then they are cutting the throats of the States both sides—they are denying the money, and they are also increasing the prices. All this has become necessary to mobilise resources—for what purpose? What resources are the Government spending today on Plan or non-Plan? It is mostly on non-Plan. Is it able to curb its expenditure? It says many things, many high-sounding things during the Budget every year. But has it been able to curb its own revenue expenditure? It is not. It is going up every year. Why? It is because of the mindless way in which the Government is proceeding. We see daily style of functioning of the Government, PM's extravaganza, which has become quite familiar. He will go to Sariska to hold a Cabinet meeting. It does not matter, if in the process crores of rupees will be wasted. He will go to Lakshadweep for a holiday, in an aircraft carrier. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): I am on a point of order. I would like him to bear this in mind. It is not proper. There are many things that could be said regarding....I am with the permission of the Chair. I am on a point of clarification.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What is about? Under what rule ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I am with the permission of the Chair. There are many things which could be said out of the many points. Don't make personal, private, unfounded, baseless accusations.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have got highest regard for you, and not your leader.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : But don't make personal, unfounded baseless allegations.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Prime Minister's visit is not personal.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is very impersonal. I have said about the mindless, extravaganza of the Government. It is not a secret. Everything has come out and been published. The jaunts abroad which cost crores of rupees have come out in the papers. Why I am saying this is, that whatever the leader of the Government says or the Finance Minister states in the Budget speech that they are going to observe utmost austerity, curb this expenditure and that, but this is the style of functioning which ultimately gives a signal to the people who are there in the field whether to curb the expenditure or not. This is what really tells them what the Government wants, what the conduct of the Government is. It is not for the words of the Government that matters. Words have become unimportant, insignificant, and irrelevant, when the Government itself conducts in a way that as if *Shahanshah* is ruling India. (*Interruptions*).

In the Government, there is a total lack of vision, a total lack of understanding of the economics and the total lack of statesmanship and this is taking the country to a verge of collapse and ruin.

As I have said, the rising of prices has mobilised revenue three times of what has been raised in the Budget. Last year Rs. 1700 crores has been raised through administered price increases as against Rs. 514 crores through the Budget. This year, about Rs. 3000 crores is to be raised through the administered price increases against Rs. 600 and odd crores through the Budget. This Budget has become a joke. It no longer enjoys the sanctity. Its sanctity has become a joke.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He said, only joke and not 'joker'.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : And the jokers—those who have presented the Budget....

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : In a lighter vein.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : When the Prime Minister uses it, it cannot be unparliamentary.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Thus the deficiency of the Government which has become progressively more, and therefore, the need for expenditure has become more and more. Even if you take petrol price increase, somebody said, only petrol price increase, somebody said, only petrol price has been increased and not kerosene price, diesel price, this price and that price. What will happen if petrol prices increase? Rich classes have cars and they will pay more. The Government must understand the basic fact that in India 80% of the people who ride cars do so either on public expenditure or on institutional expenditure which is to be passed off.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Let them pay. Why not ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That will again be reflected and that will cause inflation,

[Shri Amal Datta]

You do not understand that. You may understand very well. But your leader does not understand.

Increases have taken place in each one of them whether it is coal sector or steel sector, whether it is petrol or even sugar. Each one of them will fan inflation which will have the cascading effect on a wide range of commodities and the prices will go up. The resources which are sought to be mobilised will be ultimately the expenditure of the Government. And again the Government will be in that position where it has to borrow to be able to meet the revenue expenditure. This is not the solution. The solution is that the Government must be able to implement the Plan properly. What is happening? The public sector undertakings were, according to the Plan, supposed to contribute Rs. 59,000 crores to the Plan resources in five years time. In two years, they have been able to contribute only Rs. 14,500 crores. In 1987-88 together, if what is estimated is taken into account, it is something like Rs. 21,000 crores and ultimately in five years, it will not exceed Rs. 36,000 crores. The Government is not able to do what it intended to do. It shows the ineffectiveness and inefficiency of the Government that it is not able to make the public sector undertakings efficient and generate the resources which they were intended to generate.

The only contribution of the Government in this regard has been, to my mind, the speeches of Mr. Vasant Sathe as they were virulently attacked by another Minister at that time Mr. K. K. Tewary. Apart from that, efficiency remains rarity.

Today, in the steel mills, we have the capacity to produce 10 million tonnes. What have we been able to produce? 5 million or 6 million tonnes of steel is produced.

We have got a capacity to produce 300 million tonnes of coal. We are not able to produce more than 170 million tonnes of coal.

We have got so much capacity which we have totally unutilised. So, what is going to happen? Government says that by increasing the petrol price, they will curb the consumption of petrol, which is rising very rapidly. Who is responsible for that? Again, the Government. Because in 1983-84, we were producing only 45,000 cars in India. In 1987-88, it is estimated that we will produce 135,000 cars in India, that is three times of four years ago.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
Mostly imported cars.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Next year it will go up again. So far as two-wheelers are concerned, it has gone up from 6.5 lakhs to 12.5 lakhs, about twice.

This boom in automotive industry is totally Government-sponsored. Did the Government think at that time that these run on water? These have to be run on petrol. Therefore, petrol has to be imported. This is a mindless Government. This is an imbecile Government.

The rise in the administered prices is the only solution which an imbecile Government can find. There can be no other solution for such a Government.

You can take up measures like increase in direct taxes as a solution. But you will find that the Government is not increasing it. The Government has taken the option that it will not increase direct taxes. But the Government will raise indirect taxes.

So far as additional mobilisation is concerned, that is increasing as the Budget figures show. That is where the cream lies. The Government should have taken it out and should have invested but the Government is not mindful to do it because it wants to give relief to those who are its supporters and its friends. This is a political decision. Unless they abandon that decision and come to the right decision, right alternatives which we are able to offer, they will go on doing the same thing which is most undemocratic and most unconstitutional.



SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have always been wondering when the Courts are in Session and when my dear friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee is always away practising in the Courts, why Shri Amal Datta is always here.... (*Interruptions*). He has not replied. The reason may be like this : The way he argues, I do not think anybody will trust him he is safe in the Courts. That is the reply I have got.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He has already finished.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Tomorrow you may finish when you make the Budget Speech. Today, you have finished this. In the same way, you can do it

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Deora, please don't lose your temper.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I am not losing. I am just replying to him. Sir, here is Professor Madhu Dandavate who used to be an excellent Professor of Nuclear Physics in Bombay and when he gives a lecture on economics, one does not expect much from that lecture. It is a classic example of economic confusion which Prof. Dandavate has been inflicting in this House for the last three years. I am hearing him. I want to share with my friend here because Prof. Dandavate is a very dear friend of mine. He used to teach in the Siddhartha College....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, if he praises me, I will take it for granted that something is wrong with me....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA : That is why I am not praising you.... (*Interruptions*). Prof. Dandavate has expressed his serious concern about the growing deficit in our budget and I agree with him. This year, we are going to experience a deficit of nearly Rs. 7400 crores. Every year, the

budget deficit is rising. Prof. Dandavate and some of my people sitting on my right who call themselves Leftists...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not your people.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA : You are my friend. I will not make such a foolish mistake to call you my people. I am sorry... (*Interruptions*). They are saying that there should be a dominant role of the Public Sector Enterprises in our economy. We agree to that. They want to reduce the deficit ; they want the public sector to make more and more profit. How do they make more and more profit ? Which Government would like to increase the prices, administered prices of basic commodities like sugar and edible oil ? No Government would like to do that. But the conditions around us has become such that, there is no other alternative but to increase the prices to some extent. I am not here to justify that. Let the Minister do that job.

(*Interruptions*)

17.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Deora, you please address the Chair.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I am sorry, you have come.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, he is sorry because you have come.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It may be that because of my absence, he might have felt sorry.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA : The only solution to mop up more revenue for the public sector enterprises is... (*Interruptions*)

[Shri Murli Deora]

Of course, it is very easy for us to say that increase the productivity and reduce the cost of production etc. etc. But the real and only solution, unfortunately, is to raise the price of some commodities. I do not want to go by the figures which have been supplied by the Government—even regarding LPG. Even today, after the increase in the price of Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinders, the Government is still subsidising to a great extent. My friend Mr. Reddy said about the edible oil prices. Shri Sharad Dighe has rightly replied that the basic reason to increase the price of edible oil is to protect and encourage the indigenous production of oil-seeds. You are asking as to where that money collected is going. Only in this Budget, a sum of Rs. 3000 crores is given as a subsidy in fertilizers. Who is using the fertilizers? It is not that I am using nor you. The farmers are using the fertilizers, who are producing edible oils... (Interruptions). Sir, here is a case of my friend who want more and more prices to be given to the farmers; who wants more prices to be given to the sugar-cane growers. But when the price of sugar is raised he is ready to protest against that. You can't have both things. If you are going to increase the price of sugarcane.. (Interruptions). That it is going..

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : But from the back-door.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Not from the back-door but openly. Three thousand crores of rupees are provided in 1988-89 budget as a subsidy on indigenous and imported fertilizers. You can see from the book that you have Mr. Amal Datta. This is one of the fields where the subsidy to the farmers are going. I am not justifying that the price of edible oils should go up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why administered prices ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will reply to your question. Why are you asking him ?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I am not here to justify that all the price increase is from the public sector enterprises. The real solution, to my mind, regarding the public sector is about its perfect working. There is an article in 'The Hindu' today. Mr. Chelliah, who is the member of the Planning Commission, has written an article where he says that we should confine the role of public sector only to the core sectors like steel, oil, communications, coal etc. Today if public sector produces scooters, flour mills and edible oils, then you will expect the same company to make textiles and all that. Then they will keep on making losses. What I am trying to say is that the real solution to this is that you should not increase the price. It will only reflect the activities of public sector.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : ..  
If you remove this Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA : You have seen it in Tripura. What happened there ? You will see later on when your turn comes,

Sir, Professor Madhu Dandavate quoted Dandekar Committee's Report and I want to draw his attention to one thing. When Professor Madhu Dandavate was the Railway Minister....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did not refer to Dandekar Committee's Report. I referred to his observation during the last budget discussion.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : O.K. You commented on his observation. I want to comment when Morarji Desai Sahab was the Prime Minister, there was a Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Vadelal Bagle. That, I hope, Madhu Dandavate Sahab remembers.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** He died.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** Yes, he died. That was to mobilise the black-money. One reason for increase in price is to mop up prices which was going out by way of black-money. We all remember what was the price of cement. The price of cement was raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 16. In the black market its price was Rs. 30 or Rs. 40. Today the price of cement is included in the basic production itself. It is around Rs. 60 or Rs. 63. So the reason is instead of 31 or 32 million tonnes of cement, we are producing 44 or 45 million tonnes of cement. There is no need for importing. There is no need of black marketing. You take for example the steel, caustic soda. Mr. Reddi will agree with me that there was a time six or seven years back, there was a heavy black market in steel and caustic soda. Today, virtually, there is no black market as far as steel and caustic soda is concerned. Although I do not justify the high rise of steel price by the steel plants. Today the situation has come to such that we are the largest producer of iron-ore in the world. We are exporting iron-ore to Japan. We are importing steel from them. I agree with you that our cost of production is so high because our plants are not optimised.

Mr. Dandavate once said that we should have low cost technology. If you spend less money at the time of construction of a basic public sector enterprise, you save little money in the technology. This is the result which you will get today. But the cost of steel is two and a half or three times more than the other international market price of steel. And they will never make profit or they will never be able to compete in the international or world market. I would only like to say that the Government has been forced to take such unpopular steps in order to mobilise and balance the budget. The Government had no other option.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** They were raising this also.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** In raising the resources, Shri Reddi said: "whether BICP is justified." Of course, BICP is justified. Even after increase in some of the prices, BICP has given one or two or five per cent. They have substantiated that. There can be more. I am not saying that prices should go up. I am saying that whatever you have said it should be reasonable in efficiency and profit. Even that so much increase in prices, some of our public sector enterprises are not making profit today.

You see the report that Shri Amal Datta was just reading. What will happen if we reduce the total profit of ONGC and the Oil India? The Rs. 52000 crores to Rs. 54000 crores that we have invested in the public sector are not giving any return; they are giving only 1% or 1½% return. So what is the solution? The only solution is that we have to increase the prices of some commodities. The public sectors in our country must stand on their feet and must compete; then only will they do good. The Government cannot keep on subsidising.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Control your corrupt officers.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** You remove them.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** How can I remove them? You put me in power, I will remove them.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** It is like the dream of Sheikh Chilly which will never come true.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** I am an old man, but my people will do it.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** I would only say that the Government should keep a rigid watch on the prices which are increasing specially in the core sector. Otherwise it will break the bone of the common man. The best solution would be that the public sector undertakings must be confined to core sector and they must produce more with better technology.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Arrah) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir: I thought when the Hon. mover Prof. Madhu Dandavate raised this topic, he will throw light on this, but I was surprised or rather shocked. He is a socialist. There are many socialists on that side like us. Being a socialist he is opposed to the scheme of administered prices. What is the alternative? How the price mechanism work? If you are a socialist, it has to be some way of administered prices. We cannot leave it to the market forces. Can we leave it to the market forces? This scheme is in progress for a number of years. To attack the scheme of administered prices on non-economic grounds and on political grounds is only confusing the people.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Shall I ask you a simple question? Under a socialist economy, do you find that they try to mop up the surpluses in the public sector merely by increasing administered prices or do they try to really augment the efficiency and have that sector run by men who are committed to the philosophy of public sector? Give me a simple answer.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I will come to that later. Let me say that it is a known fact of history that whether in the Soviet Union or in other socialist States or for that matter in the capitalist economy of Great Britain, the surpluses of the rural sector provided for the industrialisation of the urban sector. This is not a new thing. That is another question beside the point.

The point that I am making is that this is a phenomenon of recent origin, of 7 to 8 years; not more than that. Successively when the Finance Ministers here raised the prices before the budget, attacks were made saying that they are raising revenue, they are making a mockery of the parliamentary practice, the Parliament is debarred from exercising its right and this is a revenue raising measure. This is the attack being made. That is the point I am going to join issue with.

This has never been a revenue measure. This is not to balance the Budget,

not also to conceal the deficit, as you said.... (*Interruptions*).. You were complaining that economics is not talked. I am talking economics, please try to understand.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY :** Shri Murli Deora is a capitalist and Shri Bhagat is a socialist, both are in Congress!

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I hope you are a socialist, Mr. Chaubey. I am talking the basic principles of price mechanism in a socialist economy. This is what this Government has been doing for a period of time. You were saying that you are concealing the deficit by raising resources just before the budget. It is none of these things.

The economy is diversifying. The industry is diversifying. You have seen the changes. Although the changes in the direct tax system have not been much yet the changes have been remarkable in the indirect sector, namely, customs and excise. Now the latest thing is large number of items came, the inter-action between one commodity, the prices of one commodity and the taxing system of other commodity when all these things came, the expert committees have been meeting and advising the Finance Minister over the years the recent is the MODVAT system and all these this is the complication. Two phenomenon appeared. The public sector achieved the commanding heights of the economy. That is the direction of this House. That is the direction over a period of 30-40 years. Jawahar Lal Nehru said the public sector will achieve the commanding heights of the economy. Public sector has achieved the commanding heights of the economy.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** At the cost of the economy.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I am coming to that. I am building up my argument to expose the fallacy and mis-conception about administered prices.

Similarly the coverage under the public distribution system has increased. The

prices of mass-consumption items under the public distribution system are not raised inordinately. If it is left to the market forces what will happen in a lean year like this. Therefore, this has been insulated. The prices are kept at a stable level so far as mass-consumption items are concerned. The items have increased and the coverage has increased. The Food Minister will tell you how many hundreds and thousands of outlets have been opened even in the villages. Now the number is touching half a million mark. The outlets are increasing. The items covered are more. The prices have to be kept at a lower level. This has to be done only through the scheme of the administered prices. The public sector has come to occupy the commanding heights of the economy. There is investment of Rs. 43000 crores in the core sector. Apart from that what Mr. Deora said there are other things like engineering, heavy engineering, etc. Technically you cannot say they are the core sector but they are absolutely essential. If you want to set-up a steel plant there has to be a heavy engineering plant to provide machinery. If you want regeneration of the whole economy energy system has to be developed. You remember Lenin said the Soviet system and electricity are the basis of communism. Similarly all this scheme is a part. We are not a free enterprise economy. We are moving towards socialist system and administered prices is the basic element of that. This is the first point I want to make and, I think, this mis-conception should go. Those who are against the public sector let them spread all kinds of mis-conceptions but the hon. Members who are committed to socialism and drive towards socialism should not have any mis-conception about this.

I would like to illustrate this point. I will not go into more details about the public distribution system except that if we do not raise the procurement and issue prices of various items then what is the alternative with us. You have to increase the subsidy. Mr. Deora said if you do not increase the prices of edible oils not only our indigenous production is affected but also you have to increase the

subsidy. Each item of subsidy is a big item of expenditure. In the cascadian expenditure of the Indian economy it is not only the Defence expenditure which is going up but it is also the expenditure on subsidies, on interest and what are called the non-Plan expenditure over which we cannot help now. It is assuming enormous proportion. Through the scheme of administered prices not only the stability in the economy is maintained and insulated from the violent fluctuations of the market forces, but we are also able to absorb it..... (Interruptions)..... You are laughing at what? Tell me if I am telling anything wrong. Mr. Amal Datta says that he is talking economics. He was charging the Minister that he does not understand economics. Am I talking some economics or is it a matter for laughter?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No Interruptions

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I did not say that the Minister did not understand economics. I said that it is a mindless imbecile Government.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : You can always change your stand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He attributes the remarks to inanimate thing like the Government.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The point that I was making is that the administered price is containing all the subsidies in these matters but the important point is that the equity and social justice of the whole system to administer prices and the stable economic involvement are created by this. The economic factors are known. There are not only national factors but various factors combine and interact but this international factor also comes into the picture. You cannot have the situation in which you can peg down the prices by a particular fixed level for all times to come. There cannot be a situation. Therefore, there has been a rise in costs, the input costs. For example, the

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

coal prices have been raised in 1984, 1986 and 1987, three times mainly because of the rising input costs and impact of other factors like wage revision and other things. Rise per tonne in 1984 was 183 per tonne and in 1987, it was 219 per tonne.

Another charge is that the administered prices are leading factors to cruel inflation. Now take the situation here. First see the coverage of this. Large number of items go into this price index. At present, as many as 360 items are included in the wholesale price index of which 56 major items are fully administered. Some are partially administered subject to different forms of mechanisation of control. All this include only 30 per cent of the weightage. So, whatever inflation takes place in the country, only less than one-thirds is the result of the higher administered prices. From that point of view, the nexus is only marginal. From 1970-71 to 1985-86, the average annual inflation rate was 9.1 per cent. This average sometimes is very misleading. During the Janata regime, in 1979-80, the price rise was 16 per cent, in 1980, it was 22 per cent and after 1980 it was slightly brought down and it became as low as 4 per cent. On an average the price variation from 1970-77 to 1985-86 is 9.1 per cent but the difference is 22 per cent to 4 per cent. As the Finance Minister has said, the price rise is 9.6 per cent. In this, rate of inflation on an average is 9.1 per cent as a result of various rises in the administered prices. The inflation contribution of administered prices was 2.6 per cent of 9.1 per cent. These are hard economic facts. The point that I am making is that by way of constructive criticism, administered prices should not be resorted to in order to cover the weakness, inefficiency and high costs of the public sector. Successive Committees including the Parliamentary Committees have gone into this question. Committees after Committees have gone into it but there is a time overrun. Why are the Japanese steel mills cheaper? They import all these things from outside. It is because they complete a two million

tonne project in 2½ years. When I was the Steel Minister in 1970, I took the Prime Minister and laid the foundation of the Vizag Steel Plant and that Steel Plant is still going ahead. How can you have efficiency? They have nothing to do with administered prices. There should be neither the time overrun nor the cost overrun. There should be an absolute strict monitoring. If the public sector has to improve, it has to improve in efficiency. That is what is being done in Soviet Union and China. They have achieved good results. Why can't we achieve good results. So, it is not to denigrate the public sector. Public sector has come to occupy a commanding height of the economy. We are building a planned and socialist economy. Administrator will have a role to play and the prices can be fixed and the consumer needs and consumer prices can be kept stable and the public sector prices can be controlled. Therefore, we should emphasise directly that our economy should be run more efficiently. There should be neither time overrun nor the cost overrun so that we can make the productivity higher in all our items. That is the only way in which we can move forward and our country's economy can be strengthened alongwith the socialist lines.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today I was very much surprised on hearing Shri Bhagat's speech. I have been a member of this House since 1980. Every year during the Budget-Session questions are raised about the state of the country's economy and how to exercise control over it. I was extremely surprised when today Shri Bhagat said that our country had adopted a socialist pattern of economy for its growth. The ruling party has time and again proclaimed that our country has a socialist economy. In fact they have called it a mixed economy where public and private sectors have equal say. They have always encouraged the private sector at the cost of the public sector. Today I was very surprised to hear Shri Bhagat saying that ours is a socialist economy. It seems he cannot find another way except presenting a wrong plea for what he wants

to say. Today a lot is being heard about the public sector. But, what is surprising is that at the same time words like 'socialism' are bandied about. Politicians in every corner of India know that whenever clouds of uncertainty hover over the ruling party, whenever the political goodwill of the ruling party is in jeopardy, it takes refuge under concepts like 'socialism' and 'public-sector'. Some months ago, our Hon. Prime Minister spoke against socialism and the public sector declaring them unfit for our economy. Today the same issue is being raised in the House. It is another matter that on seeing the amount of criticism being heaped on this issue, he tried to make some amendments. But people know that this Government, its Ministers and the Prime Minister, has always criticised the performance of the public-sector and the situation remains unchanged even now.

Today the question is whether the present Government has adopted proper way of mobilising resources worth Rs. 3000 crores just before presenting the budget. The ruling party members say that the method adopted by it is most appropriate, but we do not agree with them. The Budget session was round the corner. This matter had been raised many times before that the importance of the Budget and budgetary provisions should not in any way be scuttled. Representatives from all parts of the country come here. There is a provision which says that their approval has to be sought. In a democracy, is it right to disregard such provisions? When we talk in this vein, are we not ridiculing the Budget? What is the objective of Budgetary provisions? Why is the Budget session given so much of importance? What are its functions apart from financial activities, that it is given so much importance? Why does the ruling party ignore this fact? Even today you refuse to accept this. Even today the ruling party asserts that this has been done with a view of social equity and natural justice and not to mobilise resources. The words that have been used are beyond my comprehension. Shri Bhagat has said that at least the

socialists should not oppose this. Why should not they? It is clear that consumers would have to bear the burden of the resources that have been mobilised. The Government had other socialistic methods at its disposal but Shri Bhagat has not mentioned them. In every budget session the Government is asked to make indirect taxes a separate entity. Burden on the common man should be avoided and other channels should be utilised to mobilise resources.

The Government should confiscate black money. The capital of monopolists should be nationalised. They should resort to direct taxation. Arrangements should be made to bring back to India the money deposited in foreign countries. The Government should adopt such ways that the common man is not burdened. The Government prefers to ignore such ways because it has a class collaboration with the capitalists. They do not want to touch them. In every Budget it is the common man who suffers the most. We people are opposing this with the understanding that whatever funds have been collected will be used to cover the past and future budget deficits. Today the Government is leaning towards capitalist pattern of economy. Today the Government is passing through economic crisis. The Government has taken this deceptive step to cover up its lapses. They want people to feel that this budget will not put any further strain on their family budget. This is the kind of information that is being publicised. The Government is talking of educating the public on the large-scale budgetary provisions in this Budget, after the Budget session is over. All right, such publicity may be affected on behalf of the Party. The Government should also mention the price rise which has come about through administered prices. The Government will come to know what would be the result of this publicity. They want to put burden on the common man through deceptive means. The hon. Minister and the Government would do well to refrain from using such ways. The correct Budgetary method must be followed. With these words I conclude.

[English]

18.07 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As all the Members have completed their speeches, the Minister will reply tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Wednesday, March  
9, 1988/Phalguna 19, 1909 (Saka)*

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