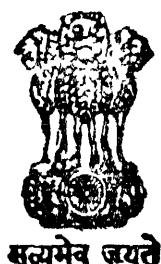


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XLI contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday August 23, 1988 / Bhadra 1, 1910
(Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHNADREESWARA RAO: Many happy returns of the day, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Hearty congratulations, Sir,

[English]

SHRI H.A. DORA: Many many happy returns of the day, Sir.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: May God bless you with long life. We always relish your interventions.

MR. SPEAKER: When Tulsi has blessed what else can one think of. A lot of thanks to you for your affection.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, you did not make an announcement about the distribution of sweets.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought it was the responsibility of Ram Singhji. I was thinking that he will charge me of doing everything alone. We will distribute the work.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:
Madhav Reddiji will distribute sweets.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Arrears of State Electricity Boards Payable to N.T.P.C.

*366. SHRIMATI USHA CHOWDHARI:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount payable to the National Thermal Power Corporation as arrears by various State Electricity Boards;

(b) the details of the State Electricity Boards alongwith the amount of money to be paid;

(c) the time since when such arrears are outstanding and the reasons for which the payments were delayed; and

(d) the steps taken for speedy recovery of the dues?

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

(a) As on 31st July, 1988, an amount of Rs.411.97 crores was payable to the NTPC as arrears towards sales of power by various State Electricity Boards and Undertakings while Rs. 144.22 crores were payable as surcharge for delayed payments.

(b) and (c). The details of the arrears are contained in the Statement below. The financial constraints of the Boards are indicated as a major reason for the arrears.

(d) The NTPC are actively pursuing the recovery of their dues with the State

Electricity Boards and the Undertakings concerned. The matter is also being followed up with the State Governments etc.

concerned who have been advised to expedite liquidation of the arrears and to open Letters of Credit for payment of the dues.

STATEMENT

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Name of SEB	Total Arrears	Details of Arrears of NTPC DUES								More than 3 years
		Less than 1 Mth	1-2 Mths	2-3 Mths	3-6 Mths	6-12 Mths	1-2 Yrs.	2-3 Yrs.	10	
UPSEB	12874	773	945	501	3167	4035	3034	279	140	
RSEB	4706	546	623	727	2734					76
DESU	4866	27	266	300	717	2310	1246			
PSEB	456	456								
HSEB	3462	155	161	127	876	1520	623			
HPSEB	968	95	100	111	366	167	122	7		
J & K	76	26	14	36						
U.T.C.	5	5								
D.V.C.	8	2								
BSSEB	8	8								
TOTAL	27429	2093	2109	1808	7860	8032	5025	286	216	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MPEB	2746	589	825	665	120	427	120			
MSEB	2028	309	568	83	275	658	135			
GEB	908	360	359	11	40	111	27			
GOA	0									
TOTAL	5682	1258	1752	759	435	1196	282	0	0	
APSEB	2684	261	110	125	300	517	1203	168		
KEB	1299	222	307	97	458		58	157		
TNEB	194	32						162		
KSEB	266	1			90	175				
GOA	34	34								
TOTAL	4477	550	417	222	848	692	1423	325	0	
WBSEB	908	319	327	262						
BSEB	874	226	306	167	175					
OSEB	1738	140	212	167	911	308				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DVC		79		79						
SIKKIM		10								
TOTAL	3609	764	845	596	1091		313	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	41197	4665	5123	3385	10234	10233	6730	611	216	

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir the hon. Minister gave a very lengthy reply here. It has been written therein that a sum of about Rs. 411.97 crores is payable as arrears by the Electricity Boards of various States and apart from this some more amount is outstanding as arrears. He has stated that the financial constraints of the Boards is a major reason for the arrears and they are not able to recover the dues. But we heard that the recovery has been delayed not only for financial position having not been very sound, but due to some disputes between the Centre and the States. If it is true that recovery of dues has been deferred due to some disputes, what the Government are going to do in this regard.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: As on 21st July, 1988 arrears payable to N.T.P.C. were Rs. 411.97 crores which do not include surcharges. According to the agreement made between the N.T.P.C. and the States, the Boards were required to open their accounts for payments on letter of credit on the estimated average Bill within a period of one month. But most of the States have not opened such accounts and those who have opened it, had a lesser amount in their credit. If the Bill is not paid within a period of one month, 2 per cent surcharge will be levied over the bill. The amount of surcharge as on date comes to Rs. 144 crores. The installed capacity of the N.T.P.C. as on July 1988 was 6220 MW. There are proposals to raise its capacity to 7360 MW during the Seventh Five Year Plan. By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, it will be 9560 MW. On accounts of all the approved plans, the capacity of the N.T.P.C. will be 13370 MW. A sum of Rs. 10312.5 crores has been provided for the N.T.P.C. in the Seventh Plan. The provision for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 2185.34 crores. (*Interruptions*).... As regards, the arrears of dues standing against the State Electricity Boards, they have been directed by the Central Government to open an L.C. account in their respective States and to open an L.C. account for every month's billing. Several States have

opened their L.C. accounts and many of them have not yet opened the same.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why have not they opened it?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: It is the responsibility of the State Government. Why are you talking like that? Some of the States have opened their L.C. accounts while some others have not opened it so far. The Central Government has been insisting on them time and again in this regard. The Secretary, Department of Power as well as the Chairman of the N.T.P.C. has written to them. I have also sent letters to the States. The States are being asked to make payment of the arrears of dues to the Central Government and to the N.T.P.C.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is a very experienced person, but his reply did not solve the problem. The production will go on rising in every sector, but it is of no use if it does not give relief to the common man - and the system does not work properly. It is a very genuine issue. Until and unless proper co-ordination is there, an increase in the production will not solve the problem. Though the power generation is increasing in the country, there is no balance among the States. It is, therefore, necessary to have co-ordination to sort out the disputes. In this connection, I would like to point out that the Maharashtra State Electricity Board supplies electricity to States like Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh but the arrears of dues payable by these States have not been realised so far and paid to the supplier State. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister if the Central Government and its administration will look into it. Will it press the State of Karnataka to clear its dues. At the same time, I would also like to draw your attention to this fact that several years ago, the Government had appointed a commission to look into the prospects of setting up a national grid for maintaining a balance in power distribution in various States. Is the Government thinking over it? Is it giving any incen-

tive to the private sector to build up a project in any State? If so, in which State?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government made a cut in the State allocations of those States against which arrears were outstanding. The Chief Minister of States objected to it, and wrote to the Prime Minister requesting him to not make any cut from the funds of their State allocation. The Prime Minister stopped it. Now negotiations are going on among the Chief Ministers, the N.T.P.C. and the Ministry of Power on the issue that on the one hand, States do not want to effect any cut in their State allocations and on the other, hand, they do not even pay the arrears. The Government, therefore, is thinking how to recover the dues.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Sir, development of any State is dependant today on the Power that it gets. If you see the list in the reply of the Minister, you will find that the arrears of Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board are the highest. In his reply, he had said that he is actively pursuing the recovery of the dues. In the actual pursuance of the recovery, it is more than 3 years that Rs. 140 lakhs were due from the UPSEB and now it is about Rs. 12874 lakhs. So, in the active pursuance of the recovery, the amount seems to be getting larger and larger. The backwardness of UP and other States today is because of this lack of power. Agriculturists in UP to not get enough electricity for their farm operations and tube-wells, it is a known fact. Will the Minister let us know what active steps he has taken so that the recovery can be done from the UPSEB as quickly as possible? What action will he take for the default of the UPSEB?

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amount of arrears outstanding against the Government of Uttar Pradesh is the highest. The former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh as well as the present incum-

bent Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari is present here. After persistent request for the payment of the arrears they have just opened an L.C. for Rs. 13 crores two months back. We have asked the State Government to open an L.C. for a minimum of Rs. 20 crores because the amount of their lowest billing comes to Rs. 20 crores. But they have opened an L.C. only for Rs. 13 crores. I have written to them to open an L.C. for the minimum of Rs. 20 crores. As regards the arrears we are making every effort to ensure that they pay the arrears I agree to the point that Uttar Pradesh is a backward State and the should get more power.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Sir, my question has not been replied properly. I want to know what steps has he taken.

MR. SPEAKER: He can only ask the State Government. What can he do from here?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: I did not get a complete reply to my question regarding Electricity Boards. The reply did not cover the point as to the time since when the arrears are outstanding and why. so far as I understand the reasons could be that the big industrial houses make an agreement with the Government in which the charges of power remain minimum for them. In some cases, it is 5 paise and in some others, it is 10 paise per unit. That is why the Electricity Boards suffer losses. Recovery cannot also be effected from these big industrial houses. I would also like to know as to how do the Government propose to recover crores of rupees of arrears of dues outstanding against these industrial houses and if the Electricity Boards propose not to make any such agreement with them which will be prejudicial to the interest of the Electricity Boards.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Presently, the

plant load factor is the best in Andhra Pradesh, even the management of power is best in Andhra Pradesh. But in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar they suffer a loss of 22 per cent in the transmission. It is one of the major reasons of our losses. We are thinking how to improve the position of the Electricity Boards, how to increase the plant load factor and how to set right the transmission losses. If these things are set right, we can make improvements in the functioning of the Electricity Boards.

[English]

Service condition of Branch Post Masters and Extra Departmental Staff

*367. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a judgement has been delivered by the Supreme Court recently in favour of the Branch Post Masters and Extra Departmental Staff for improvement of their service conditions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no recent judgement of the Supreme Court in favour of the Branch Postmasters and Extra Departmental Staff for improvement of their service conditions.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of Extra Departmental staff in the Postal Department is about three lakhs out of a total of about six lakhs employees. Their service conditions are just miserable and awful. I would like to know, whether these ED staff also perform the same job as performed by the regular

employees and still the minimum facilities of annual increment, wage on *pro rata* basis, leave etc. are not granted to them. In a way, social and economic justice is denied to these employees in spite of the Supreme Court judgement in April 1977 when the Supreme Court had held that these people were also holders of civil posts and as such were entitled to benefits as available to the regular civil servants. Besides, recently the Supreme Court in its judgement of 27th October, 1987 has observed that the casual workers in the Postal Department should be made regular and that would also be applicable to these people.

Besides, there were several Extra Departmental Staff Committees appointed to look into the wage structure and service conditions of ED staff. Is it not a fact that they have recommended several things which have been ignored by the Government so far?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): So far as the decision of the Supreme Court is concerned, it has been received by the Government. A mention has been made to Casual labour there in. The people working in hilly areas, and in far-flung areas, work part time 2 hours, 3 hours or for 5 hours. This arrangement has been made to provide postal facilities at those places where opening of the post office is not economical viable. It is not possible to spend the money required to open a post office there. We employ part time workers for such far flung areas. They also do there other jobs like agriculture. This arrangement has been made by employing such people so that they may be able to do this work along with their other works. If they are taken as regular employees, arrangements made cannot continue and the system will collapse. Several committees were constituted to look after these facilities, they have submitted their reports. Some of their recommendations were accepted. The suggestion regarding grant of D.A. at par with Central

employees was agreed to. It will create a great problem if these arrangements are changed. We will have to think how these arrangements can be successful.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, the Minister observed that these people are part-timers. Sir, would it be correct to call them as part-timers when the old practice of appointing school teachers and other service holders is now withdrawn, and appointment is given to the unemployed educated youth and SC/ST people who do not have any other vocation? So, they are no longer part-timers.

Secondly, Sir, the ED Committee was appointed by the Government. I would like to know whether it is a fact that this ED Committee was appointed in 1984 and it submitted its report in 1986 after the Fourth Pay Committee's Report was published which recommended equal pay for equal work and payment of wages at hours rate to E.D. employees, bonus, gratuity as per its regular employees and also their eligibility to Group Insurance and Employees Provident Fund. What steps Government has taken on the recommendations of the E.D. Committee and whether it is a fact that there were discussions between the Government and the concerned E.D. representatives on 9th and 10th July in which 5 points were agreed to? Out of those 5 points several points have not been implemented which is now the cause of restlessness and unrest among them. They are now staging dharnas, etc.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is my birthday but who else is there you are talking about?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: You know, Sir, they are living a miserable life and the reply is quite misleading. That is why I am

putting this question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, there have been several committees and reports of all of them were received. Many of the recommendations made in the report submitted by Sabhoor Committee have been accepted. Many schemes were started in the villages, this facility was provided keeping in view, the need of the villages. Had all the recommendations been accepted, the entire arrangements would have collapsed. Saboor Committee has recommended:

[*English*]

1. Extra Departmental system to continue in postal set up for performing postal functions.
2. All extra-departmental branches, post offices (12662) working within 3 KM area in violation of the existing standard are to be closed
3. All extra departmental sub-offices (35374) which do not earn income equal to 20 per cent of the cost be closed and postal facilities to be provided through licenced postal agents.

[*Translation*]

If the suggestions made in the report submitted by the Committee had been accepted, the entire arrangements, which now have been made in the villages, would have to be discontinued. This would not have benefitted the people.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I asked you about the recommendations of the Committee regarding equal pay and equal wages and about the bonus, gratuity and so on.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: The Government has accepted the recommendations which were worth accepting and has rejected those which were not considered fit for acceptance. There is hardly one hour work in these post offices and if the employees are taken as regular, then it will not be economically viable (*Interruptions*) because it has been stated therein that these post offices should remain open at least for 3 hours ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHNADREESWARA RAO: They have to walk a distance of four to five miles.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: This exists in cities also. The provision of extra departmental employees was made for the villages... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: They are in the cities also but the number is more in the villages. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we replace this arrangement and appoint permanent employees then it will lead to such a huge expenditure that there will be a great difficulty in maintaining these arrangements and as such these arrangements have been allowed to continue. We have increased the facilities in 1986. The salary of branch Post Master has been raised from Rs. 217 which they used to get prior to 86, to Rs. 275, and the salary of Additional Departmental Sub Post Master has been raised from Rs. 310-373 to Rs. 382-620. All this has been done with a view to make the arrangements a success. When the posts are advertised, it is stated that these are for the part time workers. This works has to be done in addition to their own jobs. If the appointments are made on a regular basis, the entire arrangement will have to be changed and it will result into a great loss.

SHRI C.JANGA REDDY: He means to

say that arrangements of post offices for other villages cannot be made if the salaries are increased. I have been writing letters to the Ministry for the last 4 years for a post-office. They say that they have no money. With the increase in salaries they are not in a position to open new post offices. I have got one such letter with me. On the other hand they say that they cannot increase the salary because they have to open new post offices... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Janga, shortage of funds is the only obstacle. There is no other obstacle than this.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: When the postman carries the post in his bag, he works minimum for 3 hours. Will you do something to increase the wages of these extra departmental employees? The post is received at 2'O clock. They do not have work before 2'O clock as well as after 2'O clock. What is the difficulty with you about the recommendation made for 3 hours?

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing new in it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Reply has not been given.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need of reply

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, he has put a specific question with regard to opening of new post offices.

MR. SPEAKER: The reply would be the same.

Use of Plastics in Agriculture and Food Packaging

*368 SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESVARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have a

comprehensive scheme to use plastics in a big way in agriculture and food packaging;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme that has been launched;

(c) to what extent plastics will be used in this sector, and

(c) to what extent, it will reduce the burden on the use of wood for packaging purposes?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main features of the programme include use of plastics in agriculture for lining of canals, farm ponds, sprinkler and drip irrigation and green houses for better water management and agricultural yield. The programme also includes introduction of plastic crates for packaging of fruits and vegetables and packaging of processed food articles to conserve wood and to ensure longer shelf life.

(c) and (d). Substantial quantities of plastics will be used leading to significant reduction in the use of wood for packaging purposes and saving in water usage.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Has it come to the notice of the Government that forest coverage is declining day by day due to large scale use of wood for fuel needs, house building, agriculture and package purposes? Accordingly, Government is seriously thinking of replacing this usage of wood by plastic. For this purpose the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture are collaborating and they have drawn up a programme. The IPCL has been asked to introduce plasticulture in the rural areas and 12 districts have been identified to launch plastic culture in the rural areas. Which are

these 12 districts?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, we have not yet selected the names of the districts. The suggestion of the hon. Member is a good one. You know I am an agriculturist (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He is a right person in the wrong place (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I have introduced this dripping system in my own farm. It is giving good results. In the scarcity and drought prone areas, we must introduce this dripping and sprinkling system. It is giving good results and all the State Governments should subscribe 50 percent to the agriculturists (*Interruptions*)

For better irrigation, dripping and sprinkling system is very essential (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : We are using plastics for drip and sprinkler irrigation and also for tubewells. You have already drawn up some future plans. May I know from the hon. Minister which are those future plans? Also IPCL is seriously thinking of manufacturing crates. When are they going to manufacture such kinds of crates.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Karnataka is also having a large area of forest and also it grows lot of fruits in the coastal areas such as oranges, grapes, etc?

Will the Government seriously think of sponsoring such units and also giving training in this field in the State of Karnataka in the future plan?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: At present we are supplying crates for the transport of apples from Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. She asked about the future plans. The total consumption of plastic for fruit packaging is of the order of 2 lakh tonnes per annum i.e. approximately 40 per cent of the

total plastic consumption. We expect that it will reach 3,35,000 tonnes per annum by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, i.e. 1989-90. Further 5,40,000 tonnes are meant for canal and reservoir lining. Drip irrigation, pipes fittings, food packing, edible oil, fruits, vanaspati and vegetables are the things which will be taken up in the future plan.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, the hon. Minister said that he has got a very comprehensive scheme for developing plastic industry for package purposes for agricultural use. But I would like to point out and I would also like to draw his attention to the fact that there is an acute shortage of polymers not only in this country but also all over the world. More than 50 per cent of these package industries in India are closed today. I would like to know how is he going to solve this problem first?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I have answered this question last week. We are laying stress on that in the field of petrochemical industries. Now we are entering the plastic stage. That is why we are contemplating to start more petrochemical industries.

We are importing this year 3 lakh tonnes of raw materials for supplying to all the units next year. It may go up to 5 lakh tonnes.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: In the horticultural and fruit producing States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the hill districts of U.P. the problem of substituting wood - the main question is wood - by plastics or any other substitute is that wood is subsidised and given at antiquated prices to the people at notional value; and that wood is then used for packaging. To counteract this, you will have to give the material for packaging at comparable prices. Otherwise, you will never compete with this subsidized wood. What is the Ministry of Industry doing to interact with the Ministry of Finance to see that such tax concessions are given to producers who can substitute wood in packages?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Only to save the forests, we are now introducing these plastic crates; and as I mentioned, we are requesting the State Government to supply 50%. Only then we can supply these things very cheaply to the agriculturists.

Central Sector Power Projects in Kerala

***370 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any central sector power projects are located in Kerala;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to set up any power projects in Kerala in the central Sector; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the estimated power requirement of Kerala during the Seventh Plan period and the corresponding availability as per present estimates?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Sector projects are regional projects and are set up taking into consideration the needs of the region as a whole and not for particular states as such.

(c) The Government of Kerala have proposed implementation of the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project (2x210 MW), originally envisaged in the State Sector, in the Central Sector. The National Thermal Power Corporation are preparing the feasibility report for the proposed Project.

(d) The estimated power requirement of Kerala during the terminal year of 7th Plan (1989-90) is 6850 million units and the corresponding availability is estimated as 6122 million units.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: The energy crisis in Kerala is acute, inspite of the fact that 50% of the total hydel power potential remains untapped in Kerala. I myself am against the setting up of any more hydel projects in Kerala, because that will lead to the devastation of the existing forests, as well as the total destruction of environment and ecology. The only hope for the people of Kerala, therefore, lies in the alternative sources of energy such as atomic energy as well as thermal power.

The hon. Minister has admitted in his reply that a proposal from the State of Kerala is pending in the Ministry, to start a thermal power project at Kayankulam. May I know from the hon. Minister what decision has been taken by the Ministry in this regard?

I would also like to know whether such a project will be set up in the Central sector or in the joint sector.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: The Kayankulam thermal power station was originally envisaged as a 2x210 MW capacity project in the State sector. As the State Government did not have adequate funds, it requested the Central Government to take over the project in the Central sector. NTPC has been asked to prepare a feasibility report for this project. Simultaneously, Planning Commission have been requested to include this project also, for getting benefits during the 8th Plan period. For this project, environment and forest clearances are awaited. The logistics of coal transportation are still to be tied up ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. Jaipal Reddy, I will reply to your question. I am ready to reply to any question put by you. Please let me complete.

(*Interruptions*)

The Chief Minister of Kerala had written a letter to the Prime Minister saying that the capacity of the Kayankulam thermal power station may be enhanced to 2100 MW. He has also suggested that gas-based power project of about 500 MW may be sanctioned

at Cochin. The Nuclear Power Corporation may take up a nuclear power station in Kerala. NTPC may be given the permission... (*Interruptions*)

Now, the Government of India has recommended this to be included in NTPC projects. The Planning Commission has to clear it. Also, we are than going to include this Kayankulam project in the 8th five-year Plan.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I would like to know whether it will be set up in the Central sector or the joint sector.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: This will be under the Central sector as the Kerala Government has not come forward to contribute any fund for this project.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, Kerala has a very long coastal line and it is to be noted that energy can be generated from tidal wave as well as from the wind. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Ministry whether any serious efforts have been made by the Ministry to generate energy from the tidal wave as well as from the wind in the State of Kerala?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Sir, this question pertains to non-conventional energy. Therefore, he can address it to the concerned Department.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, the subject of energy comes under the same Ministry, that is, his own Ministry .

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Sir, for this separate question is required (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked whether renewable energy can be utilised in Kerala. Now, the renewable energy comes under Ministry of Energy . But the hon. Minister says that it is coming under

non-conventional power which is not under the Power Ministry. Sir, it is a part of his Power Department

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Of course, this refers to power sector. The hon. Member has said that this relates to power sector. But this question does not arise out of this question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer given by the Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The question is about the generation of power, may be hydel, may be tidal, may be conventional or non-conventional power. All come under the same Ministry (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kerala is rich in power when the rain is full and it is the cheapest to produce electricity in the State. But now due to the environmental reasons, Silent Valley is one of the most virgin forests attached by the entire world and that should not be disturbed. So, the only way is to depend upon thermal power and other kinds of power generation. So considering the shortage of power in Kerala, would the hon. Minister assure the House that Kayamkulam thermal station will be cleared immediately and also whether the Government has received the proposal for Tirikiripur thermal project in Kerala? What steps have been taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: In Kerala, Kayamkulam project has to be cleared and approved by the Planning Commission. The Forest Department has to clear and their it will be included in the 8th Plan.

Loss of lives due to subsidence in Eastern Coalfields Limited

*371. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be

pleased to state:

(a) The number of places so far identified by the Eastern Coalfields Limited which are critical localities as there has been enormous damage to surface properties and even loss of human lives due to subsidence;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check subsidence as well as to save the properties and human lives there?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). 45 locations in West Bengal have been identified as unsafe areas based on the declaration of West Bengal Govt., DGMS and areas listed by CMPDIL in the Master Plan of Raniganj Coalfield. Details of the areas are given in the Table below.

(c) Step taken to check subsidence include:

- (i) Mining operations are carried out in conformity with the rules and regulations and strictly as per conditions imposed by the DGMS;
- (ii) Extraction below built-in areas is done only in conjunction with stowing;
- (iii) Restricted working/extraction in case of workings under shallow cover;
- (iv) Prohibition of construction activities over areas declared unsafe for habitation.
- (v) Regular follow up and liaison

with the District Authorities has been maintained for evacuation of people from areas declared unsafe.

A Pilot project has been conducted at Ramjibanpur for stabilisation of water filled

voids. The project involved application of innovative methods like stowing of sand and water slurry through boreholes and testing the efficacy of these measures by geo-physical methods. This technology is being evaluated and may find application at other places in the Raniganj Coalfields.

Table

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Barakar Town, Plasdanga village Bengunia town.	Chunch Victoria Area, BCCL
2.	Mahabir Colliery excluding Gowal Bastee	Kunustoria Area, ECL (Mahabir-Colliery)
3.	Fatepur villages and part C.I.Road	Sitarampur Area, ECL (Dhemomain Colliery)
4.	Janakpur Village, Konda Bazar Kulti Foundary, Kulti Workshop	Ramnagar Colliery (IISCO)
5.	Kenda village	Kenda Area, ECL (New Kenda Colliery)
6.	Soabpur village.	Sripur Area.
7.	Chotdhama & Pankiary Village.	Seetalpur Colliery, Sodepur Area.
8.	Aluthia & other villages.	Patmahana Colliery, Sitarampur.
9.	Private Houses near Hindustan - Pilkington Glass Factory.	Ushagram, Asansol.
10.	Bhutdoba/Kalipahari under Road.	Kalipahari Colliery Sripur Area.
11.	Borachak, Raghunathbati, E. Rly. East Baraboni Loop two Santal Bastees.	Ranjibanpur Colliery, Sitarampur Area
12.	Mahabir Colliery Excluding Gowala Bastee.	Mahabir Colliery, KNT Area.
13.	Raniganj Town.	Raniganj Town, KNT Area

1

2

3

14.	Gorpari & Reckitt & Colmen Blue Factory.	Dhappra West Block, Sripur Area.
15.	Janakpur village, Kendau Bazar Kulti Foundary, Kulti town.	Ramnagar Colliery (IISCO)
16.	Kenda village.	New Kenda Colliery, Kenda Area.
17.	Kuldanga village.	Parasea Colliery, KNT Area.
18.	Sanctoria village.	Seetalpur Colliery Sodepur Area.
19.	Santhal Bastee.	Balbaid Colliery, KNT Area.
20.	Sodepur village.	Poidih Colliery, Sodepur Area.
21.	Monoharbahal.	Monoharbahal Colliery, Sitarampur Area.
22.	Aluthia & Other village.	Patmchana Colliery, Sitarampur Area
23.	Bahula (Motibazar)/including Kajora-Haripur D. B. Road & Bastee.	Bahula Colliery, Kunda Area.
24.	Balsukh ceramics	Salanpur Area.
25.	Barakar town, Palasdanga village, Beguina town.	Chanch Victoria Area (BCCL)
26.	Borachak, Ragunath Bastee, E. Rly. East Baronobi Loop, two Santhal Bastee.	Ramjibanpur Colliery, Sitarampur Area.
27.	Mahabir Colliery excluding Gowala Bastee.	Mahabir Colliery, KNT Area.
28.	Raniganj Town.	Kunustoria.
29.	Chattrisdanga village.	Sripur Colliery, Sripur Area.
30.	Dangarpatti.	Khas Kajora Colliery, Kajora.
31.	Sikarpukur village.	Khas Kajora Colliery, Kajora.
32.	Dhasal village	Krishnanagar Colliery, Kenda.
33.	Fathepur village & Part of G.T. Road.	Dhemomain Colliery, Sitarampur Area.

1

2

3

34.	Haripur vilalge, Raniganj Suri Road.	Haripur Colliery, Kenda Area.
35.	Hurmadanga village.	Jamuria Colliery, Sripur Area.
36.	Jamuria Bazar.	—do—
37.	Janakpur village, Kendua Bazar Kulti Foundary, Kulti Town.	Ramnagar Colliery (IISCO).*
38.	Kenda village	New Kenda Colliery, Kenda Area.
39.	Kuardih village.	Kuardih Colliery, Satgram Area.
40.	Palsbon village.	Ghanashyam Colliery, Kajora Area.
41.	Sanctoria village.	Seetalpur Colliery, Sodepur Area.
42.	Santhal Bastee	Belbaid Colliery, KNT Area.
43.	Seebpur village.	Sripur Area.
44.	Sodepur village	Poidih Colliery, Sodepur Area.
45.	Bastee and part of village , Ushagram North of G.T. Raod, Asansol.	New Ghusick Colliery, Sripur Area.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted certain facts. But he has conveniently forgotten to refer to the Ghungani Committee that was appointed some years ago to ascertain about the safety in the coalmines and also a Sub-Committee by name Bagchi Sub-Committee was also appointed specifically to go into the matter of checking subsidence to save the properties and human lives. They identified 166 areas all over the country and out of that in the Raniganj Area, in the Eastern Coalfield areas, 80 locations were identified. Out of that, 45 are very dangerous and the Bagchi Sub-Committee made 10 recommendations. One of the recommendations is to evacuate the people in the area and shift them to other areas and dismantle the structures that are there over the ground. Since 1973; after the nationalisation of Non-coking

coalfields, 90 cases of subsidence have taken places in the Raniganj area. Now, you have mentioned here the States where you are undertaking the work to check subsidence.

It has been proved from this fact that it has not been fool-proof. These people in these locations are having problems. What are you going to do to implement that particular aspect so that people from these locations should be taken to some other places? This is a very important aspect considering the human aspect of it. What are you going to do about it?

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: I entirely agree with the hon. member what he mentioned. So far as that particular aspect which he referred to is concerned, it is a question of

shifting people from the area. On the contrary, the areas are becoming over-populated. So, here it is not merely for the Company to do something for them; it is for the State Government to find a place so that we can be able to send those people there and rehabilitate them. The cooperation of the member in this area is also required to achieve this object.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It is not a question of putting the blame on the Central Government or the State Government. It is not a natural thing that is happening. We understand about earthquake; we do not have any hand in this. But due to reckless mining, these people are facing this kind of a tragic situation. Who will help them? Who will develop that area which has provided the economic growth for the country? Don't you feel that it is your duty to give them something back also in place of these areas? We have a less concern about who will do it. But if nobody is there to take any responsibility, I will suggest that the production that you are getting there in terms of coal, the entire amount of money which will be earned out of that production should be spent for the development of that area or shifting the people to other places. We make money with the help of those people who are working there but we do not bother about them

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF : Again I welcome the concern of the hon. member. It is true that somebody should own the responsibility. The hon. member was saying about the wealth of that place, the natural resources which are being tapped there. He should not forget this fact that the government nationalised coal mines because of unscientific mining.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It has not been stopped even after that

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: Please bear with me. The government nationalised these coalmines because of unscientific mining management which has led to this problem. Now, so far as profits are con-

cerned, even the State Government is getting loyalty, cess and what not. It is a question of the joint responsibility. I would not say that only the State Government should do about them. We are here to cooperate with the State Government to the extent possible. But, so far as finding a place for them is concerned, I cannot go and find out a place where it is available; it is for the State Government to come forward and do it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: From the answer it is very much clear that the government is not so serious to tackle this problem of subsidence, although a number of committees have been appointed. I visited the area personally. I have seen the plight of the people there. I have seen the smoke emitting from the houses, cracks and walls of the pucca buildings; I have seen it from Raniganj upto Sakturia, the Headquarters of ECL. He has stated 45 locations in West Bengal, although we have asked for the total number of dangerous areas in ECL; in ECL and Bihar also there are some dangers areas; perhaps you do know about them. I have asked a question what steps have been taken to check subsidence. Now the sand stowing which is essential to prevent subsidence is not done. Coal is being extracted and sometimes mining is left abandoned also; unscientific mining and slaughter mining is still going on even after nationalisation of coal-mines.

So, this is a national problem, wherein you have prepared a master plan for Jharia Coalfields. Why are you not preparing the same for Raniganj which is the oldest coalmine in our country? One lakh people are affected there. Many I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any plan for Raniganj and the areas which are now being subsided. Every day such incidents take place. So, is there any plan or any proposal for Raniganj coalfields to be shifted? Like Jharia coalfields have you prepared any plan to shift? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: I am very happy about my hon. friend Mr. Basudeb Acharia's question.

MR. SPEAKER: You are happy about Shri Acharia's elaborate question.

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: As a Member of Parliament belonging to the area he might have visited. But I am sure, he will be glad to know that I also visited the area.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: During by-election.

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: No, not during by-election. I even went to the extent of visiting an underground mine about 1300 ft down to see the working conditions of the people and the workers were emotional when I went and saw them to find out how they were working (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Did they beat you up?

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Please bear with me. It is very easy to ... (*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Everybody has one's own personal experience when one goes to meet workers (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: My point was that what we share here on the floor of the House to make it appear in the press and try to gain popularity is one thing. If you can go and share with the workers there on the spot, it make a lot of difference.

I would like to say that on Jheria coalfields what he has said is correct. They are doing it. It is the question of the magnitude of the problem and the responsibility. Therefore, the Government is spending nearly Rs. 24 crores every year for the subsidence. We have recently come out with a new project which has been tried. The project involves the technique of Hydro Pneumatic Stowing in which a sand and water slurry is pumped underground through surface boreholes and the spread of this slurry is monitored by geo-physical method. It is something like making a paste and pushing it through the holes. It is

on an experimental basis. Once it is done, we will continue to go ahead and then try to complete it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The hon. Minister has said that the policy of coal nationalisation was for better mine management. But is he aware of another kind of a problem that in some areas of Assam because of open cast mining the topography has been destroyed and the environment has been polluted? I had the occasion to write even to the Prime Minister about it, enclosing some reports from some science experts. But except for the acknowledgement which we normally get, the reply has not followed it. I was promised in this House by Shri Vasant Sathe that he will enquire and let us know about it. May I know whether any inquiry has been made in this regard and what is the outcome of that inquiry?

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: Sir, in fact the other days some Member, had come from Assam. We told them that we very much wanted to go over there and hold discussions and see what best we can do. This is not the problem only confining to Assam. Wherever open cast mines are there, this kind of problem will be there. But it is our endeavour to see how best we can be able to help. I assure that after this monsoon we are prepared to go there and see the conditions, and try to sit with the State Government and see what best we can do.

[*Translation*]

Demand of Coal in Industrial Sector

*372. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA†:
SHRI RAM DHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal producing organisations are unable to meet the increasing demand of coal of the industrial sector in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of demand of coal, of textile, paper, ceramic, vanaspati and engineering industries in each of the last two years;

(c) the quantum of coal supplied to each in the last two years;

(d) the reasons for supplying less quantity of coal;

(e) whether any efforts were made to overcome the reasons for which less quan-

tity of coal was supplied; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the steps taken in this regard?

[*English*]

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

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir.

(b) (and (c). Demand of coal assessed by Planning Commission for industries in the non core sector including textiles, paper, ceramics, vanaspati, engineering industries and captive power plants during 1986-87 and 1987-88, supplies of coal against the same and satisfaction level achieved were as under:-

(Figures in m. tonnes)

Year	Demand	Supplies	% Satisfaction
1986-87	31.41	30.35	96.6
1987-88	33.70	32.13	95.3

Supplies from Coal India accounted for 27.34 m.t. (90.1%) and 29.27 m.t. (91.1%) respectively in the two years. Industrywise supplies from Coal India are given in the table below:-

(Figure in Lakh tonnes)

Industry	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3
Textile	22.55	24.82
Paper	24.55	25.32
Vanaspati	2.88	2.41
Ceramics	7.79	7.62

	1	2	3
Other including Engineering Industries	215.60	232.52	
TOTAL	273.37	292.69	

(d) to (f). It will be seen from the level of demand satisfaction achieved that requirement of the consumers has, by and large, been almost fully met. However, there have been occasional shortfall in certain regions due to various constraints for which remedial action is taken from time to time. The targets of production of coal are so fixed as to permit

full satisfaction of the anticipated demand.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, I had put the question with the hope that the Minister will reply and examine the difficulties being faced due to short supply. According to my information, P.H.D. Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in a survey, has said that the coal was in short supply by over sixty per cent compared to forty three per cent in the previous quarter. But in the Statement given here, the Minister stated that the supply position had touched to 96.6 per cent, almost one hundred per cent. So, will the Minister recheck the statistics because according to not only P.H.D. Chambers of Commerce and Industry but also Indian Cotton Mills Federation and many other Associations have complained, papers have written, that there was short supply of coal. I want to know whether you will recheck the statistics because to me, the statistics is misguiding

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Sir, I must tell the hon. Member that there was some problem of shortage because of the failure of monsoon during the last year. Everybody was aware that for the last two or three years, the rainfall was not good. So, the hydel generation has gone down and the burden on the Thermal Plants was more. So, we were meeting the requirements of the power houses more than any other thing. This year the monsoon is being favourable, there should not be any difficulty. As I said in the report, in some of the sectors which the hon. Member has mentioned, i.e. in non-core sector, we have been able to meet the requirement. It is not that we are giving any wrong figures or overestimated figures. But I must tell the hon. Member that there been some cases, which had come to our notice that sponsoring agencies of the State Government over estimated it and sent the report. We have asked them to recheck. I assure you that if there are any problems in a particular area or in industry, we are prepared to look into the matter.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Sir, may I ask through you one clarifi-

cation? In both core and non-core sectors, the import of coal is increasing. For the last year 1987-88, the coal imported was for Rs. 200 crores and for 1988-89, it is likely to go further. Hindustan Paper Mills, Kerala had floated a tender to import fifty thousand tonnes of coal. So, when non coking coal is in abundance in the country, why you are permitting the import of coal at the loss of foreign exchange.

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: My hon. friend was referring to the Kerala State. I must confess that there is some problem in the southern sector mostly because of the movement and also the cost of the coal may be more to them as they have to carry it from long distances. Also there is the problem in the movement pattern. Actually the southern sector is linked with Singareni. Singareni is under the management and control of Andhra Pradesh. For some time, there was some labour problem. Now that problem is not much there. But because of the heavy monsoon, the production has a little bit gone down. It is not for any reason that the coal is not available there. We are prepared to offer coal provided they are prepared to take it wherever it is available.

[*Translation*]

SHRIBALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no co-ordination between the Coal Department and the Rail Department. Due to this, there is a difficulty in loading of goods. I will like to know the Hon. Minister through you whether in consultation with Ministry of Railways he would try to have an effective coordination between both the Departments which may facilitate easy loading of goods and avoid thefts. Have you got any such proposal?

[*English*]

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: Fortunately, I do not find such a problem because I had earlier been with the Railways. Since it is one Government under one leadership, we do not believe in shifting the responsibility on one another. It is a total responsibility of

the Government and we have total commitment to the people. I assure the hon. Member that such kind of things will not happen. We are fully competent to take care of such problems.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:

The hon. Minister has just now told us about the importance of Singareni collieries which have to supply coal to several thermal power stations not only in Andhra Pradesh but several other southern states also. Also a large number of industries depend upon this. In the absence of adequate quantity of coal cement units also closed down during the summer months. Because of abundant availability of rich quality coal near Maruguru, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps are being taken to bring out coal through the open cast process so that coal linkage can be given to super thermal power station which is proposed at Maruguru as well as Vijayawada power station State III.

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: I think, the hon. Member is aware that so far as Singareni coalfields are concerned, the Government of India is not only holding 49 per cent shares but also in all the plan allocations we have been assisting to the fullest possible extent. We know the importance of Singareni coal mines which take care of the entire south. There should no be any paucity of funds. About the project which the hon. Member has mentioned, I do not have the details of it here I will write about it to him.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that coal industry is in key sector and its production has increased by seven per cent during the last year. This is a good achievement of this sector. So, far as power houses are concerned, each one has stocks of coal for 7 to 15 days. One more thing, about the sick industries. In West Bengal and at other places many industries have gone sick. These sick industries are also getting Coal

which they sell in black market. I want to know from the hon. Minister through you whether distribution arrangements for coal will be received so that the Key industries may get regular supply of coal.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Subscriber Dialling Facilities During Eighth Plan

***365. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has formulated any objectives and programmes for the Eighth Plan with regard to the provision of telecom facilities during the plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been proposed to link on National Subscriber Dialling all the headquarters of district sub-division, tehsil/ sub-tehsil/ block levels and head quarters of the Police Stations;

(d) if so, the exact programme drawn up in this regard; and

(e) if not, whether all the category stations mentioned in part (c) would be covered under the National Subscriber Dialling in the Eighth Plan and the objectives and programmes formulated accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) to (e). The tentative objectives formulated for the Eighth Plan are:

— Automatisation of all manual exchanges.

- Telephone facility in all inhabited hexagons by March, 1995.
- Provision of STD facilities at all Sub Divisional/ Headquarters/ equivalent tehsils.
- Replacement of worn out and un-serviceable exchanges.
- Replacement of all Patna Conta Trunk Automatic Exchanges by digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges.
- Conversion of Electro-Mechanical Telex Exchanges by Electrical Telex Exchanges.
- Policy of providing telex on demand to continue.
- Priority for industrial and commercial growth centres, tourist and pilgrim centres.
- Telephone on demand in exchanges serving rural, backward, hilly and tribal areas.

The proposed draft Plan envisages National Subscriber Dialling upto Sub Divisional Headquarters/ equivalent tehsils only. Detailed programme is yet to be drawn up.

Setting Up of National Industrial Technology Data Bank

*369. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to set up a National Industrial Technology Data Bank (NITDB) in the country; and
- (b) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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

(b) Technical assistance is being obtained to design and establish such a Centre in the D.G.T.D. The Centre is expected to be fully operational within a few years.

Release of Central Assistance to OREDA

*373. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) has been facing financial difficulties due to non-release of Union Government assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) is an agency of Government of Orissa and so it is under the administrative control of the State Government of Orissa. However, it is a nodal agency for the implementation of the various renewable energy programmes such as—the National Project on Biogas Development, the National Programme on Improved Chulhas, Solar Thermal Devices, Solar Photovoltaic Systems, Wind Energy etc. Funds for these programmes are made available to the State Government/ their nodal agency from time to time depending on the progress, verification of claims and availability of funds with the Central Government etc. For the major national programmes like biogas development and improved chulhas, the Central Government had already released to the State Government the sums due for the year 1987-88. For the current year, as per the procedure, 50% of the targetted amount has been released in advance to the State Government for the biogas programme. The Central Government is not aware of OREDA facing financial difficulties due to non-release by the State Government or Union Government's assistance. However, the matter

would be taken up with the State Government if instances come to the notice of the Government.

Rent for Building Hired in Metropolitan Cities

*374. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise rent paid during each of the last three years by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications for buildings hired by them for post offices and other purposes; and

(b) the average monthly rent being paid in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) The state-wise rent paid during each of the last three years by the Department of Posts for buildings hired by them for post offices and other purposes is given in Statement-I below. The corresponding information in respect of the Department of Telecommunications is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The average monthly rent being paid in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta is given in Statement-II below. In view of the reply given above, the corresponding information in respect of the Department of Telecom will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement-I

State-wise Rent Paid During Each of the Last Three Years by the Department of Posts for Buildings Hired for Post Offices and Other Purposes.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149.90	144.87	137.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.82	0.82	0.82
3.	Assam	22.48	24.11	24.78
4.	Bihar	16.16	17.97	19.95
5.	Goa	1.73	3.05	2.97
6.	Gujarat	65.64	63.66	60.66
7.	Haryana	15.37	16.55	17.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.84	10.73	11.74
9.	J & K	16.10	16.10	16.10
10.	Karnataka	68.87	74.91	79.78
11.	Kerala	94.15	99.08	98.87

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Maharashtra	431.49	374.57	386.36
13.	Madhya Pradesh	48.86	57.52	49.34
14.	Meghalaya	2.29	2.51	2.63
15.	Mizoram	2.66	3.02	3.43
16.	Manipur	2.69	2.94	2.96
17.	Nagaland	0.74	0.78	0.82
18.	Orissa	3.03	2.63	2.76
19.	Punjab	20.48	22.01	23.07
20.	Rajasthan	36.27	40.66	44.32
21.	Sikkim	1.54	0.61	2.22
22.	Tamilnadu	135.06	140.28	145.06
23.	Tripura	2.75	3.04	3.10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	78.42	76.86	82.37
25.	West Bengal	181.19	132.71	117.51
TOTAL		1,409.53	1,331.99	1,335.99

STATEMENT-II*Average Monthly Rent Paid in the Metropolitan Cities*

<i>Name of the Metropolitan city</i>	<i>Average Monthly rent paid in 1987-88 (figures in lakhs of Rs.)</i>
Bombay	22.42
Calcutta	6.09
Delhi	3.90
Madras	2.91

Execution of Upper Indravati and Upper Kolab Projects in Orissa

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

(a) whether the two hydel projects Upper Indravati and Upper Kolab in Orissa are behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in the execution of those projects; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the execution of those projects?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delay in progress of works in Upper Indravati Hydro Electric Project is mainly due to slow progress of civil works on all the four dams, surge shaft and head race tunnel. In the case of Upper Kolab, the delay is mainly due to slow progress of civil works

of head race tunnel and surge shaft.

(c) Steps to expedite execution of the projects 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 resolve problems and organising review meeting of agencies concerned to coordinate project implementation.

Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

*376. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has approached Union Government for sanctioning some major power projects for the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The following power projects of Andhra Pradesh are tentatively being considered for commissioning during the Eighth Plan Period:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela (H)	2x30
2.	Srisailam LBC (H)	6X110
3.	Upper Sileru (H)	2x60
4.	Gas Turbine Sets at Narsapur (Razole) (H)	3x33
5.	Muddanur TPS	2x210
6.	Jalaput Dam Power House (H)	3x6

TV Serials

*377. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some TV serials help in spreading of superstitious beliefs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for telecasting such serials?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No Serial spreading superstitions, prejudices etc. is telecast by Doordarshan.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Licences for Tamil Nadu

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

(a) the number of entrepreneurs who applied for industrial licences during the years 1984 to 1987 in Tamil Nadu;

(b) how many of them were recommended by the State Government;

(c) how many applications were approved and given industrial licenses by union Government and;

(d) whether they have set up the industries and started production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). During the years 1984 to 1987, a total of 769 Industrial Licence applications, including 48 from the various State Government Undertakings of Tamil Nadu, were received for setting up industries in the State. Of these, 353 applications were approved and necessary letters of intent granted to the parties concerned. 61 of these letters of intent have since been

converted into industrial licences. Since it generally takes about three to four years for an industrial project to fructify, the licensed units would presently be at different stages of implementation.

[Translation]

Sansad Samachar Telecast

*379. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Sansad Samachar" narrating the gist of Parliamentary proceedings in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is telecast and if so, the time slot allotted for the same; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to flash also the photographs of the Members participating in the proceedings of the Houses?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. At present, "Sansad Samachar" in Hindi and "Parliament News" in English are telecast for a duration of 10 minutes each in the National Programme of Doordarshan at 9.50 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. respectively. These programmes are telecast on the days when the Parliament is in session.

(b) No, Sir.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Cement Industry

*380. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cement industry is facing deteriorating financial position;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof;
- (c) the cement units closed down in Gujarat and other parts of the country during the last three years and the reasons for their closure;
- (d) how many of them have been reopened and the mode of their reopening; and
- (e) what financial and other assistance is being given or offered to those cement units by Government afresh so as to increase production?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). Representations have been received from cement industry that is is facing financial problems due to increase in input costs and fall in market price of non-levy cement.

(c) and (d). Among the large cement plants, during the last three years, Sone Valley Portland Cement Company Ltd. Jupia, in Bihar has been closed since September, 1985. Other cement plants like Dwarka Cement Works in Gujarat and Jaipur Udyog Ltd. in Rajasthan, have been closing down and resuming operations. M/s Jaipur Udyog Ltd. is, however, closed since 1st July, 1988. The Cement factory of M/s. Ruhitas Industries Ltd. in Bihar and Sewree Cement Plant of Shree Digvijay Cement Company Ltd. have been lying closed for more than three years. It has been reported that the factories had to be closed down due to financial and managerial problems. M/s. Dwarka Cement Works, in Gujarat has been re-opened by a new management and it has started production since March, 1988.

(e) As regards M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd, the State Government of Rajasthan as also

the company have made a reference to the BIFR. The case of M/s. Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd. is also with the BIFR. Further action with regard to their rehabilitation will be taken after the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction have given their decision.

Sickness in Small Scale Units

*381. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for sickness in small scale units in the country; and

(b) whether it is due to competition which large scale units who are entering small scale sector or due to managerial inexperience?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). A number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination have been responsible for industrial sickness in the small scale sector. Some of these causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequate demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs, power cuts, inadequacy of working capital, delay in sanction of working capital and time gap between sanction of term loan and working capital and other infrastructural constraints.

Separate Channel for Rural Audiences

*382. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to open a separate channel with a distinct identity and exclusively devoted to rural audiences to make television a tool of socio-economic reforms and development as recommended by the Joshi Committee;

(b) if so, the likely date by which this recommendation will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Joshi Committee has not recommended any such separate channel.

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

Amendments to ONGC Act

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

(a) whether the Malaviya Committee and other Committees have recommended comprehensive amendments to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959;

(b) whether the ONGC has put forward for consideration of Government these amendments to the Act; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to modify the provisions of the ONGC Act at an early date?

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

(c) Action has been initiated to amend the Act in respect of those provisions where modifications have been considered necessary.

Reopening of Ashok Paper Mills

*384. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the revival and rehabilitation of the Ashok Paper Mills of Assam including the amount paid;

(b) the outcome thereof; and

(c) when the Mill is likely to be reopened?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The Central Government has offered to provide necessary assistance to the Government of Assam for the reopening of Ashok Paper Mills as envisaged in the Assam Accord. Consultations with the Government of Assam on the modalities for the revival and reopening of Ashok Paper Mills are in progress.

A sum of Rs. 2.84 crores was released to the Government of Assam in August, 1986 as ways and means advance towards payment of post salaries and wages of employees and for emergent repair of plant, buildings and equipment of Jogighopa unit. This advance was later on converted into non-plan grant in March, 1987.

On a reference made by the Company in June, 1987, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has declared Ashok Paper Mills as a Sick Industrial Company in terms of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, and has initiated necessary proceedings under the Act.

Inclusion of Andal and Pandaveswar Exchanges in Rural Automatic Exchanges

*385. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for inclusion of Andal and Pandaveswar Exchanges in the Rural Automatic Exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) i) Pandaveswar does not qualify for a C-DOT RAX due to inadequate demand.

ii) A 500 line RLU at Andal forming part of E-10-B Exchange at Asansol is proposed in 1990-91.

Collaboration with Japan in High Tech. Areas

3754. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India wants Japanese firms to invest in high tech. areas of certain fields of industry;

(b) if so, whether discussions have been held with representatives of the Indian industry about the possible areas of collaboration between India and Japan and the items have been shortlisted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Discussions between the enterprises of both the countries take place

on a continuous basis at various levels and in different forums and the areas of mutual co-operation are discussed and the projects for joint co-operation are identified. The important areas which have attracted Indo-Japanese co-operation include automobiles, electronics, electrical items, industrial machinery, fertilizers, chemicals etc. Fresh areas stressed for Indo-Japanese co-operation pertain to high technology areas, in export-oriented or import substitution manufacturing industries

Blacklisted Companies

3755. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of companies/ parties which have been blacklisted by the project department of the Indian Oil Corporation for engineering;

(b) the amount of damages, if any, recovered by Government from these companies/ parties; and

(c) if no amount has been recovered the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The details of the companies/parties which are currently blacklisted/banned by IOC are as under:

1. M/s. R.B. Bholanath & Co., A-64B, Nizamuddin (East), NEW DELHI.	5. M/s. Chandak Engg. Works, 8-E, Kailash Apartment, 35/1, Jawaharlal Nehru Road, CALCUTTA-71
2. M/s. Deepak Constr. Co., A-64-B, Nizamuddin (East), NEW DELHI.	6. M/s. Prasad & Prasad Constr. Co., 1428-B, Chowki Bagh Bahadur, MATHURA.
3. M/s. Dilip Manna, P.O. Haldia Oil Refinery, Haldia, MIDNAPUR-721 635.	7. M/s. K. Paramasiv Mudaliar, No.16, Coats Road, T. Nagar, MADRAS.
4. M/S. N.N. Desai, BOMBAY.	

(b) and (c). No amount of damages, etc., were due to IOC from these companies/parties. In respect of M/s. Chandak Engg. Works, the earnest money deposit of Rs.10,000/- was forfeited by IOC.

Liquidation of India Paper Pulp Company Ltd., West Bengal

3756. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the India Paper Pulp Company Ltd., employing about 1500 workers, in Hazinagar West Bengal is under liquidation;

(b) whether Union Government propose to persuade the United Bank of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to withdraw the appeal before the Calcutta High Court and to come to a settlement with Union Government for valuation of the property; and

(c) whether the financial institutions intend/plan to implement the rehabilitation package expected to be furnished shortly by the consultant for revival of this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) M/s. India Paper Pulp Company (IPP Ltd.) went into liquidation on winding up petition filed by unsecured creditors in the Calcutta High Court. Pursuant to winding up proceedings, the Government of West Bengal purchased the assets of the Company at public auction conducted by the High Court. The State Government is running the affairs of the Company.

(b) The United Bank of India has preferred an appeal against the sale order. The Bank has offered to withdraw the appeal on satisfactory settlement on its dues.

(c) The question does not arise as the undertaking is functioning under the Government of West Bengal.

Use of Unapproved Telephone Devices

3757. DR B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rampant use of unapproved devices hooked to the telephone lines and instruments in violation of the rules;

(b) whether the manufacture of approved telephones is increasingly being priced out by those peddling unapproved indigenous as well as smuggled telephones; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to prevent the use of such unapproved devices and telephone instruments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The approved attachments are to be procured, installed and maintained by the subscribers themselves. Government do not fix the prices of such devices.

(c) Action can be taken under the provisions of Indian Telegraph Rules for unauthorised and unapproved attachments to telephones.

Allocation of Levy Cement

3758. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quarterly allocation of levy cement to some States has been reduced during 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the allocation of levy cement made to different States in the first two quarters of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Consequent to reduction in levy obligation of certain cement plants with effect from 1st March, 1988, the availability of levy cement has been considerably reduced. Accordingly, effective from Quarter-II/88 (April-June), the quarterly allocation of levy cement has been reduced not only in respect of States/Union Territory Administrations, (except North-Eastern States, the hill States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Ka-

shmir, and Sikkim, Andaman Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) but also for Central Government Ministries/Departments (except Defence and Border Road Organisation), and including the Irrigation and Power Sector.

(c) The information regarding allocation of levy cement made to different States/Union Territories in the first two quarters of the current year is given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

The Allocation of Levy Cement to State/Union Territories During QR. I/88 and QR. II/88 Excluding I & P Sector.

S No	States/Union Territories	Basic Allocation		Addl. Allocation QR.I/88		Total QR.I/88	Basic Allocation QR.II/88		Addl. Allocation QR.II/88		Total QR.II/88 1988
		Drinking Water	Hill Area	Hill Area	Addl. Allocation		Drinking Water	Hill Area	Drinking Water	Hill Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Chandigarh	12000	266	—	—	12266	9600	266	—	—	—	9866
2. Delhi	35700	3400	—	—	39100	28600	3400	—	—	—	32000
3. Haryana	35300	2471	—	—	37771	28200	2471	—	—	—	30671
4. Jammu & Kashmir	30800	2530	—	—	33330	30800	2530	—	—	—	33330
5. Rajasthan	45700	3764	—	—	49464	36600	3764	—	5000	—	45364
6. U.P.	161300	6144	26000	2500	195944	12900	6144	26000	2500	—	163644
7. Punjab	51200	3446	—	—	54646	41000	3446	—	—	—	44446
8. H.P.	22200	895	—	—	23095	22200	895	—	—	—	23095
9. Assam	22300	810	—	—	23110	22300	810	—	—	—	23110
10. Arunachal Pradesh	15000	146	—	2000	17146	15000	146	—	—	—	15146
		96000	3244	—	3200	103344	77500	3244	—	—	80744

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12. Meghalaya	19900	705	—	—	20605	19900	705	—	—	—	20605
13. Mizoram	7600	302	—	—	7902	7600	302	—	—	—	7902
14. Manipur	10500	410	—	—	10510	10500	410	—	—	—	10910
15. Nagaland	16100	250	—	4000	20350	16100	250	—	2300	—	18350
16. Orissa	42900	810	—	—	43710	34300	810	—	—	—	35110
17. Sikkim	12600	456	—	—	13056	12600	456	—	—	—	13056
18. Tripura	12600	250	—	10000	22850	12600	250	—	—	—	12850
19. W.Bengal	103300	1730	5170	—	110200	82600	1730	5170	—	—	89500
20. Dadra Nagar Haveli	5000	14	—	—	5014	4700	14	—	—	—	4014
21. G.a	12000	160	—	—	12160	—	160	—	—	—	9760
22. Jammu & D ⁱ U	1700	23	—	—	1	3	1460	23	—	—	1423
23. Gujarat	87200	4623	—	—	91823	5800	4623	—	—	—	74423
24. M.P.	79400	1701	—	—	81101	63500	1701	—	—	—	65201
25. Maharashtra	121700	16791	—	—	13891	97400	16791	—	—	—	114191
26. A.P.	88400	4236	—	—	92636	70700	4236	—	—	—	74936

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27. Andman Nicobar	5600	118	—	—	5718	5600	118	—	—	—	—	5718
28. Karnataka	58300	4194	17870	—	80364	46600	4194	17870	—	—	—	68664
29. Kerala	46500	1210	—	—	47710	37200	1210	—	—	—	—	38410
30. Lakshdweep	2000	2	—	—	2002	2000	2	—	—	—	—	2002
31. Pondicherry	7500	271	—	—	7771	6000	271	—	—	—	—	6271
32. Tamil Nadu	102700	9628	—	—	112328	82200	9628	—	—	—	—	91828

[Translation]

Refund of Term Deposits by Companies

3759. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposed any amendments in the law to ensure the refund of term deposit amount of the people by the companies;
- (b) if so, the outlines thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the total estimated amount of such deposits in the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956, as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1988, empowers the Company Law Board to take cognizance of any failure on the part of the companies to repay deposits or part thereof in accordance with the terms and conditions of such deposits and non-compliance of the directions issued by the said Board to the companies, would attract penalty in the shape of both imprisonment as also fine.

(c) Does not arise in view of what is stated at (a) and (b) above.

(d) The time and efforts involved in compiling the information will be not commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

[English]

New Policy on Newsprint Distribution and Advertisements

3760. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to formulate a new policy on newsprint distribution and advertisements; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) These policies are under formulation and therefore no details can be given.

Completion of Dankuni Coal Complex

3761. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of construction of the Dankuni Coal Complex and whether there is any escalation of the estimated cost, if so, the details, thereof;

(b) the time schedule for completion of the project and the agencies which are engaged in construction/commissioning of the project; and

(c) whether the completion of the project has been delayed resulting in escalation of cost of construction; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). Dankuni Coal Complex was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1980 with a capital cost of Rs. 49.27 crores. Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, was appointed as the turnkey contractor for execution of the project. The project was scheduled to be completed in September, 1984.

There has been delay in the completion of the project and the project is now likely to be commissioned by 31st December, 1988.

The revised cost estimate of the project has now been assessed at Rs. 130 crores.

Telephone Advisory Committee for Goa

3762. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any Telephone Advisory Committee for Goa Division of Telecommunications;

(b) if so, the duration within which this Committee meets;

(c) whether there are any guidelines which fix the period within which the said Committee should meet;

(d) the authority which has issued the guidelines;

(e) whether these guidelines have now been changed; and

(f) if so, to what effect and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) Yes, Sir. There is a Telecommunication Advisory Committee for the entire State of Goa.

(b) and (c). The Committee is expected to meet once in three months. and

(d) The guidelines have been issued from Telecommunications Directorate, New Delhi.

(e) and (f). In May, 1988, it was decided to convene the meeting of these advisory Committees once in six months as a austerity measure. However, instructions have been issued on 8th August, 1988 to convene these meetings once in three months as before.

STD Facility in Orissa

3763. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of towns to be linked by STD facility in Orissa in 1988;

. (b) whether the towns in Orissa, particularly in the district of Kalahandi, are proposed to be linked by STD facility so as to encourage communications in tribal areas and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve telephone services in the Kalahandi district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) Jeypore (K), Sunabeda, Sundergarh and Phulbani in Orissa are likely to be provided with STD facility in 1988.

. (b) Bhawanipatna in Kalahandi District has been planned to be provided with STD facility in the Seventh Plan.

(c) Following steps are being taken to improve telephone services in the Kalahandi district:-

1. Commissioning of earth station by 1989-90,
2. 120 chl. UHF has been planned for Bhawanipatna & Kesinga during Eighth Five Year Plan;
3. 300 L MAX -II at Bhawanipatna to be replaced by 512 L Port C-Dot electronic exchange in Eighth Five Year Plan, and
4. LDPCOs to be connected on VHF.

Supply of coal to Durgapur Project Limited, Durgapur

3765. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Coking Coal Limited reduced the supply of coal to Durgapur Project Limited, Durgapur sometime back;

(b) if so, when it was done.

(c) to what extent it was reduced;

(d) the estimated loss as a result thereof;

(e) the reasons for such reduction;

(f) whether the cut has been restored and

(g) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir. There has been no reduction in supplies of coking coal to D.P.L Durgapur, During January to July 1988 two lakh tonnes of coking coal was supplied as

against 88,000 tonnes during the same period of the previous year.

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

Issue of Global Tenders for Purchasing and Importing Projects Equipment by National Thermal Power Corporation

3766. SHRI ATISHCHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited has issued a number of global tenders for purchasing and importing project equipment;

(b) if so, the number of such global tenders issued and for which projects along with the details of participants cost of each such project and offers received; and

(c) the stages at which these are pending till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (c). Information in regard to the global tenders floated by the National Thermal Power Corporation in the current financial year is given in the statement below

STATEMENT

NIT Floated Against Global Tenders During The Period April 1988 to July 1988

S. No.	Project	Packages	Value of work/ cost estimate (Rs. million)	No. of Bidders	Name of the Bidders	Status/Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	(i) NCTPP (4 x 210 MW)	1.1 KV FRLS Power and Control Cables	81.473	9 (Nine)	1. M/s. Indian Aluminium Ltd. Cables Ltd. 2. M/s. Finolex Cables Ltd. 3. M/s. Colastar Cables (South Korea) 4. M/s. Universal Cables Ltd. 5. M/s. P. Rakesh Electricals Ltd. 6. M/s. Radiant Cables Pvt. Ltd. 7. M/s. Victor Cables Ltd. 8. M/s. Biren Mfg. Co. 9. M/s. Fixwell Ltd.	Under Evaluation
	(i) do- Conveyance and Storage plant Package	Ash Extraction, Storage plant Package	460.00	—	—	Bids yet to be opened
2.	Talcher STPP	Circulating Water System Equipment package	54.432	—	—	Bids yet to be opened

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Farakka Stage-II	(i) ECW System Package	13.73	5 (Five)	1. M/s. Mather & Platt 2. M/s. Best & Crompton 3. M/s. Kirloskar Bros. 4. M/s. Alfa Laval 5. M/s. L & T Ltd.	Under Evaluation
		(ii) 11 KV XLPE Power & PVC Control Cable Package-A	40.089	11(Eleven)	1. M/s. Finolex 2. M/s. CCI 3. M/s. Victor Cables 4. M/s. Radiant Cables 5. M/s. IACL 6. M/s. Delton 7. M/s. Fixwell 8. M/s. Prew Cables 9. M/s. P. Rakesh 10. M/s. Sterlite 11. M/s. Goldstar, Korea	Under Evaluation
		(iii) 1.1 KV XLPE Power Cable - Package - B		3 (Three)	1. M/s. Finolex 2. M/s. Victor Cables 3. M/s. CCI	Under Evaluation
		(iv) 11 KV PVC Power Cable - Package - C		4 (Four)	1. M/s. IACL 2. M/s. Finolex	Under Evaluation
		(v) 1.1 KV PVC Control Cable - Package - D		8 (Eight)	1. M/s. Fixwell 2. M/s. Goldstar	Under Evaluation

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3. M/s. Radiant
4. M/s. Doltan Cables
5. M/s. IACL
6. M/s. Finolex
7. M/s. Sterlite
8. M/s. CCI

4 Transmission Lines

(i) NCTPP & CTP-I 220 KV Switchyard
Equipment Package
(Four Package)

21.7 11 (Eleven)

OBD 26.07.1988

1. M/s. Crompton Greaves
2. M/s. NGEFK
3. M/s. HBB
4. M/s. BHEL
5. M/s. Leergo-Invest
6. M/s. Papam
7. M/s. AMEL
8. M/s. SMC (10) S & S
9. M/s. Hivelm (11) W3I

(ii) NCTPP C & R Panel

7.70 3 (Three)

1. M/s. English Electric
2. M/s. HBB
3. M/s. Asea

(iii) CTP-I High Tensile
Fastners

74.20 3 (Three)

1. M/s. Knitting-Dorn GMBH
2. M/s. Nichimen, Japan
3. M/s. Jesuf-Onatey HNOS-
SA, Spain

Under Evaluation

Under Evaluation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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(iv) CTP-I	PLCC A & B	10.18	5 (Five)	1. M/s. WSI, Madras 2. M/s. BPL, Bangalore 3. M/s. ISKRA, Yugoslavia 4. M/s. HBB, New Delhi 5. M/s. Siemens, WG	Under Evaluation	
(v) CTP-I	1.1 KV Power & Control Cables (3 packages)	45.79	Not applicable	-	-	Bids not yet opened
(vi) CTP -I	Bus Post Insulators	6.69	-do-	-	-	-do-
(vii) CTP -I	Anti Fog DICC Insulators	20.2	-do-	-	-	-do-
(viii) CTP -I	ACSR 'Moose' Conductor	333.40	-do-	-	-	-do-
(ix) CTP-I	- Steel Structural Package A & B	13.1 + 7.7 20.8	-do-	-	-	-do-
(x) CTP-I	Fire Fighting (Four packages)	25.0	-do-	-	-	-do-

Settlement of Accounts between ONGC and Suppliers of Woollen Cloth

3767. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI H.G. RAMULU:

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

(a) whether the suppliers of woollen dress material who completed supplies in 1986-87 or thereafter are yet to receive full payment;

(b) whether the accounts have been much delayed to be verified and settled;

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

(d) further action being taken or proposed to be taken to make quick payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). Contracts for supply of woollen dress material were concluded with two companies viz. M/s. O.C.M. Mills, Amritsar and M/s. Cawnpore Woollen Mills Ltd., Kanpur. Accounts of M/s. O.C.M. could not be settled because of a civil suit filed by them. As regards the accounts of M/s. Cawnpore Woollen Mills Ltd., only 2.7% of the total bills are pending, which are expected to be settled within the next two months.

Workshop on A.I.R. High Frequency

3768. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering various proposals to rationalise and regulate the use of radio frequency spectrum to prevent overlapping, suppressing or even jamming of signals;

(b) whether a workshop on very high frequency, ultra high frequency was organi-

sed at New Delhi during April, 1988;

(c) if so, what was the main object of the workshop and to what extent it has helped Union Government; and

(d) whether delegates from a number of countries also attended the workshop hosted by All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Rationalization and regulation of the use of radio frequency spectrum at the national level is done by the Ministry of Communications.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main object of the workshop was to educate the participating organisations in adopting uniform techniques of field strength measurements in Very High Frequency and Ultra High Frequency bands. Consequent to this workshop the field strength data collected by various countries will help in better understanding and planning of Very High Frequency and Ultra High Frequency broadcast services in the Asia-Pacific region including India.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Public Pay-Phone Service

3769. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has decided to franchise voluntary organisations as well as private entrepreneurs to instal, maintain and operate public pay-phone service for both local calls as well as STD calls;

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

(c) when such facilities are likely to be provided; and

(d) the criteria adopted to establish such booths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). In Order to expand the Public Pay Phone Service in Cities and Towns, it has been proposed to provide one pay-phone for Local call facility for every 2,500 population and one pay-phone with STD/ISD call facility for a population of 10,000. In order to achieve this, it has been decided to Franchise Voluntary Organisations as well as provide Enterpreneurs to instal, maintain and operate such Pya-phones in addition to existing Public Telephones subject to following terms and conditions:-

- (i) Each such organisation or private agency may be franchised for a minimum of ten pay-phones in a city or a town. The number of agencies to be franchised in a city/town will depend on population and the number of pay-phones each agency is able to handle. In case of a number of agencies being franchised in a city/town, the franchise may be distributed in suitable geographical areas.
- (ii) The pay-phones may be of the coin/token or card operated type at the choice of the operating agency.
- (iii) For each pay-phone, the Department will provide a telephone connection parented to a suitable telephone exchange, preferably Electronic Exchange wherever possible, with an appropriate termination at the location of pay-phone.
- (iv) The operating agency will provide and maintain its own coin/token/card operated pay-phone duly approved by Department of Telecom. and operate it. Depart-

ment of Telecommunications will maintain the telephone connection except the instrument.

- (v) The operating agency will be permitted to charge R. 1/- per unit call from the public.
- (vi) In case of STD pay-phones, which will permit local, national and International subscriber dialling facilities, 80 paise per unit call will be payable to the Department of Telecommunications/ Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and 20 paise per unit will be retained by the operating agency.

Department of Telecommunications will charge the operating agency on the basis of metered call units recorded in the exchange. There will be a monthly guaranteed minimum amount of Rs. 1600/- per month for each STD payphone which the operating agency will have to pay to Department of Telecommunications. There will, however be no separate rental or installation charges for the telephone connection for the payphone.

- (vii) In case of payphones installed for purely local call facility the operating agency will be entitled to charge Rs. 1/- per local call from the public; it will pay 60 paise per call unit to the Department of Telecom. and retain the balance of 40 paise per unit. Department of Telecommunications will charge on the basis of metered call unit recorded in the exchange. There will be a monthly guaranteed minimum charge for 500 call units i.e. Rs. 300 per month for each such payphone. There will be no separate rental or installation

charge for the telephone connection.

(viii) The operating agency may give preference to physically handicapped persons/ex-servicemen to work as attendants for the payphones.

(ix) The operating agency will finalise the number and location of various types of payphones to be established in a city /town in consultation with local head of the telephone system. The operating agency will make its own arrangement for suitable accommodation and space for establishing the payphones. The Department will assist, to the extent possible, the operating agency for obtaining suitable space on road side etc. from municipal and other agencies and selected location.

(x) The operating agency will make a security deposit in the form of either cash or bank guarantee to cover six months minimum guarantee amount initially to be adjusted later to 3 months average revenue for each payphone.

The Scheme has come into force from 6th July, 1988.

LPG Facility In Andhra Pradesh

3770. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the towns/cities of Andhra Pradesh where L.P.G. facility has been provided till June 30, 1988; and

(b) the number of towns where such facility is likely to be provided during the realigning period of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The oil industry has introduced LPG facility in 155 town/cities of Andhra Pradesh till June 30, 1988. The names of these towns/cities are given in the Statement below.

(b) Upto the marketing plans 1988-89, the oil industry has planned to provide LPG facility at 24 more towns/cities of Andhra Pradesh through 37 new LPG distributors. As various steps precede the actual the actual commissioning of LPG distributorships, it is not feasible to indicate the exact time by which these distributorships would be commissioned.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of towns/cities
1	2
1.	Ammalapuram
2.	Armovr
3.	Chintalpudi
4.	Bellampalli
5.	Dhone
6.	Eluru
7.	Gooty
8.	Guntakal
9.	Guntur
10.	Hyderabad/Secunderabad
11.	Jangaon
12.	Kadiri
13.	Kakinada
14.	Kamareddy

1	2	1	2
15.	Kanigiri	40.	Bheemavaram
16.	Karimnagar	41.	Bodhan (R)
17.	Khammam	42.	Bhongir
18.	Kurnool	43.	Chirala
19.	Machilipatnam	44.	Chittoor
20.	Mahbubnagar	45.	Cuddapah
21.	Medak	46.	Dundigul (R)
22.	Nalgonda	47.	Gudiwada
23.	Narayanpet	48.	Godavarikhari (R)
24.	Narsapur	49.	Ibrrahimpatnam (R)
25.	Nizambad	50.	Jagtiyal
26.	Ponnur	51.	Karankota (R)
27.	Rajahmundhry	52.	Koratla
28.	Sangareddy	53.	Kandukur
29.	Srikalahasti	54.	Macherla
30.	Srungavarappukota	55.	Madanapally
31.	Suryapet	56.	Markapur
32.	Vijayawada	57.	Miryalaguda
33.	Vishakapatnam	58.	Macheriyal
34.	Wanaparthi	59.	Narasaraopet
35.	Warangal	60.	Nellore
36.	Zaheerabad	61.	Nandigama
37.	Adoni	62.	Ongole
38.	Anakapalli	63.	Palacole
39.	Anantapur	64.	Prodatur

1	2
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65.	Punganur	90.	Gadwal
66.	Paloncha	91.	Sadasivpet
67.	Ramagundam	92.	Kothagudem
68.	Ramakrishnapur (R)	93.	Manuguru
69.	Royadurg	94.	Butchirajpalem
70.	Sattenapalle	95.	Nirmal
71.	Sriharikottai	96.	Siddipet
72.	Sircilla	97.	Mehboobabad
73.	Shankarapally (R)	98.	Peddanandipedu
74.	Salur	99.	Munnangi
75.	Tadepalligudem	100.	Duggirala
76.	Tanuku	101.	Vuyyuru
77.	Tenali	102.	Kankipadu
78.	Tirupati	103.	Nuzvid
79.	Tadapatri	104.	Managalagvil
80.	Tandur	105.	Railpet
81.	Ukkunagaram (R)	106.	Chirala
82.	Vijianagaram	107.	Baptala
83.	Vijayapuri (R)	108.	Ponnur
84.	Yerraguntla (R)	109.	Yemmiganur
85.	Palmaner	110.	Nandyal
86.	Ramachandrapuram	111.	Srisailam
87.	Adilabad	112.	Hindupur
88.	Vsirpur Kaghagnagar	113.	Dharamavaram
89.	Bodha	114.	Vinukonda

1	2
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115. Atmakur
 116. Nagarkurnool
 117. Bhadrachalam
 118. Akiveedu
 119. Achanta
 120. Anaparthy
 121. Chodavaram
 122. Dowleshwaram
 123. GP Nagram
 124. Kothapeta
 125. Kothavalasa
 126. Maruteru
 127. Mummidivaram
 128. Narsipatnam
 129. Palasa
 130. Palakonda
 131. Peddapuram
 132. Pithapuram
 133. Mandapeta
 134. Poduru
 135. Rayavaram
 136. Razole
 137. Samalkot
 138. Srikakulam
 139. Yelamanchili

1	2
140.	Gajuwaka
141.	Ramchandrapuram
142.	Nidadavol
143.	Parvatipuram
144.	Bheemunipatam
145.	Bobbili
146.	Rajam
147.	Tuni
148.	Kovvur
149.	Chipurupalli
150.	Sompeta
151.	Venkatagiri
152.	Sullurpetta
153.	Gudur
154.	Kavali
155.	Puttur

R = Restricted supplies to Projects etc.

Impact of Newsprint Policy

3771. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made on the working of the newsprint policy 1987-88 and its impact on the economics of the newsprint industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the impact of the policy on the indigenous production of newsprint; and

(c) the rationale behind canalisation of imports of newsprint through the State Trading Corporation and how far it has helped the industry to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No formal assessment has been made. However, the Newsprint Allocation Policy is based on the principle of self-reliance with a view to encourage the indigenous newsprint production. The shortfall is met by imports. The indigenous production has been steadily going up and the Government has issued letters of intent also for setting up of more units.

(c) The import of newsprint is canalised through STC to facilitate procurement at the best possible terms on a long term basis. It also ensures constant supply of newprint at reasonable prices specially at critical times through its buffer stock to the Newspaper Industry particularly to the Small and Medium Newspapers. The present arrangement ensures that the imports are kept at a realistic level which being a major indicator of the demand reflects the scope for the growth of the indigenous industry.

Extension of FAX Facility

3772 CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the FAX facility to fifty towns by December, 1988 connecting all States and Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to provide an upgraded document transmission service from the Central Telegraph Offices of 53 stations all over the country in 1988

(b) Document transmission service has already been introduced from the following fourteen Central Telegraph Offices: Agra, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, New Delhi, Patna, Port Blair and Shillong. A list of 39 more stations to be connected on the Bureau Fax network is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List of 39 C.T. Os to be provided with FAX facilities by December, 1988.

1	2
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1. Ernakulam
2. Trivandrum
3. Mangalore
4. Mysore
5. Vijayawada
6. Vishakhapatnam
7. Coimbatore
8. Madurai
9. Pune
10. Nasik
11. Nagpur
12. Sholapur
13. Panaji
14. Baroda
15. Surat
16. Rajkot
17. Bhopal
18. Indore

1	2
---	---

19. Kanpur
20. Allahabad
21. Ajmer
22. Jodhpur
23. Ranchi
24. Bhubaneshwar
25. Cuttack
26. Siliguri
27. Gangtok
28. Silchar
29. Imphal
30. Aizwal
31. Itanagar
32. Dimapur
33. Kohima
34. Agartala
35. Srinagar
36. Ambala
37. Chandigarh
38. Jalandhar
39. Shimla

Setting up of Industries

3773. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the production of power in

the country is not meeting the requirement of industrial units running at present and the production of many industries has declined due to shortage of power; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review its policy in regard to establishment of more industries in the country in view of the shortage of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to Quick Estimate of Index of Industrial Production, the Manufacturing Sector showed a satisfactory growth rate of 8.5% during 1987-88. Availability of power in the country during the year 1987-88 went up by 7.7 per cent. This was achieved due to 15.9 per cent increase in thermal power generation despite a shortfall of 11.9 per cent in hydel power generation due to drought. During the current year, with the good monsoons, the overall power availability is expected to improve further

(b) Does not arise.

Increasing time of Bengali and Other Regional Programmes

3774. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA:
SHRI VAKKOM PU-RUSHOTHAMAN:

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

(a) the total time allocate in a week to regional language programmes by Delhi Doordarshan on the regional and the national network;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the duration of coverage for regional language programmes;

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

(d) the details of the Bengali program-

mes telecast during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi telecasts regional language programmes for about 350 mts. in a week, including National network.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The present quantum of regional language component is considered to be adequate considering limited availability of total transmission time.

(d) Programmes in Bengali language were telecast by Channel I of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi for a duration of approx. 756 mts. during the period January-June, 1988. These were in the format of songs, feature films and short plays etc.

Gap between demand and supply of Bidis

3775. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between the demand and supply of Bidis in the country; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Government has not received any report of gap between the demand and supply of Bidis in the country.

(b) In view of above (a), the question does not arise.

Survey Conducted on Eurotops' Programme

3776. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the

Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rationale behind telecasting of the 'Eurotops' programme at 9.00 P.M. on Sunday; and

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to know the effect of this programme on young people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) 'Eurotops' is a programme of Pop Music, basically of interest for young people who constitute a good percentage of Doordarshan viewers. Such programmes are expected to add variety to Doordarshan's fare. The programmes expose the viewers to select programmes available in the International Market. Telecast of 'Eurotops' came to an end on 7.8.88.

(b) No specific Audience Research Study has been undertaken on the serial 'Eurotops'. However, some letters have been received appreciating the programme as "entertaining and interesting".

Telecast of T.V. Serials

3777. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of T.V. serials telecast from June, 1987 to June, 1988;

(b) the total time spent on these telecasts during this period; and

(c) the total revenue earned through commercial advertisements during this period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The total number of serials telecast from June 1987 to June 1988 on the National network

was 65 which include serials telecast in full or partially during this period. About 274 hours were spent on telecast of these serials.

(c) The gross revenue earned through commercial advertisements and sponsorship of serials during this period is Rs. 154.95 crores.

Electrification of Villages

3778. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 801 regarding electrification of villages and state:

(a) the total number of villages electrified, State-wise, at the end of financial year 1987-88;

(b) the number of villages State-wise which remains to be electrified as on 1 April, 1988;

(c) the number of villages taken up for

electrification during 1988-89; and

(d) the target, State-wise, for cent per cent village electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Statewise number of villages electrified upto end of March, 1988 and the number of villages remaining to be electrified as on 1.4.1988, are indicated in the statement below.

(c) The Planning Commission has fixed a target of electrification of 17,064 villages in various States during 1988-89.

(d) Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Goa have achieved cent per cent electrification as per 1981 census. Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Karnataka have achieved cent per cent electrification as per 1971 census. Cent per cent electrification in all other States is likely to be achieved by the end of the 8th Plan subject to availability of financial resources and other inputs.

STATEMENT

Electrification of villages

(Provisional)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/U.Ts</i>	<i>Villages electrified upto 31.3.1988</i>	<i>Villages remaining to be electrified as on 1.4.1988</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25661 (*)	1718
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1062	2195
3.	Assam	17897 (*)	4098
4.	Bihar	41038 (*)	26508
5	Goa	377 (+)	@

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	17867	25 + 222 Non feasible
7.	Haryana	6745	@
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16778 (*)	29
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6010 (*)	467
10.	Kerala	219	@
11.	Madhya Pradesh	51552 (*)	19800
12.	Maharashtra	37870	1484
13.	Manipur	887 (*)	1148
14.	Meghalaya	1622 (*)	3280
15.	Mizoram	252	469
16.	Nagaland	1072	40
17.	Orissa	27815 (*)	18738
18.	Punjab	12342	@
19.	Rajasthan	23016	11952
20.	Sikkim	298 (*)	142
21.	Karnataka	26473	555
22.	Tamil Nadu	15731 (*)	100
23.	Tripura	2329 (*)	2398 (as per 1971 census)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	75749	36817
25.	West Bengal	23485 (*)	14539
Total (States)		425147	42862

1.	A&N Islands	396	95
2.	Chandigarh	24	@

1	2	3	4
3.	D & N Haveli	67 (++)	@
4.	Delhi	214	@
5.	Daman & Diu	26	@
6.	Lakshdweep	7	@
7.	Pondicherry	291	@
Total (U Ts)		1025	95
Total (All-India)		436172	142960
Note:- 100% electrification achieved as per 1971 census by the States of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. (Except 5 villages in protected forest area of Dangs district).			
(@) - Cent percent villages electrified as per 1981 Census.			
(*) - Achievement as per 1971 census (£) - 1981 census was not held			
(+) - 8 villages submerged and one village non-feasible.			
(++) - 3 villages are going under submergence in Daman Ganga Project.			

Utilisation of Natural Gas

3780. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the flaring losses so far on basis of use of natural gas at industrial prices and at household prices; and

(b) whether use of natural gas for power production will lead to cheaper power for industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) During 1987-88, a quantity of 3423 million cubic metres of gas was flared. The national value of this gas based on the minimum price of Rs. 500/1000 M³ works to Rs. 171.15 crores

(b) The cost of production of electricity depends on various factors such as the 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.

Ghaziabad Telephone Exchange

3781. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an electronic exchange of 4000 lines has been added to the existing telephone exchange in Ghaziabad; and

(b) out of these how many connections have been released for non OYT (General) category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A 2000 lines electronic exchange has already been commissioned in May 1988. Another 2000 lines as RLU/Remote line unit is under installation at '85' exchange building.

(b) No connections under the Non-OYT (General) category have been released so far. However, connections for applicants registered upto 9th August, 1984 will be released shortly under this category for Raj Nagar Telephone Exchange.

Sick Industrial Units

3782. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey conducted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, only 10.5 per cent of the sick Industrial units are viable and 80.2 per cent of sick units are potentially non-viable;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a drastic change in the industrial Policy and programmes is under consideration of Government so that huge investments made in this sphere do not go wholly waste and employment potential lost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). In the background paper prepared by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for the workshop of BIFR conducted by them recently, it has been indicated that as of June, 1986, there are 13,762 number of units in the country found potentially viable, of which 734 units belong to Large & Medium sector and 13,028 units belong to Small Scale sector. The number of units found potentially non-viable is 1,04,683 of which 975 units are in the Large and Medium sector and 1,03,708 units are in the Small Scale sector.

(c) Government of India is already seized of the problem and a number of steps have been taken to prevent sickness in industries. Some of the important steps are:-

- i) Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, which provides inter-alia, for timely identification of sick and potentially sick industrial units and establishment of quasijudicial body to be known as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) with powers to consider suitable measures for speedy rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industrial units. BIFR has since been set up and has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.
- ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.
- iii) The Banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.
- iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.
- v) A number of measures to contain the spread of sickness in the

small scale sector have been taken by the RBI as well as by the Govt. The Margin Money Scheme has been liberalised in order to give further relief to the small scale units. Its limit has been raised from Rs. 20,000 to 50,000. The creation of the National Equity Fund is also expected to help in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector to some extent by extending financial assistance by way of providing loans. The RBI have directed that the commercial banks should give relief to sick units in the small scale sector in a time bound manner and have indicated parameters within which they can agree to certain concessions without a reference to the Reserve bank of India.

[Translation]

Electrification of Villages in Bihar

3783. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise names of the villages in Bihar which have not been electrified so far;

(b) the district-wise names of the villages which have been electrified during the

last three years and the amount spent thereon;

(c) the district-wise number of remaining villages which are proposed to be electrified during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the time by which the remaining villages in Bihar are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The district-wise number of villages remaining to be electrified as on 15.1.1988 and the number of villages electrified during the last 3 years (1.4.1985 to 15.1.1988) are given in the Statements -I and II below. Details of amount spent is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House. It is felt that the time, efforts and labour involved in collecting, compiling and furnishing the district-wise names of villages may not commensurate with the likely benefits from the information.

(c) Districtwise activities are finalised by State authorities depending upon the targets fixed for the State by the Planning Commission in the Annual Plans. The Annual Plan for 1989-90 is not finalised. Details for 1988-89 are being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The remaining villages in Bihar are likely to be electrified by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, subject to availability of financial resources and other inputs.

STATEMENT - I

District-wise number of villages remaining to be electrified in the State of Bihar as on 15.1.1988

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Villages remaining to be electrified as on 15.1.1988
1	2	3
1.	Aurangabad	252

1	2	3
2.	Begusarai	
3.	Bhagalpur	1005 -
4.	Bhojpur	572
5.	East Champaran	406
6.	West Champaran	572
7.	Darbanga	61
8.	Deoghar	1459
9.	Dumka	2942
10.	Godda	1093
11.	Sahibganj	1807
12.	Dhanbad	674
13.	Gaya-Jahanabad	786
14.	Giridih	1973
15.	Gopalganj	496
16.	Gumla	926
17.	Lohardaga	119
18.	Ranchi	953
19.	Hazaribag -	1984
20.	Katihar	595
21.	Khagaria	-
22.	Madhubani	32
23.	Madhepura	41
24.	Munger	867
25.	Muzaffarpur	486
26.	Nalanda	-

1	2	3
27.	Nawada	75
28.	Palamau	2102
29.	Patna	-
30.	Purnea	1318
31.	Rohtas	808
32.	Saharsa	204
33.	Samastipur	-
34.	Saran	354
35.	Singhbhum	2875
36.	Sitamarhi	279
37.	Siwan	595
38.	Vaisali	254
Total		28616

STATEMENT - II

Districtwise number of villages electrified during the last three years (1.4.1985 to 15.1.1988) in the State of Bihar

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	Villages electrified from 1.4.1985 to 15.1.1988
1	2	3

1	2	3
6.	West Champaran	189
7.	Darbanga	156
8.	Deoghar	176
9.	Dumka	236
10.	Godda	132
11.	Sahebganj	249
12.	Dhanbad	120
13.	Gaya-Jahanabad	243
14.	Giridih	266
15.	Gopalganj	69
16.	Gumla	176
17.	Lohardaga	76
18.	Ranchi	271
19.	Hazaribagh	259
20.	Katihar	120
21.	Khagaria	14
22.	Madhubani	50
23.	Madhepura	87
24.	Munger	246
25.	Muzaffarpur	122
26.	Nalanda	37
27.	Nawada	113
28.	Palamau	248
29.	Patna	75
30.	Purnea	248

1	2	3
31.	Rohtas	139
32.	Saharsa	120
33.	Samastipur	138
34.	Saran	116
35.	Singhbhum	462
36.	Sitamarhi	99
37.	Siwan	103
38.	Vaisali	102
Under State Plan		75
Total		6157

[*English*]

Computerisation of Electricity Bills

3784. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI DHARAM PAL' SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether while computerising the billing system, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) has not issued any bills for domestic consumption to the consumers for the last six months or so;

(b) whether the DESU is now sending bills worth thousands of rupees for payment in one go, particularly hard hitting the middle-class and salaried people;

(c) whether the endorsement of bills for payment in instalments is likely to entail lot of worry and harassment to the subscribers at large; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to direct the DESU to stamp on these bills the option to the consumers to pay the amount in instalments to avoid unnecessary harassment to the general public and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to DESU, the billing cycle is normally adhered to, however, issuing of bills got delayed in certain districts beyond the prescribed periodicity due to initial problems in computerisation. It is possible that in some cases the bills may be of large amounts.

(c) and (d). According to DESU, in cases where facility of payment in instalments is asked for by consumers, the same is allowed as per rules and stamp/remarks to that effect are put on the bills. Such bills, therefore, should not cause any worry/harassment to the consumers.

Setting up of industries in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

- 3785. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of licences given for setting up industries in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan (till 31.7.1988); and

(b) the progress made in setting up of

these industries so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The table below indicates the number of Industrial licences granted during the financial years 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (April-July '88) for setting up of industries in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh:-

State	<i>No. of industrial licences granted during</i>			
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Punjab	69	30	18	6
Haryana	41	38	21	6
Himachal Pradesh	14	5	2	—

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

Gas leakage from Union Carbide Factory, Bhopal

3786. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received about more gas leakages from the Union Carbide Factory, Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid such incidences in future?

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

received by the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 20.6.1988 that on account of corrosion in the tank which was used for storage of Chlorosulphuric Acid, some leakage had taken place. The leakage was mainly contained within the tank farm area of the plant. It appears that although Chlorosulphuric Acid stored in the tank had been disposed, some quantity of sludge/slurry formed at the base of the tank had remained which had started leaking. Technical experts were immediately rushed to Bhopal for plugging the leak and also for assisting in removal of the sludge. Steps have also been initiated for neutralizing the sludge in the Chlorosulphuric Acid tanks after which the sludge will be safely disposed.

(c) Keeping in view the fact that the UCIL plant at Bhopal has remained closed for more than three years, an Expert Team has been constituted for ascertaining the present position with reference to the inventory of items lying in the plant. Members of the expert team have already visited Bhopal

twice and have checked the list of inventory of all materials given by UCIL as still lying in the premises. The team has given detailed instructions for the removal of these materials from the plant premises. This is being monitored by the appropriate state authorities and representatives of expert team are expected to visit Bhopal again to verify the final removal of all these materials.

Recommendations of Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics

3787. SHRI NATAVARSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29.2.1988 to USQ 923 regarding Report on Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics and state:

(a) the difficulties involved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to implement these recommendations in near future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). While the principles enunciated by Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics and later by the Second Press Commission, are unexceptionable, the problem is a complex one, requiring a thorough national debate before any specific action can be considered.

Canadian Assistance in Tele-communications

3788. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canadian assistance has been sought in the field of telecommunications; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding between M/s Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras and M/s Andover of Canada for manufacture of a product "Communicator" has been signed.

Shifting of LPG Godowns from Residential Colonies

3789. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift LPG godowns from the residential colonies of Delhi in general and trans-Yamuna area in particular; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM A DUTT): (a) and (b). A Committee constituted by the Delhi Administration had inspected the 16 godowns in Delhi, including trans-Yamuna areas, which had earlier been found *prima facie* hazardous by the Fire Department (Delhi), and concluded that four of the godowns need to be resited. Out of these, two godowns have already been resited, while formalities for approvals from the various authorities concerned for the other two are under way.

[Translation]

Sale of Coal in Black Market

3790. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of private industry owners have arranged coal quota which far exceeds their requirement and they sell it in black market; and

(b) whether Government have tried to apprehend such persons and if so, the par-

ticulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Coal is supplied to the industrial consumers linked by rail on the basis of quantitative requirement assessed by sponsoring agencies. Supplies to road linked consumers are regulated on the basis of assessment/inspection by the sponsoring authorities/coal companies. In case of reports of any misutilisation coming to the notice of coal companies the matter is brought to the notice of sponsoring authorities for appropriate action. Coal companies also arrange to investigate such complaints and regulate further supplies on the basis of results of investigation.

Loss to Coal Industry

3791. **SHRI MADAN PANDEY:**
DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the coal industry is suffering heavy loss;
- (b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to root out the corruption in coal industry; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Every Coal Company has a vigilance organisation headed by Chief Vigilance Officer to look into complaints of cor-

ruption and to try to root out corruption. CBI also makes inquiries into complaints of serious nature. Surprise raids are conducted from time to time in appropriate cases. Officers of the Coal Companies make regular and surprise inspections and if any irregularity is noticed, it is dealt with as per prescribed procedure.

[English]

Kerosene Oil burn accidents in Assam

3792. **SHRI SUDARSHAN DAS:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of kerosene oil burn accidents took place in Karimganj district, Hailakandi and Silchar subdivision of Assam;
- (b) if so, the number of persons injured and died, area-wise;
- (c) whether the causes of the accidents have been identified;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the preventive measures taken to avoid such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) A few kerosene oil burn accidents took place in Karimganj district and also in Silchar subdivision of Cachar District. No such accident was reported from Hailakandi sub-division of Cachar District;

(b) The number of the dead and the injured in Karimganj district, as reported by the Govt. of Assam before the Magisterial enquiry ordered by the Deputy Commissioner, is as under:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Patherkandi	3	14	17

1	2	3	4
Ramkrishnagar	3	7	10
South Karimganj	2	4	6
Badarpur Area	1	4	5
	9	29	38

(c) and (d). The investigations done by IOC reveal that the accidents had taken place due to the contamination of kerosene oil with motor spirit at the oil company's dealership at Patherkandi, Karimganj District.

(e) The following preventive measures have been taken:

- (i) In respect of the old cases of combined dealership of MS/ HSD and SKO, a decision to arrange separate and independent premises, to the extent feasible, for marketing and storage of kerosene.
- (ii) Introduction of quality control/ flesh point tests of kerosene by the mobile laboratories till the above segregation is completed.

Consumption of Polyester Staple Fibre

3793. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to stimulate consumption to polyester staple fibre in view of the fact that polyester staple fibre units which have created huge capacity at heavy cost are faring badly; and

(b) the steps being taken to contain the cost of mono ethylene glycol (MEG) which has led to steep increase in the selling price of polyester staple fibre?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The excise duty on polyester staple fibre has been reduced from Rs 25 to Rs 15/kg. in this years budget to promote its domestic consumption.

(b) The basic customs duty on MEG has been reduced from 110% to 45% effective from May 2, 1988.

Import of Tyres

3794. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tyres imported after the announcement of the new import policy; and

(b) whether Government have taken this into account while fixing the quantity of import of natural rubber and corresponding by reducing the quantity of import of natural rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government have decided to allow the import of certain categories of truck and bus tyres under OGL at reduced rates of duty in order to check the rising trend in tyre prices. No import of tyres have so far taken place under this scheme.

(b) Quantity of natural rubber to be imported is decided on the basis of the gap in demand and domestic supply.

Establishment of a National Development and Research Centre for Automobile Tyres at Mysore

3795. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a National Development and Research Centre (NDRC) for automobile tyres at Mysore;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the proposed centre will acquire sophisticated equipment to maintain international standards for tyres specifications;

(c) when the proposed centre is likely to be started; and

(d) whether Government propose to give import duty exemptions on the equipment to be procured by the above centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA) have submitted a proposal to the Government for the setting up of a National Research & Development Centre for Tyres. A final view is yet to be taken on the proposal.

Export of Trucks

3796. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some truck manufacturing units propose to export trucks;

(b) if so, the names and other details of such truck manufacturing units;

(c) whether any of those units had earlier exported trucks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). M/s. TELCO, Bombay, M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras and M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta are the main manufacturers of medium and heavy duty commercial vehicles, which includes trucks and buses, in the country. These companies have already entered the export market in a limited way. The no. of vehicles exported by these units, including deemed exports, during the period 1985-86 to 1987-88 are as under:—

M/s. TELCO	6323 nos.
M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. (Trucks only)	2093 nos.
M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd.	1400 nos.

[Translation]

Selling of Rifampicin and INH-3 Capsules at higher prices

3797. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news-item captioned, "Manmani Keemat par bik rahin hein T.B. Ki Dawain" appearing in the Jansatta of 25 July, 1988 wherein it is stated that Rifampicin and INH-3 capsules required for treatment of T.B. are being sold at higher prices; and

(b) if so, the action being taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the manufacturers of these medicines and the chemists selling them?

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

(b) A ceiling price of Rs. 12.01 has been notified for 4's pack of Rifampicin and INH capsules (450 mg + 300 mg) as per provisions of DPCO, 1987.

Electrification of villages in Rajasthan

3798. SHRI SHANKAR LAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the villages in Rajasthan, electrified so far and the number of the villages yet to be electrified, district-wise details thereof; and

(b) the assistance being given by Union Government to the State Government to ensure the supply of electricity in each village of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) Out of a total of 34,968 inhabited villages,

as per 1981 census, in Rajasthan, 23,060 villages have been electrified till July, 1988. Districtwise details as on 31.3.1988 are given in the Statement below.

(b) Rajasthan power system is connected to Northern Regional Grid and during 1987-88 an assistance of about 161 million units was provided to Rajasthan from other States/Systems. In addition, Rajasthan was able to draw about 244 million units from the Central Sector generating stations at Singrauli over and above its agreed share. Power supply to various categories of consumers, including rural, is regulated by the State authorities, depending upon the overall requirement and availability of power.

STATEMENT*Electrification of Villages in Rajasthan*

S. No.	Districts	Total No. of villages (1981 Census)	Villages electrified as on 31.3.1988	Villages remaining to be electrified
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer	923	678	245
2	Alwar	1892	1474	418
3	Banswara	1445	784	661
4	Barmer	853	442	411
5	Bharatpur	1328	849	479
6.	Bholpur	538	294	244
7.	Bikaner	571	433	138
8.	Bundi	725	571	154
9	Bhilwara	1512	1318	194
10	Chittorgarh	2144	1397	747
11	Churu	855	538	317
12	Dungarpur	832	535	297

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Jaipur	2706	2080	626
14.	Jaisalmer	462	82	380
15.	Jalore	602	534	68
16.	Jhunjhunu	689	657	32
17.	Jhalawar	1444	784	660
18.	Jodhpur	705	624	81
19.	Kota	1901	1306	595
20.	Nagaur	1223	970	253
21.	Pali	818	782	36
22.	Sawai Madhopur	1534	969	565
23.	Sikar	813	813	—
24.	Sirohi	433	429	4
25.	Sriganganar	3886	1275	2611
26.	Tonk	1017	530	487
27.	Udaipur	3117	1868	1249
TOTAL		34968	23016	11952

[*English*]

Production of Tile Factories

3799. SHRI I. RAMA RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tile factories in the country and their total production;

(b) the number of workers working in the above industry; and

(c) whether Government will consider setting up of a Research Centre to encourage the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). There are a number of types of tiles in vogue, namely, wooden, plastic, clay, glass, granite, marble, cement and ceramic glazed tiles. Excepting ceramic glazed tiles, all are reserved for the Small Scale Sector. The number of units in the organised sector for the manufacture of wall and floor tiles is 15, and the number of workers is estimated to be between 4000 to 5000, and the production during 1987 was 1,30,000 MT. The number of units falling within the purview of the Small Scale Sector for the manufacture of various type of tiles is 3140, and the production capacity of these has been estimated at around Rs. 8082.53 lakhs. The information

with regard to the number of workers and the production capacity on All India basis is not available.

(c) As regards ceramic tiles, research work is being done from time to time at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta and for the clay tiles which are reserved for the Small Scale Sector, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee is doing research work.

Telecast of Telugu Films and other Regional Films in National Programme

3800. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Telugu films are telecast in the National Programme of Doordarshan;

(b) if not, the number of Telugu films telecast during the last three years; and

(c) how many films of other regional languages were telecast on Doordarshan during the above period language-wise?

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

(b) 12 Telugu feature films were telecast during the last three years i.e. from 1986 to middle of August, 1988.

(c) The information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Number of films telecast in various other languages from 1986 to 14.8.1988 is given below.

Language	No. of films
1	2
Assamese	12

1	2
Bengali	14
Gujarati	1
Kannada	10
Malayalam	13
Maithili	12
Urdu	-
Punjabi	2
Tam.	13
Kashmiri	1
Maori	1
Sanskrit	1
TOTAL	90

Import of Foreign Films

3801. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) the names of the countries from whom the foreign films are being imported and the number of films imported from each country during 1987-88; and

(b) the number of Indian feature films exported during 1987-88 and the names of the countries to whom exported?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The names of countries from which foreign feature films are imported, along with the number of films imported from each country during 1987-88 are given in Statement-I below.

(b) The number of Indian feature films exported during 1987-88 and the names of the countries to which exports took place are given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

No. of feature films imported from various countries during 1987-88

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>No. of feature films imported</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Argentina	2
2.	Australia	4
3.	Bulgaria	2
4.	China	1
5.	Cuba	4
6.	France	9
7.	Greece	1
8.	Hong Kong	9
9.	Ireland	1
10.	Italy	18
11.	Japan	2
12.	New Zealand	2
13.	Philippines	3
14.	Poland	1
15.	Spain	1
16.	South Korea	3
17.	Sweden	2
18.	U.K.	24
19.	U.S.A.	122
20.	U.S.S.R.	7
21.	West Germany	4

STATEMENT-II*Indian Feature Films Exported during 1987-88*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Territory/Country</i>	<i>1987-88 No. of films</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Afghanistan	4
2.	MIDDLE EAST	
	Iran	2
	Jordan	28
	Lebanon	1
	Syria	1
	Egypt (ARE)	5
	Greece	3
		40
3.	Arabian Gulf	179
4.	FAR EAST:	
	Singapore	27
	Malaysia	33
	Hong Kong	3
	Indonesia	41
	Taiwan	8
		112
5.	Japan	3
6.	Sri Lanka	30
7.	Maldives	27
8.	EASTERN EUROPE:	
	Yugoslavia	4

1	2	3
9.	WESTERN EUROPE (EXCLUDING UK & IRELAND)	
	Portugal	1
	France	2
	West Germany	4
	Scandinavian countries (including Sweden, Denmark, Finland & Norway)	4
	Italy	5
		<hr/>
		16
10.	UK & Ireland	67
11.	USA/Canada	3
12.	South/Latin American (Brazil)	12
13.	West Indies	13
14.	Fiji Islands	29
15.	Sudan	31
16.	EAST AFRICA:	
	Kenya	22
	Tanzania	28
	Lesotho	1
		<hr/>
		51
17	WEST AFRICA	<hr/>
	Nigeria/Lagos	10
	Ghana	5
	Gambia	11
	Liberia	10
		<hr/>
		36
18.	NORTH AFRICA.	<hr/>
	Morocco	36

1	2	3
	Senegal	2
	Gibraltar	6
		<hr/> 44
19.	Mauritius & Madagascar	61
20.	Yemen/Djibouti/Sanaa	13
21.	Australia	8
22.	China	1
23.	New Zealand	4
24.	NFDC TERRITORIES:	
	a) USSR	18
	b) Burma	17
		<hr/> 35
	TOTAL (TH./TV/CABLE TV RIGHTS)	823
	VIDEO RIGHTS	137
	<hr/> GRAND TOTAL	960

**Demand and Production of LPG
Cylinders in Assam**

3802. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of LPG cylinders in Assam and the total production thereof in the State;

(b) whether there is any difference between the demand of cylinders and production in the State; and

(c) if so, how the difference is being covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). During 1988-89 the total estimated demand of LPG in Assam is 30,700 MTs as against an anticipated LPG availability of 56,600 MTs with a bottling capacity of 35,000 MTs (1 MT = 70.4 cylinders);

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

**Establishment of Industries at Growth
Centres in Andhra Pradesh**

3803. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish

industries at selected growth centres in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any representation has been received for establishment of such industries in Nalgonda district in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the recent Government announcement regarding setting up of 100 growth centres all over the Country. The growth centres will be identified in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

[Translation]

Telephones and Communication Programmes for Himachal Pradesh in Eighth Plan

3804. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of provision made for the telephones and other communication programmes for Himachal Pradesh in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): Only objectives for the 8th Five Year Plan have been formulated which are as follows:—

- Automatisation of all manual Exchanges.
- Telephone on demand in respect of exchanges with capacity upto 5000 lines.
- To meet demand as on 31.3.94 in respect of exchanges above 5000 lines.
- Telephone facility in all inhabited

hexagons by March, 95.

- Provision of STD facilities at all Sub-Divisional Headquarters/ equivalent Tehsils.
- Conversion of Electro-Mechanical Telex Exchanges by Electronic Telex Exchanges.
- Policy of providing telex on demand to continue.

[English]

Industries in Public Sector

3805. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new industries started in public sector in 1987; and

(b) the employment opportunities provided as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Central Public Sector Enterprises set up during 1986-87. The following public sector enterprises were set up in 1986-87:—

1. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd
2. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.
3. Power Finance Corporation Ltd.
4. Indian Railway Finance Corp. Ltd.
5. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.
6. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
7. National Airports Authority

As per available information the total number of employees as on 31.3.1987 in these enterprises were 76,850. Public Sector En-

terprises at Sl. Nos. 5,6 & 7 were created mainly by transferring employees from Government Service.

Power Potential at Ramagundam

3806. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in power potential at Ramagundam unit of the National Thermal Power Corporation, Andhra Pradesh in view of the recent commissioning of new units; and

(b) the share of Andhra Pradesh from the Ramagundam unit of the National Thermal Power Corporation at present and enhancement of its share in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) With the commissioning of the first 500 MW unit on 26th June, 1988, the installed capacity at the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project has increased to 1100 MW.

(b) Andhra Pradesh's share from the

ultimate capacity of 2100 MW at the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project is 580 MW. The State has been receiving its share proportionately in accordance with the commissioning of various units of the project.

Fall in Coal Production at Singareni Coal Mines, Andhra Pradesh

3807. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fall in the coal production at Singareni Coal Mines, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Production of coal in Singareni Collieries Company Limited during 1987-88 and 1988-89 (April to July) as compared with target and corresponding period of last year is as under:—

Year	Target	(million tonnes)	
		1	2
1987-88	20.00	16.40	
1986-87	18.00	16.58	
1988-89 (April-July)	6.47	5.52	
1987-88 (April-July)	6.43	5.49	

There has been marginal drop during 1987-88 as compared to performance in 1986-87. Production in SCCL is less than the targeted mainly on account of strikes.

(c) Steps taken to increase production of coal in SCCL include:

- (i) Constant dialogue with labour to avoid strikes and curb absenteeism,
- (ii) Special incentive schemes to reduce absenteeism.
- (iii) Monitoring progress of new projects through monthly review meetings and taking advance action to eliminate delays in finalisation of new projects, procuring equipment and spares.

Conversion of Nagpur Telephone Exchange into Electronic Exchange

3808. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to convert the existing Nagpur Telephone Exchange into electronic one;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Yes Sir, a 10000 lines E-10B digital Exchange is under installation at Nagpur. This will replace 5000 lines of the existing Main Strowger exchange of 8900 lines capacity. The exchange is likely to be commissioned during 1988-89. This exchange is planned to be expended by 4000 lines by 1989-90. At that time the remaining 3900 lines of the existing strowger exchange will also be replaced.

Out of Turn Telephone Connections on the Recommendations of State Advisory Committee

3809. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Advisory Committees are entitled to sanction out-of-turn connections to the aspirants of telephone facility;

(b) whether such recommendations for out-of-turn connections by the Committee are restricted to OYT category; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A Telecom./Telephone Advisory Committee can recommend out-of-turn telephone connections under OYT-General and Non-OYT Special categories.

(c) Out of turn provision of telephone connections in NON-OYT General category would not be fair to the large number of prospective subscribers who wait for long periods for their turn to mature.

[Translation]

Transmission from Lucknow T.V. Centre

3811. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transmission from Lucknow Doordarshan is not being received properly in other centres like Gorakhpur and Allahabad; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Gorakhpur and Allahabad do not fall within the service range of the high power TV transmitter operating at Lucknow, in view of the intervening distance. It is in consideration of this fact that the two places have been provided with their own high power TV transmit-

ters, which at present relay programmes originating from the Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, via satellite. The VII Plan of Doordarshan, however, includes a scheme for establishment of a dedicated microwave link between the two transmitters and the Doordarshan Kendra, Lucknow to enable them to relay primary (regional) service originating from Lucknow. A firm demand for establishment of these links has been placed with the Department of Telecommunications.

[English]

Production of Iodised Salt

3812. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to increase the production of iodised salt indigenously;
- (b) whether Government have expanded the capacity of the public sector units for the production of required quantity of iodised salt; and
- (c) whether Government would consider distribution of iodised salt at a very nominal price in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Iodised salt is being produced indigenously. The present installed capacity is more than the current demand of iodised salt in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. The public sector units have also expanded their capacity to the extent of their ability to meet the demands. As on May, 1983, only 3 units with an annual installed capacity of about 3.81 lakh tonnes existed in the public sector. As on 30.6.88, Govt. have permitted 11 units with an annual installed capacity of 5.26 lakh tonnes.

(c) The present policy of the Govt. is to maintain traditional channels of supply of

iodised salt leaving retail price to be determined in the open market.

[Translation]

Setting up of Max II Automatic Exchange at Madhupur in Bihar

3813. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up MAX II (Auto Exchange) in Madhupur in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up MAX-II exchange in Madhupur in the Seventh Plan. However it will be included in the Eighth Plan.

[English]

New projects of H.M.T. Ltd.

3814. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.M.T. Limited propose to implement several new projects in the coming year;

(b) if so, the details of the new projects to be set up;

(c) what will be the capacity of each project and the total amount to be spent on each project; and

(d) by when these projects are likely to start production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) HMT do not propose to implement any new major project during

the coming year.

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

Contracts between ONGC and Foreign Petroleum Companies

3815. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

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

(a) the total area, State-wise, to be brought under the project signed with foreign oil companies for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons; and

(b) the amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The contracts signed with foreign oil cos. pertain to exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in offshore blocks only. No contract with foreign oil co. has been signed for exploration in the onland area of any state.

However the basin wise areas awarded to foreign oil cos. for exploration of hydrocarbons is as follows:

Name of the basin	Area offshore (sq km. approximately)
Kon-Kan Kerala Basin	76900
Palar basin	9100
Krishna-Godavari Basin	21280
Mahanadi Basin	8300
TOTAL	115580

(b) The foreign oil cos. will explore for petroleum at their own risk and cost. ONGC/OIL will not make any contribution until a commercial discovery of petroleum is made

and ONGC/OIL exercise the option to participate in the development and production of such discovery.

Handing over of Travancore House

3816. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 March 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1948 regarding release of Travancore House and state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has since been allotted an alternate accommodation;

(b) if so, the reasons for not shifting its office so far; and

(c) when the Commission is expected to shift its office to the new place and the time by which the Travancore House will be returned to Kerala Government?

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

(b) and (c). The Commission has since finalised and approved the partitioning plans and would shift to the new premises after they are fit for occupation on completion of the work relating to partitioning, fixtures, lighting, etc.

Demand for withdrawal of Drugs (Prices Control) Order and Psychotropic Drugs Act

3817. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of chemists and druggists all over the country closed their shops on 25 May, 1980 in protest against the new Drugs (Prices Control) Order and to press their demand for the withdrawal of the Drugs

(Prices Control) Order and repeal of the Psychotropic Drugs Act; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). It has been brought to the notice of Government that some Chemists and Druggists observed bandh on 25th May, 1988.

Telephone System in Jaunpur

3818. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephones in Jaunpur (U.P.) remain mostly out of order, particularly after the introduction of the S.T.D. facility;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to improve the functioning of the telephone exchange catering to the needs of Jaunpur and to replace the old equipment with new electronic ones;

(c) the number of applications pending for grant of telephone connections in Jaunpur (U.P.);

(d) when the waiting list is likely to be cleared; and

(e) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No Sir; Introduction of S.T.D. facility at Jaunpur during May, 88 has not affected the working of local telephone system as there is no increase in fault rate during May, June and July, 88 in comparison to May, June and July, 1987.

(b) There is no proposal to replace this by an electronic exchange. However the present exchange is proposed to be expanded by 100 lines (800 to 900) by March, 89.

(c) 121 numbers are on the waiting list.

(d) and (e). With the expansion of the exchange, the objective of the 7th Five Year Plan to clear average demand registered upto 1.4.1988 by 31 March, 1990 will be met. The remaining will be cleared progressively during 8th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Registration of Small Medium Newspapers for Government Advertisements

3819. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the popularity and interest of readers in the advertisements being published in newspapers;

(b) whether in the survey it was concluded that the readers take more interest in advertisements which are published in small and medium newspapers instead of those published in leading newspapers;

(c) if so, the reasons for not listing the small and medium newspapers for advertisements sponsored by Government Departments; and

(d) the number of applications of the small and medium newspapers pending for registration for publishing Government advertisements, Statewise including Rajasthan?

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

(c) Government advertisements are released to small and medium newspapers. There are 2,519 small and medium newspapers borne on the DAVP media list.

(d) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

New cases pending with D.A.V.P. as on 18.8.1988 (Statewise)

1. Delhi	15
2. Uttar Pradesh	103
3. Madhya Pradesh	56
4. Bihar	26
5. Rajasthan	31
6. Punjab	11
7. Haryana	3
8. Jammu & Kashmir	6
9. Maharashtra	9
10. Gujarat	8
11. Goa	1
12. West Bengal	16
13. Assam	8
14. Orissa	5
15. Madras	3
16. Andhra Pradesh	7
17. Kerala	5
18. Karnataka	5
19. Mizoram	1
TOTAL	319

Construction of TV Towers in Border Hill Areas of U.P.

3820. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of T.V. towers

under construction in the border hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and the number of T.V. towers proposed to be set up there during the current year;

(b) whether the percentage of T.V. coverage in these areas is expected to be equivalent to the national average with the setting up of these towers; and

(c) if not, what will be the percentage of T.V. coverage in these areas and the steps proposed to be taken to increase the percentage in future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Besides a very low power TV transmitter at Gopeshwar in Chamoli district commissioned into service in April, 1988, three other transmitters are under implementation in the border hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, as part of the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan; one of these transmitters is expected to be commissioned into service during the current financial year (1988-89).

(b) and (c). No, Sir. On commissioning of these transmitters, about 13% population of the border hill districts of Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Uttarkashi is expected to be covered by TV service. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the border hill areas of Uttar Pradesh (as also other parts of the country similarly placed) can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the future availability of resources.

[English]

Uniformity in Tariff Rates of State Electricity Boards

3821. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State Electricity Boards which are sustaining loss on account of supplying power at subsidised rates;

(b) whether uniformity in tariff rates of the State Electricity Boards has ever been contemplated or attempted by the Central agency;

(c) whether acute power shortage is crippling and coming in the way of industrial growth and under utilisation of industrial capacity in some of the highly industrialised States; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent this national loss?

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

(a) All State Electricity Boards are sustaining losses on account of sale of power to the agricultural sector as the average cost of generation and supply is much higher than the average realisation per unit supplied to that sector.

(b) No, Sir. Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the power to fix tariffs for supply to different categories of consumers vests in the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments.

(c) and (d). Shortage of power is one of the factors affecting industrial production.

Measures taken to increase the availability of power include induction of new capacity, implementation of short-gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission & distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures, etc.

FAX Facility

3822. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether small entrepreneurs sharing FAX facility are being harassed by local telephone departments;

(b) what is Government's objection to

allowing small entrepreneurs to utilise FAX facility to compete with big houses and foreign firms; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Departments permits the use of facsimile on telephone line for the exclusive use of the subscriber for which he has to obtain a licence and pay the necessary fee.

While casual use of such facilities by others is acceptable, commercial exploitation of this facility by the subscriber is against the terms of the licence granted. Action can be taken for violation of the terms and conditions of licence.

The Government has now decided to permit use of FAX facilities provided on a telephone for public purposes also. A higher licence fee of Rs. 15,000/- p.a. is to be paid in this case.

[*Translation*]

Bodhghat Hydel Power Project

3823. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to delay in the implementation of approved Bodhghat Hydel Power Project and Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Project in Madhya Pradesh, there will be acute shortage of power in the State by the end of current Five Year Plan as also in the next Five Year Plan and it will further increase by 40 per cent by the year 2000; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to sanction 420 megawatt Pench Thermal Power Project and the expansion scheme of Virsingpur Power Project in order to meet the power crisis in the State?

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

(a) A capacity of 210 MW from the Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station was targeted for commissioning in the Seventh Plan, which has now slipped to Eighth Plan. Bodhghat hydro-electric Project is expected to be commissioned only beyond the Eighth Plan. Madhya Pradesh is, however, expected to be surplus in energy by the end of the Seventh Plan. According to present indications, the State is expected to be deficit in energy to the extent of 256 MU (9.5%) by the end of the Eighth Plan period. No estimate has been made of the likely power shortage by 2000 AD.

(b) The Pench thermal power station (which has been sanctioned) and the Birsingpur thermal power station extension are being considered for commissioning in the Eighth Plan period.

Inclusion of Telecommunications in Technological Mission

3824. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had included telecommunications also in their technological mission about a year ago;

(b) if so, the details of technical and scientific progress made in the field of telecommunications since its inclusion in the mission; and

(c) the outlines of future plans and programmes prepared in this connection?

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

(b) and (c). Progress made as follows:—

(i) Progressive replacement of manual exchanges and electro-mechanical exchanges by modern electronic exchanges replacement of electromechanical teleprinters by electronic tele-

printers; and replacement of old type telephone instruments by push button instruments.

- (ii) Using computerised aids in telegraph offices for speedy disposal of telegrams.
- (iii) Inducting digital electronic exchanges in rural areas.

Under the future plans and proposals of Telecom Mission, attention will be focused on the following activities during 1988-90:—

1. Improve Quality of Service.
2. Increase Urban Public Call Offices.
3. Improve Delivery of Telegrams.
4. Provide telex on demand.
5. Improve Rural communications. and
6. Build up National Digital Network.

[English]

Royalty on Crude Oil to Andhra Pradesh

3825. SHRI SRIRAM RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of payment of royalty to Andhra Pradesh by Union Government for Krishna Godavari Basin; and

(b) the details of royalty being paid, at present, by Union Government to Andhra Pradesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The Central Government do not pay royalty on production of mineral oil. Royalty is paid by the producer company. Payment of royalty is governed by the provisions of the Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and the Petroleum and Natural

Gas Rules, 1959 under which royalty is payable to the Central Government when crude oil and natural gas are produced from offshore areas and to the concerned State Government when the production is from land vested in that State. The present rate of royalty is Rs. 192/- per MT on crude oil and 10% of the value of natural gas obtained at the well-head. For the year 1987-1988, Oil and Natural Gas Commission have paid Rs. 3.50 lakhs as royalty to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the onshore production of crude oil/natural gas.

[Translation]

T.V. Relay Centre in Barauni

3826. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up a T.V. relay centre in Barauni (Begusarai); and
- (b) if so, the time by which it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Establishment of a low power TV transmitter at Begusarai is included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan. The transmitter is likely to be commissioned into service during the current financial year (1988-89).

Strike in Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi

3827. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for which there was a four-hour strike in the month of July, 1988 in the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi;
- (b) the quantum of loss suffered by Government as a result thereof; and
- (c) the action taken against the officials

responsible for that strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There was stoppage of work only by a group of employees in Central Telegraph Office New Delhi on 14.7.1988 for about 2 1/2 hours due to the suspension of a Telegraph Master who manhandled a Gazetted Officer.

(b) There was no loss but the stoppage of work led to hold-up of the telegrams during that period.

(c) Disciplinary proceedings against the suspended official have been initiated. The officials agitated by the suspension of their colleague stopped work. However, when the circumstances leading to the suspension of the Telegraph-master were explained to the officials, they resumed work thereafter.

[English]

Demand of Gas

3828. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding demand of the offshore gas put up by various State Governments and the various projects where the gas would be required;
- (b) the recommendations of the Working Group constituted by Government in 1979 under the Chairmanship of Adviser (Energy), Planning Commission for utilisation of offshore gas; and
- (c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Requests have been received from time to time from various State Governments including the State Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P., M.P., Rajasthan, Hary-

ana and Punjab for supply of natural gas for various projects; these requests related primarily to the Fertiliser/Power/Petro-chemical sectors.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) The recommendations had been broadly accepted by the Government. The Planning Commission have constituted an Advisory Group on Perspective Plan for natural gas. This group would inter-alia go into the question of optimum utilisation of natural gas bearing in mind the present conditions and circumstances.

STATEMENT

The main recommendations and conclusions of the Working Group are as under:—

- (i) The Working Group fixed the priorities in the use of natural gas on the basis of the opportunity cost for each of the fractions contained in the natural gas. The optimum economic use of the C4 fraction alongwith some C3 fraction is in the production of LPG, chemicals and C3 fractions in the production of petrochemicals and C1 fraction (lean gas) in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers.
- (ii) As the highest opportunity cost for lean gas is in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, the Working Group came to the conclusion that almost all the available lean gas could be utilised for production of fertilizers in six new fertilizer plants apart from 2 plants each in Maharashtra & Gujarat already agreed to.
- (iii) The Working Group did not recommend substitution of naphtha or fuel oil by gas in the fertilizer plants of GNFC & GSFC in Gujarat.
- (iv) The Working Group recognised

the usefulness of establishing some capacity for sponge iron using the gaseous reduction process and has recommended installation of one unit of a capacity not exceeding 0.5 million tonnes per annum on the basis of economic viability.

- (v) The Working Group did not make any recommendation regarding utilisation of gas for production of chemicals, etc. in view of insufficient techno-economic data available and desired that a detailed examination was necessary before a view could be taken. It also did not make any recommendations regarding use of lean gas for town gas supply in Bombay as the Study Group appointed by the Maharashtra Govt. has yet to submit its report. In its opinion, a view could be taken after the report is received on detailed cost estimates, pricing, financial & economic viability, etc.
- (vi) The Working Group also did not recommend the utilisation of off-shore gas in other industries such as glass industry except for production of a small quantity of special variety of glass as per technical recommendation. In its opinion the use of the gas as fuel in general run of glass industry is not essential since fuel oil or electricity can be used.
- (vii) The Working Group could not find justification for using gas for power generation under any of the circumstances mentioned by the various States including Gujarat. The Working Group is of the view that the long term electricity generation policy has to be based on maximum exploitation of hydro-potential and reliance on coal as the primary fuel for power generation. Keeping this in view the Working Group did

not recommend utilisation of gas in the turbine units at Dhuvaran & Utran in Gujarat & MSEB's units being set up at Uran in Maharashtra.

(viii) The Working Group was of the view that the precise location of the landfall point of the offshore gas pipeline from South Bassein would have to be determined on techno-economic consideration as long as gas for the expected end-uses was assured; this issue in its view was not of any significance to the users of the gas.

Expenditure on ONGC Projects in Maharashtra

3829. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the capital investment made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Bombay High offshore projects and projects in Maharashtra including office and housing complexes and expenditure incurred thereon till March, 1988; and

(b) the yearly recurring expenditure of the ONGC in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production and export of watches

3830. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the firms in public and private sectors which produce watches, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the quantity exported by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The required information is given in the Statement below.

(b) According to the statistics of Foreign Trade, exports of watches during the periods 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under. Data for the later years is not available.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Qty. Nos.</i>	<i>Value in Rs.</i>
April, 84 to March, 85	Wrist Watches, Stop Watches and other Watches.	35,647	58,91,952.00
August, 85 to March, 86	Wrist Watches, and other Watches.	33,353	58,35,037.00

STATEMENT

Existing watch manufacturing units in the organised sector

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Undertaking</i>	<i>Whether Public Sector or Private Sector</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Allwyn Ltd., Hyderabad.	M/s. State Public

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2.	Gujarat	Amar Watches Pvt. Ltd., Baroda.	Private
3.	Haryana	Indo-Swiss Time Ltd., Haryana	Private
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Purewal Associates Ltd., Solan (H.P.)	Private
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	HMT Ltd., Srinagar (J & K)	Central Public
6.	Karnataka	i) HMT Ltd., Bangalore ii) HMT Ltd., Tumkur iii) Bifora Watch Co. Ltd., Bangalore	Central Public Central Public Private
7.	Kerala	Keltron Crystals Ltd., Cannanore, Kerala	State-Public
8.	Maharashtra	Indo French Time Industries Ltd., Bombay	Private
9.	Punjab	Semi-conductor Complex Ltd.	Central Public
10.	Tamil Nadu	i) ELCOT (Electronics Corpn. of Tamil Nadu Ltd.) Madras ii) Titan Watches Ltd.	State-Public Private
11.	Uttar Pradesh	i) HMT Ltd., Nainital (UP) ii) Jayna Time Industries Ltd., Sahibabad (UP)	Central Public Private

Rise in Prices of Drugs required for Endemic Diseases

3831. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer prices of drugs used in the treatment of tuberculosis,

leprosy, diarrhoea and such other endemic diseases have gone up between January, 1988 and July, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

the prices of some category I formulations has been allowed during the period as per provisions of DPCO, 1987.

Functioning of Indigenous and Foreign Power Generation Sets

3832. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether both indigenous and foreign 500 MW power generation sets are functioning in the country;
- (b) if so, the relative performance of these sets;
- (c) whether the indigenous sets are performing as good as foreign sets;
- (d) if so, whether all future orders for these type of sets would be placed with the indigenous manufacturers only; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). Out of seven 500 MW sets installed in the country, only one 500 MW set is of foreign make. As the imported set has not yet started generation, the relative performance of these sets cannot be compared.

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

Land for TV Programmes Production Centre Orissa

3833. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project work on the first fullfledged T.V. programme production centre in Orissa has been enormously delayed due to non-availability of land for this purpose; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and when the work on the project is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Commencement of civil works of Doordarshan's TV Studio Centre at Bhubaneswar got delayed because tenders had to be re-invited. The construction work started in January, 1988 and is in progress.

Commercial Energy Fuels

3834. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to keep the demand for various forms of commercial energy fuels in line with the resource endowment of the country;
- (b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard; and
- (c) how natural gas has been a great source of commercial energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Of the various forms of commercial energy, the demand for electricity and coal is in line with the resource endowment of the country. In case of petroleum products, the Government policy is to contain the consumption so as to meet the demand from indigenous sources and minimise imports.

(b) The action initiated by the Government to contain the consumption of petroleum products includes measures such as upgradation of technology to manufacture fuel efficient vehicles, replacement of inefficient oil fired boilers, fuel oil utilisation studies in industrial units and in State transport organisations, development of fuel efficient equipment and devices, rectification of diesel operated pumpsets and incentives by financial institutions.

(c) With the increase in its availability, natural gas is likely to become a significant source of commercial energy in the country.

The usefulness of the source of energy lies in the potential for its use as a fuel for power generation and as an industrial and domestic fuel.

French collaboration for Coal Mining Projects

3835. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the basis and considerations on which the French collaboration for development of underground coal mining projects has been decided and whether it has been done on global tender basis;

(b) the terms and conditions of the proposed collaboration; and

(c) how it differs from collaboration with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Collaboration with France in development of underground mines in India is decided with reference to the scope for adopting specialised French technologies for exploiting thick coal seams, like the blasting gallery method or sub-level caving. These technologies are exclusive to France, and such projects are, therefore, tied up with France on bilateral basis for implementation on turnkey basis by Charbonnages de France; the cost of French equipment and experts' services is covered by Protocol Credits given by France to India.

Gap between Power Supply and Availability

3836. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of power in terms of units that will be required per year by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the production target thereof;

(c) whether the gap between the power

supply and availability is likely to widen further at the end of the Seventh Plan period;

(d) if so, the whether it is due to delay in the commissioning of power projects in various parts of the country; and

(e) how Government propose to narrow down the gap of power availability and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The amount of power that is required in the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan (i.e. 1989-90) is estimated at 249.1 billion units.

(b) The estimated availability of power in 1989-90 is 234.1 billion units.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The steps being taken to narrow down the gap between power availability and supply include expediting commissioning of new capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of the existing power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

Cellular Radio Communication System

3837. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is going for a cellular radio communication system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The proposed cellular radio communication system for the western region will provide telephone communication between ONGC's fixed (production installations), semi-fixed (Drilling rigs) and Mobile (geophysical parties) subscribers in Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Ankleshwar, Cambay, Gandhar and Hazira (kawas). Initially there would be 500 subscribers to this system, which number would later be increased to 600.

Unfair Trade Practices by Private Educational Institutions

3838. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 461 regarding unfair trade practices by private educational institutions and state the follow up action taken by Government against each of the educational institutions so far on the findings of the MRTP Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Under the MRTP Act, 1969, the MRTP Commission is empowered to take appropriate action in such cases. Relevant details are contained in the statement below.

STATEMENT

S/ No.	Name of Respondent	Allegation	Present position of the action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Institute of Correspondence Studies, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.	Misrepresentation regarding its affiliation.	Enquiry proceedings are continuing.
2. i.	Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology, Sultanpur-228001	Did not render Educational/ Training facility to students for various exams as promised.	Preliminary Investigation Report (PIR) is under consideration of the Commission.
ii.	H.B. Memorial Institute; Kanpur.		
3.	Institute of Human Dynamics, Bombay	Tall claims made in advertisement regarding INSTA-MEMORY training system to increase the memory.	Notice of enquiry has been issued.
4. i.	AIMO Management Development Centre, New Delhi.	Manipulation of charges for imparting education on Computer programme.	Enquiry proceeding are continuing.
ii.	Society of Indian Computer Centre, New Delhi.		
5.	M/s. P.S. Saund Proprietor National Institute of Technology and Management, New Delhi.	Misleading & false advertisement regarding rendering of educational services.	Enquiry proceeding are continuing

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1	2	3	4
6. Computer Network, New Delhi.	Misleading advertisement regarding offering of stipend to students.	Notice of enquiry has been issued.	
7. All Indian Manufacturing Organisation, New Delhi.	Misleading advertisement regarding offering of jobs to diploma holders.	Under Investigation.	
8. Jayadev College of Education & Technology, Distt. Puri, Orissa.	Not disclosing the fact that course is not recognised by the State.	Proceedings dropped.	
9. Management Professional Associates, Madras.	Misrepresentation regarding awarding of degrees.	Notice of enquiry has been issued.	
10. Director, 7 SVP Road, Pondicherry.	Issued misleading advertisement to the effect that by undergoing the course as advertised medical degree may be obtained.	Notice of enquiry has been issued.	
11. Xavier's School, Ranchi.	Charging fee for Building Fund.	Preliminary Investigation Report (PIR) is under consideration of the Commission.	
12. St. Machael School, New Delhi.	Manipulation of charges of service regarding imparting education	Notice of enquiry has been issued.	
13. Green Field Public School, Delhi.	— do —	— do —	— do —

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14. **Evergreen Public School, Delhi.**
Manipulation of charges for rendering services & resale price maintenance regarding prices of books.

15. **D.A.V. School Management**
Manipulation of School Fee.

Preliminary Investigation Report (PIR) is under consideration of the Commission.

16. **Birla Vidya Niketan, New Delhi**

Trade practice of forcing the Students to have the uniforms stitched from one shop only and not from any other.

17. **Modern New Delhi Public School, Saket, New Delhi.**

Forcing the students to buy uniform and stationery from the school itself. The school also does not appear to be recognised but it is advertised as recognised.

18. **Indian Management Development Institute, 351/Sector, 29, AWHO, Noida-201301**

Issued misleading advertisement regarding MBA course through correspondence which is not recognized by any University/Government Department.

A final order has been passed by the Commission. The Institute has given an undertaking not to indulge in impugned unfair trade practices.

Enquiry proceedings dropped.

Enquiry proceedings dropped.

Notice of enquiry has been issued.

Modernisation of Abrasive Industry

3839. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to modernise abrasive industry;
- (b) whether the modernisation programme would be taken up during the current financial year; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Government have taken several steps to encourage modernisation and technology upgradation in industry. Some of these steps are:

- i) Import of technology for modernisation
- ii) Permitting capacity increase, resulting from modernisation, upto 49% over licensed capacity without locational constraints.
- iii) Liberalisation of the TDF Scheme by increasing the upper limit to Rs. 2 crores and expanding its coverage.

The abrasive industry can take advantage of these schemes for its modernisation.

Opening of Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Jabalpur District

3840. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of location of public call offices and post offices opened during 1986-87 and 1987-88 in Jabalpur district; and
- (b) the number and location of public

call offices and post offices to be opened during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) No Public Call Offices were opened in Jabalpur District during 1986-87. In 1987-88 14 were opened. Locations are given in the Statement below. No new post offices were opened in Jabalpur district during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(b) Tentatively 10 Public Call Offices each during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 are proposed to be opened. Names of locations subject to technical suitability are given in the statement. Two post offices are proposed to be opened in the District during 1988-89, one at Gulra Bhari and the other at Mathwari. There are no proposals at present for opening of new post offices in the district during 1989-90.

STATEMENT

Names of places where Public Call Offices were opened in Jabalpur District during 1987-88

1. Kanwara
2. Bandhi
3. Darsnan
4. Bhainswai
5. Chhapara
6. Bargi
7. Deori Kalan
8. Jobikalan
9. Kandiya
10. Bhadaura
11. Boriya
12. Bamkana

13. Bachaiya

14. Indrana

Public Call Offices proposed to be opened during 1988-89 and 1989-90

1988-89

1. Singaudi

2. Kari Talai

3. Darharnam

4. Antarwad

5. Darsani

6. Pipariya Kalan

7. Baran Mahagawan

8. Kumarwara

9. Amgawan

10. Baghrajji

1989-90

1. Bhojiya

2. Deori Hatai

3. Sahpura

4. Deori

5. Kamkariya

6. Dindrakhaniya

7. Silondhi

8. Chargawan

9. Fola

10. Ahmedpur.

Electronic Mail Service and Remote Area Network

3841. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently approved two schemes i.e. electronic mail service and remote area net work;

(b) if so, the details of these schemes which propose to improve substantially communication facilities particularly in the remote areas.

(c) whether along with the approval of these schemes, Government have also planned the areas where they will be introduced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details relating to Electronic Mail Service as envisaged by the Department of Posts, are as follows:

In principle, the introduction of Electronic Mail Service by this Ministry has been approved. The utilisation of both Telecommunications channels as well as possibility of utilising satellite communications for facsimile transmission in collaboration with the National Informatic Centre is being explored. The technical and technological details are still in the process of being worked out.

A Project for Remote Area Business Message Network, by the Department of Telecommunications, has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 15.05 crores. The Remote Area Business Message Network will provide Data Communication facilities upto speed of 1200 bits per second for. Interactive Data Communication and facsimile service between subscribers-owned/micro earth stations. The micro earth stations will also be able to access to the telex network in the country.

(c) and (d). Initially, it is proposed to use this Electronic Mail Service only between major metro cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras etc. Only when the scheme stabilises and proves viable, the question of expansion for remote areas will be taken up though such a possibility cannot be ruled out at this stage.

The areas where the Remote Area Business Message Network facilities will be provided will depend on the demands of the subscribers.

Suspension of Staff in Tanakpur Hydel Project, Uttar Pradesh

3842 SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of staff working in the Tanakpur Hydel Project, Uttar Pradesh under the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited who were suspended during the period 1986-87;

(b) the number of cases out of them decided so far and the number of cases still pending; and

(c) the reasons for delay in deciding the remaining cases, especially the cases already cleared by the Central Bureau of Investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) One Officer of Tanakpur Hydroelectric Project of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation was suspended during 1986-87 on the basis of reports received from the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

(b) and (c). Report from the CBI have been received in respect of three cases registered by the CBI against the officer. The Officer has not been cleared by the CBI in any of them. Another case against the Officer has also since been registered by the CBI.

On the basis of the reports received

from the C.B.I., departmental proceedings have already been initiated against the Officer.

S.T.D. Facility Between Orissa and New Delhi

3843. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some places of Orissa have been provided with straight Trunk Dialling facility with New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date since when such Straight Trunk Dialling facility has been provided between those places and New Delhi; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The names of places and dates from which subscriber Trunk Dialling facility provided with New Delhi are:

1. Cuttack	1-10-75
(Chowdwar, Jagatpur)	1.10.75 31-1-88
2. Bhubaneswar (Mancheswar)	13-3-78 31-1-88
3. Balasore	31-1-88
4. Baripada	23-5-88
5. Sambalpur	31-1-83
6. Puri	31-1-88
7. Paradeep	31-1-88
8. Dhenkanal	18-3-88
9. Berhampur	31-1-88

10. Chatrapur	23-5-88
11. Angul	23-5-88
12. Koraput	21-7-88
13. Bhadrak	22-7-88
14. Rourkela	15-8-79

Filling up of Posts of News Correspondents/Asstt News Editor Etc. in Doordarshan

3844. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of News Correspondents, Assistant News Correspondents and Assistant News Editors are lying vacant in Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and action being taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Fifty Seven posts of TV News Correspondents/ Assistant News Correspondents/Assistant News Editors were sanctioned for re-organisation and strengthening the news set up of Doordarshan. While the recruitment to these posts was in progress, applications were filed in the Central Administrative Tribunal, Delhi, against appointments to these posts and the Tribunal had granted a stay. The Tribunal has decided the cases in favour of Government on 5.8.88 and offers of appointments have since been issued on 6.8.88 to the selected candidates for filling up all these posts.

Export of Chemicals

3845. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI MOHANBAHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to state:

(a) the details of chemicals being exported;

(b) the value of the chemicals exported during 1986-87, 1987-88 and likely to be exported during 1988-89; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost this trade?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Chemicals are being exported under 6 broad groups namely:

- (1) Drugs & Pharmaceuticals.
- (2) Dyes & Dye Intermediates
- (3) Basic organic and inorganic chemicals including Agro-Chemicals-
- (4) Cosmetics and toiletries
- (5) Agarbatis
- (6) Essential oils and Medicinal Herbs.

(b) The value of exports of above Chemicals during relevant three years is as under

(Rs. crores)

1986-87	561.93
1987-88	783.37
1988-89 (Estimated)	1200.00

(c) Specific problems taken up through the 'Export Promotion Councils' are attended to by the Commerce Ministry. An Inter-Ministerial Standing Committee has been set up in that Ministry to look into the problems faced by the exporters of Chemicals and to remove the constraints affecting exports. My Ministry is trying to motivate the concerned companies to increase exports and is solving their export related problems

on priority.

High Power Transmitter at Coimbatore

3846. SHRI C.K. KUPPU SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the power of AIR transmitter at Coimbatore;

(b) whether it is a fact that a powerful foreign station is operating on the same wave length of 999 KHZ; and

(c) if so, the remedial action proposed in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The 100 KW MW Transmitter located at Tiruchirapalli which was recently commissioned provides extended radio coverage to large areas of Coimbatore district. Besides, during the Seventh Plan (1985-90), a new radio station with 2X5 KW FM transmitter is proposed to be set up at Kodaikanal. This will provide radio coverage to entire Coimbatore district.

[Translation]

Construction of Power House in U.P.

3847. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to construct a power house in Uttar Pradesh is under consideration of Union Government; and

(b) if so, the date by which it is likely to be approved by Government?

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

(a) A number of proposals to set up Power plants in Uttar Pradesh are under various stages of appraisal and clearance.

(b) Approval of power projects depends upon several factors such as the comprehensiveness of project reports, expeditious response of the project authorities to the various comments/observations of the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission, availability of various inputs and clearances and the relative priority accorded to the projects in terms of allocation of funds.

[English]

Coal Linkage to Chandrapura Unit

3848. SHRI V. N.GADGIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for sanction of coal linkage to Chandrapura Unit No. 7 (500 MW) instead of the National Thermal Power Corporation's thermal plant; and

(b) whether Union Government have cleared the proposal and posed it for World Bank financing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) The establishment of coal linkage for the Unit No. VII of the Chandrapura Thermal Power Station of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board is scheduled to come up in the next meeting of the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-term). The proposal relating to Unit No. VII would be techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority after the statutory requirements, as per Section 29 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, are complied with by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and the requisite clearances, including those from the environmental and forestry angles, become available.

(b) In view of (a) above does not arise.

Industrial Licences for Alcohol Based Chemical Industries in Karnataka

3849. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has issued industrial licences for the alcohol-based chemical industries without the prior permission of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the number of industries which have come up and the details thereof; and

(c) how much quantity of Rectified Spirit has been issued to each industry and the details thereof?

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

Utilisation of Natural Gas in Gujarat for Power Generation

3850. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of onshore and offshore natural gas made available from the gas fields in Gujarat as on 31st March 1988;

(b) whether the unutilisation of gas as feed-stock for power generation has been accepted in principle by Government;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals for gas based power projects with their installed capacities, submitted by Government of Gujarat for necessary clearance; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) About 8.18 MMCMD of natural gas had been committed to various users in Gujarat (including ONGC's internal consumption) from ONGC's offshore and onshore fields. In addition about 4.0 MMCMD had been committed on a fall-back basis.

(b) Gas is being supplied and has been committed for power generation in various states.

(c) Proposals for the following gas based power plants have been received from the Government of Gujarat/GEB.

(i)	Uttaran combined cycle Power Plant	—	123 MW
(ii)	Gas based power station at Battol, Kalol and Ankleshwar	—	99 MW
(iii)	Combined Cycle TPS based on Gandhar Gas field in Bharuch District	—	600 MW
(iv)	Gas based combined cycle Power Project in South Saurashtra	—	75 MW
(v)	A Joint gas based captive power plant of Gujarat Industries Power Co. Ltd.	—	135 MW
(vi)	Ahmedabad Electricity Company	—	100 MW
(vii)	Dhuvaran TPS	—	2 x 35 MW

(d) Bearing in mind the availability of natural gas, gas for the power project of GIPC and GEB's Projects at Dhuvaran and Uttaran has been committed this Year.

Utilisation of Gas Found In North Eastern Region

3851. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 per cent of the natural gas discovered in the State of Tripura and other North-Eastern States remains unutilised and the same is being flared up;

(b) the reasons for not using this rare resource;

(c) whether any schemes have been drawn up to make best utilisation of this gas; and

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) There is no flaring of gas in Tripura, as the production of free gas is regulated to match the demand. In the Assam area, associated gas is being produced, and during 1987-88, about 33% of the total gas produced was flared.

(b) The major reasons for flaring of gas in the North-Eastern States are:

(i) Low offtake by existing consumers

(ii) Delay on the part of committed consumers to complete their projects.

(c) and (d). Following steps have been taken to reduce flaring;

(i) Fall back consumers are being encouraged so that they can take the gas when the regular consumers fail to do so. A 15%

discount on the basic price of gas for fall-back consumers is available.

(ii) Additional consumers have been developed in Assam where the offtake by the regular consumers has been very low. Presently the total commitment exceeds production of gas in Assam.

[Translation]

Setting up of Radio Stations in Madhya Pradesh In Seventh Plan

3852. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Radio Stations are proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh by the end of the Seventh Plan;

(b) the time by which a Radio Station is likely to be set up in Ujjain; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) Ten new Radio Stations are proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh, during the Seventh Plan of All India Radio. These will be established at Shahdol, Shivpuri, Chindwara, Bilaspur, Guna, Balghat, Raigarh, Khandwa, Betul and Sagar.

(b) Seventh Plan of All India Radio does not include any scheme to set up a Radio Station at Ujjain.

(c) The existing radio station at Indore with 100 KW MW High Power Transmitter provides good quality radio coverage both during day and night time to entire Ujjain District. As such from the coverage point of view, there is no felt need to set up a separate Radio Station at Ujjain.

[*English*]

Sale of Spurious H.M.T. Watches

3853. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of take HMT watches flooding the Delhi market with unauthorised dealers and failure of the public sector company to check their activities;

(b) if so, whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has recently detected such unauthorised dealers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government propose to take against the dealers who are selling spurious HMT watches?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) The sale of fake HMT watches in Delhi has been brought to the attention of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Action has been initiated under MRTP Act against six watch dealers in Delhi and elsewhere for selling fake HMT watches.

Selection and location of Growth Centres

3854. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have short-listed the industries requiring industrial licences from 1966 to 1987;

(b) whether it is proposed to provide all infrastructural facilities to atleast 100 growth centres in the country at a cost of about

rupees 25 to 30 crores for each centre;

(c) whether Union Government and State Financial institutes together will invest about rupees 2500 to 3000 crores in the next five years on these growth centres;

(d) whether criteria/guidelines were formulated for the selection and location of growth centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of growth centres in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Liberalisation in industrial licensing is a continuous process and a number of relaxations including de-licensing of industries have been given from time to time.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. An investment of the order of Rs. 2500-3000 crores is envisaged over the next about 5 years for creating sound and efficient infrastructural facilities in selected growth centres in backward areas. The funds for this purpose will be found by the Centre, the States and the all India financial institutions action together.

(d) to (f). Government has constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission on 17th June, 1988 to formulate the criteria and guidelines for the selection and location of Growth Centres. The Growth Centres will be identified in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Optical Fibre Project in Kerala

3855. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Optical Fibre project is to be set up in Kerala soon;

(b) whether there is a proposal to start this work simultaneously from Trivandrum and Palghat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. project for installing Optical Fibre system between Trivandrum and Tirchur in Kerala has been sanctioned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Training Centres for TV Programme Producers in Kerala

3856. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up training centres for TV programme producers;

(b) if so, whether any such centre is to be set up in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan includes a scheme for the establishment of a Staff Training Institute of Lucknow for imparting in-service training to Doordarshan Engineers and programme personnel.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, there is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present.

[Translation]

Supply of Cooking Gas Through Pipelines

3857. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will

the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of the scheme alongwith the names of the cities where cooking gas is proposed to be supplied through pipelines during the ensuing years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : There is no proposal under Government's consideration to supply LPG through pipelines for cooking purposes.

[English]

Bakreswar Thermal Power Project

3858. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four-member team from the Central Electricity Authority visited Bakreswar in Birbhum Distt. in West Bengal during the last month to study the infrastructural facilities available for the proposed 630 MW power plant;

(b) if so, the observation made by the team;

(c) whether Government have since allowed the Bakreswar Project in the State Sector and agreed to the West Bengal Government utilising the proposed Soviet assistance; and

(d) the assistance, technical and other, which Union Government have agreed to render to the State Government in the execution of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission have accepted in-principle the feasibility of the Bakreswar thermal power project (3x210

MW), subject to adequate financial provisions being made in the State Plan and clearance being obtained from the forestry angle in respect of acquisition of land for the ash disposal system. The possibility of availing of external, bilateral assistance for the proposed project is also being explored.

[Translation]

Telephone Service In Rural Areas of Ahmedabad

3859. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of improvements registered in telephone services in rural areas after inclusion of the District Rural Area in Ahmedabad City Telephone in Gujarat;

(b) whether the complaints of telephone subscribers of rural areas e.g. Viramgaon, Bawala, Dhunduka and Dholuka have increased and if so, the steps taken to remove them; and

(c) when the programme of establishing small telephone exchanges in the district will be completed and the time by when a telephone exchange will be set up in Begodara Village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Four new exchanges, two of 50 lines and 2 of 25 lines have been opened. 8 exchanges have been expanded increasing the capacity by 1840 lines. In addition rehabilitation of external plant has been undertaken.

(b) There has been no increase in the complaints in respect of Viramgaon, Dhunduka and Dholuka. However, there has been some increase in the complaint in Bawala due to cable break down during monsoon. this has been attended on emergency basis.

(c) Four new exchanges are proposed to be commissioned during 88-89. There is no proposal to set up exchange at Bagodara

Village as the demand registered is too meagre.

[English]

Import of Petroleum Products

3860. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of import of petroleum products to the total unput in India during last three years;

(b) the steps taken or contemplated to be taken by Government to reduce the ratio; and

(c) the ratio of cost of petroleum import to the amount realised on total exports of all commodities from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The ratio of imports of petroleum products to the total consumption in the country during the last three years is given below:-

Year	Percentage of import of petroleum products to total consumption
1985-86	9.5
1986-87	7.0
1987-88	9.3

(Provisional)

(b) Besides efforts towards demand management and the measures taken for conservation of petroleum products, the following steps have been taken to increase the production of crude oil:

- Intensification of exploration, which may eventually lead to enhanced production.
- Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques.

— Induction of advanced technology.

(c) The ratio of cost of gross petroleum imports to the amount realised on total exports of all commodities from India is given below:-

Year	'Gross POL imports as % of total exports
1985-86	45.8%
1986-87	21.3%
1987-88 (Provisional)	26.0%

[Translation]

Commissioning of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Gopalganj Bihar

3861. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to commission an electronic telephone exchange in Gopalganj district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the time by which such an exchange will be commissioned in Gopalganj; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. It is planned to be commissioned during 1989-90.

(c) Does not arise.

Trading Cadre Managers in Sales Offices of KVIC

3862. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no trading cadre

managers in some of the sales offices of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, the names of such offices and since when there is no trading cadre manager, alongwith the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government will give any clear directives to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in this regard to ensure that the sales work is speeded up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Managers of non-trading cadre are working in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan at New Delhi and Calcutta since 18.8.1986 and 30.8.1986 respectively, KVIC is being advised to post Managers of trading cadre to these Bhawans.

[English]

Import of Films by NFDC

3863. SHRI BIMAL KANT GHOSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the films imported by the National Film Development Corporation (N.F.D.C.) in 1986-87 and 1987-88 and amount paid (including foreign exchange involved) per film;

(b) the authority which clears the films for screening; and

(c) the criteria adopted for clearing these films?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Under the policy announced on 21.1.1988 by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for import of feature films and video rights thereof etc., all proposals for

import of feature films including those by NFDC are considered by a Film Import Selection Committee constituted by the Central Government. Prior to 23.1.1988, the films imported by NFDC were cleared by an internal Sub-Committee constituted by the Corporation itself. The authority which clears films for screening is the Central Board of

Film Certification under the Department of Culture.

(c) The criteria adopted for clearing these films is as per the guidelines issued under Cinematography Act, 1952, as amended from time to time.

STATEMENT*List of Films Imported by NFDC & Amount Paid (Including Foreign Exchange)*

1986-87		Royalty			Print/Publicity cost		Total rupee Equivalent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bostonians	UK	\$	12500.00	£	1334.53	1,84,539.03
2.	Seven	USA	\$	12000.00	\$	2730.90	2,01,041.60
3.	Company of Wolves	UK	\$	12000.00	£	2091.80	1,80,875.80
4.	Yellow Hair & the Fortress of Gold	USA	\$	10000.00	\$	1431.14	1,39,666.75
5.	Cave Girl	USA	\$	8000.00	\$	1222.56	1,39,656.76
6.	Prime Risk	USA	\$	16000.00	\$	1851.90	2,25,060.58
7.	Tug of Love	France	\$	5000.00	FF	12286.90	85,158.04
8.	Dear Tarzan	France	\$	7000.00	\$	1659.00	1,10,072.78
9.	Tomboy (Tommy the Tomboy)	USA	\$	11000.00	\$	1312.71	1,39,656.76
10.	Hot Target	USA	\$	10000.00	\$	1282.00	1,39,656.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	My Chauffeur	USA	\$ 12000.00	\$ 1310.20	\$ 1,71,675.20		
12.	Zone Troopers	USA	\$ 8000.00	\$ 1576.00	\$ 1,24,651.76		
13.	Fireback	Phillipines	\$ 6000.00	\$ 1427.50	\$ 95,889.03		
14.	Fantastic Sword	Phillipines	\$ 7500.00	\$ 1327.50	\$ 1,14,043.23		
15.	Hotel New Hampshire	USA	\$ 12000.00	\$ 2067.00	\$ 1,77,572.40		
16.	Siver City	Australia	\$ 10000.00	\$ 2377.40	\$ 1,15,578.00		
17.	My American Uncle	France	FF 50000.00	FF 17831.00	FF 1,24,130.86		
18.	Pauline at the Beach	France	FF 50000.00	FF 3615.54	FF 1,17,056.13		
19.	Night Patrol	USA	\$ 10000.00	\$ 1112.00	\$ 1,22,787.60		
20.	Girls Just Want to have Fun	USA	\$ 12000.00	\$ 1153.00	\$ 1,45,340.65		
21.	Def Con-4	USA	\$ 8000.00	\$ 1244.28	\$ 1,02,149.29		
22.	Transylvania 65000	USA	\$ 12000 00	\$ 1317.34	\$ 1,47,002.88		
23.	Killerfish (Ri)	UK	Profit Sharing	\$ 2481.00	\$ 39,493.50		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Birds Will Fly		£ 4098.36		£ 1601.24			1,13,992.00
5. Absolute Beginners	UK	£ 3871.88		\$ 1133.27			1,17,565.55
6. Momo	Italy	\$ 15000.00		\$ 3292.00			2,36,116.57
7. Inquiry	"	\$ 15000.00		\$ 3416.00			2,37,750.56
8. House of the Yellow Carpet	Italy	\$ 5000.00		\$ 2382.00			95,301.62
9. Sacrifice	Sweden	\$ 3500.00		\$ 26735.65 Cr.			99,855.45
10. The Wall	UK	\$ 8000.00		£ 1000.00			1,26,053.75
11. Beyond Therapy	USA	\$ 8000.00		\$ 1207.00			1,24,391.45
12. Special Police(Impact)	France	\$ 15000.00		including cost of materials			1,98,110.70
13. The Patriot	USA	\$ 20000.00		\$ 1191.61			2,79,606.73
14. Low Blow	"	\$ 8000.00		\$ 400.80			1 24,090.56
15. Beach Girls	"	\$ 5000.00		\$ 1369.71			84,080.71
16. The 13th Bride of the Prince	Bulgaria	\$ 4000.00		\$ 1500.00			73,260.00
17. Treasure Planet	"	\$ 3000.00		\$ 1000.00			53,420.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. The Assam Garden	UK	\$ 3000.00	\$	2322.00			1,37,026.90
19. 1984	UK	Profit sharing	£	1250.00			25,000.00
20. Shaker Run	New Zealand		-do-	--			—
21. Camila	Argentina	\$ 5000.00		\$ 1500.00			85,000.00
22. Official Story	Argentina	\$ 5000.00		\$ 1500.00			85,000.00
23. Soulman	USA	Profit sharing		—			—
24. My First Wife	Australia	\$ 7000.00		\$ 1444.00			1,10,939.20
25. Meatballs II	USA	\$ 6000.00		\$ 2061.89			1,07,706.85
26. Windrider	USA	\$ 5000.00		\$ 1911.82			1,05,626.25
27. Didi Drives Me Crazy	W. Germany	\$ 7500.00		\$ 2169.00			1,28,210.94
28. For Your Love Only		\$ 7000.00		\$ 2169.00			1,22,933.46
29. Non Stop Trouble with the spies	W. Germany	\$ 6000.00		\$ 2092.00			1,07,335.15
30. A Breed Apart	USA	\$ 15000.00		\$ 2183.07			2,27,760.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31. <i>When the Raven Flies</i>		Iceland	\$ 12500.00	\$ 3408.00			2,04,631.40
32. <i>From Another Star</i> (HyperSapien)		USA	\$ 12000.00	\$ 2216.08			1,86,842.75
33. <i>I Love you Rosa</i>		USA	\$ 5000.00	\$ 2362.50			1,34,218.38
34. <i>Breakdance</i>		USA	\$ 5000.00	\$ 2362.50			1,34,218.38
35. <i>Over the Brooklyn Bridge</i>		USA	\$ 15000.00	\$ 2362.50			3,16,479.24
36. <i>Follow A Star</i>		UK	\$ 4500.00	£ 953.53			82,052.19
37. <i>Trouble in Sotra</i>		UK	\$ 4500.00	£ 796.58			78,175.53
38. <i>Man of the Moment</i>		UK	\$ 4500.00	£ 823.63			78,843.66
39. <i>One Good Turn</i>		UK	\$ 4500.00	£ 899.89			80,727.28
40. <i>Blithe Spirit</i>		UK	\$ 4500.00	£ 904.75			80,847.33
41. <i>Brief Encounter</i>		UK	\$ 4500.00	£ 796.67			78,177.75
42. <i>Oliver Twist</i>		UK	\$ 4500.00	£ 1052.89			84,506.38
43. <i>Great Expectations</i>		UK	\$ 4500.00	£ 1117.48			86,131.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24. Golden Seal	USA	\$ 6500.00		\$ 2150.00			1,16,775.00
25. Man from Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Profit Sharin		—			—
26. Care bears the Movie	USA	Profit sharing		—			—
27. Shout at the Devil	UK	-do-		\$ 2490.00			33,615.00
28. The passage	UK	-do-		\$ 3015.00			40,702.50
29. King Kong Vs Godzilla	UK	-do-		\$ 2282.50			30,813.75
30. Monalisa	UK	\$ 12500.00		\$ 1355.77			1,95,865.40
31. Derma (Remedy)	Turkey	\$ 5000.00		\$ 800.00			78,300.00
32. The Boy who Could Fly	USA	\$ 10000.00		\$ 1744.00			1,58,544.00
33. Cannibal Run-2	UK	Profit sharing		—			—
34. Irreconcilable Differences	USA	\$ 11000.00		\$ 2066.50			1,76,397.75
35. Fear over the City	France	FF 70000.00		FF 9912.40			1,56,628.30
36. Crazy boys of the Game	France	FF 70000.00		FF 11243.45			1,59,637.30

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37. Miss Mary	Argentina	\$ 8000.00	£	\$ 1566.84	£	\$ 1566.84	£	1,26,742.45
38. Carry on Doctor	UK	\$ 8000.00	£	878.27	£	878.27	£	1,22,992.15
39. My Memories of Old Beijing	China	\$ 5000.00	£	1852.00	£	1852.00	£	89,829.72
40. The Candidate	China	\$ 6000.00	£	1637.00	£	1637.00	£	1,00,075.43
41. Colonel Red!	Hungary	\$ 7000.00	£	3126.60	£	3126.60	£	1,36,709.10
42. Knights and Emeralds	UK	£ 3871.88	£	1027.23	£	1027.23	£	1,17,565.54
43. Three men & a Cradle	France	\$ 17000.00	£	2357.00	£	2357.00	£	2,61,319.50
44. Half Moon Street	UK	£ 3871.88	£	1124.80	£	1124.80	£	1,17,565.55
45. Fire and Ice	UK	£ 4575.85	£	2602.89	£	2602.89	£	1,17,565.55
46. Hot Shot	USA	\$ 16000.00	£	2144.69	£	2144.69	£	2,44,953.32
1987-88								
1. Love Me the Way I am	Cuba	£ 4098.36	£	1417.17	£	1417.17	£	1,10,310.60
2. Tupac Amaru	"	£ 4098.36	£	1765.33	£	1765.33	£	1,17,243.80
3. Survivors	"	£ 4098.36	£	1891.49	£	1891.49	£	1,19,797.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44. Madeleine	UK	\$	4500.00	£	1042.13		84,240.60
45. This Happy Breed	UK	\$	4500.00	£	1023.64		83,783.91
46. The Passionate Friends	UK	\$	4500.00	£	835.96		79,148.21
47. In Which We Serve	UK	\$	4500.00	£	934.21		81,574.99
48. Hannie Caulder	UK	\$	4000.00	£	1200.52		81,004.56
49. Not Now Darling	France	\$	4000.00	£	1317.93		83,841.19
50. Magnificent 7 Deadly Sins	France	\$	4000.00	£	1460.27		96,970.25
51. American Drive-in	USA	Profit Sharing		—	—		—
52. Dangerous Moves	USA	\$	5000.00	\$	2650.00		99,000.00
53. Insignificance	UK	\$	8750.00	\$	2401.31		50,085.00
54. Long Live The Lady	Italy	\$	10000.00	IL	485000.00		1,85,504.00
55. Soldiers of Fortune	"	Profit Sharing		—	—		—
56. Charleston	Italy	Profit Sharing		—	—		—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57. O Hara's Wife		USA	\$ 6000.00		\$ 1623.10		1,00,759.42
58. Short Circuit		USA	\$ 20000.00		\$ 3149.00		3,05,798.29
59. Flight of the Navigator		USA	\$ 20000.00		\$ 3117.50		3,05,382.18
60. Impulse		USA	\$ 7500.00		\$ 1378.85		1,17,289.61
61. Swan in Love		France	\$ 15000.00		FF 17465.20		2,36,043.22
62. Danton		France	\$ 10000.00		FF 20019.20		1,77,045.12
63. Carmen		France	\$ 10000.00		FF 22058.60		1,82,059.66

Jelly Filled Cables Project of Hindustan Cables Ltd.

3864. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dry Core and Co-axial cables manufactured at the Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarayanpur, West Bengal are now considered obsolete for telecommunication purposes and have to be replaced by Jelly filled cables;

(b) if so, whether the Company prepared a project for production of 18 lakhs Conductor Kilometers (CKM) of Jelly filled Cables, approval for which is awaited from Government for more than three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the in-ordinate delay in clearing the project, which is giving undue advantage to private sector companies to capture the market?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir, Department of Telecommunications have decided to phase out the purchase of Dry Core Cables in due course of time and go in for jelly Filled Cables. Co axial Cables are also becoming obsolete on account of advent of Optical Fibre Cable Technology.

(b) and (c). The consideration of the proposal of Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL) for expansion of capacity to 18 lakh Conductor Kilo Metres (CKM) for manufacture of Jelly Filled Cables in its Rupnarainpur unit was earlier deferred in 1983, pending finalisation of targets for telecommunication sector for the Seventh Plan. However, owing to demand as also the resource constraints, no progress could be made. Meanwhile the Company has revised the cost estimates of the project which requires detailed scrutiny from techno- economic angle.

Opening of Branch Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

3865. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given

on 11 November, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 1041 regarding opening of Branch Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh and State:

(a) whether the E.D. Branch Post Offices have been opened in all the 18 places in Himachal Pradesh for which the proposals were found justified on the then norms (at the end of the Sixth Plan) but which could not be opened at that time on account of ban;

(b) if so, the dates on which they have been opened in each case; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the dates by which they would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir. Out of 18 proposed villages, post offices have been opened in two villages.

(b) and (c).

(i) Bathu (District Unna) — 29.3.1988

(ii) Matyal (District Kangra) — 28.3.1988.

These were cases in respect of which specific commitments had been made earlier. The other proposals are to be re-examined in the light of the current norms.

Speed Post Facility in Shimla

3866. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any state capitals including Shimla which have not been provided with the facility of Speed post as on date;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the reasons for delay in providing this facility to these States ; and

(c) the likely date by which Shimla and the other left out capitals would be given this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A list of State capitals including Shimla which have not been provided with the facility of Speed Post as on date is given in the Annexure. The prime requisite for introduction of Speed Post Service is availability of convenient air/train connections. The second requisite is adequate business potential. Since Speed Post Service is an assured and time bound service, it is essential that the above criteria are fulfilled before the introduction of this Service. In respect of many of the cities, as listed in the statement below, these two criteria are not fulfilled entirely. However, each case is examined periodically to see whether this service can be introduced in these cities also.

(c) The possibility of introducing Speed Post Service in Shimla and other State capitals is constantly kept under review but due to the reasons, stated in reply to part (b) of this question, no firm indication can be given as to when this Service can be introduced.

STATEMENT

The names of State Capitals which have not been provided with the facility of Speed Post as on 23.8.1988.

1. Itanagar
2. Kohima
3. Aizwal
4. Panaji, (Goa)
5. Gangtok
6. Shimla
7. Pondicherry.

Collection of Funds Through Small Savings

3867. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-

TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Department of Posts are also given any rewards/incentives for mobilizing the collection of funds under the small Savings Scheme;

(b) if so, the nature of awards/incentives offered for this purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons for not recognizing the services of postal employees, especially when the State Government officers like Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional (Civil) Officers are rewarded for achieving or exceeding their targets within their jurisdiction, though the significant contribution is made by the postal employees, and

(d) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken to reward the postal employees for significant contribution for the success of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The regular employees of the Department of Posts are not given any rewards/incentives for mobilizing the collection of funds under the Small Savings Schemes. However, the Extra Departmental Sub & Branch Postmasters are given some incentive in the shape of commissions on certain instruments of the National Savings Schemes like the Time Deposit Accounts, National Savings Certificates VI and VII issues, Social Security Certificates, as also on net accretion above Rs. 500/- in the Savings Accounts. Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters are also eligible to be appointed as agents under standardised Agency System and obtain full commissions on instruments covered under the system.

(c) and (d). The Department of Posts Carries out the operations of the various instruments of the National Saving Schemes as an agency function on behalf of the Ministry of Finance. The Post Office Savings Banks are engaged in receiving deposits and maintenance of accounts and with-

drawal/discharge of invested funds. Administration of the collected funds is in the hands of the Ministry of Finance. Promotional and mobilisational efforts for the National Savings Schemes are carried out under the instructions of the Ministry of Finance by the National Savings Organisation as also the State Government functionaries like Deputy Commissioners and other officers. Besides, agents are appointed under the standardised Agency System and Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojna who largely contribute towards the mobilisation efforts and are paid commissions on specified schemes ranging from 1% to 4% of the gross deposits. The Ministry of Finance/State Governments fix the targets of collection during a year and rewards are paid for achieving/exceeding the targets. The Department of Posts is remunerated for the transactions under all the instruments on the basis of a formula prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

Installation of C-DOT Exchanges

3868. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of Electronic C-DOT exchanges has commenced as per schedule and the programme for their installation has been launched as planned;

(b) if so, the number of units allotted to Himachal Pradesh Telecom, Circle in the first and second quarters of the year 1988-89 and the names of the places where they have been installed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and whether it would be ensured that the installation of C-DOT exchanges as planned for 1988-89 is done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) There has been some delay in the supply of electronic C-DOT exchanges.

(b) Ten units have been allotted to

Himachal Pradesh in the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1988-89. No exchange has however, been installed so far.

(c) The reasons for non-installation are delay in production and supply of C-DOT RAX units by M/s. ITI. Installation work will commence as and when the units are supplied by M/s. ITI.

Construction of Dankuni Coal Complex

3869. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of the Dankuni Coal Complex has been entrusted to a public sector undertaking; and

(b) if so, the name of the company and its performance in regard to construction work of Dankuni Coal Complex as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Dankuni Coal Complex of Coal India Limited was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1980. Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi was appointed as the turnkey contractor for execution of the project. The project work was awarded to HEC in 1981 and was scheduled for completion in September, 1984. The completion of the project has been delayed and as per revised schedule the project is likely to be completed by 31st December, 1988.

Replacement and Expansion of Telephone Exchanges In Goa

3870. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far with respect to each of the telephone exchanges in Goa proposed to be replaced and/or expanded;

(b) the progress made during the last two months; and

(c) the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). A state-
ment is given below.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of Telephone Exchange in Goa	Type	Capacity (Lines) as on 1.4.85	Capacity (Lines) as on 1.4.88	Progress made during the period 1.4.88 to 15.8.88
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Panaji	MAX-I	3150	3600	Expanded by 350 lines (3600-3950) on 19.6.88.
2.	Mapuca	MAX-II	800	1000	Nil
3.	Vasco	MAX-II	1500	1700	Nil
4.	Margao	MAX-II	2200	3000 (PRX)	Expanded by 1000 Lines (3000-4000) on 3.8.88.
5.	Parvarim	MAX-II	—	400	Nil
6.	Bicholim	CBNM	100	100	Replaced by 200 lines MAX-II on 17.5.88.
7.	Ponda	CBM	480	480	Nil
8.	Curchorem	CBM	360	360	Expanded by 20 lines (360-380) on 8.6.88.

Expansion of A.I.R. Panaji

3871. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the upgradation, improvements, expansion etc. proposed to be made in All India Radio, Panaji; and

(b) the details of progress made and expenditure involved with respect to each of the items?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The approved Seventh Plan Schemes for All India Radio Panaji include

- i) Upgradation of existing 10 KW MW Transmitter to 100 KW MW power for an estimated cost of Rs. 256.56 lakhs. Building works at the site are in progress. Transmitter equipment has been ordered on Bharat Electronics Limited in March, 1986 and is expected to be delivered by the end of 1988. The project is envisaged to be commissioned by June, 1989.
- ii) Provision of permanent type III(R) Studios at Panaji for an estimated cost of Rs. 217.00 lakhs Layout Plan has been finalised. Preliminary estimate are under preparation.
- iii) Provision of 2 x250 KW SW Transmitters for commercial service to Gulf Countries for an estimated cost of Rs. 2149 lakhs. The contract for purchase of transmitting equipment has been signed on 3.5.88 and the equipment is expected to be delivered by September, 1989.

Telecast of R.K. Films

the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan propose to telecast any of the R.K.Films in near future; and

(b) if so, the names of those films and when the same will be telecast?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). As and when any offer of films of late Shri Raj Kapoor is received by Doordarshan, it will be considered for telecast as per the prescribed procedure. At present, there is a proposal to telecast R.K. Films Aag in the late night chunk in the near future.

Setting up Public Call Offices

3873. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices proposed to be opened in different districts of Orissa, particularly in Kalahandi district; and

(b) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) 100 Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs) are proposed to be opened in 1988-89 in different district of Orissa, out of which 5 are proposed in Kalahandi District.

(b) One LDPT has been opened in Orissa Circle and none in Kalahandi District as on 31.7.1988.

Telephone Service in Calcutta

3874. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tele-

phones connected with the 47/48 exchanges of Calcutta Telephones have been out of order since long;

(b) whether the complaints are generally not attended to within the reasonable period of time;

(c) whether quite a large number of applications for rebate are also pending against these exchange authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to restore the dead telephones and to sanction the rebate for non-working of telephones quickly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The fault rate is higher than usual due to the faults in cables and restoration also takes longer time.

(b) No, Sir. Generally faults are attend to within a few days. However, if difficult cable faults in water logged areas are involved, it takes a few weeks some times.

(c) About 300 such cases are pending as on date

(d) Extra staff have been deployed to clear the rebate cases expeditiously.

To attend to cable break-downs special parties have been formed and utilised. However, delays in location and rectification of complicated faults is inevitable.

Guidelines on Foreign Collaboration

3875. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contem-

plating to bring out major changes in existing guidelines on foreign collaboration for speedy foreign investment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI. M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The basic frame-work of our foreign collaboration policy has a substantial degree of flexibility and it is the intention of the Government to promote more direct investment within this broad framework.

Employees in Central Public Sector Industries in Kerala

3876. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Public sector industries in Kerala at present;

(b) the number of employees in each of these industries; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe employees working in each of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). Information relating to the total number of employees and representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them is collected by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, on an annual basic, undertakingwise, and not State-wise. There are, at present, five Central Public sector undertakings having their registered office in Kerala. The total number of employees and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees amongst them in respect of each of the five undertakings, as on 1.1.1988, is given below:-

Name of the Undertaking	Total No. of Employees.	No. of Scheduled Caste employees (out of Col.2)	No. of Scheduled Tribe employees (out of Col.2)
Fertilizers & Chemicals (T) Limited	8215	779	148
Cochin Refineries Limited	1034	107	30
Cochin Shipyard Limited	2671	303	44
Hindustan Newsprint Limited	1707	109	6
Hindustan Latex Limited	1533	318	41

Increasing Frequency 'Chitramala' Programme

3877. SHRI SURESH KURUP:
SHRI K. MOHANDAS:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of 'Chitramala' Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to availability of limited transmission time, it is not feasible to increase the frequency of Chitramala programme, at present.

Production Capacity of Talcher Thermal Power Plant

3878. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of Talcher Thermal Power Plant and the actual power production;

(b) whether the power production in Talcher Power Plant is less than the production capacity; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the power production in the plant?

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

: (a) The generating capacity of Talcher Thermal Power Station of Orissa State Electricity Board is 470 MW and the actual generation during April-July, 1988 was 442 Million Units.

(b) The plant load factor of Talcher TPS during April-July, 1988 was 32.1% against a target of 38.4%

(c) With a view to improve the generation from Talcher thermal power station, a renovation & modernisation programme is being implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 3615.50 lakhs.

Opening of New Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh

3879. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Head Post Offices, Sub Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open new post offices in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The information is as follows:

Head Post Offices	—	106
Sub Post Offices	—	2,477
Branch Post Offices	—	13,543
Total		<u>16,126</u>

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to open 155 new post offices in Andhra Pradesh Under Annual Plan 1988-89.

Energisation of Pump Sets in Andhra Pradesh

3880. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural pump sets energised by the Rural Electrification Corporation in Andhra Pradesh till 30 June, 1988;

(b) the number of pump sets to be energised in the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) 5,55,593 (provisional) agricultural pumpsets were energised under REC programme in Andhra Pradesh till June 30, 1988.

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission

has fixed a target of energisation of 92,500 pump sets during 1988-89 in the State under Rural Electrification Programme 2,500 pumpsets are to be energised under the State Plan, 4000 under REC (Normal Schemes and 86,000 under Special Projects Agriculture (SPA) Scheme.

LP Transmitters Installed in A.P.

3881. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of low power transmitters installed in Andhra Pradesh till 30 June, 1988; and

(b) the number of low power transmitters to be installed in the remaining period of the Seventh Plan in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Whereas fourteen (14) low power TV transmitters were operating in Andhra Pradesh as on 30th June, 1988, four more transmitters are envisaged to be set up in the State in the remaining part of Seventh Plan.

Industries in Andhra Pradesh

3882. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large, medium and small scale industries in Andhra Pradesh till 30 June, 1988;

(b) the number of cases for issue of industrial licences pending with the Directorate General of Technical Development;

(c) the total investment and creation of employment in all types of industries; and

(d) the future plan for industrial development in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The table below indicates the number of indus-

trial licences, D.G.T.D. registrations and SIA registrations for de-licensed industries granted during the years 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988 (upto June'88) for Andhra Pradesh:

	1985	1986	1987	1988(upto June'88)
Industrial Licences	70	40	38	11
D.G.T.D. Registrations	178	79	114	83
SIA Registrations pertaining to delicensed Industries.	86	170	97	44

Small scale industrial undertakings are exempted from obtaining industrial licences and have only to get themselves registered with the Directorate of Industries in the State-Government concerned. The number of small scale units registered with the Directorate of Industries, Government of Andhra Pradesh, during the last three years is indicated below:-

Year	No.of units registered
1985	5568
1986	4607
1987	5419

(b) As on 16.8.88, 83 Industrial Licence applications received for setting up of industries in Andhra Pradesh are at various stages of processing in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. As regards DGTD registration, 11 proposals for locations in Andhra Pradesh are under process in D.G.T.D.

(c) Information relating to actual investment made and employment created in the industries already set up is not maintained centrally in the Ministry of Industry.

(d) Formulation of future plans for industrial development in a State is the re-

sponsibility of the State Government concerned.

Coal Reserves

3883. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the coal reserves of India in comparison to other coal producing countries;

(b) the annual production of coal in the country for the last three years in comparison to the annual production of other countries, year-wise;

(c) the action being taken to increase annual production of coal in the country; and

(d) the details of the major hurdles for the increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) The total coal resources of India as on 1.1.1988 are 1,70,460 million tonnes which is about 1% of the world coal resources.

(b) The annual coal production figures of India and those of other leading countries of the world calender year-wise are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Country No.	1987	1986 (Figures in million tonnes)	1985
1.	China	925.0	890.0	850.0
2.	U.S.A.	831.6	807.5	805.7
3.	U.S.S.R.	758.4	751.0	726.0
4.	Poland	193.0	192.0	191.6
5.	South Africa	176.5	176.7	173.1
6.	India	187.4	170.4	145.2
7.	Australia	152.1	146.2	136.0
8.	Czechoslovakia	Not available	124.7	126.2
9.	West Germany	191.2	114.4	120.7
10.	U.K.	104.4	108.1	94.1

(c) The annual coal production is being increased through opening new mines, expanding other mines and through improvement in productivity.

(d) Land acquisition has been the main problem in the development of new mines.

Registration of news Papers/Periodicals Published in Various districts of West Bengal

3884. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Registered newspapers and periodicals being published from Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling districts of West Bengal, language-wise;

(b) the details of newsprint quota allotted to these publications;

(c) the details of the number of publications registered with the DAVP for Government advertisements in West Bengal;

(d) whether a large number of applications for registration of the periodicals of West Bengal are still pending for Government advertisements;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) if not, the number of registration made during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIH.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) There are 302 publications from West Bengal borne on the Media list of D.A.V.P. for the release of Government advertisements.

(d) and (e). Only 16 cases are pending and they are at various stages of processing.

(f) The number of publications from West Bengal, borne on the list of D.A.V.P. during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 were 348 and 356 respectively.

STATEMENT

(a) Statement showing language-wise number of registered newspapers and periodicals published from Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling districts of West Bengal, as per information available:-

	Cooch Behar	Jalpaiguri	Darjeeling
English	1	—	3
Hindi	—	1	4
Bengali	25	28	18
Bilingual	1	1	4
Other languages	—	3	37
Total	27	33	66

(b) Statement showing newspapers published from Darjeeling District which applied for and were allocated newsprint during the year 1987-88:-

S. No.	Name of Publication	Quantity allocated (M . Tonnes)
1.	Janpath Samachar, Hindi daily, Siliguri, distt. Darjeeling.	266.29
2.	Himachuli Nepali daily, Siliguri, Distt. Darjeeling	276.93

Expansion of H.M.T. Ltd., Kalmasserry and 1987-88?

3885.SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUS-TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the expansion/modernisation of the H.M.T. Ltd., Kalmasserry, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allocation made for the scheme during 1988-89; and

(c) the details of profit earned/loss in-curred by the unit during 1985-86, 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Modernisation and replacement of machinery and plant in the HMT unit at Kalamasserry is being carried out on a continual basis from year to year com-mensurate with the needs and the marketing environment for its product range. However, no expansion schemes are proposed there during the 7th Plan.

(b) During the year 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 182 lakhs has been allocated to the Kalamasserry unit for renewals and replace-ment.

(c) The profits earned by the HMT unit at Kalamassery during the last three years are as follows:-

	(Rs. lakhs)
1985-86	32
1986-87	18
1987-88	26 (provisional subject to Govt. Audit)

**Profit/Loss by Hindustan Newsprint
Ltd., Kerala**

3886. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUS-TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Vellur, Kerala is running in profit;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the loss;

(c) whether any report has been received by his Ministry regarding the mismanagement/corrupt practices in the above industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). The Hindustan Newsprint Limited has been generating cash profit but not net profit, after providing for depreciation, on account of uneconomic price of newsprint insufficient to cover the increase in the cost of various inputs.

(c) and(d). Government have received reports regarding irregularities in the supply of chemical viz. paper podirc and in the execution of forest contracts. While the action under Hindustan Paper Corporation (Conduct, Discipline & Appeal) Rules was taken in the case of paper podric against the then chief executive of Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. Who was subsequently appointed as Managing Director, Mandya National Paper

Mills and whose services were later terminated, some of the allegations regarding forest contracts are being looked into by the local CBI.

Mechanization of Coir Industry

3887. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUS-TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to promote mechanisation of the coir industry in Kerala;

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

(c) whether Kerala Government has objected to the mechanisation of the coir industry; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons put forth by them for their objections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The Coir Board, Cochin, has proposed to the Government of Kerala to formulate a suitable scheme for modernisation and for introducing productivity aids by the COIRFED. The reaction of the Government of Kerala is yet to be known.

Units of Indian Telephone Industries

3888. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMU-NICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many units of the Indian Telephone Industries (I.T.I.) are functioning in the country;

(b) the details of their location;

(c) whether any more units of I.T.I. are proposed to be opened, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of workers employed by I.T.I. Palghat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Six units of Indian Telephone Industries are functioning in the country at: -

1. Bangalore, Karnataka;
2. Naini, U.P.
3. Rae Bareli, U.P.
4. Mankapur, U.P.
5. Srinagar, J & K
6. Palghat, Kerala.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) 818 personnel are working in I.T.I. Palghat as on 30.6.1988.

Reconstitution of Company Law Board

3889. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the reconstitution of the Company Law Board resulting in an alarming rise in the number of companies failing to repay deposits, particularly by the small ones, and other complaints of the violations of the Companies Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if it has been reconstituted, the details of its composition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). While rules for recruitment of Members are being framed and other formalities required to be completed before the Company Law Board can be reconstituted under Section 10E of the Companies Act 1956, as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act 1988, are being processed, the Govern-

ment has no information that in the absence of the re-constitution of Company Law Board there has been an alarming rise in the number of companies failing to repay deposits and other complaints of violation of the provisions of the Companies Act.

Propagation of Energy Conservation Message on A.I.R. and T.V.

3891. CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel has been set up in Doordarshan and All India Radio for the propagation of energy conservation message and inviting companies to participate and contribute in this effort; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No Sir. No panel has been set up either in Doordarshan or in All India Radio for the propagation of energy conservation message. However, both the medias have taken energy conservation as an important campaign theme in their broadcasts/telecasts. Special emphasis is laid on success stories and the theme is being carried in education, children programmes also.

On Doordarshan an informal group called "Lok Seva Sanchar Parishad" has taken upon itself to promote the idea of voluntary efforts towards propagating some essential public service messages, including that on energy conservation by inviting contributions from Public Sector Undertakings and Advertising Agencies.

Separate Energy Conservation Forums

3892. CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

create a separate Energy Conservation Forum to make all power consuming sectors aware of the energy conservation concept and offer assistance and guidance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) No such decision has so far been taken by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Letter of Intent for Caprolactum Project at Rourkela in Orissa

3893. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government had applied to Union Government for grant of a letter of intent to set up a new project at Rourkela in Sundargarh district to produce 50,000 TPA of Caprolactum;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the State Government had applied for the grant of letter of intent;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps being taken by Union Government to clear it an early date?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (M/s. IPICOL) a State — owned undertaking of Government of Orissa have submitted an application on 25.8.87 for licence for setting up a Caprolactum project at Tehsil Panposh, Rourkela, district Sundargarh in Orissa. Details of such application are not disclosed until a decision thereon has been taken. Decisions on such application are taken on techno-economic considerations.

Setting up of industries in Orissa

3894. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa is one of the industrially backward States in the country;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have sent proposals for the issue of letters of intent for setting up of industries in various parts of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the number of cases in which letters of intent have been issued and the steps taken by Government to clear the remaining pending cases?

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

(b) and (c). During the period January 1985 to July 1988, 68 Industrial Licence applications were received from the various State Government Undertakings of Orissa for setting up industries in the State. Of these, 23 applications have been approved and necessary letters of intent issued to the undertakings concerned. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of the applications as expeditiously as possible.

Posting of A.I.R. Staff Correspondents in Orissa

3895. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of news-items covered during the period from 1 July, 1987 to 30 June, 1988 in the regional news bulletin (Oriya) broadcast on All India Radio stations in Orissa and how many of them were from the news agencies and how many from the AIR's staff correspondents, respectively;

(b) the number of AIR staff correspondents in position in Orissa and the number of news-items given by them (correspondent-wise) during this period;

(c) whether any evaluation of their work is being done and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of AIR staff correspondents in Orissa for better news reporting and if so, the places where they would be posted and when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) During this period, a total number of 5976 news-items were covered in the regional news bulletins in Oriya from All India Radio, Cuttack. No other radio station in Orissa broadcasts

news. Out of these news-items, 598 were from the news Agency, 3207 from All India Radio Correspondents and 2171 from other sources.

(b) There are 2 regular correspondents and 12 part-time correspondents of All India Radio in Orissa. The number of news items filed by each of these correspondents are given in the Statement below.

(c) The evaluation of work of All India Radio correspondents is done from time to time. Whenever it is found that a particular correspondent has failed to file the number of items expected of him, he is immediately asked to put in more efforts and come to the expected standard.

(d) All India Radio's long term objective is to have one correspondent in every district, depending upon availability of funds.

STATEMENT

<i>Regular correspondents</i>	<i>No. of items filed from 1.7.87 to 30.6.88</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Station</i>	
Bhubaneswar	817
Sambalpur	158
<i>Part-time Correspondents</i>	
Balasore	136
Dhenkanal	71
Jeypore	111
Cuttack	839
Bolangir	107
Berhampur	83
Bhawanipatna	105

1	2
Phulbani	26
Keonjhar	80
Baripada	328
Puri	178
Rourkela	168

DRIP Irrigation

3896. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drip irrigation helps in saving water and increasing yield of high value low volume crops such as fruits, flowers and vegetables;

(b) if so, the number of Plasticulture Development Centres set up in the country so far; and

(c) to what extent the National Commission on the use of Plastics in Agriculture and Plastic Development Centres have helped in encouraging drip irrigation system?

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

(b) So far 18 Plasticulture Development Centres (PDCs) have been set up, out of which 9 PDCs are working on drip irrigation.

(c) Besides taking up R & D activities through PDCs, the National Committee on the Use of Plastics in Agriculture has initiated a number of activities to encourage drip irrigation such as:—

- (i) Formulation and introduction of pilot scheme for drip irrigation in six States like Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- (ii) Assisting in formulation of ISI

standards for drip irrigation components.

(iii) Most of the commercial banks have agreed to extend loans to farmers for installing drip irrigation, under NABARD refinancing scheme.

Memorandum by Consumer Associations to MRTP Commission

3897. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some consumer Associations have sent a Memorandum to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission seeking changes in MRTP regulations to make the procedure of enquiries conducive to giving a full hearing to consumers and their associations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The MRTP Commission has received a memorandum from a consumers' association seeking changes in and simplification of the MRTP Commission Regulations, 1974. Some of the main points made in the memorandum are locus-standi of the consumer/consumers' association as the complainant, rights of the complainant and his greater role

in enquiry proceedings, multiplicity of proceedings, need for summary procedure for small claims, rigid application of CPC Rules, widening of the definition of 'authorised representative', need for regulating adjournments etc.

The memorandum is under consideration of the Commission.

[Translation]

Provision for jobs to dependents of dead or retired labourers of coal mines

3898. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a provision for giving jobs to the dependents of those labourers working in the coal mines who died or retired after the nationalisation

(b) since when this provision has been discontinued and the reasons therefor,

(c) whether Government propose to include this subject in the conciliation talks on new pay scales and other facilities for the coal labourers to be appointed in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) (a) to (c) It has been the practice in the coal industry to give employment, on compassionate grounds to one dependent of a worker who dies or is permanently disabled while in service. NCWA-II and III also contain formal provisions to this effect. In NCWA-III effective from 1.1.83, an additional provision was incorporated for employment to a dependent of each retiring employee. However, this provision was found to be violative of the Constitution and, hence, could not be implemented. For the same reason, the question of considering inclusion of such a provision in any future wage agreement does not arise.

Coal mine workers suffering from Silicosis disease

3899 SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal mine workers generally suffer from silicosis disease due to nature of their job; and

(b) the percentage of incidence of this disease among the workers and the protective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF). (a) No, Sir.

(b) The percentage of incidence of this disease among the coal miners is very insignificant. The coal companies have adequately developed medical infrastructure throughout their coal mines to safeguard the health of their workers.

Khadia Coal Project

3900 SHRI MADAN PANDEY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of persons are likely to be displaced due to the implementation of the Khadia Coal Project of the Northern Coalfields Ltd.,

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps for the resettlement of the displaced persons so far,

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

(d) whether Government propose to provide jobs etc to the families of the displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR

SHARIEF): (a) to (c). About 1500 families are likely to be displaced due to implementation of the Khadia Coal Project of the Northern Coalfields Limited. The coal company has already earmarked 1545 plots in village Gharsari Chandwar for rehabilitation of the villagers. In addition to the home-stead sites, the company has also developed infrastructures, like, roads, school building, Panchayat Bhawan, electric lines, water supply etc. in the rehabilitation village.

(d) As a policy, it is not possible for the coal companies to provide job to each and every land loser. A small percentage of them does get employment, depending upon the vacancies created in new projects; but jobs can not be guaranteed to all. However, the coal companies do give preference in employment to land oustees subject to their requirement.

[English]

Diesel Car

3901. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a diesel car will be on the road in early 1989;
- (b) if so, the total cost of diesel car;
- (c) the number of such cars likely to be manufactured per annum; and
- (d) to what extent it will save the money as compared to petrol cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) M/s Hindustan Motors are already manufacturing a diesel car. M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., have stated that they propose to intro-

duce a diesel version of passenger car in 1989.

(b) M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd. have not yet worked out the cost of their diesel car.

(c) M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd. propose to manufacture 3,600 nos. of such cars during the first year of commercial production.

(d) As the cost of the proposed diesel car has not yet been worked out, such a comparison is not possible at this stage.

Unclaimed Dividends

3902. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) has suggested that each shareholder should be required to nominate a person to whom the shares and income accruing from them should be developed;

(b) if so, whether this would help mitigate the accumulation of unclaimed dividends;

(c) Government's reaction thereon; and

(d) the total unpaid and unclaimed dividends during 1987-88 and how these unpaid unclaimed dividends are being disposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Such a suggestion has been made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pension, (Department of Administrative Reforms and Public

Grievances), which has undertaken a study on simplification of procedures relating to payment of unpaid/unclaimed dividend to the share-holders of companies. The study report is awaited.

(d) The time and effort involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

[Translation]

Issue of Industrial Licences

3903. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences issued to large industries during the last three years alongwith the details of such industrial houses; and

(b) the details of the items to be manufactured for which industrial licences have been issued and places where the industries are to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The number of industrial licences issued during the last three years to various undertakings registered under the MRTP Act are indicated in the table below:

Year	No. of industrial licences granted to MRTP Companies
1	2
1985	106
1986	124
1987	105

(b) Statements I & II indicating the Scheduled Industry-wise and State-wise break-up of industrial licences granted during the years 1985 to 1987 to MRTP Companies are given below.

STATEMENT-I

Scheduled Industry-wise break-up of number of Industrial licences issued during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 to MRTP Undertakings

Scheduled Industry	1985	1986	1987				
				1	2	3	4
1. Metallurgical Industries	4	5	5				
2. Boilers & Steam Generating Plants	1	—	—				
3. Prime Movers (other than electrical equipments)	—	2	—				
4. Electrical Equipments	19	19	20				
5. Telecommunications	1	7	4				
6. Transportation	12	9	3				

1	2	3	4
7. Industrial Machinery	2	6	8
8. Machine Tools	1	3	5
9. Earth Moving Machinery	1	1	—
10. Misc. Mech. & Engg. Industries	1	2	1
11. Commercial Office & household equipments	7	2	1
12. Medical & Surgical Appliances	—	1	1
13. Industrial Instruments	1	1	2
14. Scientific Instruments	—	—	1
15. Fertilizers	2	1	1
16. Chemicals (other than fertilizer)	21	27	25
17. Photographic Raw Film & Paper	—	1	—
18. Dye-Stuff	1	1	—
19. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	6	14	13
20. Textiles (including those dyed, Printed or otherwise processed)	6	9	3
21. Paper & Pulp (including paper products)	1	1	—
22. Sugar	1	—	—
23. Fermentation Industries	—	—	2
24. Food Processing Inds.	4	1	—
25. Vegetable Oils & Vanaspati	—	—	1
26. Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet preparations	1	—	—
27. Rubber Goods	2	3	2
28. Leather, Leather Goods & Pickers	1	1	—

1	2	3	4
29. Glue & Gelatin	1	—	—
30. Glass	1	2	—
31. Ceramics	1	—	3
32. Cement & Gypsum Products	5	5	4
33. Timber Products	1	—	—
34. Misc. Industries	1	—	—
Total	106	124	105

STATEMENT-II

State wise break-up of number of industrial licences issued during 1985, 1986 and 1987 to MRTP Undertakings

State/Union Territory	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	5	—	3
2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—
3. Bihar	1	2	2
4. Delhi	2	—	2
5. Goa	3	2	7
6. Gujarat	17	27	17
7. Haryana	5	6	4
8. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	1
9. Karnataka	4	5	7
10. Kerala	2	—	—
11. Madhya Pradesh	10	7	4
12. Maharashtra	28	37	29
13. Orissa	—	1	—

1	2	3	4
14. Punjab	2	9	—
15. Rajasthan	1	6	5
16. Tamil Nadu	9	9	9
17. Uttar Pradesh	10	7	8
18. West Bengal	6	3	7
19. More than one State	—	2	—
Total	106	124	105

[*English*]

**Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
Members on Board of Directors of
Public Sector Undertakings**

3904 SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe members on the board of directors of public sector undertakings;

(b) the reasons for non-inclusion, if any, of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe members on the board of directors of public sector undertakings; and

(c) the criteria for appointing a member on the board of directors of these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENKAL RAO): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available

(b) and (c) There is no formal reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointment to Board level posts in public sector undertakings. The policy of the Government with regard to constitution of the Board of Directors of public sector undertakings is to select, as Directors, persons

with proven ability and good record in the field of industry, commerce, administration, finance, etc. The policy is based on the imperative need to make the Board of Directors of Public Enterprises professionally and managerially competent. It is felt that it may not be necessary to afford representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Board level with a view to promoting the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Already, there are certain high-powered bodies operating at macro-level who are in a better position to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes more effectively than the Board of Directors alone. Moreover, within the framework of the aforesaid policy, the Government can always consider claims of suitable persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes who are otherwise competent and have the necessary background/record in industry, commerce, administration, finance, etc.

Shortage of Mono Ethylene Glycol

3905. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a world wide shortage of mono ethylene glycol has affected the polyester industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for the

shortage and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. It has increased the input cost of polyester industry, as at present around 80% of MEG requirement is met through imports and its worldwide shortage has led to steep increase in the international prices of this product.

(b) The tight availability situation of MEG in the international market has arisen because of overall shortage of ethylene, further aggravated due to accidents to some ethylene plants abroad.

To reduce the impact of increase in international prices, import duty on MEG was brought down in May 1988.

By way of long term solution to the problems, additional capacities for the manufacture of MEG are being established in the country. In Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex under implementation by IPCL, which is slated for mechanical completion in 1989, 50,000 tonnes per annum MEG will be produced. Another unit in the private sector is expected to be commissioned this year.

[Translation]

Dual Pricing Policy for Cement

3906. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOWALIA: SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to put an end to the dual pricing policy for cement;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken care to safeguard the interests of the consumers while taking this decision;

(d) if so, whether Government have made any effective arrangements to ensure that prices of cement do not increase in the market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). The Government have been progressively reducing the price and distribution controls on the cement industry, in recent years. However, no decision has been taken to decontrol cement fully.

[English]

Publication of Employment News in Kannada

3907. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the languages in which the Employment News is being published;

(b) whether it is published in Kannada also; and

(c) if not, whether steps would be taken to publish the Employment News in Kannada?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Employment News is being published in three languages, viz., English, Hindi and Urdu.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Irregularity in Recruitment in Public Sector Undertakings in Orissa

3908. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the alleged irregularity in recruitment made by the public sector undertakings in Orissa, especially by the National Textile Corporation and the National Thermal Power Corporation;

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

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

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

Import of Films from USA

3909. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY:

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:

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

(a) whether a contract with the Motion Picture Export Association of America or any other organisation for the import of US films in India has been renewed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Selection Committee has been constituted to select the films to be imported; and

(d) if so, the composition of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The National Film Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, entered into an agreement on 21.7.1988 with Motion Picture Export Association of America (MPEAA) for an annual import of not more than 100 feature films owned (produced and co-produced) by member companies and acquired films.

(b) The salient features of the Agreement are given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). The relevant provisions of the import policy for feature films and video rights thereof announced by the Ministry of I & B on 21.1.88 have been made applicable. These envisages clearance by the Film Import Selection Committee, as in case of other importing agencies.

The present composition of the Film Import Selection Committee under the Import Policy announced on 21.1.1988 is given below:—

1. Shri Kantilal Rathore	— Chairman
2. Shri Basu Chatterjee	— Vice Chairman
3. Shri K.G. Verma, Director, Film & Television Institute of India	— Vice Chairman
4. Shri Govind Nihalani	— Member
5. Ms. Leela Naidu	— Member
6. Shri Iqbal Masud	— Member
7. Shri Atma Ram	— Member
8. Shri Mohan Agashe	— Member
9. Shri Sidharth Kak	— Member

10. Shri P.K. Nair, Director, National Film Archive of India

11. Shri Dhaneshwar Nadkarni

— Member
— Member

STATEMENT

Salient features of Agreement between National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) and Motion Picture Export Association of America (MPEAA)

- (i) The Agreement is valid from 1.8.1988 to 31.7.1991.
- (ii) The Agreement provides for annual import of not more than 100 titles owned (produced and co-produced) by member companies and acquired films as well as re-issue titles; distribution of films imported under the previous agreements and import of video rights of owned and acquired films imported under the agreement.
- (iii) Import and distribution of films and video rights by member companies of MPEAA is subject to all the relevant provisions of the Import Policy of Feature Films issued on 21.1.1988.
- (iv) Authorisation for importation of films and video rights will be given by NFDC.
- (v) The member companies of MPEAA will pay canalisation charges to NFDC at the following rates:
 - (a) For acquired titles, both for theatrical as well as video rights at the rates prescribed for Non-Resident Indian Imports, the rates being US \$ 8000 to US \$ 10,000 per film for theatrical rights and 25% thereof for video rights.

- (b) For films owned by member companies of MPEAA @ Rs. 10,000 per print and for video rights of such films @ 7,500 per film.
- (vi) After meeting local expenses and payment of taxes and discharge of past obligation for payment of interest-free loans, the balance of earnings of member companies of MPEAA from exploitation of films and video rights thereof can be repatriated in quarterly instalments subject to the annual ceiling of US \$ 7,00,000 (Seven hundred thousand) in the first year of the Agreement, US \$ 1,00,00,000 (One Million) in the second year and US \$ 1,400,000 (One million four hundred thousand) in the 3rd year of the Agreement.
- (vii) Balance of interest-free loans payable by member companies of MPEAA to NFDC under the last agreement will be advanced before 31st August, 1988.
- (viii) Interest-free loans amounting to Rs. 450 lakhs payable under previous agreement (prior to 1.2.1985) will be advanced to agencies designated by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting as per the following schedule:

July, 1989 :	Rs. 100 lakhs
July, 1990 :	Rs. 150 lakhs
July, 1991 :	Rs. 200 lakhs
- (ix) The gross film rental billings accrued from the exploitation of

the films and video rights imported by the member companies of MPEAA will be eligible for utilisation, *inter alia*, for meeting expenditure on all operating, managerial and administrative expenses for liaison offices of member companies of MPEAA in India, import charges, payment of any taxes due to Government of whatsoever nature and for other purposes mentioned in the agreement.

Strike by Bharatiya Telecommunication Technicians Union

3910. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about thirty thousand technicians belonging to Bharatiya Telecommunication Technicians Union have threatened to resume an indefinite nationwide strike in Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether it was to protest against the alleged agreement by the Department of Telecommunications regarding the implementation of reasonable pay scales for telecom technicians and technical supervisors on 26 July;

(c) the main reasons for not implementing the agreement; and

(d) by what time it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, sir. Some technicians who are members of BTTU are on a "work to rule" agitation from 26.7.88.

(b) There was no agreement at any time for revision of pay scales of Technicians/ Technical Supervisors.

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

Industrial Investment

3911. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial investment received a severe setback during the first eleven months of the last financial year;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the major industries which were affected; and

(d) the steps being taken in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The latest data on investment as given in the Annual Survey of Industries brought out by CSO is available only upto 1984-85. According to this, the total invested Capital in the registered factory sector was Rs. 80502 crores in 1984-85 as against Rs. 72494 crores in 1983-84. For the subsequent period the data is available only for a sample of 581 Companies (large and medium with a paid up capital of Rs. 1 crore & more) conducted by RBI. The study shows an increase of 12.5% in total gross assets during the year 1986-87.

Fire in Hazira Gas Processing Complex

3912. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Hazira Complex work comes to halt after fire" appearing in the "Times of India" dated 27 July 1988 wherein it has been stated that there had been a big fire in

Hazira Gas Processing Complex;

- (b) if so, the causes of the fire;
- (c) the estimated loss suffered;
- (d) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (e). An inquiry was ordered on 23rd July, 1988 by ONGC. Information on the cause of fire, the estimated loss suffered etc. would be known only after the receipt of the report. The gas supply to HBJ Pipeline and KRIBHCO's fertilizer plant was not affected. The LPG Plant which was shut down commenced production from 7.8.1988.

Upgradation of Rural Telecommunications Network

3913. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to upgrade rural telecommunications network in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of the States selected for the purpose;
- (d) whether Government propose to give top priority to the backward areas; and
- (e) the funds allocated by Government

in this regard, if any?

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

(b) and (c). Upgradation of the rural telecom, network is planned for all the States progressively.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No separate allocation has been made for the upgradation of rural Telecom. network.

Special Fast Channel for clearing Industrial collaboration with Japan

3914. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Special Fast Channel for clearing the industrial collaboration between India and Japan in the areas like petro-chemicals, engineering, plastics, auto ancillaries and chemicals;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposals;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up such channels with other countries; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). Proposals for industrial collaboration between India and Japan are considered by

approval committees like Foreign Investment Board (FIB) and Project Approval Board (PAB) etc. Within the broad framework of foreign collaboration policy, an informal Indo-Japan Group set up in the Department of Economic Affairs meets at regular intervals with a view to facilitating greater Indo-Japanese co-operation. A similar procedure has also been contemplated in respect of West German technical tie-ups.

It is the constant endeavour of Government to clear expeditiously all foreign collaboration proposals.

Scarcity of Carbon Black

3915. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

- (a) whether at present there is scarcity of carbon black in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof;
- (c) whether the scarcity of carbon black has affected the production of rubber industry;
- (d) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to remove the shortage of rubber; and to improve the condition of rubber industry in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a shortage of 'hard grade' Carbon Black in the country mainly used in the manufacture of Bus and Truck tyres. The main reason for the shortage is due to the increased demand for this product, in view of the increased production in Bus and Truck tyres targeted for the current year. There is no shortage of soft grades of Carbon Black as enough raw material is available for them in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some sectors of Rubber Industry including production of tyres have been affected.

(d) and (e). Government have allowed the import of hard grade Carbon Black to manufacturers of Bus and Truck tyres to tide over the shortage. Government are also taking steps to allow the import of high BMCI carbon black feed stock for manufacturers of hard grade carbon black so that their production capacity is fully utilised and carbon black of all grades is adequately available. At the same time efforts are being made to maximise production of high BMCI feed stock from indigenous refineries.

Telephone Services in Asansol-Raniganj Area

3916. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the telephone services have been gradually but consistently deteriorating in Asansol-Raniganj area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the functioning of the telephone services there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) Although a few complaints have been received from Raniganj regarding malfunctioning of group dialling system, all the exchanges of group dialling system have been tested and observed that more than 80% calls were successful and the telephone systems have been working satisfactorily.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For further improvement of telephone services of the exchanges in Asansol and Raniganj coal field area it has been planned to replace the exchanges by the

electronic switching network with the main unit at Asansol and connected to other units by RLU at Raniganj, Barakar, Bahula, Rupnarayanpur, Neamatpur, Jamuria and Andal. This replacement will take place during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Memorandum by D.E.S.U. Workers Union

3917. SHRI RAM DHAN:
 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOWALIA:
 SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Workers Union of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking had submitted a memorandum to Government in July, 1988;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government have conducted an inquiry into the points made out therein;
- (d) if so, by which organisation the enquiry is being conducted; and
- (e) when the result of the enquiry would be made public?

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

(b) DESU Karamchari Union have addressed a memorandum to the Minister for Energy drawing attention to the general criticism of DESU by the press and the public at large on various issues like purchase of materials, corruption, losses due to theft of Energy and delay in billing etc. and demand-

ing the constitution of a high power committee by the Government to go into the working of DESU.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration has been directed to look into the memorandum and to take suitable action.

(e) Question does not arise.

Theft of Power in Delhi

3918. SHRI RAM DHAN:
 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
 SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:
 DR. (MRS.) T. KALPANA DEVI:
 SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI HET RAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of misuse and theft of power were detected in Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the names of the establishments found guilty;
- (c) the details of irregularities being committed by them;
- (d) the action taken against them; and
- (e) whether Government propose to make permanent arrangement to check such cases of misuse and theft of power?

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

(b) and (c). The details of the establishments and irregularities being committed by them which were detected by DESU during the raids conducted in the last week of July, 1988 in different parts of Delhi are given in

the Statement below.

(d) According to DESU, out of the 14 cases of power theft/pilferage referred to in the Statement above, six cases have been referred to Central Bureau of Investigation for detailed investigation and the remaining 8 have been registered with the police under section 39 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. Necessary action for assessment of energy consumed and levy of surcharge/penalty in

the other cases has also been initiated by DESU.

(e) The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 has been amended making theft of Energy a cognizable offence. These provisions are also applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi. In addition, a special cell to check the cases of power theft etc. has also been set up by DESU.

STATEMENT

The details of the establishment and irregularities being committed by them which were detected by DESU during the raids conducted in the last week of July, 1988 in different parts of Delhi

<i>Names of establishment</i>	<i>Irregularities</i>
1	2
1. M/s. Saraf Steel (P) Ltd., 203, Okhla Estate-III.	
2. M/s. Alankar Metal (P) Ltd., B-133, Okhla Phase-I.	
3. M/s. Mittal Casting Ltd., F-2/1, F-2/2, Okhla Phase-I.	
4. M/s. Alliance Paints & Varnish Works, A-58, Okhla Phase-II.	
5. M/s. Single Trading Leasing Ltd., D-21, Okhla Phase-I.	
6. M/s. Madan Lal Batra Ashok Kumar Batra, X-17, Okhla Indl. Area, Phase-II.	
7. M/s. Steel Ball Bearing (P) Ltd., B-66/2, Wazirpur Indl. Area.	
8. M/s. Complex Steel (P) Ltd., A-118, Wazirpur Indl. Area.	
9. M/s. Pawan Plastic, 3452-A, Hansapuri Road, Tri Nagar.	Theft/Pilferage of Energy.
10. M/s. Haryana Plastic, 2804, Bus Stand, Tri Nagar.	

1

2

11. M/s. Urgent Plastic, 2978, Bus Stand, Tri Nagar.

12. M/s. Singhal Plastic, 4233, Budh Nagar, Tri Nagar.

13. M/s. Sadhu Singh, 25/1, G.N.G. Road, Anand Parbat.

14. M/s. Venus, C/48, DDA Shed, Okhla Indl. Area, Phase-I.

15. M/s. Sharad Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Okhla Indl. Area, Phase-I. — SIP to LIP and low power factor.

16. M/s. Ligic Instrumentation, B/60, Okhla Indl. Area, Phase-I. — Meter stop on one phase and low power factor.

17. M/s. Laxma Singh, 25/2, New Rohtak Road, Anand Parbat. — Meter sticky on all phases, subletting and shunt capacitor not installed.

18. M/s. A. R. Instrument Co., C-22, DDA Indl. Area, Okhla Phase-I. — Shunt capacitor not installed

19. M/s. V.N. Bhargava, C-42, DDA Shed, Okhla Phase-I. Sub-letting.

20. Shri Rajiv Bhargava, C-41, DDA Shed, Okhla Phase-I.

21. M/s. Sheet Blasting Co. 4/8 Kirti Nagar, Indl. Area Low power factor and misuse

22. M/s. Eq. Man Enterprises, 3/19A, G.F. Kirti Nagar, Indl. Area.

23. M/s. Green Dot Engg. Co., 3/19A, G.F. Kirti Nagar, Indl. Area. Lower power factor

24. M/s. Satish Ice Factory, 3/19A, Kirti Nagar, Indl. Area.

25. M/s. Automotive Enterprises, C-54/7, Wazirpur Indl. Area. — Mis-use, shunt capacitors not installed. —

26. M/s. Ashoka Pure Chemical, A-93/18, Wazirpur Indl. Area. — SIP to LIP and misuse.

In addition, 27 units were found committing peak load violations during the above raids.

Promotional Avenues of Extra Departmental Employees

3919. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the promotional avenues of Extra Departmental employees, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of Extra Departmental employees promoted to Group 'D' and to the cadre of Postman in each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Retrenchment of Extra Departmental Employees

3920. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Extra Departmental employees viz. Stamp-vendors retrenched in each of the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and the current year and how many of them have been taken back on duty as agreed with the Unions; and

(b) the time by which all retrenched employees will be taken back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) This issue will be examined on receipt of information from all units.

Toxic Chemicals lying in Union Carbide Factory

3921. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
DR. PRABHAT KUMAR
MISHRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dangerous and toxic chemicals are still lying unsafe and unprotected in the Union Carbide factory premises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not removing these chemicals to safer places; and

(d) the action taken against the persons responsible for such lapse on their part?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). According to available information, Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) had been reporting from time to time to the appropriate authority of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the status of material in storage within its premises in Bhopal. In May 1986, UCIL had reported that no volatile or otherwise unusually hazardous chemicals are left and that the only chemical present in large quantity is Sevidol premix which does not constitute a hazard to anyone.

Keeping in view the fact that the UCIL plant at Bhopal has remained closed for more than three years, an Expert Team has been constituted for ascertaining the present position with reference to the inventory of items lying in the plant. Members of the expert team have already visited Bhopal twice and have checked the list of inventory of all materials given by UCIL as still lying in the premises. The team has given detailed instructions for the removal of these materials from the plant premises. This is being monitored by the appropriate state authori-

ties and representatives of Expert Team are expected to visit Bhopal again to verify the final removal of all these materials.

Conversion of Raniganj-Asansol Area Telephone Exchange

3922. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA
MALIK:
DR. SUDHIR ROY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for conversion of Raniganj-Asansol area telephone exchange into electronic automatic exchange;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It is proposed to replace the existing electro-mechanical (stronger) exchanges at Asansol and Raniganj by E-10 B Type electronic Digital system. 5000 lines of E-10 B exchange is proposed to be installed at Asnsol and 2500 lines remote lines Units (RLUs) are proposed at Raniganj. The equipment for the purpose has been allotted from the supply programme of 90-91 of I.T.I. Mankapur.

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of Air Mail facilities to Vijayawada City

3923. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Vijayawada city was provided with air mail facility previously;
- (b) whether this facility was discontin-

ued and if so, since when;

- (c) whether this discontinuation has resulted in serious inconvenience to the public;
- (d) if so, whether Government will reintroduce the air mail facility to Vijayawada City; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). This facility was discontinued with effect from 4.5.85, since the air timings were not advantageous from delivery point of view. As alternate arrangements were made, no serious inconvenience to public has resulted. However, keeping in view the delivery advantage, as per the present timings, the air mail facility has been re-introduced with effect from 25.3.88.

Upgradation of P.I.B. at Vijayawada, A.P.

3924. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the representations made for upgradation of the Press Information Bureau at Vijayawada city in Andhra Pradesh on the lines of Madurai in Tamil Nadu; and

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

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

(b) The matter has been examined. The existing set up provides adequate service to Journalists and the newspapers and periodicals published from Vijayawada.

Corporate plan of ONGC

3925. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Corporate Plan of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been finalised and approved by Government;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to be laid before the Parliament; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The revised Corporate Plan — 1985-2005 of ONGC was approved by the Government and it was laid in the Parliament in December, 1987.

(c) Does not arise.

Gas based Thermal Power Plant in Tripura

3926. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a gas based 500 M.W. thermal power plant in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The National Thermal Power Corporation are in the process of preparing a Feasibility Report for setting up of a 500 MW gas-based power station in the Central Sector, in Tripura, for benefits in the Eighth Plan period.

Karbi-Longphi Hydel Project in Assam

3927. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karbi-Longphi hydel project in Kárbi Augleng district of Assam has since been cleared by Union Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the amount spent upto now; and

(d) the details of the initial amount of the project and the time by which it will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). There are two stages of Karbi-Longpi Hydro Electric Project in Karbi Augleng district of Assam. The Lower Stage (2 x 50 MW) is under implementation and the Upper Stage (2 x 30 MW) is under techno-economic examination of Central Electricity Authority.

(c) and (d). On the Lower Stage an amount of Rs. 72.69 crore has been spent by the State authorities upto September 1987. The Project was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.36 crore in September, 1979.

The Upper Stage will be considered for techno-economic clearance by CEA after certain clarification asked for by CEA and CWC are received from the project authorities and the inter-State aspects are resolved. The estimated cost in 1985 of the Upper Stage was Rs. 84.42 crore.

Changes in T.V. Programmes

3928. CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan changes TV programmes and schedules frequently even after the daily programmes appear in the daily newspapers;

(b) if so, the reasons for not adhering to fixed programmes; and

(c) the steps taken to adhere strictly to publicised TV schedule in newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Programmes of Doordarshan are telecast as per the announced schedule. However, sometimes, some programmes are substituted to accommodate topical programmes of larger public interest. In the case of feature films and episodes of sponsored serials, changes have to be made because of non-availability at the last moment or because of some litigation. As far as possible announcements are made regarding changes.

Review of the working of ONGC

3929. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: SHRI MANIK REDDY:

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

- (a) whether Government have held Performance review of the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether during the course of thorough review of Public Sector Undertakings, ONGC has been found working with tremendous unreasonable expenditure; and
- (e) if so, the corrective steps taken or contemplated by Government?

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

(b) Six Performance Review meetings of ONGC were taken by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas during the last three years (1985-88). The last meeting was held on 18.7.1988.

The performance of ONGC against

physical and financial targets was reviewed in these meetings.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Development of backward areas of Maharashtra

3931. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Maharashtra which have been declared as backward areas and the details of the assistance provided by Union Government for their development since their declaration as backward districts to date, year-wise and the amount out of it spent; and

(b) the number of industries set up in such districts so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, 14 districts in Maharashtra have been declared as backward by the Central Government. An amount of Rs. 30.64 crores has been reimbursed to the State of Maharashtra as Central Investment Subsidy since the inception of the scheme upto 31.7.1988, as per details given below:

1972-73 to 1979-80	Rs/crores 7.59
1980-81	2.89
1981-82	1.22
1982-83	1.97
1983-84	2.61

1972-73	Rs/crores
to 1984-85	3.65
1985-86	3.65
1986-87	3.43
1987-88	2.83
1988-89	0.80
(Upto July)	<u>30.64</u>

(b) The following number of letters of intent (LOI), industrial licences (ILs), Delicensed Industries Registrations (DLR) and DGTD Registrations have been issued for setting up industries in Centrally notified backward districts in Maharashtra during the last four years:

	LOI	IL	DLR	DGTD Regn.
1984	79	39	—	77
1985	78	43	67	80
1986	67	28	132	59
1987	63	20	78	80

[English]

LPG complaint cell in a particular city.

LPG Complaint Cells in the Country

3932. SHRI MOHANBAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

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

(a) the number and location of LPG complaint cells opened in the country so far by the Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation, separately;

(b) the number of complaints received so far in each cell;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more such cells in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and when these will be opened; and

(e) the criteria adopted for opening of

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

(b) During the current year, 3521 complaints have so far been received by the cells operated by IOC, while 1067 complaints have been received by the cells operated by HPCL, and 40 complaints by the cells operated by IOC (AOD). The three cells operated by BPCL at Bombay, Bhopal and Pune have so far received 3164, 1989 and 692 complaints respectively, since their inception.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). It is proposed by the oil industry to cover all major LPG-marketed towns with a population of 5 lakhs and above, with this facility in a phased manner.

STATEMENT

Indian Oil Corporation
(including AOD) (21 Nos.)

Bharat Petroleum
Corporation Ltd. (3 Nos.)

Hindustan Petroleum
Corporation LTD. (17 Nos.)

Locations

Locations

Locations

1

2

3

1. Delhi

1. Bombay

1. Chandigarh

1	2	3
2. Jaipur	2. Bhopal	2. Delhi
3. Lucknow	3. Pune	3. Jaipur
4. Calcutta		4. Lucknow
5. Patna		5. Calcutta
6. Ahmedabad		6. Patna
7. Madras		7. Visakh
8. Gwalior		8. Bhubaneshwar
9. Raipur		9. Ahmedabad
10. Bhilai		10. Belgaum
11. Durgapur		11. Bhopal
12. Pondicherry		12. Bombay
13. Trichy		13. Pune
14. Madurai		14. Bangalore
15. Salem		15. Cochin
16. Dhanbad		16. Madras
17. Calicut		17. Secunderabad
18. Baroda		
19. Digboi		
20. Guwahati		
21. Tinsukia		

Decline in Production of Superior grade coal

3933. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of superior grade coal is gradually declining year after year;

(b) what was the production of superior grade coal in 1976-77 and 1986-87;

(c) the reasons for the declining trend;

(d) whether there is likely to be further declining in the production of superior grade coal in the coming years; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) The share of superior grades

in the total coal produced in the country is gradually declining as a proportion of the total production.

(b) The production of superior grade coal in Coal India during the year 1976-77 and 1986-87 is as under:—

(*Figures in million tonnes*)

	1976-77	1986-87	
(i) Metallurgical Coking Coal.	20.88	23.55	
(ii) Superior Non-Coking Coal			
Sel. Grade	5.72	Grade 'A'	2.90
Grade I	33.11	Grade 'B'	21.94
		Grade 'C'	24.96
Assam Coal	0.57		0.91
	39.40		50.71

(c) to (e). In the past when the mines were under private control superior grade coal was selectively mined leaving out uneconomic inferior coal seams/sections of the seams. As a result, coal seams, both coking and non-coking, which are now available for mining are generally of inferior quality compared to the coal seams worked in the past. Even the new virgin coal bearing areas show inferior variety of coal.

With the depletion of reserves of upper seams, bulk of the production now being obtained is from the lower seams. In the interest of conservation and scientific exploration of scarce coal reserves of the country, the nationalised coal industry is now mining all workable seams in proper sequence from the top downwards. In course of such scientific exploitation (as against selective mining of the past), a large number of inferior coal seams are now being worked resulting in greater percentage of inferior coal in the coal

product mix. This trend will continue. Coal consumers are therefore advised to adopt technology which can use inferior coals available in the country.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene Dealerships to one Person

3934. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dealerships for petrol, diesel and kerosene oil are generally allotted to one person;

(b) if so, whether the dealerships of all such agents in kerosene oil will be cancelled to prevent adulteration of kerosene oil in diesel and petrol; and

(c) whether Government have any details regarding agents who adulterated petrol during the period from 1986 to 1988 and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). While the current policy guidelines stipulate that a person who or whose close rela-

tions hold dealership (s) of petroleum products of the marketing companies will not be eligible for another dealership, there are old cases of multiple dealerships. The termination of such old dealership will be governed by the provisions in the contractual agreements between the dealer and the oil company concerned in each case;

(c) The details are furnished in Statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>Name/Location of Dealerships</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1	2
1. Kanodia Oil Stores Nim-Ka-Thana. Rajasthan.	Adulteration of MS were detected/established and the dealership was terminated on 25.7.86. The dealers have filed a suit against BPC in Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court. The case is pending.
2. Mothuram Premchand, Jagraon, Punjab.	Adulteration of MS was established during inspection and the dealership was terminated on 21.10.86.
3. Ch. L. Narasimham & Co., Mangalagiri, Andhra Pradesh.	State Govt. Authorities seized stocks on 17.9.86 for alleged adulteration. Sales/supplies were stopped and partner arrested. Supplies resumed on 31.1.87 based on Joint Collector's Orders.
4. M.V. Narasimham, Piduguralla, A.P.	Jt. Collector suspended the licence granted by the State Govt. Sales stopped w.e.f. 17.9.87. Licence was suspended for a period of two months from 14.10.86 as a punishment. Supplies resumed on 20.12.86.
5. Ch. Yegnian & Sons, Jedicharala, A.P.	Stocks seized and sales suspended in Dec. '86 for alleged adulteration. Sales not resumed.
6. Balanagar Service Stn. Hyderabad, A.P.	Sales stopped in Dec. '86. Jt. Collector issued release orders in Jan. '87.
7. Bharat Service Stn. Hyderabad, A.P.	Sales/supplies suspended on 12.12.86 but resumed on 24.12.86 as per Jt. Collector's Orders.
8. University Filling Stn. Hyderabad, A.P.	Sales suspended in Dec., '86 but resumed in Jan. '87 as per Jt. Collector's Orders.

1

2

<p>9. Paridurangaiah & K. Aswarthanarayana, Rayachoti, A.P.</p> <p>10. B.H. Madhava Rao, Parchur, A.P.</p> <p>11. Jagga Babaiah Narasappa Dharamavaram, A.P.</p> <p>12. Benoy Service Stn , Dist. Burdwan, Oyaria, West Bengal.</p> <p>13. M/s. Senairam Doongarmal, Tjnsukia, Assam</p> <p>14. M/s. Totla Automobiles, Paldi Dist. Jalgaon (Mah.).</p> <p>15. M/s. Gurucharan Singh & Sons, Adampur, Punjab.</p> <p>16. M/s. Jaswant Singh & Sons, Kamhanon, Punjab.</p> <p>17. M/s. Ashoka Filling Stn. bulkot, Haryana.</p> <p>18. Setkari SAS Society, Nelø, Maharashtra.</p> <p>19. M/s Mandgi Brothers, Belum, Karnataka.</p> <p>20. M/s Suneriwala Service Station, Calcutta, W.B.</p>	<p>Jt. Collector issued orders to suspend the licence on 28.9.87 for kerosene & HSD only. Dealers have filed an appeal for revoking suspension order on MS. Supplies of MS remain suspended.</p> <p>Licence suspended, stocks seized in Dec. '87 following raid by Vigilance. Sales/supplies remain suspended.</p> <p>Vigilance Staff seized stocks and sales suspended w.e.f. 30.4.88, based on reports on samples sent for test in June, '87. Sales, however, were allowed to continue by the Collector.</p> <p>Local Police Authorities suspended sales/ supplies on 31.1.86 for suspected adulteration of product but subsequently withdrew suspension order on 5.3.86.</p> <p>MS sample tested by Mobile Lab; based on the result, sales from the Retail Outlet were suspended w.e.f. 5.3.87 till 21.8.87.</p> <p>Dealership terminated on 8.4.87.</p> <p>Dealership terminated on 30.12.87.</p> <p>Dealership terminated on 30.3.88.</p> <p>Dealership terminated on 29.5.86 but dealer has gone to the Court.</p> <p>Dealership terminated on 20.10.87 but the dealer had gone to Court and obtained a Stay Order.</p> <p>Dealership terminated.</p> <p>Dealership terminated.</p>
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Power Schemes for Bihar and U.P.

3935. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some power schemes have been sanctioned during the last four years for implementation in Bihar and U.P.;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these schemes are likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes are for implementation in Singhbhum, Aurangabad, Girdih, Maithon & Bhagalpur in Bihar and Pauri Garhwal, Nainital, Etawah and Gaziabad in Uttar Pradesh.

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

Petroleum Outlets in Bihar

3936. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to sanction petroleum outlets in Gandey, Tisari, Bangabad and Bhandare Mor of Hirdih thana to provide kerosene oil, diesel and petrol on priority basis to headquarters of backward and Adivasi dominating blocks of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the said outlets will be be reserved for the Adivasi, Scheduled Castes and educated unemployed persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

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

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

(c) The oil industry conducts field surveys on a continuous basis and identifies locations which offer adequate potential and also satisfy the volume-distance norms evolved by the oil industry for setting up of MS/HSD Retail Outlets under its Annual Marketing Plans. As regards kerosene agencies, these are being set up at place where a minimum sale of 75 Kls. per month is established. None of the locations mentioned in part (a) of the question has been identified for setting up of MS/HSD retail outlets, kerosene dealerships there.

[English]

Telephone Facilities in Villages of Guwahati

3937. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Guwahati which are likely to be provided with telephone facilities in 1988-89; and

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The only village in Guwahati is likely to be provided with Telephone facility during 1988-89 and Rs. 2.25 lakhs are allocated for this purpose.

Import of Films from USA

3938. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films imported from USA during 1986, 1987 and 1988 (upto date);

(b) the number of Indian films exported to USA during the above period; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to promote the exhibition of Indian films in USA?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The number of feature films imported from USA is given below:

Year	No. of films
1986-87	117
1987-88	122
1988-89 (April 1988 to July 1988)	6

(b) In case of theatrical rights of films, normally rights are sold to USA and Canada together since they constitute one territory. The number of films exported by National Film Development Corporation to USA/Canada is given below:-

Year	No. of films
1986-87	2
1987-88	3
1988-89 (upto 17.8.1988)	1

(c) National Film Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the canalising agency for export of feature films (excluding low budget feature films (produced at a cost not exceeding Rs. 20.00 lakhs) have taken several steps to promote the export to and exhibition of Indian films in USA. Details of the important steps taken by NFDC are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of Important steps taken/Proposed to be taken by the National Film Development Corporation to promote the export to and exhibition of Indian films in USA

- (i) NFDC are making vigorous efforts to sell Indian films for exploitation of USA TV networks including local channels catering to ethnic population.
- (ii) NFDC has started participating in the American Film Market.
- (iii) Foreign delegates including those from USA are invited either for Indian markets or otherwise thereby creating a meeting ground for buyers and Indian exporters.
- (iv) NFDC advertise in leading foreign film journals during film festivals/film markets thus creating an added awareness and exposure of Indian films.
- (v) NFDC prepares marketing tools such as video cassettes, subtitled prints and publicity material of Indian films used for promotion during film festivals/film markets.
- (vi) The Corporation has constituted Regional Film Export Advisory Committees at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and a Central Film Export Advisory Committee at Bombay jointly with Film industry to devise steps to boost exports to various countries including USA.
- (vii) NFDC give advances/loans to exporters for preparation of print material, etc.

Defective Rubber Washer in LPG Cylinders

3939. **SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a large number of complaints about the risks and inconvenience caused to the consumers of L.P.G. due to the defective rubber washer in L.P.G. cylinders; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Some complaints have been received by the oil companies in this regard;

(b) The oil industry has taken a number of measures to minimise complaints relating to defective rubber washers, as under:

(i) 'O' rings of improved quality have been introduced, strictly conforming to the approved design and purchased procured only from approved manufacturers;

(ii) Strict quality control measures are observed at various points such as bottling plants, distributor's premises, etc., to ensure that the washers meet the required performance level;

(iii) Distributors are under instructions to check the 'O' washers and proper fitment of the regulators at the time of delivery of refills to consumers;

(iv) In case of complaints received from consumers regarding defective washers, the refills are replaced free of cost.

Professionalisation of Top Management In Public Sector

3940. **SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ensure profits from huge investments in public sector through improved profitability and accountability; and

(b) whether Government propose to professionalise the top management and also remove bureaucratic controls and over-centralisation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Government have been constantly endeavouring to ensure greater profits from public sector enterprises through improved productivity, profitability and accountability.

(b) Top Management in Public Sector Enterprises is already professionalised. Government have been continuously taking steps to enhance the autonomy of public sector enterprises consistent with their accountability.

[Translation]

Generation of Solar Energy

3941. **SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise quantum in Megawatts of solar energy being generated in the country at present; and

(b) the amount earmarked for this purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Solar Photovoltaic System installed in the country are expected to be generating 1.5 million KW hr electrical energy and the Solar Thermal Systems are expected to be generating

saving 242 million Kwhr thermal energy per annum. In addition, 4.8 million units of electricity were generated in 1987-88 from wind farm projects with an installed capacity of 6 MW. Furthermore Biogas and Biomass generated/saved 4801 million KWhr and improved Chulhas saved over 3 million tonnes of fuel wood during 1987-88.

(b) The Eight Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission.

[*English*]

Loss to Public Sector Drug Companies

3942. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise loss incurred during the last three years by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.; and

(b) the steps being taken to rehabilitate these two public sector drug companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The net loss incurred (-)/profit earned (+) during the last three years by the Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., is as under:-

Rs. in crores			
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (provisional)
IDPL	(-) 32.21	(-) 50.80	(-) 28.01
HAL	(-) 8.11	(-) 0.81	(+) 1.03

(b) To improve their performance, IDPL and HAL have taken steps to improve/upgrade technologies, to increase capacity utilisation, to promote sales, to introduce new drugs and to increase productivity and reduce material and utilities consumption

Recommendations made by Seminar on "Liberalisation"

3943. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the seminar held in New Delhi on July 8, 1988 on "Liberalisation the next step" which was organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI); and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The recommendations made in the FICCI Seminar include proposals for single window clearance, further relaxations in industrial licensing, defining monopoly on the basis of market share only and not in terms of value of assets, changes in policy regarding industrial sickness, technology upgradation, treatment of surplus labour as a result of modernisation, incentives for exports, revival of capital market, fiscal incentives for more production, etc.

(b) Liberalisation of industrial policy and streamlining of procedures is a continuous process and the recommendations made and opinions expressed at different forums are kept in view in making the changes from time to time.

Data Bank of Industries

3944. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a data bank providing individual profile of industries and the products manufactured by them has been set up in the office of the Director General, Technical Development;

(b) the location of a national energy centre to set up in collaboration with the European Economic Community authorities; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that big industries settle the bills of small industries within a prescribed time-limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is a Data Bank in the Directorate General of Technical Development which gathers and monitors information on production by individual industrial units in selected sectors.

(b) The Energy Management Centre is proposed to be set up at Nagpur.

(c) The issue is under the consideration of the Government.

Hydel Power Projects in Kerala

3945. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has given a review petition on rejection of their proposals of Hydel Power Projects; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pooyamkutty Hydro Electric Project

3946. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: SHRI VAKKOM PU-RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of Pooyamkutty Hydro-electric Project; and

(b) the time by which it will be commissioned?

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

(a) The Pooyamkutty Hydroelectric Project has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission in August, 1986, subject to the State authorities obtaining clearance from the forest angle from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Proposal for diversion of Forest land submitted by the State authorities has been scrutinised by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and they have sought further details from the State authorities.

(b) As the Project awaits forest clearance, commissioning schedule has not been firmed up.

Uniform wages in Coal Mines

3947. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is uniformity in the wages of coal mines in the country; and

(b) if not, whether there is any plan to give uniform wages in the coal mines in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Spare Parts Manufacturing Unit of Maruti cars in Andhra Pradesh

3948. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start the spare parts manufacturing unit of the

Maruti cars in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the place where it is proposed to be set up?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Open Cast Mining in Andhra Pradesh

3949. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether open cast mining in Andhra Pradesh is going to be started with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the names of countries; and

(c) the quantum of financial assistance received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Among the sanctioned opencast mining projects in Andhra Pradesh, the Ramagundam-II opencast project has been tied up with the Federal Republic of Germany.

(c) The quantum of financing agreed by Federal Republic of Germany for this project is upto DM 172 million (about Rs. 137.5 crores). The agreement for this financial assistance is, however, yet to be concluded.

Expert Committee on Small and Medium Newspapers

3950. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an expert Committee to go into the prob-

lems being faced by small medium newspapers in the country;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether the proposed Committee will go through the views of the newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up an Expert Committee to go into the problems of small and medium newspapers in the country, shortly.

(c) The Committee will have members from the newspaper industry also.

New and Renewable Sources of Energy

3951. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give a better thrust to the exploitation of new and renewable sources of energy to meet variety of energy needs in urban and far flung rural areas in the decentralised manner;

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

(c) whether State Governments have been issued guidelines in this regard; and

(d) how far State Governments will meet energy needs in their respective States?

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

(b) to (d). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have taken steps subject to financial constraints to intensify research and development, to undertake demonstration projects and to support

large scale extension activities in respect of matured technologies such as biogas, solar energy, wind energy etc. throughout the country to meet variety of energy needs in urban and farflung rural areas in a decentralised manner. The State Governments/nodal agencies, public institutions and voluntary organisations have been actively involved in these programmes which have become popular and effective particularly in rural areas where they have been taken up. These programmes are being extended through out the country in urban and rural areas to the extent financial resources are available. The non-conventional energy nodal agencies in different states are participating in planning and implementation of non-conventional energy programmes to meet energy needs in their respective states. Necessary norms and guidelines for these programmes have been given to them and they have been asked to promote the use of new renewable energy resources as far as feasible.

Export of T.V. Serials

3952. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have studied the possibilities to find out export avenues for T.V. serials produced in the country;
- (b) if so, the result thereof; and
- (c) the names of the T.V. serials if any which have, found export market?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Negotiations have been started with some foreign TV/Cable networks for possible sale of Doordarshan programmes. Doordarshan, however, have no right to export TV serials produced by outside producers.

[Translation]

Direct Dialling Facility in Farukhabad.

3953. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a provision has been made to provide direct dialling facility in Farukhabad district;
- (b) if so, the time by which it will be provided there; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) STD is planned to be provided by the end of Seventh Plan.
- (c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Office of D.E.T. from Etawah to Farukhabad

3954. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the office of the D.E. Telephones is located in Etawah instead of Farukhabad district;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether it will be shifted from Etawah district and if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir, however, Telecom. District Engineer, Etawah's office is presently camped at Kanpur.

- (b) Telecom Assets of Etawah Secondary Switching Area in comparison to Farukhabad SSA are much more and Farukhabad does not fit well in the re-

alignment of divisions based on SSA concept. Farukhabad would neither prove as a nodal point nor a meleus in the area within the telecom. frame-work of Uttar Pradesh Circle.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Microwave Tower In Farukhabad District (U.P.)

3955. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to set up a Telecommunication Microwave tower centre in Farukhabad district has been shelved; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which this decision was shelved and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Items for Manufacturing Medicines

3956. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the items being imported for the manufacture of medicines; and

(b) the names of Indian firms which import these items?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). These details are not being monitored by this Ministry.

[*English*]

Telephone and Telecommunication Equipment

3957. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is self-sufficient in telephone and telecommunications equipment; and

(b) if not, the value of such equipment imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Though by and large the country is manufacturing most of the telecommunication equipment indigenously, some equipment has to be imported where the production capacity is either non-existent or inadequate.

(b) The value of the equipment imported during the last three years is:-

1985-86	— Rs. 95.16 crores
1986-87	— Rs. 116.46 crores
1987-88	— Rs. 85.00 crores (estimated)

[*Translation*]

Raw Material for Engineering Industry

3958. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOWALIA: SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Confederation of Engineering Industry has requested Government to arrange for the availability of raw material as the engineering industry is facing acute scarcity thereof;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any concrete measures in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which normal situation in regard to availability of raw material is likely

to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Confederation of Engineering Industry has not formally requested the Government to arrange for the availability of raw materials to Engineering Industry. But the Government has been discussing the issue of providing raw materials at reasonable prices to the industrial units at various formus. To ensure availability of raw materials, Government has taken a number of measures. For instance, custom duties on imported copper and aluminium have been reduced; import of aluminium has been de-canalised and put under OGL; pig iron was imported to meet the domestic demand etc.

Industrial Units in Punjab

3959. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial units functioning in Punjab are facing difficulties these days due to non-availability of raw material;

(b) if so, whether these industrial units have requested Government to solve this problem;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken concrete steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the outcome of the efforts made by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). According to a survey conducted by PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry there is shortage of some raw materials in the Northern Region of the Country. To ensure availa-

bility of raw materials Government has taken a number of measures. For instance, customs duties on imported copper and aluminium have been reduced; import of aluminium has been de-canalised and put under OGL; pig iron was imported to meet the domestic demand etc

[English]

Procurement of Uniform Material by ONGC

3960. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has not yet decided the tenders for woollen dress material to be procured for its employees;

(b) if so, the details of tenders received and whether any retendering has also been done;

(c) whether Public Sector manufacturing units are not being preferred; and

(d) if so, the facts and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The procurement of uniforms except neckties has been decentralised at the level of the Regional Business Centre. Each Centre invites its tenders and decides independently.

(b) The time and labour involved in collection of information from all the Regional Business Centres may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

(c) ONGC allows price preference to Public Sector Undertakings in accordance

with Government guidelines.

(d) Does not arise.

Strike by Technicians of Telecommunications Department

3961. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL:
DR. (MRS) T. KALPANA DEVI:

will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 30,000 technicians and technical supervisors of the Telecommunications Department have decided to stop work in support of their demands;

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

(c) what action is being taken/has been taken to fulfil their demands;

(d) what will be the daily loss of revenue, if any, if they go on indefinite strike; and

(e) what alternative arrangement has been made to run the telecommunication system smoothly when the technicians all over the country go on strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Import of Know-How by Indian Telephone Industries

3962. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) has sought transfer of know-how of microelectronic chip technology which aims at component integration at 1.5 micron level from an American company;

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

(c) the price of the project and how much time will be required for its completion; and

(d) the present capability of chip production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian Telephone Industries has entered into an agreement with M/s VLSI and Arcus Technology INC, California for transfer of know-how for 1.5 Microp Complimentary Metal Oxide Semiconductor Gate Array Process and full process alongwith design tools.

(c) The cost of technology is US \$ 3.501 million. The cost of Gate Array Project is Rs. 19.52 crores including cost of technology. Project is likely to be completed in about two years.

(d) India has the capability to design, develop and manufacture integrated circuits in both bipolar and metal oxide semiconductor technologies. The current annual integrated circuits production is around 15 million numbers.

[*Translation*]

Development of Petrochemical Industry

3963. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme for the development of the petrochemical industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the development of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Setting up of petrochemical plants entails large capital investment and decisions on such matters are taken having regard to demand-supply balance for the products, availability of feed-stocks and other techno-economic considerations, at the appropriate time. This is a continuous process.

Increase in Rental for Public Telephone

3965. SHRI MADAN PANDEY:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rental for the public telephones has been increased recently;
- (b) whether Government have received any memorandum for reducing it; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. However, the hirer of a private public telephone has to pay a minimum guaranteed revenue of Rs. 500/- p.m. to the Department.

(b) and (c). Some representations have been received for reduction of this amount. However, it has not been possible to agree to these suggestions.

[English]

Levy on Cement

3966. SHRIMATID.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to lift levy on cement;
- (b) if so, the details and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the results likely to be achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Government have been progressively reducing the levy quota of cement industry in recent years. However, no decision has been taken to decontrol cement fully.

Own a Telephone Under Rs. 30,000 Deposit Scheme in Bangalore City

3967. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the new scheme of 'Own a telephone under Rs. 30,000/- deposit' was introduced in Bangalore city; and

(b) the number of applications received so far under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The 'Tatkal' scheme for new telephones connections come into effect all over the country including Bangalore city with effect from 10.6.1988.

(b) The number of applications received so far in Bangalore city under the scheme is 21.

Transfer of Telephone in Bangalore City

3968. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for transfer of telephones in Bangalore city since January 1988;

(b) the number of transfers effected during that period;

(c) whether Government are aware that estate agents are publicly giving advertisements in news papers to provide telephones under transfer of telephones scheme;

(d) whether these estate agents are also inviting telephones from the subscribers for being given to their clients under the above scheme; and

(e) the steps taken to stop such transfer of telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of applications received for transfer of telephones in Bangalore city since January, 1988 is 498.

(b) The number of transfers effected during the said period is 354.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of such advertisements. Government cannot interfere with such advertisements. However, transfer of telephones is permitted as per transfer of telephone rules only. Customers are cautioned that if they entrust such cases to an agent they do so at their risk, as the Department deals in such matters only with the transferer or the transferee and not with any agent or agency.

Production and Demand of HMT Watches

3969. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of Quartz analog watches and ladies watches by HMT Ltd. during 1988-89;

(b) the estimated demand for these watches;

(c) whether the HMT Ltd. is able to meet the entire market requirements of these watches; and

(d) whether the capacity of its various units are fully utilised to meet the market demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Out of an estimated production of nearly 6.5 million by HMT during 1988-89, about 7.5% would be Quartz Analogue Watches and about 21.8% Ladies watches.

The demand for watches is estimated at about 12.15 million. Separate estimates of demand for Quartz Analogue Watches and Ladies Watches are not available.

(d) The capacity of HMT's various units is fully utilised to meet the market demand.

Changes in Industrial Policy

3970. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating some significant changes in the industrial policy shortly with a view to promoting a rapid industrial growth and providing a fillip to domestic research and development;

(b) whether attention is also being paid to the funding of the research and development programme while formulating changes in the industrial policy for rapid growth; and

(c) the salient features of the administrative decisions, if any, taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 continues to provide the basic frame-work for industrial development in the country. With a view to bringing about rapid industrial growth and to remove irritants in setting up of industries, liberalisations in licensing policy are made from time to time. The licences for products based on the results of in-house research

and development are given as a matter of course to non-MRTP/ Non-FERA companies. Licences are also ordinarily issued to MRTP/FERA companies for products falling under Appendix-I Industries. Non-MRTP, Non-FERA companies taking up the manufacture of item based on technology development by C.S.I.R. laboratories and laboratories approved by the Department of Science and Technology are exempted from industrial licensing. The Government are in the process of setting up of a Technology Development Fund (TYDF) with the objective of commercialisation of technology, sponsoring and funding of specific R&D projects and providing venture capital for developing products by using indigenous R&D.

Setting up of National Industrial Technology Data Bank/Fund

3971. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to set up a National Industrial Technology Data Bank;
- (b) if so, its functions and estimated cost;
- (c) whether Government also propose to establish Technology Development fund;
- (d) if so, its corpus and means of funding; and
- (e) the manner in which the Fund is proposed to be utilised?

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

(b) The main function of the Industrial Technology Information Centre would be to collect, analyse and disseminate information on technical and commercial aspects of industrial technologies from abroad and

within the country. The revised estimated cost of the Centre is Rs. 4.75 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Not yet finalised.

(e) To begin with, the proposed Fund will concentrate only upon the commercialisation of technology that has already been developed successfully upto laboratory stage. On the basis of the experience gained, the scope of the Fund would be widened to include activities, such as funding of specific R&D projects of national or industry-wide importance, provision of risk or venture capital, and co-financing of R&D expenditure on selected projects etc.

Dulhasti Hydroelectric Power Project

3972. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Dulhasti hydroelectric power project has been delayed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the collaborators have advanced a number of demands for working with the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited; and
- (d) the details thereof and the action being taken to finalise the project to contain the escalation cost and to maintain time schedule?

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

(a) to (d). Negotiations were conducted with the two foreign consortia who had submitted offers for execution of Dulhasti HE project on a turn-key basis. On the basis of these negotiations and evaluation of the two offers, a Letter of Intent was placed by the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation on a French Consortium on 2.12.1986 for turn-key execution of the project in a period

of 57 months. However, the contract with the French Consortium could not be finalised so far in view of differences on a number of points. To expedite the finalisation of the agreement various other alternatives for expeditious implementation of the project are being examined.

Postal Delays In Kandi

3973. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the delivery of letters to and from Kandi, a sub-division town in Murshidabad district of West Bengal is increasingly being delayed day by day;

(b) the time now taken for a letter to reach Kandi from Calcutta as compared to the time taken about ten years back; and

(c) the reasons for such delays and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No such delay has been experienced in delivery of letters to and from Kandi.

(b) The time taken for a letter to reach Kandi from Calcutta in normal circumstances as compared to the time taken about ten years back remains the same i.e., one day of posting if posted within the prescribed time for clearance of letter boxes.

(e) Does not arise.

Conversion of Manual Exchange into auto Exchange in Berhampore, West Bengal

3974. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert the manual exchange into auto ex-

change in Berhampore town of Murshidabad district in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the town would be connected to New Delhi and Calcutta through STD; and

(c) the likely date of completion of these facilities?

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

(c) The automatisation of the manual system and provision of STD are likely to be completed in the year 1990-91.

Documentary on Indians and Indian Missionaries Abroad

3975. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a documentary film about Indian and Indian missionaries working abroad is being prepared for being telecast on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be telecast?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Doordarshan has approved the proposal of a private producer to produce a six-part documentary of 50 minutes each at a cost of Rs. 70,00 lakhs. This documentary will cover the lives and aspirations of the people of Indian origin living in different parts of the world. However, there is no proposal at present, to make any documentary separately on the Indian Missionaries working abroad.

Since the above mentioned documentary film has not yet been produced, the date

of its telecast has not been decided.

M/s. Nirma Chemicals works

3976. SHRI GANGA RAM:
SHRI K.N. PRADHAN:
SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the small scale units are taking shelter under the capital investment norms for small scale sector and producing very large turnover and projects by setting up multiple units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of units of Nirma Chemical Works and its associate companies and the production and number of workers in each unit;

(d) the reasons for this company being not covered by the Industries(Development and Regulation) Act when its turnover is over rupees four hundred crores;

(e) whether this company and its associates are taking advantage of excise relief, being in small scale sector by setting up multiple units; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to prevent evasion of excise duty through legal loop-holes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Turnover is no criterion for determining status of a unit.

(c) Nirma Chemical Works has seven associate units. The details of production and of number of workers employed of an individual unit are not centrally maintained.

(d) Turnover is no criterion for bringing an industrial undertaking under the purview

of the I (D&R) Act.

(e) and (f). The excise duty exemption for detergents manufactured without the aid of power was withdrawn in 1985 to bring companies having large turnover like M/s. Nirma Chemical Works etc. into the excise net. Subsequently with effect from October. 1987, small scale excise duty exemption for "specified goods" (which includes soaps and detergents) has been denied in respect of such specified goods which are affixed with the brand name of a person, who is not otherwise eligible for such SSI duty exemption and hence specified goods manufactured under the brand name of M/s. Nirma are no longer eligible for excise duty exemption.

Use of Westland Helicopters by ONGC

3977. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is using the helicopters purchased from the Westland Company of the United Kingdom;

(b) whether due to snags in the Westland Helicopters half of the fleet lies idle with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure normally in the operations of helicopters used by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a). Besides the three owned Chetak helicopters, ONGC is charter-hiring helicopters which also include the helicopters of Westland Company of the United Kingdom.

(b) and (c). Since the helicopters are on charter-hire and are provided only on requisition, the question of idling of the fleet with the ONGC does not arise.

Production and Demand of Washing Soaps

3978. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRAS.
DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total demand for washing products of synthetic detergents and washing soaps in 1985, 1986 and 1987;
- (b) the total production of washing products of synthetic detergents and washing soap in 1985, 1986 and 1987;
- (c) the names of the first three producers of synthetic detergents and washing soaps in the country and their respective shares (Percentage) of national production;
- (d) whether all or some of them are dominant undertakings under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a). The total demand for washing products as estimated by the Working Group on Oil, Soaps and Detergents for the 7th Five Year Plan is as follows:-

(in lakh tonnes)		
1985	—	14.85
1986	—	16.14
1987	—	17.52

(b) The production of synthetic detergents has been roughly estimated to be

(in lakh tonnes)		
1985	—	5.50
1986	—	6.00
1987	—	7.00

The production of laundry soap is estimated to be around 9 lakh tonnes per annum.

(c) The major producers of Synthetic detergents are the Nirma Group of Companies and M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. Govt. have not independently estimated market shares of various units manufacturing washing products.

(d) and (e). No unit is registered as a dominant undertaking in the manufacture of Synthetic detergents.

Registration Under IDR Act

3979. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of his Ministry has been drawn to the reports that some leading manufacturers of industrial products are avoiding registration required under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) whether it is a fact that leading manufacturers of synthetic detergents (Nirma) who have claimed a sales turn over of Rupees 300 crores are not registered or covered under this Act.

(c) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(d) whether his Ministry is aware of other cases of avoidance of registration and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Registration of Small scale industrial undertakings having fixed assets in plant and machinery upto Rs. 35 lakhs with State Directors of Industries and of other industrial undertakings with concerned Technical Authorities in respect of delicensed industry where no industrial licence is required to be obtained under the Industries (Development

and Regulation) Act, 1951 is not a statutory requirement under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act but it is an administrative arrangement for statistical purposes and for obtaining Governmental assistance by way of allocation for scarce/imported raw materials, finance, approvals for import of capital goods, foreign collaboration etc. such registration or licensing under I (D&R) Act is not based on turnover of an undertaking. As unregistered units are not borne on the books of the Government, no statistics of such units is maintained.

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchange Into Electronic Telephone Exchange at Gohana (Haryana)

3980. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Avyavastha ka Shikar hai Gohana Telephone Exchange" appeared in "Dainik Vir Arjun" dated 19 July, 88;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the mismanagement in this particular exchange;

(c) whether Government propose to convert the manual telephone exchange at Gohana into electronic exchange; and

(d) if so, the time by which it will be converted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir, a news item appeared in the Dainik Vir Arjun dated 19.7. 88 under the heading "Avyavastha ka shikar hai Gohana Telephone exchange."

(b) The complaint mentioned in the news item is of general nature, without any specific case. However, the controlling officers have been instructed to be vigilant.

(c) There is no proposal at present to convert the manual exchange into an electronic exchange.

(d) However, replacement of this exchange by automatic exchange during the 8th Plan has been proposed.

Strategic Planning for Growing Infrastructure

3981. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has recommended strategic planning for the fast growing infrastructure;

(b) if so, the main recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have examined the recommendations and to what extent these have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) From time to time BICP has been preparing reports on various industries. These include infrastructure industries such as Coal, Steel and Cement. Their Reports basically relate to Costs and Prices. BICP has not submitted any report on strategic planning for the fast growing infrastructure as such.

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

[Translation]

Generation of Hydel Power in Bihar

3982. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes approved by Union Government to increase generation of hydel power in Bihar and the number

of the schemes on which work is not being carried out;

(b) the reasons for delay in completing these schemes; and

(c) the steps being taken to obviate the delay?

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

(a). The following hydroelectric schemes have been approved in Bihar:-

1. Sone Western Canal (4 X 1.65 MW)
2. Eastern Gandak Canal (3 X 5 MW)
3. Sone Eastern Canal (2 X 1.65 MW)
4. Tenu-Bokaro Link Canal (1 X 1 MW)
5. North Koel (2 X 12 MW)
6. Chandil (2 X 4 MW)

Work on one hydroelectric project is not being carried out due to problems in land acquisition as a result of an agitation by local people.

(b) The main reasons affecting the commissioning schedule of power projects include delays in environment and forest clearance, placement of orders, and supply of equipment, changes in scope of the works, delays in acquisition of land and in execution of civil works, and at time resource constraints.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to assist the State/Project authorities in expediting the implementation of power projects. These measures 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 resolve problems and organising review meeting of agencies concerned to coordinate project implementation. The

need to obviate time and cost over runs in project implementation is being constantly emphasised on the State authorities.

[English]

Violent Incident at Doordarshan Kendra in Trivandrum

3983. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Doordarshan Kendra in Trivandrum was stoned on 18 July, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such an incident;

(c) whether such incidents have occurred in the past also;

(d) whether the matter was taken up with the State Government to take steps so as to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). At about 11.35 a.m. on 18.7.88, sixty persons belonging to Students Federation of India forcibly entered the premises of Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum. They did not stone the building, but they took out placards and shouted slogans alleging biased coverage. Some glasspanes were also broken. The Director General of Police and the City Police Commissioner were immediately contacted by Director of the Doordarshan Kendra Trivandrum. Police removed the squatters at about 12.30 p.m.

(c) No such attack on the Kendra had occurred in the past. However, on 15.3.88 the vehicles carrying Doordarshan officials were attacked by an unruly mob.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) An earth station already exists in Bhubaneshwar.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee to Monitor Hazards of Asbestos Industry

3988. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee to study the safety aspects and hazards of the Asbestos Industry;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee; and

(c) the recommendations made by the committee so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A Committee was appointed in August, 1983 by the DGTD Panel on Asbestos Products Industry to study the health hazards in the Asbestos Industry.

(b) The Committee was headed by Shri D.K. Biswas, Director, Deptt. of Environment and consisted of 13 other Members comprising Dr. G.G. Davay, Ex-Medical Inspector of Factories, Govt. of Maharashtra and representatives from Central Labour Institute, National Institute of Occupational Health, Deptt. of Environment, Directorate General of Mines Safety, Asbestos Information Centre and Asbestos Products Industry.

(c) The major recommendations of the Committee are listed below:

(i) State Pollution Control Boards

should make emission standards for the control of asbestos fibre dust in the general environment;

(ii) All operations and places where asbestos fibre is used should be brought under the purview of the Factories Act and Rules, irrespective of the size of the workforce or usage of electric power;

(iii) Every process and equipment related to the milling of asbestos ore and processing of asbestos fibre should be studied for its potential to create air-borne dust. In case any process/equipment releases dust that cannot be controlled to the desired limit by engineering control methods, such process/equipment should be prohibited;

(iv) Equipment used in the processing of asbestos should carry a certificate from the manufacturer that during normal usage as recommended, the equipment will not release fibre dust that will result in any workman being exposed to dust levels higher than the prescribed limit;

(v) Specialised trained manpower and equipment are to be provided to effectively monitor the environmental exposures in mines and medical surveillance system of the mine workers;

(vi) For licensing/registration of new units, specific requirements of dust control to be met by them should be listed out by the competent authority. Licence should be issued by the competent authority only after satisfying itself that such requirements have already been included in the

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- (iv) Equipment used in the processing of asbestos should carry a certificate from the manufacturer that during normal usage as recommended, the equipment will not release fibre dust that will result in any workman being exposed to dust levels higher than the prescribed limit;
- (v) Specialised trained manpower and equipment are to be provided to effectively monitor the environmental exposures in mines and medical surveillance system of the mine workers;
- (vi) For licensing/registration of new units, specific requirements of dust control to be met by them should be listed out by the competent authority. Licence should be issued by the competent authority only after satisfying itself that such requirements have already been included in the

project;

- (vii) Packing of raw asbestos fibre should be in impermeable bags and should be handled as unitised loads as far as it is practicable. ISI may be requested to bring out the Code Practice for packing, handling, transportation and use of asbestos fibre;
- (viii) All the workers likely to be exposed to asbestos fibres should be covered by a well defined medical surveillance plan with no cost to the employee;
- (ix) The employees covered under the ESI Act should also be eligible for compensation after cessation of ESI coverage, as is the case in Workmen's Compensation Act. Employees not covered under ESI Act should be covered under general insurance at no cost to them;
- (x) ISI may be requested to expedite formulation of:
 - Standards for the measurement of airborne fibrous dust,
 - Code of practice for the packing, handling, transportation, and use of asbestos in the factory, mine and other places,
 - Code of practice for the use of asbestos containing products,
 - Code of practice for disposal of asbestos waste materials, including tailings.

12.00 hrs

[English]

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, the House should welcome

the Agreement signed by the Government and the GNLF.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): We welcome it.

PROF. N.G.RANGA: (Guntur) Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I congratulate the Government on the latest agreement that they have reached with GNLF. It has paved the way for the solution of many such ethnic problems in India.

MR. SPEAKER: All of them.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we are again seeking to draw your attention to the need for a discussion on the CAG Para about the HWD submarines ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is under consideration of the B.A.C.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, it has been admitted by you. Why you are not allocating the time.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the BAC, not for me.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Have you read that para, Sir,?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have read...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It will be coming. Don't worry. It won't fly away...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir, it is a very serious matter concerning the defence of our country... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura)

: Sir, the Government has stopped the supply of pig iron to the engineering industry. Hundreds of industries have been closed down. This is a very serious problem... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in writing.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You allow a Calling Attention on this Sir. .. (interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHNADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, I have given a notice regarding a discussion on the clearance of pending projects. A discussion should be allowed on that .. (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, why don't you allow us a discussion on the submarine deal ? ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How many times I have to tell you, how many times I have to repeat before the House that I have already admitted that. It has to be decided by the Business Advisory Committee...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Naik...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen now. I have called Mr. Naik. I have listened to you, now I have allowed Mr. Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, yesterday I had mentioned the matter of hunger strike by Congress (I) MLAs... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, The problem is...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur) How do you allow this, Sir. (Interruptions)

[Translation] -

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you let me speak? How many times should I repeat it?

[English]

You do not realise what I am saying . Listen to me first. The problem is the State Assembly is an independent body and, secondly, the hon. Deputy Speaker had not allowed you. So, it did not go on record and it was not recorded. So simple it is ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, now, I have made an application to you asking for a review of yesterday's ruling. I want a ruling on that ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bir Bahadur Singh...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : You fix a date, Sir.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is for you to decide . I have no objection

[English]

It is for you to decide. I have no objection. My job is done.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir, it is a very important matter concerning the defence of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not deny it.

12.03-hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1988

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraphy (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. C.S.R. 606 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1988, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6440/88]

Newspaper Allocation Policy For Licensing Year 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Newsprint Allocation Policy for the Licensing year 1988-89 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in library. See No. LT 6441/88].

Notification Under the Import and Exports Control Act, 1947 and Annual Report and Review on the working of the India Tea and Restaurants Limited, Bombay for 1986-87 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947:—

(i) S.O. 537 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1988 making certain amendments to Notifi-

cation No. S.O. 344 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988.

(ii) S.O. 544 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1988 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 388 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988:—

(iii) S.O. 741 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1988 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 377 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988.

(iv) S.O. 742 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1988 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 343 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988.

(v) S.O. 755 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1988 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 338 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988.

(vi) S.O. 756 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1988 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 342 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6442/88]

(2) A copy each of the following

papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the India Tea and Restaurants Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the India Tea and Restaurants Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT 6443/88]

The Cost Accounting Records (Formulations) Rules, 1988 and a Statement Regarding Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited for 1986-87 and a Statement Showing Reason for Delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Cost Accounting Records (Formulations) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 452 in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1988, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT 6444/88]
- (2) A copy each of the following

papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6445/88]

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement is not ready as yet and the hon. Minister will make the statement at 1 P.M, so please allow him to make the statement at 1.00 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: Alright.

12.05 hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday... (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): What is he saying, Sir? Is it not meant to be heard?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why is he standing silently, may we know? Is he paying homage to us?... (Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER: Is it not audible to you? Please repeat again for them:

[English]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 29th August, 1988 will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

- (2) Consideration and adoption of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Prevention of Corruption Bill, 1987.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:—
 - a) The Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
 - b) The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
 - c) The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
 - d) The Jamia Millia Islamia Bill, 1988.
- (4) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Benami Transaction (Prohibition of the Right to Recover Property) Ordinance, 1988 and consideration and passing of the Bill, in replacement thereof.
- (5) Consideration and passing of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- (6) Discussion on the National Housing Policy.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): I would like to make the following submissions regarding the Government Business for the following week:—

1. In keeping with their repeated assurance the Government should spell out the facilities that they intend to provide for the development of different languages including Nepali Language pending their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.
2. The Government should make

special effort to bring back the beleaguered economy to health and restore the damaged and destroyed properties of the Central and State Government in the course of GNLF agitation for the last two years.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): The following item may be included in the next week's Agenda:—

Nationalised text books including NCERT text books are not available in required quantities. This is affecting students in their studies. There is black marketing of nationalised text books.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:—

State Government of Orissa had submitted schemes for soil conservation work in catchment of upper Kolab and Indravati rivers at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.13 crores for both. State Government had also submitted a scheme for Integrated Watershed Management of Subarnarekha river at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.50 lakhs. Planning commission has not heard these schemes. These need to be cleared early.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): The following item may be included in the next Agenda:—

The closure of the office of the Press Information Bureau in Hubli, Karnataka, has created lot of resentment in the minds of the people of Karnataka. It is really ununderstandable, how that office, which was rendering very useful service to the people was closed as a part of rationalisation.

Even in a smaller State like Kerala, there are two PIB offices. In Tamil Nadu also there are two PIB offices. It is absolutely necessary to re-open the PIB office in Hubli.

I urge the Government to take a favourable decision in the matter.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the textile industry is passing through crisis of raw material again and the rates of cotton and synthetic fibre are rising exorbitantly simultaneously. As a result thereof economy of the mills is deteriorating. Although the Government has formulated new textile policy in order to solve these problems yet it has been observed that the assurances have not been fulfilled so far. For instance in addition to the assurance of providing remunerative prices of cotton to the farmers assurances were also given to provide cotton to the textile industry at reasonable prices, to evaluate the working of Cotton Corporation of India *de-novo* and to follow the policy of maintaining buffer stock in case recession. In order to keep check on the prices of synthetic yarn and provide benefits of concessions to the consumers, the Government should issue directions to the growers so that the prices may remain stable.

So, I demand a discussion on Textile policy in the House next week.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following subject may please be included in the next week's List of Business.

The Ghagra is one of the major rivers of Uttar Pradesh and we do not remember a year in which there was no flood once or twice in it. Lakhs of people and cattle are affected by floods and hundreds of them die. Lakhs of acres of land get submerged which cause a heavy loss of foodgrains, property and lives of people. We have been urging the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Central Government for the last several years to formulate a plan to control floods and make arrangements to provide essential commodities before hand.

I demand that the Central Government should set up a high level committee to find a permanent solution to save the flood victims.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's List of Business.

Arrangements are being made to provide clean drinking water to the people by installing hand-pumps in every village of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh. But due to the effect of iron-ore mines in Belladila on underground water level, iron-ore comes out with water from most of the hand pumps.

So I urge the Central Government to allocate additional amount to the State Government for the installation of filter-pumps.

[English]

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP (Thane): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:

In Dimbivali Telephone Exchange, 2555 persons are on waiting list and no telephone connection has been given since 1979.

There is a proposal to have an exchange of 10 thousand lines for which machinery has also been purchased and the work building taken up in hand. The matter may be expedited so that instead of cross bar exchange, electronic-exchange is provided in Dombivali.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:

In my constituency, Kopargaon (Ahmednagar) for the last five years, there is drought. So the farmers, farm labourers and industry labourers are facing a very serious situation in getting employment. To avoid sickness of sugar industry in my constituency and for the employment of maximum people, maximum funds for cane development may be allotted immediately, from the Cane Development Fund, Department of Food.

In my constituency at Kopargaon (Ahmednagar), only 4 inch rainfall has been recorded so far. Due to this, farmers are suffering very badly.

Government should postpone recovery of loans, penal interest should not be charged and they should be eligible for fresh loan. Previous loan should be rescheduled. Necessary instructions may kindly be issued in this regard.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi): Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:

Communal disharmony in many parts of the country has threatened the very basic fabric of our philosophy of secularism, unity, integrity of the country. All Constitutional, legal, social and economic measures should be taken to see that a communal harmony is maintained.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Shri Bhagat.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, I have listened to the observations made by the hon. Members and they would be placed before the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move the motion.

12.13 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Fifty Eighth Report

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

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-

eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd August, 1988."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is.

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd August, 1988."

The motion was adopted.

12.14 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1988-89 CONTD.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will be to the next time—Further Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

Shri Amal Datta to continue.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, yesterday, I started to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants and in my introductory remarks, I had pointed out the futility of most of the supplementary demands we have passed so far. And this comes out of the examination of the Supplementary Demands and the Demands as a whole by the Public Accounts Committee over the last three years, as consecutively reported by that Committee that the budgeting procedure of the Government is very deficient.

Sir, I do not know which Minister I am addressing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Everyone in general, no-one in particular (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What is happening. There is no Minister. (*Interruptions*). Is Shri A.K. Panja substituting Mr. B.K.

Gadhvi?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He should substitute himself!

SHRI AMAL DATTA: This is the general position with regard to Government budgeting. There is no monitoring mechanism. There is lack of coordination between the Government departments. This is the style of functioning of the Government itself.

There are certain items on which I will not speak because I do not think there is much time left. Somehow or the other, so little time is devoted to this.

Rs. 627.64 crores is to be spent on non-Plan expenditure for maintenance of value of payments to IMF in the form of rupee securities. What does it mean? It means that the value of rupee has fallen. As a result, we have to spend more rupees to keep up our contribution to the IMF in terms of IMF's own standards. Why has this happened? It is because of the Government's policy of allowing indiscriminate import of capital goods and durable consumer goods directly and indirectly, indirectly because in pursuance of the Government's policy by allowing the richer section, the elite section of the society to enjoy all the luxuries that such people elsewhere in the world are enjoying.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

They are allowing these imports in the form of components to be assembled in India for the enjoyment of the very small section, minuscule section of the Indian population. But it is draining hundreds of thousands of crores of rupees from our exchequer and, therefore, our value of the rupees is decreasing which the Government is unable to fill up or even keep at that level in which it was in 1984 when this Government took office, because of the non-pursuit or lack of success of its policies in the field of getting the capital receipts from non-resident Indians in the form of bank deposits which is dwindling

[Sh. Amal Datta]

and also the non-fulfilment of its plans for increasing income from tourist traffic. As a result, the Indian rupee's value is falling. Indian trade gap and the balance of payments is becoming more and more adverse, the foreign exchange reserve is at a record low. The somewhat legitimate estimates of our Government flow of foreign exchange is also being assisted by the further flow of our exchange in an illegitimate fashion in various ways by the Government's people who are patronised to the Government and also by other various deals and scandals, which the Parliament has been discussing for the last one year or so, the Bofors deal, the submarine deals and various other deals. On this account also, hundreds of crores of rupees, all these scandals put together including the Prime Minister's frequent visits abroad, hundreds of crores of rupees are flowing out. As a result, the balance of payments position is becoming more and more precarious. So, the Government's style of functioning, the Government's own objectives, the methodology and its policies are responsible for this particular amount which is to be provided for now under the terms of IMF.

Another big item in the Budget is the Rs.440 crores being given to Punjab. This item is provided by this "Other expenditure relating to Punjab." Rs.440 crores is on account of Plan Expenditure and Rs. 78.67 crores on account of Non-Plan Expenditure. I have no quarrel with it. The munificence of the Central Government in this particular case of Punjab is very creditable. They should go on doing it. But, should they not think of other States in this context also? The Minister will kindly explain or kindly enlighten us as to what is the amount of expenditure being made to the State of Punjab and in comparison what is being made to the other States. Somehow or the other, it appears to me to be a reward for the type of agitation which is going on in Punjab and I would only say that if this is the kind of reward which the Government is going to give, then are they not going to encourage the same type of political agitation in other States? So, this

matter, I am throwing to the Government to think further...

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Are you against the allocation to Punjab?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: No, I am saying that a date should not be given. I am not taking any notice of what Shri Murli Deora is saying.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I cannot mislead you at all. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When his time comes, let him say.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I am sure that the money which should be spent in Punjab will be well-spent but again I will warn the Government that the way the activities are being carried on in Punjab, there is a likelihood of the money going into the wrong hands. They should properly safeguard against this.

Sir, one item of expenditure of Rs. 30 crores is for Delhi. What is the actual item? It is grant to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for maintenance of resettlement colonies transferred from DDA to the Corporation with effect from 1.6.88. I would like to be enlightened, because I am so ignorant about this matter, as to why this particular item of expenditure could not be provided for in the original Budget grants? This particular amount was settled between those two organisations and approved by the Delhi Administration long ago. This money was not spent at that time when it was supposed to be spent, when the cholera epidemic has taken place in Delhi. The toll of cholera epidemic has been untold in terms of suffering and in terms of death, it has exceeded the 300 no. That is the Government's figure. So it is because of the lack of fore-sight of the Minister — may be this Minister or that Minister. But he has to bear the burden now... (*Interruptions*) Because of the lack of fore-sight, we did not know it at that time when the cholera epidemic discussion was going on in this House. They had not pro-

vided for the funds. They had only thought of it. They discussed it. They have agreed upon it. But the funds had not been provided. So, no remedial action could be taken. The Municipal services absolutely stopped for the period prior to the transfer of these colonies from DDA to the Corporation and as well as after that. Only they have taken action after the cholera epidemic has started taking its toll.

Sir, the other expenditure which requires some enlightenment from the hon. Minister is about Rs. 31.5 crores allocation to the U.P. Government for the Tehri Project. Apparently, the Central Government has given a loan to the U.P. Government, part of which is being now converted into equity capital.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): That is wrong? That is a backward area. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have not objected to that. All that I want to submit is...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Take it up before the Public Accounts Committee. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The confused Minister has come now. He will create confusion further. I am not objecting to this. I am only saying that here, again, is the question of discriminatory treatment of the Central Government. The Central Government can give to the U.P. Government this grant, but when it comes to the question of West Bengal, there is no question of any grant; when it comes to the question of Kerala, there is no grant; when it comes to the question of Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh, there is no grant. Because they are Opposition-ruled States, they get a step-motherly treatment from the Central Government. This is what I am objecting to. Can the Minister give us figures to show that they have given a similar treatment, similar loans conversion to equity, in the case of any other State project? (*Interruptions*)

Sir, can Mr. Panja substitute for Mr. Gadhvi when Mr. Gadhvi is present in the House? It is not possible. Please have a look at the list of business. Who is to present the Budget? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Panja is duly authorised already.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Mr. Gadhvi is now present in the House. Why does he want Mr. Panja to do it? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has authorised Mr. Panja. When he is authorised, he is in-charge.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): The hon. Member is my friend and he likes my face, I think. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): But why should you hold his baby?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: When he is present here, why should he not do it himself? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Who will reply to the debate?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I will do.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Then why does Mr. Gadhvi's name appear in the list of business?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Mr. Gadhvi was attending to his business in the Rajya Sabha. Now he is slightly free. So, he has come to assist me.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He is assisting you! Then, you should have taken care to see that the name of Mr. Panja appears in the list of business and not of Mr. Gadhvi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): It will take years for Mr. Datta to understand the administrative adjustments. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is compositor's mistake. They all represent the Prime Minister.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What I was saying was this. I would like to have examples of the Government's munificence which they have shown in regard to Punjab in regard to U.P. with reference to the Opposition-ruled States. With reference to the Opposition-ruled States, please show us that you have given this amount of money to any Opposition-ruled State as you are giving to Punjab and to U.P., for the same type of projects. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I think, the Government is now leading the country into a debt trap, an external debt trap and also an internal debt trap. This is a very unfortunate situation in the country that he is facing. This Government's life is not long. It may be another one year or so. Then in the next elections it will be defeated, and the next government will be left with all this debt burden. This Government is going on in this reckless manner in creating debts, in throwing money here and there; and its style of functioning is such. I have given the example of the Prime Minister's visits abroad where he has spent money lavishly. We have got, only the other day, the answer to a Parliamentary question that Rs. 2.80 crores were spent on plane fare. The Air India says that they have not made any loss because this money, they got from the Government. That means, the Government has spent Rs. 2.80 crores on air-fare only. What about the other expenditure? On a similar occasion I have asked for the total expenditure on the Prime Minister's tour and they have never given that. Sometimes they say even that it relates

to an individual. I have not named Mr. Rajiv Gandhi as the Prime Minister. Even then, that kind of an answer has come. I would like the Minister to say that at least so far as this visit is concerned or even the earlier visits of the Prime Minister, to give us the totality of expenditure incurred by the various agencies of the Government which have assisted in organising tours. How much they have spent on that and you show, by this style of functioning, how much this country is losing?

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants. In the first batch a demand of about Rs. 668 crores has been made and about Rs. 925 crores have been asked for in respect of technical demands.

Demand No. 1 is in respect of agriculture. We are grateful to the Government that they have allocated a sum of Rs. 56.50 lakhs for National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation in the form of support operation for giving assistance for oil-seeds. Moreover I congratulate the Government for allocating an amount of Rs. 44.46 crores to evaluate the implementation work.

An allocation has been made for the selected districts of the States under the special Foodgrain Production Programme in this very demand. I would urge the administration to increase the number of districts and give adequate consideration to the people living below the poverty-line, Adivasis, Harijans and backward classes as well to the number of the unemployed people while determining a district for the purpose. The administration should pay special attention towards this aspect. There should not be any other influence, political or otherwise to determine such districts. The number of such districts of Madhya Pradesh should be raised which are backward like Baghelkhand and Vindhya Pradesh and maximum funds should be provided for them.

Another issue is related to fisheries. It is quite unfortunate that we could not achieve fisheries development in this country to the desired extent. If the Government pays a little attention to this issue, the problem of unemployment can be rooted out through carrying out programme for development of fisheries. Not only this even the quantity of foodgrains can be increased which would ultimately solve our food problem.

I would like to remind the Government that Fisheries Development Corporation was set up in every state under the guidelines provided by the Central Government. According to that programme, fisheries whether inland or marine fisheries should have developed a lot in every State. Both types of fisheries had to be developed. But unfortunately, all these corporations failed one by one. Wherever corporation succeed, bureaucrats put obstacles. I would like to cite an example. Madhya Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation was earning profit. Madhya Pradesh is a place where only inland water fisheries could be developed as there is no sea and it is a major supplier of the same to feed Calcutta and Howrah markets. The corporation was running in profit there and the main thing was that the middle-man and contractors were removed. Only the fishermen and the corporation combined were doing the whole work. But in between 1985-87, the then I.A.S. Secretary of fisheries in Madhya Pradesh, who was a Raja of a princely state in collaboration with the managing director of the corporation, destroyed the corporation. No action has been taken against them till now. It is unfortunate that the corporation, where — from contractors and middle-men were removed, is now a centre of corruption and the I.A.S. officers posted there are responsible for it. These officers took this corporation as their own property and handed over it again in the hands of the contractors. Inspite of repeated requests, no action has been taken against them. The Central Government has posted these officers in Delhi on deputation. The Government should probe these serious allegations. Strict actions should be taken against such corrupt officials, who work

against the policies and the principles of the Government. Strict actions should be taken against the then Secretary and Managing Director of the Corporation to make good the loss incurred by the corporation.

I fully appreciate the working of the Central Institute of Fisheries. This Institute has contributed to a great deal. The officers posted there deserve appreciation. Through this Institute, they have helped the people a great deal in the country.

In demand no. 4, refers to rural development. I would like to submit that the monitoring agencies for I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. and other development programmes for the poor, unemployed and rural people should be formed by the Central Government because the Members of Parliament have got no say in these programmes. The central Government should evolve a new policy to enable the M.Ps to have more involvement in these programmes. They should have the rights to do something for the starving and the poor people. They should have their say so that they may actively participate to get the programmes implemented properly.

In demand no. 20, refers to power. In this connection, I would like to submit that the Central Government should get it examined as to why the implementation of R.E.C. scheme, sanctioned 10-15 years ago has not been completed yet. The hon. Minister of Power is present here. I want to bring this to his notice also. I got the opportunity of being the minister of irrigation and power in Madhya Pradesh. I had sanctioned the R.E.C. scheme for 'Ichhawar' in 1974. Nearly 134 villages were to be electrified and out of these most of the villages were dominated by the scheduled castes and backward classes. It is unfortunate that electrification was done in all the villages of rich farmers but a 1/3 villages of Harijans were left. The scheme has not yet been completed though a long period of 15 years has passed. I urge that you should examine and get the work completed in the 'Ichhawar' block in Sihor district of Madhya Pradesh. Responsibility should be fixed for not completing the

[Sh. Aziz Qureshi]

work and it should also be seen that for what reasons and for whose negligence, the scheme has not been completed? I urge that this work should be completed immediately.

Demand No.23, refers to external affairs. I would like to submit one thing. I had asked a question but didn't get the reply. It should be enquired as to how much property has been bought by our embassies and ambassadors in African, Asian and backward countries and how much in European and American countries. In my view, many of the foreign services personnel don't want to go in these backward African countries. The Government should find out the reasons for not buying property in these countries. The Government should pay attention to it.

I support demand no. 29, and appreciate the Government for allocating Rs.30 crores for the development of Golden Temple complex. The Government should provide if more funds are needed for this work. The Golden Temple complex should be developed in accordance with the feelings of the people of Punjab.

I support the allocation of Rs.10 crores for police housing schemes and I am of the view that more funds should be provided if needed.

Demand number 68 is related to Department of Mines. In my constituency, there are some mines of lime stone which are linked with the Bokaro Steel Plant. I am raising this matter for the last three years. It is unfortunate that two types of wages are paid in a Central Government Undertaking. One is paid directly by the officials of the mines, and the other is paid to the contractors instead to that of labourers, who were employed by the contractors and brokers. If the fixed wage is Rs. 40, then those labourers are paid half the wage. I have raised the matter many times, but it is unfortunate and shameful that we make tall claims and give big assurances, but in a Government concern we adopt dual wages system and put the labourers to exploitation and injustice.

Whenever I go to my constituency, I feel ashamed, when the labourers ask that why contractors give them only twenty rupees, when they get rupees forty as wages. This should be stopped immediately.

In the end, I would like to say something about demand number 89, which is related to Delhi. What happened in Delhi? People died of cholera and suffered from other diseases. We must be sorry for that. Leave the trans-Yamuna area, you have allocated funds to N.D.M.C. also. I want that the hon. Minister and some responsible persons should go to the Connaught Place and see the slums there. One is ashamed to see the slum between the Connaught Place, Janpath and Curzon Road. This place is not worth living. N.D.M.C. employees had cut the trees, blocked the sewerage and constructed a building there in a totally wrong way. It is a matter of surprise that in the capital of India, no one is there to stop such activities. 25-30 years old trees were cut and building was constructed, but nobody checked it. What are the reasons for not taking action against such activities?

In the same way, water supplied by the N.D.M.C. to the houses of Members of Parliament contains dirt and soil. It is not known, what is the fate of the common man. I want that the Government should take strong actions against the N.D.M.C. As the Hon. Prime Minister himself gave instructions to take strong action against the Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Administration and to provide relief to the people, the same way strong action should be taken against N.D.M.C.

You have rang the bell six times. With these words, I support the demands but in the end, I would like to submit that the Government started Vayudoot service for coming in power and after elections, it was stopped. I want to know why this injustice has been done. People are very much agitated. The Government should pay attention to it.

Likewise, an assurance is being given

for last three years to set up a T.V. station in Satna and start the work this year itself, but no work has so far been started. It is alright, if it is started now, but its fate will go uncertain with the coming of the next Parliament. So I urge that the T.V. station should be started there.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the first batch of supplementary demands involved a net expenditure of Rs. 668 crores. Besides this, the technical supplementary grants amounted to Rs. 925 crores. But, of course, they do not involve net cash outgo because there will be balance by additional receipts and also the corresponding savings. But I take these supplementary demands debate as an opportunity to all of us to focus the attention of the House on the financial as well as administrative performance of the concerned Ministries for which the demands are being made. It is exactly that which I would like to undertake in the brief observations

As far as the demands of Ministry of Finance are concerned, they are for payments to financial institutions. Since this is the subject, I would like to point out to you certain important aspects related to financial institutions which have created lot of problems for us. Sir, when the Minister comes forward with certain demands for grants, he must give us an evidence that the Ministry is functioning in such a manner that they deserve demands to be sanctioned. But unfortunately that is not so. We are already involved in a debt trap. If you look at all the documents that have been submitted to us, the external debt service charge has come to Rs. 2,080 crores. It means the debt service ratio is about 24 per cent. If the debt service ratio is 24 per cent, it means that one-fourth of our total earnings are utilised merely to pay back the loans which we have taken. Now this is the great drain. Further, if you look at the domestic borrowings, the position is still

worse. As far as domestic borrowings are concerned, 70 per cent of new domestic borrowings are spent on repayment of the old domestic borrowings. It is a strange situation. Seventy per cent of the new borrowings are to be utilised to pay back the old domestic borrowings. That is how we are completely in a debt trap and that is how our economy has become almost insolvent.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the World Bank has already produced a report. And an International financial institution says in this report—and which has been confirmed by the former Finance Minister—that in a single Swiss bank, the amount of money that has been lying idle is Rs. 1,632 crores of those who have indulged in FERA violations and those who have sent the money out, instead of that money being utilised for capital development activities in this country. Rs. 1,632 crores are lying idle in a single Swiss bank. One does not know as far as other banks in other countries are concerned, what is the position. But this is what has been confirmed by the World Bank and the former Finance Minister. And when I referred to this is one of the debates, it was not contradicted by the existing Finance Minister at all. Now such a big amount is there, so many FERA violations, amount getting locked up, so much of corruption in high places!

Sir, corruption issue, we had been raising not as a moral issue. Corruption issue is raised in the economic context of the problems of the people. Due to the economic problems, the people suffer and economy has remained stagnant because large amounts are locked up due to corruption in high places and they are lying in foreign banks. That is why we have been raising this issue. If we have raised the question on Bofors, it is not that we have particular allergy for a particular Minister. The question is that corruption in high places is actually ruining our entire economy. FERA violations are responsible for taking our entire amount outside our country and that amount is getting locked up in the foreign countries. In this connection, I would like to pose a question

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

that is it not a fact that the Government of Switzerland have already publicly announced that they are prepared to help India and Sweden in making thorough investigations into the irregularities that are involved in Bofors. But I still do not understand why this particular offer by the Swiss Government has not been accepted because they are in the know of a number of bank accounts of those who have taken commissions or kickbacks. All these kickbacks or winding up charges or bribery or corruption, all these accounts having operated through Swiss banks, they are fully in the know of all the details. Therefore, I fail to understand why they are not trying to take the assistance or the offer of Swiss Government when they are prepared to make the necessary assistance in this connection.

There are Demands for Grants on Page 5 regarding the Ministry of Communications. Mr. Indrajit Gupta has raised a question. While we are discussing the Demands of the Communications Ministry, I would strongly plead with the Government, that as far as the employees of the Communications Department are concerned, they are having a prolonged agitation. As a result of that, the net output of work is suffering a lot and I am surprised why the Government is not taking cognizance of their legitimate demands. If at the proper time, we do not take cognizance of the legitimate demands of the Communications Department employees, I will not be surprised if at some stage the entire system comes to a halt. Therefore, I utilise this opportunity to make a request to the hon. Minister that this particular aspect should be looked into.

There is another aspect. A very important dignitary has publicly said that large sophisticated equipment has been imported in this country and that is being utilised to violate the citizens right to privacy. An allegation has been made that sophisticated imported machinery has been imported by the Telecommunications Department which is being utilised in Delhi at the headquarters to intercept the important messages of a

number of dignitaries as well as a number of politicians. I have already said on the Floor of this House, and I will repeat it today. I had talks with the former Rashtrapathi, Shri Zail Singh and when I talked with him, he categorically told me that his sources had already indicated and revealed to him that even the telephones in the Rashtrapathi Bhawan are tapped. I am referring to Rashtrapathi Bhawan. I am not referring to Rashtrapathi. I am giving you the information on the basis of one who is no more a Rashtrapathi today. During my talks with him, he told me categorically what his sources has revealed. Therefore, I want to point out that even in Rashtrapathi Bhawan, when telephones and messages are intercepted, it is a very serious thing and that is being done by the sophisticated imported machinery, imported from different developed countries. Such an expenditure is utilised to threatened and violate the citizens right to privacy. In this connection, I would like to point out that all are disturbed about it. I also want to point out that there is an important Bill which is the greatest threat to citizens right to privacy, that is, the Indian Post Office Bill. That had remained pending with the previous Rashtrapati, it has remained pending with the present Rashtrapati and probably he will leave it as a heritage to the coming Rashtrapati.... (Interruptions)

, I know you cannot cast aspersions on the President, you cannot discuss his conduct, but we are always allowed to enquire whether the Bill that has been sent to the President for assent has been sent back or not. I may tell you that printed documents have been circulated by the Secretariat of Lok Sabha in which they have given the list of Bills which have been sent to the President and the list of Bills that are pending assent. I am fully within my code of conduct in Parliament and within the framework of the rules prescribed; I can refer to the Bill that is pending assent from the President. I am not discussing his conduct; I am not casting aspersions. In fact, I want to congratulate him, he has taken the right step.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: You cannot

quote the President of India to influence your debate. That is the rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I pity his ignorance; he is exercising his fundamental right of ignorance, as if it has been guaranteed by the Constitution.

It has been umpteen times established that during the debate in the House, any reference to the Bill which has received assent or which has not received assent can be made and discussed. It has been discussed; probably, he has forgotten that during the Indian Telegraph Bill and also the second Bill, this aspect was also touched and actually a reference was made in the House appealing to the President not to give his assent. This is not to influence the debate; I am not utilizing the President's name for that. I only say that that Bill is still pending. That itself shows that there are lacunae in the Bill. Whenever any Bill is referred either to the Supreme Court or it is advised that you take the opinion of the Supreme Court or when the Attorney General advice is also sought, or when it is kept pending and assent is not given, it indicates that there are certain legal lacunae in the Bill or there are certain aspects of the Bill which threaten the Fundamental rights and as a result of that, the Bill has remained pending without assent. Therefore, I am fully within my rights.

I would plead with the government once again to have a second look at this Bill and try to repeal the Bills and if that step is taken, I think, universal acclaim will be there for respecting citizens' right to privacy.

Now, I come to the Ministry of Home Affairs. On page 13, the demands have been made. My friend, Shri Amal Datta has also referred to it. In demand No. 13, it is stated that the Supplementary Demand is required for meeting the expenditure arising out of the implementation of the action plan for Punjab to check inflow of arms and ammunition from across the Indo-Pak border.

As far as the objective is concerned, it is quite laudable. I would like to go on record

that there will be no hesitation on the part of the Parliament to sanction any amount and any payment that will ensure India's security and stability and integrity, but the question is while we sanction these amounts, what is the manner in which you are conducting the administration and is it likely to be spent for the purpose for which we sanction it?

As far as the Indo-Pak border is concerned, I raised this question earlier also and I wish to raise it again and it was confirmed and it is a fact, that as far as Indo-Pak border touching Punjab is concerned, there is smuggling including smuggling of narcotics to the tune of Rs. 600 crores of rupees and it has been established through various reports. Unfortunately, the authorities, the police and other forces are involved in this. They have developed a vested interest in this and when the administration, the police and other forces develop a vested interest in the smuggling that is taking place across the border, the very same forces will never be able to seal our borders effectively.

13.00 hrs.

They will never be able to see that arms and ammunition that are coming across the borders are also checked effectively. And, therefore, it is a fact that during a number of debates on Punjab, even the Home Minister admitted, that despite our efforts smuggling across the border is taking place. Smuggling of ammunition is taking place. He himself has admitted that the ceiling of border has not been effective.

When on all these fronts you have failed miserably, merely asking for a demand, that if you sanction this demand we will be able to strengthen the Indo-Pak border and we will be able to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition, I don't think will help you.

Sir, while we are discussing the Home Ministry's demands, I would like to raise a very sensitive point without casting aspersions on any individual or any office. In fact I am one among those who believe that one should be prepared to attack the Ministers

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate] here but not the officers for the simple reason that the Ministers can stand up in the House and defend themselves or admit their guilt. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I would like to point out to you that there are certain sensitive areas of administration whose sensitivity is to be respected and they have to maintain the dignity, autonomy and also, independence and non-partisan attitude. Sir, we have the CBI. Now, unfortunately agencies like the CBI, during the recent Committee's proceedings on Bofors and also in several other matters, are being utilised as pawns in the hands of the ruling clique. Sir, we find that the CBI agency is today functioning in such a manner that they themselves appropriate to these so many powers has rights as if they can sit over the judgement. Recently, I don't want to make concrete reference, we find a murder case being enquired into by the CBI and when they confiscated some material, some diary or some letters, they go on addressing the Press conferences and revealing all the details to the CBI. Sir, It never happened in the pre-independence period also. It never happened in early days when Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister of the country. This is the new culture, new style and the new ethos that has developed, i.e. before the court trial begins release all the material to the CBI agency, cast aspersions on the characters of the concerned person, give a real or false evidence to the Press and conduct cases through the media before the case takes place in the court of law. This is highly objectionable. This is prostituting the CBI machinery and in a democratic set up this is highly objectionable. Through this Parliament I want to warn the Government and the CBI that in a democratic polity, we cannot allow the CBI agencies to be utilised to subserve the interests of the clique in the aura of politicians among the ruling party and they cannot be utilised that way.

There is a court of law, Dignity of judiciary has to be maintained. All the facts and figures have to be placed before the judiciary and it is the law that will cast its final judge-

ment. You cannot cast aspersions on the people taking for granted that they have indulged in killing and immoral activities. Officers in CBI cannot sit over the judgement of the morality and the so called criminality of persons. It is the job of the court and not of the CBI. The job of the CBI is only to investigate, produce necessary documents, put them before the court and not to give them to the Press and try to make media as a miniature court before the real court starts functioning. It is highly objectionable. It is undemocratic and immoral. The Home Minister who presides over the Home Ministry has to explain this point of view to this House before he comes forward for the demands that have been put forward here.

Sir, cursbrily, I will only make a reference to one aspect. Consistently I have been demanding in this House and Business Advisory Committee, a discussion on the Mishra Commission's Report. Sir, If there are atrocities on 10 people, there is a discussion in the House. If a single murder takes place, there is a discussions in the House. If there is eve-teasing in the buses, there is a discussion in the House but if more than 2000 men were killed, there was no discussion. Have you come across a single discussion on the persons who were killed in Delhi, in the Capital city of the country, in 1984? This House has not discussed the murder of 2000 people. Nobody justified that; none from the ruling party justified that; and none from the Opposition justified that. But it is a tragedy that when those 2,000 innocent men were killed, their widows could not hear a word of sympathy in a debate in this House. The other day, many members of the Opposition and some members of the Ruling Party had gone to the Boat Club where all those widows had assembled. I asked one of them, "Madam, how much compensation do you want? What are your demands? She said, Mr. Dandavate, forget about the compensation. My child had been burnt alive. My husband had been killed. My daughter had been killed. And they were all killed in broad daylight. I do not want any compensation. I am prepared to die. But let me be assured that your sovereign Parliament would give

us justice and discuss and debate the atrocities committed on our family members." I could not assure that to that lady. I could not assure her that we would discuss the issue in the Parliament because I know my Parliament, I know my Government and I know my Business Advisory Committee. I said to her, "Madam, please excuse me. I have filed miserably after 1984 to organise a debate on this subject in Parliament." I said so with a sense of shame.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: (Panaji) : He is casting aspersions on the Business Advisory Committee and on the Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am admitting my sense of shame. (*Interruptions*)

I am not yielding. I am on a very serious issue and I am stating a fact.

I have been in this House for 16 years. Not a single riot, not a single attack, not a single atrocity has gone uncovered and as far as I am concerned, I have always raised the issue. Now, I hang my head in shame that in the case of 2,000 murders in this country, I concede to my total failure in not being able to persuade my colleagues in the Parliament, the leaders who dominate this Parliament and the leader of the House as also the Business Advisory Committee to take up this issue. I say this is not an aspersion on you Mr. Naik. This is an aspersion on myself. I hang my head in shame. After 16 years of my parliamentary life, I have not been able to voice the anguish of those 2,000 widows whose husbands had been killed, whose children had been killed and whose daughters had been killed. I have not been able to assure them that the Parliament would echo their sentiments and emotions. parliament's heart does not throb in unison with the hearts of those widows who had lost their husbands and children. That is the tragedy. I only expressed my agony. I do not want to cast aspersions on anyone. I say this is a failure of all of us together in Parliament.

When these things happen even the Home Minister ought to have come before the House to announce *suo motu* that he would initiate a discussion here. He must have said, "Here is the Report of the Mishra Commission and here is the Action Taken report and I initiate a discussion on these reports." The Report of the Mishra Commission itself has admitted that more than 2,000 people have been killed. This House has discussed five men's death, ten men's death and 20 men's death. But it has no time to discuss the death of 2,000 men. On this occasion, I request the hon. Minister to come forward *suo motu* with a statement on the implementation of the recommendations of the Mishra Commission's Report. You yourself had appointed the Mishra Commission. He has given a report which you are supposed to implement and you are supposed to give the action taken report. On this occasion, I demand that that report should also be discussed over here.

I shall conclude with only one request as far as the Ministry of Agriculture is concerned. I will not go into details. On the other day I referred to the Narmada Development Authority Project and I said that the total cost of the project was Rs. 25,000 crores. The Minister had stated that it was Rs. 2400 crores. And Mr. Speaker Sir, you also asked me to check up my details. You said that it might be Rs. 2400 crores only. Sir., I gave a note to the concerned hon. Minister. I do not blame her because she is new. I said that it is not only one dam. It is not the Narmada Sarovar alone. The Narmada Development Authority Project consists of 30 major dams, 130 medium dams and 3,000 small dams and altogether their total cost is Rs. 25,000 crores. And what is the ecological loss that is going to take place? That will be around Rs. 30,000 crores. The cost of this project comprising 30 major, 130 medium and 3000 small dams is going to be Rs. 25,000 crores and the total environmental loss is going to be of the order of Rs. 30,000 crores. At the same time if all these projects are implemented, how many agriculturists and common-men will lose their livelihood? One

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Million. There were discussions three or four years back. There were discussions with the agencies. They have not been able to establish and therefore—I will conclude with only one sentence — I will appeal to Minister concerned that please go into this problem where one million people are likely to lose their livelihood. Therefore, take care to see that all arrangements for rehabilitation are done. First arrangements and provision of rehabilitation; then only your project. That should be the attitude that you have to take. Since this Government has miserably failed, as a token of my protest, I would oppose the Demands for Grants which have been placed before the House.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You walk out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not walk out. I stay in and fight you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I am ready to make a statement right now, but the hon. Members will get the copies only about one and a half hours later, as 850 copies are to be prepared. Should I make the statement right now or at 4.00 o'clock.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister at 4.00 o'clock, you can make your statement.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I want to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am raising my point of order under Rules 376 and 380.

Prof. Dandavate during the course of his speech has said that he has not been

able to assure one of the widows who had come and assembled at the Boat Club whose husband died in 1984 that he would not be able to hold a debate in this House because, he said: "I know my Parliament, I know my Business Advisory Committee." This means clearly casting an aspersion on Parliament and the Business Advisory Committee. These remarks should be expunged. This is my clear submission. You give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the record and if at all there is any violation of rules, I will see that it is expunged.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, this is a clear aspersion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kumari Mamata Banerjee, I thought that you would show sympathy on those widows. I never expected that you would hide behind the rules.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: When we raised this subject in the Business Advisory Committee, the Business Advisory Committee did not allow a discussion on this subject. The fact remains there. The Opposition were insisting on a discussion. Therefore, when he says that "I know my Business Advisory Committee" no aspersion is cast. It is a statement of fact. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You learn your Constitution.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the Government. Prof. Dandavate initially said that to speak on the Supplementary Demands is to speak on the economic administration of the Government. During his twenty minutes speech he hardly spoke on the finance...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Finance and administration.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: He has covered

the topics from Mishra Commission to Telephone Tapping and upto riots. I think 90 per cent of his speech was devoted to these topics. I congratulate him on one or two points where he spoke for a very little time.

Sir in the original demand which is presented in the Budget, there, the deficit was shown as Rs. 7484 crores. Now in the Supplementary Demand, it is Rs. 668 crores. That means it will go up to nearly Rs. 8152 crores. When the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi presented the Budget last year, he gave a commitment to this House that the Government will see to it that this deficit will not grow more and more every year. I would request you and through you I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister, that in the last few years from 1981 to this year, a total of Rs. 40,000 crores of uncovered deficit has taken place in our country. One biggest problem which is responsible for this deficit is the interest charges. I would like to bring to the attention of the Government that this year in the Budget presented in 1988-89, the interest charges is only Rs. 14,100 crores, originally it was Rs. 2600 crores in 1980-81. It has gone up by nearly seven times in six years. The real reason for this is the high rate of interest charges which has been effected by the Government these days.

(interruptions)

Eleven per cent is tax-free, my dear Mr Ananda Gajapati Raju. The bank charges are 18% and 16% for the Government... (Interruptions) I will just give examples.

The interest rates should be high enough to encourage savings, but they should not be so high that the cost of borrowing and the cost of money become very high; and, therefore, I would request the Government and say that there is need for further reduction of interest charges. This will help investment. This may reduce a little bit of savings; but you cannot just encourage savings at the cost of investment. Otherwise, people will not put money in industry; they will rather put the money in the fixed deposits and get interest on that. Today,

there are some tax-free Bonds where the interest charges are 10% and 11%, tax-free. Without this tax-free benefit, in the NTPC and Telecommunication Bonds you have 16% and 14% interest rates. The rate for commercial borrowings from banks is 16% or 18%. It is not 9%. Nine-and-a-half percent or 10% are the special subsidized interest rates for exporters. It is only in respect of exports.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: They have not built up a more self-reliant economy.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: One point where I support Mr Dandavate is this. He referred to the Balance of Trade Payment, and he said that debt service ratio had gone up from 16% two years back, to 21% last year and 24% this year. I would like to raise a query, to which I would like the hon. Minister to reply when he replies to this debate. Even this 24%, Mr Dandavate, is not correct — what is shown by Government. What is shown in the Economic Survey about debt charges is also 24%, there, they have hidden several figures. One figure which I want to point out is about borrowings from Non-Resident Indians who are depositing more than Rs. 9500 crores now.

Mr Amal Datta is not here. He said that SLRs and NRI deposits had gone down. They have not gone down; they have gone up.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Twenty four per cent is only with respect to financial institutions.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Yes; but what I am trying to say is that even in the debt service ratio of any country or any institution, all the borrowings should be kept together. Government is not reflecting this Rs. 10,000 crores or Rs. 9500 crores in these borrowings. If Government shows them really, the debt service ratio will go up to much more than 24%. It will go up to nearly 28% or 28 1/2%. So, I say that the total borrowing of the country today is Rs. 140,000 crores, which is

[Sh. Murli Deora]

nearly 59% or 60% of the GDP, which is one of the highest in the world, leaving Venezuela, Paraguay, Brazil, Mexico and some other countries. I hope we are going to see that we do not follow these countries.

What I am advocating today is that in respect of borrowing money, in respect of borrowing money from foreign countries, and commercial borrowings from the World Bank and other financial institutions, it is necessary to mop up the resources which are available internally and overseas. No country in the world discourages foreign investment more than what India is doing.

I am glad; I must congratulate the Prime Minister — after his visit to Japan and Germany, Government is coming up with positive policies for encouraging foreign investments. We have a massive resource crunch. We have no money. So, either we borrow money from abroad, or we allow the foreign investment to take place. And if foreign investment is allowed to take place, it will be better for the country. Why? Because those who are investing rather than lending, will have a stake in the industry in which they are investing. They will allow new technology to come in; they will have participation or involvement in the country itself. It is shocking to see that the total foreign investment in our country is to the tune of nearly two billion dollars i.e. Rs. 2400 crores or Rs. 2500 crores. This much foreign investment is there per year, every year, in small countries like Australia and New Zealand where there is \$ 2 billion or \$ 1 1/2 billion of foreign investment every year. In our country, the average foreign investment is nearly \$220 million or \$210 million i.e. Rs. 250 crores, which is nothing. We have got other measures to check these people, if our country allows foreign investment. If we have a fear or if we are worried or scared that they may play havoc with our economy or our system here, there are other measures available, with the Company Law Board and other departments, to check them.

I would advocate today that in order to

take care of the mass resource crunch in our country, especially the foreign exchange reserve crunch, instead of borrowing money at such a high scale with such a high rate of interest, it is better to allow the people, to allow the foreigners, NRIs and non-NRIs, to invest in our country; that will be better than borrowing.

I was just referring to NRIs and other deposits. I do not want to speak on the banking because the hon. Minister's department is not banking. There are NRIs all over the world who are borrowing money at a lower rate of interest and depositing it in our Nationalised Banks at a higher rate of interest. Foreign banks all over the world are advertising today saying that in India they can get a highest rate of interest in their investments on the NRIs' deposits. This must be checked. We must certainly encourage NRIs investment, the savings of small and big NRIs abroad, but we should not allow this racket to take place whereby they are borrowing money at a little 1/2 per cent more than the liberal rate, London Bank rate of interest and deposit it here at 2 1/2 per cent, 3 per cent more. This must be checked. I had raised this point earlier also, but, unfortunately, so far no reply has come to this point.

If we see the Economic Survey, we will find one most distressing paragraph, that is, the negative growth in employment in organised private sector; this is the most distressing point which is referred in the entire Economic Survey this year. It is shocking that when the government is putting so much money on massive employment generation programme in the private sector, organised private sector, the employment is negative as compared to what it was earlier; it was less than what it was generated earlier. The government must do something to generate massive employment to channelise the energy of our youths who are coming day-by-day. If the licensing policy is liberal, if our investment is allowed, if the capital market -- I am not talking about the share market, because she always says about the share market — is developed, if the rural and urban

savings are tapped up and harnessed in a right way, this will give a massive boost to the public investment. If the investment is more, more industries will come up; if more industries come up, more jobs will be created. Government must do something with regard to this.

We were talking about BOP. There was a massive fall in foreign exchange reserve. I am sure the government is doing everything to boost up the export. There are two major items of export which are employment-oriented as well as foreign-exchange earning oriented; they are ready-made garments and gem and jewellery and diamond and jewellery. Some time back, it was referred by the gem and jewellery people that their exports had gone up this year by 45 per cent, 50 per cent. If what is happening there is that the Gold Control Act, nearly 100 tonnes of gold is smuggled into India. This is the official record of the Bullion Exchange of London; these are published all over the world. Why don't we scrap this Gold Control Act? Why don't we allow small ornament manufacturers to do it? These people are throughout the country. There are so many traditional artisans, handicrafts to manufacture gold. Today they have to maintain so many accounts; it is just not possible to do this thing. The diamond export is going up so rapidly. If we see today in the Far East we will find that China, Bangkok and Thailand are coming; and China will come if we do not act quickly, if we do not liberalise our policy, as far as diamond exports are concerned. China and Thailand will overtake us. There are several NRIs in Edinburg, Brazil and other countries who are ready to invest money to set up diamond export, diamond cutting and polishing from India. But they are not ready to come because there are so many bureaucratic delays, local delays. Even if the Government of India rationalise some of the policies, the Sales Tax Authority is there in the States. I do not know why there is no coordination between all the State Governments and the Government of India even on the items which are meant for export. The Sales Tax Authority in Bombay and all over the country are harassing the exporters,

especially the diamond exporters.

Garments export is the highest employment generating export item that we have got. But due to faulty quota system, due to the quota system which is prevailing in the Western countries specially America and due to unrationallised duty drawback and cash incentive scheme, the exports are not picking up. The Government must do it. We had three committees, the Alexander Committee, Abid Hussain Committee and so on. So many committees have been constituted on exports. But, hardly, the recommendations of even one or two committees are fully implemented. The time has come when we must do something for garment export diamond and jewellery exports, then only it will give more jobs and more boost to the exports.

One point I would like to add. There was a time when India was known as a country of villages. It is still known so. I am not saying that it is a country of urban areas. Today one out of four people live in urban areas. By the end of the century one out of three persons, one-third of the total population in our country will live in the urban areas. The time has come when we must have a proper urban policy. We must have proper urban transport, proper urban housing, proper urban policies, then only we will be able to take care. What is happening is, that in the urban areas there is no money available. I will just give one small example of Bombay. Shri Madhu Dandavate will agree with me. We have a system called, the BEST, the transport system. Ninety-seven out of one hundred buses are on the road during peak hour traffic. Instead of giving any subsidy to the public transport system, the Government of Maharashtra — the Government of India is doing nothing — has levied a passenger tax. I do not want to cry about Government of Maharashtra here. But no subsidy or no help is given in any way to the urban transport system. But you see the DTC, the Delhi Transport Corporation, here, more than Rs. 100 crores losses are suffered and all that is born by the Government just because Delhi is under the Central rule.

[Sh. Murli Deora]

What I am trying to say is that there should be a comprehensive urban policy which sees to the urban growth all over the country. We have got more than 12 cities today which have more than one million population around the country. And this will grow further and further. I would advocate, I would request the Government, that the time has come when massive money is to be spent in the urban areas, over and above the rural areas, — I am not against spending something in the rural areas—but also due share should be given to the urban areas.

With these words I support the demands.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand to differ with the Government's viewpoint that Supplementary Demands should be voted. Last time while presenting the Budget the Finance Minister said that the budget deficit would not exceed Rs. 8000 crores and odd. But today we find from newspaper reports that already the budget deficit, that is the credit given by the Reserve Bank to the Government has increased to over Rs. 8000 crores. In addition to that, these Rs. 600 crores and odd are being asked to be voted. We are not differing with the purpose for which these amounts are being voted. But we are differing with the manner in which it is being done. It has become habitual on the part of the Government to always come in every session to Parliament, and request for monies to be voted. This is, in addition to the budgetary deficit that has already been put at a high figure. Therefore, I beg to differ with this demand made by the Government.

I would like to basically deal with the state of the economy in general and also in certain specific areas, because the micro aspects have already been dealt with by the speakers who have spoken before me. But what I would like to say is, the state of the economy is in a very bad and poor shape. Today you find that none of the rosy pictures that have been put forward by the Government have been either achieved or implemented.

I would like to refer to one of the component parts of the economy, namely, unemployment. In this very session, I had the opportunity of putting a supplementary question. When I put the supplementary, I requested the Minister to let us know what is the sectoral approach of the Government towards providing more employment, how would they go about it, and how would the capital output ratio which is a major determinant of employment be reduced. In both these cases, the Minister said that about the capital output ratio, he had no idea and about the sectoral figures regarding increase in employment, he said that such figures have not been worked out. So, if you take various components of the economy, then you will find that there is no strategy on the part of the Government either towards creating more employment, either towards reducing poverty, either towards reducing inequalities or any such thing. There is no approach. It is just an aggregation of figures. When the Government wants to discuss about planning, they aggregate all the figures and say that we want so much of investment, we want so much of saving, capital output ratio would go up by so much, the interest rates would be reduced by so much and the growth would be so much. These are the figures and according to me, these are platitudes because they are not achievable. Right from the beginning, every Plan has not achieved the target, which they sought to achieve. That is the major lacuna in planning in this country. While speaking on the Supplementary Demands for grants, it is our duty to point out that there are serious lacunes.

There seems to be no serious purpose in the Government's pronouncements. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the observations made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. He said that internal and external debts of this country are far too high. He said that the internal debt was over Rs. two lakh and twenty thousand crores and external debt was much more. Our debt servicing ratio, even though it was claimed to be twenty four per cent by the Government today, was very much more because many figures were concealed. In fact what the

Government does is to take into consideration the loans and grants which come in. These external loans and grants are also taken into consideration while working out the ratio. Therefore, the ratio is very less in comparison. Then, when you cut out NRI funds and the aid, I think you will find that this figure would be easily about 35 to 40 per cent, which means surely the Government is in debt trap. Internally we are also in debt trap because we have to pay interest on the borrowings that we make. This year we will have to pay Rs. 14,000 crores towards interest and this Rs. 14,000 crores will be the total amount realised out of borrowings made by the government. Now, there is a move by the Government to reduce the interest rates on those borrowings. After all, what is the Government paying. On a twenty year bond, they are paying only 10 per cent, 10 1/2 per cent, 11 per cent and 11 1/2 per cent. Now if they reduce it further to 8 per cent, it means the productivity to which the Government is utilising this amount is of a very low order. I would like to point out that non plan expenditure is increasing at a rate of over twenty per cent every year. I had an opportunity to raise a supplementary question in this House... (Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: What is the non plan expenditure in Andhra?... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: In Andhra, we have covered our deficit because we are collecting more money by way of excise and sales tax. So, we have covered the deficit and we are waiting for the 9th Finance Commission to be more generous towards the State Government... (Interruptions) Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am not here as a Minister to answer their questions... (Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Thank God for that.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: I do not have to answer you and you do not have to be at my back also... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): But for some of the questions, you have replied well... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: I was a Minister previously. So, the observations made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India are of great importance and I would like the Minister to give his reactions to CAG's observations while replying... (Interruptions)

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam): He will conveniently ignore.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: I would request the hon. Minister to kindly reply as to what are his reactions to CAG's observations.

The Government has gone in the process of running the economy on the basis of ad hocism and on prescriptions given by the World Bank and the IMF. It is a very sad commentary on the country that the import policies should be decided on the basis of what the World Bank and the IMF feel. You find that all the moves and all the gestures towards privatisation, all the gestures towards cutting down money to the rural poor, cutting down subsidies, the rationalisation in their view of industrial set up are all prescriptions made by IMF and World Bank. I would like the hon. Minister to contradict how and why we are following the prescriptions given by the IMF and World Bank in our policy procedures.

Today it is the general criticism made. It has appeared in the press several times. And I also share this view. Those countries which are pressurising IMF and the World Bank to prescribe certain policy measures for India, are themselves not following free trade. They say that free trade should be part and parcel of India's foreign policy regime and foreign trade regime. If you rightly see this, USA has passed a Bill — of course, it has to be signed by the President of the United States — called Restrictive Trade Bill. They want to increase the tariff and countervailing duties on the goods coming in

[Sh. Ananda Gajapathi Raju]

the country. They are doing that. But when it comes to our country, they tell us, no you must go in for more liberalisation, you must import freely, you must decide on freeing the constraints that the economy has. Every time, they go on mentioning that FERA and MRTP are constraints. In my opinion, FERA and MRTP are not constraints. If FERA and MRTP are not to be there, then big industrial capital would have spread its wings throughout the country and small man could never have survived in this set up. That is why, I request the Government not to go by what the World Bank, IMF and other developed countries say, but have our own policy prescriptions as to how we should manage our own economy. Now, Western Europe is saying that they will not take our imports beyond certain quotas. But they are forming a market within themselves and they are consolidating themselves economically and they are raising tariff barriers. I would suggest that we should also look within and decide on more import substitution. In fact, according to the liberalisation policy we should not go for import substitution. But I say that we should go in for more import substitution because this only proves that India will conserve its scarce foreign exchange in the direction of petro-chemicals, edible oils, petroleum, non-ferrous metals and other things which are eating up our foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 crores per year.

I would end by speaking about prices, growth and employment. We find that deficit financing, the way it is going today, is definitely to raise the price level beyond the comprehension of any common man. You cannot find growth in the country unless you provide employment. But this process of providing employment is also not taking place.

As far as inequities are concerned, this country is riddled with inequities. Inequities which were sought to be removed by earlier Plans and this Plan in particular, could not be removed. I would like to sum up by saying that the former and late Prime Minister, Mrs.

Gandhi, had said that *garibi* should be removed — *garibi hatao*. But what I find is something totally different

Sir, I find the slogan 'Garibonko hatao' is taking place.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: That is what is happening in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: We are doing a lot of good things for them. If you want to learn the lesson, please learn it from us.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

It is quite natural that if a popular Government is active and it has established the credit of its success in the people, it will have to bring forward supplementary Budget to fulfil its commitments. It gives us great satisfaction that our Government have brought this Budget and achieved success.

Sir, presently our economy is strong. I am happy that despite the severe drought and havoc caused by floods and other natural calamities in different parts of the country last year, the people did not feel the impact of these calamities because our Government made good arrangements.

The country witnessed the most severe drought of the century in 1987. In spite of that we did not affected any cut in the targets of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Of course, there has been a marginal fall in the agriculture production, but we have tried to make good the shortfall to a large extent by providing better irrigation facilities and supply of seeds, etc for ensuing rabi crops. You will be surprised to note that our industrial production instead of going down has registered an upward trend even under such odd circumstances.

When we make a comparison between our Government and that of the Party to which Shri Madhu Dandavate belongs, we find that the industrial production has gone down to — 1.54 during 2 1/2 years regime of that Government in a similar situation of drought. You can yourself make the comparison and you will find that our Government is a Government that works and that was the Government which merely talked.

You can yourself review our achievements. The production of coal has gone up by 7 per cent and that of power by 9 per cent. In the petroleum sector, whether it is the case of exploration, refineries or any other thing, there has been a constant rise. We are making good achievements. It is a Government for making achievements for the people. It is active in making developments for the people and that is why it has asked for a supplementary Demands for Grants for Rs. 668 crores. This amount has been asked for the work of very essential nature. This Budget has been brought to undertake work in the field of agriculture, I.R.D. and rural development. It is our resolve to remove unemployment. We have since made the resolve to eradicate poverty. It may also please be noted that we have got a working force of 24 crores. Out of them only 0.03 per cent belongs to organised sector. Presently the country is passing through a very critical phase and we are making endeavours to overcome it. Work on N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., Poverty alleviation and other such programmes to remove unemployment are going on. We are carrying on all these programmes through the State Governments. But in practice, the programmes launched by us are not being implemented by the State Governments properly. Arrangements have been made to provide wheat to poor people and the Adivasis, but the labourers do not get wheat. Similarly, minimum wages have been prescribed for the whole country, but different State Governments have adopted different rates of wages. What is happening to-day. Though Parliament is providing funds but due to wrong policies of the State Governments the workers are not getting minimum wages. In this connection a meet-

ing of the State Governments was called and it was decided therein to revise the minimum wages after every two years or when the wholesale price index goes up by 50 points. The Government should revise the wages accordingly. But it is a matter of distress that it is not only the private sector, but also the various departments of the Government are not paying minimum wages, rather they have taken exemption in order to escape from the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. I appeal to the Government that no sector or the government department should be given exemption from paying minimum wages. When we voiced our resentment that the Forest Department and the P.W.D. are paying less wages in Uttar Pradesh, both the Departments took exemption in February, 1988 in a bid to save themselves from being charged under Minimum wages Act. Why does it happen so. When a decision was taken by all State Governments in a high power meeting, what does it mean to back it out. It is, therefore, necessary that laws should be made here with due considerations and it should also be ensured that in no case any law is violated. I would also like to say that most of the government departments functioning in far flung areas are violating this law. The resources being made available by the Centre and the funds allocated in the Budget are not being utilised properly.

I would like to make one thing very clear here that the performance of the banks is very unsatisfactory these days. (*Interruptions*). Of course, there is one thing that the C.P.M. union is dominating there and these people are boosting the moral of the bank's employees so much so that without paying commission to them the Adivasi people do not get even a penny under the various programmes such as I.R.D.P., poverty alleviation, self employment etc. I shall give credit to the hon. Member if he himself draws money from the banks without paying commission. Why has such a situation developed? Does the people belonging to C.P.M. who talk of poverty alleviation and upliftment of the downtrodden from the type of unions which help the poor and the capital-

[Sh. Ram Pyare Panika]

ists in stead of common people. You will be surprised to know the huge amount of money being amassed by the management and the executives of the nationalised banks. By transferring funds of one undertaking to other undertaking, they are becoming millionaire. Money belonging to one particular undertaking is deposited in one bank during a particular year, next year it is transferred to some other bank and during the following year to third bank. Why does it happen so? For example, if a company requires to take Rs. 10 crores from a private sector, it will approach a broker and request him to arrange the amount from a bank. The bank will approach a Government undertaking and get their money transferred from one bank to the other by requesting its Managing Director. In this way the percentage will be shared between the broker and the bank people. This type of bungling is taking place in the banks. The Government did not take the control of these public sector undertakings into its hands in the name of autonomy. A white paper is to be issued about these banks. On these they have their Board of Directors.

[English]

Now they are Rajas and Maharajas. What are we doing, when they are earning a lot?

[Translation]

A reference is often made about political corruption prevailing in bureaucracy. A study may be conducted as to what was the assets of an I.A.S. officer at the time of his joining service and at the time of his retirement. The achievements of our Government is in conformity with its promises. The Prime Minister of our country had also said that Government would make efforts to ensure that the price index did not cross two digits. I am glad to know that this goal was achieved last year. The developed countries of the world are surprised to note that despite floods, drought and various financial constraints, how the Government could be able to control inflation. The rate of inflation in the

developed countries is about 21 per cent, whereas in our case it is only 8 per cent and even less than that say about 4 to 5 per cent. We will have to take further steps in order to achieve further progress. We will have to build an economy for which we are committed. Just now, an hon. Member from the C.P.M. was speaking. He has a grudge as to why Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are given special treatment in the matter of financial assistance. They bring politics in the matter of Central assistance also. When the question of allocation comes, they blame the Central Government for not sanctioning funds to them. When they are asked to furnish details of accounts of the expenditure incurred, they do not furnish the same. It is, therefore, essential that monitoring of the funds being provided by the Central Government must be made. The funds being allocated to West Bengal are being spent on their cadre building. West Bengal is such a state, where employment exchanges have been opened but they have become infructuous. These have become meaningless because recruiting authorities themselves send the names of the people to be sponsored by the exchange for recruitment and the list are prepared accordingly. What sort of work is being done by the C.P.M. people for the proletariat. Our hon. Minister belongs to Bengal. His activities are causing great difficulties to them. He has spoken such things which are not in his party's interest. We want to allocate money to West Bengal in the Budget under the New Education Policy. We have allocated funds to all the States and all of them have taken it. But the Government of West Bengal asserts that it was against their interest. We provide money to them but they are the people who implement the national programme. Therefore, they do not want to accept this money. They want to take money so that they can use it for conducting studies on Chao-Mao instead of Gandhiji and Nehruji. You shall have to take up the monitoring responsibility in the interest of national integration and national economy. Some States have been squandering the hard earned money of the people. If they are not able to spend the entire amount allocated to them, we should

formulate schemes at the centre and should implement them. We do not want to raise the question that State Government should do it or not. If State Government is worthless, we should have a watch on it and if that State Government indulges in anti-national activities, it will be in the fitness of things for the centre to dismiss such a State Government. The programmes which are being undertaken for the development of the country and pertain to alleviation of poverty, should be implemented properly. I also want to say something about industries. The private sector is not generating employment. Private sector, public sectors or joint sector has no meaning in this age because all the money invested in them belongs to the people. Whatever rules and regulations are framed in regard to the employment generation should be applicable to the entire private sector also because 90 per cent of their capital belongs to the people at present. Even then some mills are rendered sick under a conspiracy. You may see what is happening in West Bengal. People try jointly to make the mills sick and then the Government proposes to take initiative for their revival. At this juncture we should decide the basic things involved in it. The report of Sarkaria Commission is very good. When a motion in this regard was tabled by Mr. Patel, that was discussed. We should implement it for the unabated development of the country.

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Kangra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands. The Government is doing very good works during the drought period. But there are a few burning problems in my Constituency which have been there for a long time and I would like to highlight them. The major problem of my Constituency is regarding the Pong dam which started about 20 years ago which rendered 30,000 families homeless and landless. Out of these 30,000 families, the Government decided that 18,000 families would be rehabilitated and given compensation. That number was then reduced to

10,000 and these 10,000 families were identified to be given irrigated canal land in Rajasthan and to be given all the facilities that they had in Himachal Pradesh but it is sad to say that to this day only 4,000 families have been rehabilitated.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: They do not want to go there.

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: It is not a fact that they do not want to go there. It is the Rajasthan Government machinery which is misguiding the Government and not letting them go there. That is why, I am bringing this to your notice. I think the people of Rajasthan should have the patience to hear our complaints. We helped them with water. We gave water to their dry land. Only 4,000 families are rehabilitated and even these families who have been given land, have not been given irrigated land.

I know what is happening. There are some mischief-makers from Himachal Pradesh and they, in connivance with Patwaries and the Government machinery, are misguiding both the Himachal Pradesh Government and the Rajasthan Government. What is happening is that if a man from Himachal Pradesh has been given Moraba, the mischief-makers from Himachal Pradesh get in touch with Patwaries and get that land re-allotted to somebody else and take commission. It is not the ousters they do not want to settle there but their Moraba has been re-allocated to someone and it is cancelled. So they cannot settle in Rajasthan.

14.00 hrs.

I am repeatedly requesting the Rajasthan Government and the Himachal Government that they should both together sit down and look into their problems and solve those problems because these people have helped the Energy Ministry and the Water Resources Ministry by sacrificing their land, home to improve the energy situation and the water situation in this country. Now, if we will not look to their problems and if these

[Shrimati Chandresh Kumari]

problems hang for 20 year, in future nobody else is ever going to give you land till they are accommodated first. So, I would request the Minister to have this matter looked into and help them. Besides that, there is another problem that the Pong Dam oustees are facing and the problem is that they were given a compensation which was increased by the District Courts and the High Court. Later on, that was reduced by the Supreme Court. Now, recoveries are being taken from them. These people do not have money to pay back because they have already used that money. The Himachal Government approached the three Governments of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan who are benefiting from this Pong Dam that these recoveries should be waived off; all the three Governments should sit together and decide to help these people. The assurance has been given to the Pong Dam oustees repeated that these recoveries would be written off. But, so far, these recoveries have not been written off and they are getting notices from the Court for recoveries. They are being harassed. This is one of the major problems that my constituency is facing.

The second problem that is faced by the people, especially the people of Kangra District, is this — But I think it is a major problem throughout India. We have been taking this matter up repeatedly. I have received a letter from the Ministry also. There is a tremendous disparity between the old ex-Servicemen and the new ex-Servicemen. I think that 1973 is the mark which says that the old pensioners will get less and the new pensioners will get more. (*Interruptions*) I thank them. I do thank the Defence Ministry for they have increased the pension of the people. But I still feel that there should be no discrimination between the old and new pensioners because these people have served the nation and they have given up their young lives to protect us, to help us and most of our problems took place during the period before 1973. The 1962 aggression, the 1965 aggression and the 1971 aggression are all before the period of 1973 and I feel that it is very necessary that all the

pensioners — ex-Servicemen — should get the same pension. It should be one-rank one pension. The Pay Commission has rejected this proposal but it was approved by the Ministry about three or four years ago. This should be re-considered and the all the ex-Servicemen should get the same pension for the same rank. This is my request.

My next point is that the Hill State faced a major problem every year. When heavy rains come, lands and homes are washed away. I would suggest that the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture should bring up a project of soil conservation and channelise the waters properly so that the waters do not damage the people's properties and lands. I have recommended to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh that in all the mountainous areas, there should be some check-dams which would channelise the water in a proper way. Even when there is a drought situation, that water could be utilised properly. Besides that, if the bigger rivers like the Beas and the Sutlej are properly channelised, then they would not erode into the people's land and property. This would be tremendously.

Last but not least, I would suggest one thing. Of course, that is nothing to do with this Demand but even then, I would like to say that there has been a repeated request from the Himachal Government that the road from Pathankot to Mandi should be declared as a national highway. I strongly recommend this case and strongly support this case of Himachal Government because this will become the second road which will help to go to the border areas. It would be helpful for the Defence purpose because this would avoid Punjab which is a disturbed area. Sir, you know that the road from Chandigarh to Mandi is already a national highway and the road from Pathankot to Jammu and beyond is already a national highway. If the middle-links have been declared a national highway and Government of India takes it up, then it would become a second supply line and it will be a great help to the nation.

With these words, I once again thank the Central Government for helping the Himachal Government during the drought period. But we will request for help this year also. Because of excess rains, there has been a lot of damage to property, to land, to roads, to buildings, and the State Government has already sent a request for help. I hope the Central Government will be liberal and will give us extra money.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Sir, I oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants. At the time when the last Budget was presented, in spite of contrary assertion from the Finance Minister, we pointed out that the inflation would be more than the projected inflation in the Budget and there would be price rise. Our prediction has come true. Mr. Panikka is not here. He took pride in the fact that inflation has been under control. I do not know; I would like to ask the lady Members of this House who are present here to give their own opinion whether inflation is under control. Today in Delhi no vegetable is available for anything less than Rs. 10. In fact, the danger that I see today is that people have stopped talking about price-rise. People, with almost a philosophical indifference, has accepted the price rise as if it is a phenomenon which is beyond the control of this Government, beyond the control of this country, beyond the control of this Parliament. In spite of this, I would have supported these Supplementary Demands for Grants if the amounts had been spent for productive purposes and if the Demands had taken care of some of the most pressing problems of this country. I have gone through the various reasons why the supplementary budget has become necessary and I have found that it has become necessary because of interest charges, it has become necessary because of court decree, it has become necessary to provide increased capacity for a power corporation to borrow larger funds, for the purpose of conversion of private ownership into joint ownership, for salaries and allowances, for repayment to the IMF — that alone comes to Rs. 627.64 crores; though it has been claimed that there will be no net cash outgo, the fact remains

that we have been involved in the creation of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities in favour of the IMF. Grants are being asked for to provide for payment of pay and allowances, to take over the stadia from the DDA and the NDMC, to pay amounts arising out of judgments of courts, to pay money for rents of offices, to pay money for transport subsidy, to pay money for setting up offices, to achieve debt-equity ratio and also to make ready-made flats. If you look at the figures, you will find that the productive expenditure is much less than the unproductive expenditure. That is why, these Supplementary Demands for Grants will have their own effect on price-rise. In fact, there has been no effort on the part of the Government to cut down the unproductive expenditure in spite of the fact that it has been claimed from housetops that serious efforts are being made. Even otherwise, I have got strong objection to these Supplementary Demands because they have failed to take note of some of the most pressing problems of this country. The Supplementary Demands cover grants for water resources and for energy. Amounts have been provided for the SYL Canal; I have no objection if more money is provided; I am ready to vote for it. But we expected that, in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, some provision would have been made to meet the most difficult problem that the North Eastern Region is facing, that is, the problem of floods. We had the problems of five floods in the last two years. We have already had three floods and we are expecting two more floods. Added to it has been the problem of the earthquake, and this may not be the last because the prediction is that the North-Eastern Region, including Assam, is likely to suffer the heaviest of damages from the earthquake within this decade. Now the entire energy of the farmers have been snatched and it is impossible for a State like Assam with its limited resources to tackle the Brahmaputra. There are projects pending with the Government of India. The Subansari Project can give electricity and irrigation at the lowest price, lowest cost. In fact, I wrote to the Prime Minister and I wrote to the Water Resource Minister that if this Project is implemented, not only

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

the North-Eastern region but even the Bihar and West Bengal can be supplied electricity at an estimated cost of 23 paise per unit which is currently the lowest cost. But no amount has been earmarked for this. No amount has been earmarked for any short-term measures, for the Brahmaputra Board which was the Board set up by the Central Government may take or has taken for the purpose of solving this problem. In fact, a Master Plan is ready. The Master Plan was circulated to a number of Ministries. I do not find that this Master Plan has gone anywhere beyond being on the files of the different Ministries.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

14.11 hrs.

Also in the Supplementary Demands, we have granted amount for petroleum and natural gas. Now there was a commitment for an oil refinery to Assam during the Assam Accord. But unfortunately, though years have gone by no refinery has come. In the morning, there was a reply from the Minister of Industries that the Government is going for more petro-chemical complex because the Government has not been able to meet the demands of the petro-chemical products. But in spite of the fact that there is a demand, no amount has been earmarked in the last Budget and I do not find any amount being earmarked even in the Supplementary Grants.

The other important point is that the Government of India is yet to determine the increased royalty which is due to the government of Assam and the Government of Gujarat and also the other crude producing States. And it is in the fitness of things if the amount that has been fixed on the additional royalty is provided. But I do not find anything regarding it.

In the Home Ministry, amounts have been provided for control of arms from across the border. Well, I am saying that we

are prepared to provide any amount for that. But this problem of infiltration has become a major problem in the North-Eastern region. In fact, in the State from where the Hon. Minister comes, there is this problem. And in the Tripura Accord, which the Government of India signed only a few days back, one of the commitments is that the infiltration would be stopped. Now this has not been provided in the Supplementary Grants and no amount has been provided in the Supplementary Grants about the construction of the border roads which is a commitment of the Government of India to the people of the North-Eastern region to prevent influx. These are some of the vital problems which have not been taken note of at all in the Supplementary Grants.

Prof. Dandavate referred about the tele-communication and phone tapping. Well, the fact as it remains today, our telecommunication system is almost in a state of destitute. You do not get calls. If you ring up a number, you will get some other number. After attempting for hours together, you can get some trunk calls. Now we do not mind granting money for the improvement of tele-communication. I greatly feel that this money if utilised for the purpose of bringing sophisticated things, for phone tapping and other things, nobody can support it. After this, some sort of statement should come from the Home Minister. May I point out that the former Minister of Communication wrote that even phone of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was tapped. The day he went into the Communications Ministry, he was astonished to find that — this was during 1969-71 era — the phone of the Prime Minister in this country was tapped. This is the position to which we have reduced ourselves. Therefore, there must be an assurance also from the Government that amounts will not be spent for unproductive purposes. So, for all these reasons, Madam Chairperson, I stand here to oppose the Supplementary Demands primarily because the Grant will go against the interests of the people. It will add to price rise. It is not adding to the production, it is only adding to the non-productive ventures. I don't know why in this moment of

crisis when the country is facing flood and drought, when we have got an earthquake of a magnitude which we have not seen recently, we should go in for a ready made flat, we should go in for setting up of stadia or setting up of office, pay more rents on office and all these non-productive ventures.

In fact, once more it is time for us to look back and review our position regarding the IMF and our borrowings from the international organisations. Because though the Government of India will deny, we are probably at a crossroad of entering into a debt trap — even if it is conceded or claimed that we have not already entered into the debt trap. If we do not tackle this situation seriously at this moment we may reach a point of no return.

I don't find that in the entire supplementary demands any seriousness is shown to curtail expenditure for non-productive purposes. I find that there are 13 items where amounts have been earmarked for absolutely non-productive purposes. Therefore, for two reasons I oppose the supplementary demands because it is meant for non-productive purposes and it has not taken into account some of the most pressing problems the different parts of the country are facing and at least my region and my State is facing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi): Hon. Madam Chairman, I support the supplementary demands presented by the Government. Which are indicative of the progressive steps of the Central Government. It cannot be denied that whenever the Congress Government was in power in the States after independence, they tried their best to promote the cause of the poor and the backward classes by keeping contact with the lowest rung of the society. Not only this, it has a strong desire to work for the upliftment of these classes for which programmes like N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and I.R.D.P. are being implemented. It has resulted in substantial development of these classes and the society has moved forward.

We should look to it quite carefully that the wealth which belongs to the entire nation and is meant for such purposes, is properly utilised.

It appears from the position of the works being undertaken in Sitamarhi which is my constituency that our Central Government and State Government have remained indifferent and it has gone out of the control of the Government. I have repeatedly raised my voice in this House that this is not being monitored properly, but no attention was paid to it.

Now, I will like to draw your attention to 2-3 points. I will like to know from the Minister for Water Resources the reasons for non completion of the big projects which were scheduled to be completed earlier. I would also like to quote some examples. There were Gandak, Bagmati and Kosi river project for the northern border area of Bihar. While speaking on the Budget for the year 1985, I had stated that initially, the estimated cost of Bagmati-project was Rs. one crore which has now escalated to Rs. 36 crores. Completion of the work of these projects is beyond the capacity of Bihar Government. I have repeatedly urged upon the Government in this House that the projects involving expenditure of crores of rupees, should be taken over by the Central Government. It will convince us and the people of Bihar that these projects will be successful and will be completed in time. You know that it is beyond the capacity of the Bihar Government, but the Central Government also did not bother and did not provide for its supervision till now.

My second point is regarding self employment. Government wanted to set up small scale industrial units to provide jobs under self employment scheme for those people in the rural areas who had been unemployed after the completion of their studies or had spare time after their agricultural work or share cropping. Our Finance Minister is sitting here. He must be knowing about bungling in banks under the self-employment scheme. Everybody knows it that banks have become the centre of cor-

[Sh. R.S. Khirhar

ruption and the unemployed people who go there for loans for the small scale industries, are asked a percentage of that amount by the banks. We have written hundreds of letters to different banks like Bank of India, State Bank of India but did not receive any reply from them. Government has no control on the Officers working in these banks. My submission is that instead of giving subsidy of Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 on a loan of Rs. 25,000 to the unemployed under the self-employment scheme, government should provide them interest free loans of Rs. 20,000 in place of Rs. 25,000 for 10 years. Being it so, the unemployed will not have to pay bribes to the bank officials or face difficulty in connection with the subsidy. Moreover, he will get money for a period of 10 years to stand on his own legs and also he will not have to pay interest on the amount of loan. I hope that the Finance Minister will pay attention to the points raised by me.

My third point is regarding the Harijan colonies and particularly Indira Nirman Grah. Indira Nirman Grah have been built or are being built in Bihar. I want that the Minister should hold an enquiry with in time and see that the roof of these houses is 6 feet above the earth and the mud wall of one brick has been built up for these houses which supports the roof. I urge upon the Minister to see it himself in Bihar, that these walls may give in with the slightest push. Such is the position of construction in Harijan colonies and particularly in regard to the Indira Nirman Grah. Do you think that you are providing houses to the Harijans or laying death traps for them. I submit with a stress that in this way Budget allocations are being misused and being shared by the contractors, officers and the other working partners. It is also a fact that some of our colleagues also have stooped to a very low level. This is quite a basic thing and I insist that Government should take the question of alleviation of poverty quite seriously and should stop the misuse of public money.

In the end, I want to convey my whole-hearted thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister who took pains to pay a visit to Bihar to listen

to the woes of the people of Bihar at this time of the calamity they are facing due to earthquake which has rocked Bihar and caused a heavy loss of life and property. He has also sanctioned Rs. 30 lakh from his relief fund and provided all sort of assistance and medical care to our people amidst their difficulties. But the amount of assistance is not adequate. Report on loss sustained due to collapse of houses have been received here. I would like the Finance Minister to keep in view the loss of life and property suffered by the state and make a special provision in the Budget for the reconstruction of houses and ensure timely availability of medical care to the people. I want to say one thing about Baghara-Chhitoni bridge, the foundation stone of which was laid by our dear leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi who is no more, but the Government has dropped the scheme on the pretext that the amount of money which was to be shared by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has not been paid by them. Thus, the entire scheme of Baghara-Chhitoni has ended in smoke which a matter of great shame for the people of Congress. I shall insist upon the hon. Finance Minister who is present here, to provide funds necessary for the construction of the bridge for which the foundation stone had been laid by Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Another point, as my friend Shri Swamiji has also stated, is about the proposal of the Government regarding the construction of road in the border area for its protection. I have already made a mention in this House on 2-3 occasions that a road has been constructed by China in Nepal from village Godariyan and arms and immunitons have been dumped by them in an area covering 125 feet which is causing anxiety in the border areas of north Bihar. I had stressed that Government should connect Mishamodh on northern border by a national highway via that area, but no attention is being paid to it. The hon. Minister is sitting here, it is my request that he should get its sanctioned in consultation with the Planning Commission and other concerned authorities. It will ensure the security of the border areas of Bihar and Nepal. With these words, I support it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur): Hon. Madam Chairman, first of all I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to make my submission. I wholeheartedly support the supplementary demands.

One of the procedures is the presentation of supplementary Demands for Grants and thereby Government has sought to raise Rs. 925 crores under it for their expenditure. It is very unfortunate that our country is reeling under floods and droughts and consequently, government has got to incur an extra expenditure to face the natural calamities. Until steps are taken to check the recurrence of these natural calamities, the situation in our country will not improve. Government is making its all out efforts in regard to the effective controlling of floods in a scientific way. In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two or three points.

Firstly, I support what Shri Dinesh Goswami has submitted. There is heavy price rise nowadays. The prices of commodities are skyrocketing. People are fed up of the constant price-rise. This matter has been raised in the House many times as to why the prices of commodities are rising. The common man, the fixed salaried class are the worst-hit. Still the prices have been increasing and posing a problem for them. To counter it, Government had passed the Essential commodities Act and the Consumer Protection Act. But not a single state Government is implementing it. Therefore, I want to request the Central Government to pay more attention to it and monitor it closely. The State Governments are not implementing it. The Central Government should pay attention to the fact that it is very essential for our country. Government has taken a number of measures for the welfare of the people. But I want to submit that the Government machinery which is responsible for their implementation is not capable. Even the Ministry for Programme Implementation is also not efficient and is not implementing the policies properly. I want to submit that it should be streamlined.

Another submission which I want to make is that it is necessary to pay more attention to the Industrial policy of the Government. When I was listening to hon. Shri Amal Dutta of West Bengal, I was expecting that he would say something about the industries in West Bengal. But he did not mention it at all and ended his speech with a note of protest against the heavy expenditure being incurred by the Rajiv Gandhi Government. He did not make a mention of the problems of his state. These sort of people are only a gossiping lot and we are the ones who work. I wholeheartedly support the submission made by Shri Dinesh Goswami and as regards the point made by hon. Shri Madhu Dandavate that Rs. 1632 crore of Indian money has been stashed in the Swiss Banks and that action should be taken against the guilty of FERA violations, I support it as well. Our money is deposited not only in the Swiss banks but also in the banks in Kathmandu. You may get an enquiry conducted into it and after negotiating with the Swiss Government and the Government of Nepal you should get those funds repatriated to the country and utilise it for strengthening our industries and for setting up new projects. It will benefit our country considerably and I support it.

Again, I also lend my support to several other points of the Industrial Policy of our Government. For example, without modernisation and adoption of modern technology, we cannot compete in the world market but our policy should not be to close down the industries because it will adversely affect our industrial policy. Recently, in my area, an employee of 'Scooters India Limited' committed suicide because he was jobless. In our state, 4 lakhs workers have been rendered jobless and government needs to pay attention in this direction. What should we tell the State Governments. They do not take any initiative. Shri Gokhale used to say that.

[English]

'What Bengal thinks today. India will think tomorrow'.

[Kumari Mamata banerjee]
 [Translation]

What has happened to the economy of West Bengal after the Leftist Government has come to power. Today the industries are closing down there, people are not getting employment and the people in the Ruling Party are calling for 'Bengal Bandh'. They organised a 'Bengal Bandh' on 14th September and I want to know as to why did they do so? I also want to know from hon. Shri Basudeb Acharia regarding the closing down of industries as to why he does not request the hon. Chief Minister to consult the Hon. Prime Minister for finding a solution to this problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We have approached the hon. Chief Minister several times in this regard.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: You only do politics. You organise 'Bengal Bandhs', 'Rail Rokos' etc. for your political ends, how many more 'Bengal Bandhs' and other 'Bandhs' will you organise? It is affecting industrial production and the workers, they are the ones who are suffering losses, it is not affecting you at all. Today, the socialists, the Marxists have all become capitalists parties. They have set up such large-scale industries. But in my State 1 thousand big industries have closed down and 29 thousand other industries have also closed down and all this is happening on account of the wrong policies of the State Government. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to it. The Central Government should make its own efforts because the State Government is physically handicapped and incapable of doing anything in this regard. Therefore, the Centre should pay attention and improve the situation. Attention should also be paid to the Industrial policy and amendments should be made in it. Another point which I want to make is that a monitoring cell should also be set up for monitoring of those industries which are lying closed in the State. The Centre and the State should make concerted efforts for setting up of this monitoring cell as otherwise

what will be the fate of 4 lakh of unemployed people in our State. Either the Centre or the State must do something about it. Another request is that Government should give excise duty relief to the Metal Box company. The Bata company in West Bengal is lying closed since last one month and 3 thousand workers have been rendered jobless. The case of M.C.C. is also similar where 3 thousand workers have been jobless because of its closure 17 thousand people have been affected by the closure of the Steel and Oil Products Limited. Similarly, Biko Lawrie and Mohini Mills have been denotified and on account of it, more than 3 thousand workers have been thrown out of job.

So many industries are lying closed in our State Government should pay attention to it. (*Interruptions*).... Talks were held with Hon. Shri Vengal Rao in this morning today for the opening of these industries. Hon. Prime Minister had sent a note calling him to his chamber in this regard. He said that he will not be able to do anything. We said that if you decline to take any action, we shall sit on a hunger strike in the chamber. We were told to go to the chamber of the Hon. Prime Minister. But we said that we would go to the Chamber of the hon. Minister of Industries. Either you take an early decision about the reopening of the industries or we will be compelled to resort to hunger strike in your chamber. (*Interruptions*).... I want to request you to give an early clearance to the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project and Haldia Petro Complex project. I want to submit to the hon. Minister of Communications also that telephone corporations exist in the metros of Bombay and Delhi but not in Calcutta. You should think about Calcutta. The position of telephones in Calcutta is deplorable. I also want to reiterate that the ban on recruitment should be lifted to provide opportunities of employment to the unemployed. I want to make another point. The poor unemployed youths have to pay Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 towards postal order for applying for various Government posts. It is not possible for them to pay such a heavy amount. It should be waived. This will enable the poor and the unemployed to apply for

Government jobs. Besides this, there was a case of adulteration of rapeseed oil in our State. 400 persons were hospitalised due to that case and in many families all the members have become paralytic. The affected people have not recovered so far. The State Government has given Rs. 500 for each of the victims. This will not do. I request the Government to give relief to these people from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. A monitoring committee should also be set up for the implementation of the 20 point programme. There are many States which utilise the funds but no one comes to know about it. The M.P.s should also be included in the 20 point programme and a monitoring committee should be constituted to keep monitoring over the implementation of the 20 point programme. It should also be seen whether the funds allotted by the Central Government to the State Governments are spent by the latter or not. At present many district magistrates, block development officers, and leaders of political parties have got huge amounts of money. You should get it investigated as to how people who did not even have Rs. 5 have today got Rs. 5 crores within such a short span of time and what is their source of income. Recently two boys of Youth Congress died in Bihar while resorting to agitation against adulteration in rape seed oil. Some arrangements should be made to provide employment to their family members. Shri Amal Datta said that the hon. Prime Minister goes on foreign visits and spends lavishly. The hon. Prime Minister will surely go on foreign visits because it is our custom; you have no customs. Will you tell the House about the expenditure incurred by your Chief Minister on foreign tours. There are many Ministers in our state who visit China and Russia and after their return tell us that a boiled fish was restored life. This should also be considered. I want to say something on the freight equalisation policy mentioned in the supplementary demands. You should make a uniform policy. This will be very good for the eastern regions because Bihar, Orissa, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram face a lot of problems under the freight equalisation policy. You should, therefore, make a uniform policy.

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani):
 Madam Chairman, I rise to oppose the supplementary demands. According to the policy, the Central Government has not found out any permanent solution to root out the problem in India, like, corruption, price rise, Punjab problem, poverty and unemployment. The Government has totally failed in solving any of these problems. I, therefore, oppose it. Since there are limitations of the time and it is not possible to discuss all these points, therefore I would like to say something only about garibi hatao. So far as the poor are concerned, India is a poor country where 90 per cent of its poor population live in the villages and 10 per cent in the towns. 80 per cent of India's population live in villages. The Government has formulated a number of schemes in the direction of removing poverty and the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the first one to give the slogan of garibi hatao, but today that slogan is getting weak. Nobody pays any attention to it. Manipulated figures are shown in the papers and there is no change in the life in the villages as poverty has not been removed. On one hand the Central Government gives funds for the upliftment of the standard of living and eradication of poverty from the villages, on the other hand there is so much corruption that a major portion of the money provided by the Government is pocketed by the corrupt officers and do not reach the poor people. You people living in the cities cannot imagine the condition of those living in the villages. Today a Class IV worker, employed as even a sweeper, leads a better life than a common in the villages. He lives a better life as compared to the poor man living in the villages. Earlier people could earn something from the land and managed their livelihood, but with the imposition of land ceiling laws you have fixed the limit to 18 acres. I feel that its cost will be at the most Rs. 10 lakh. On the other hand, many people in the cities have properties worth Rs. 100 to 200 crores. You have never thought in this direction. No law regarding urban ceiling has been made. We are told that it is not feasible, not possible. But why? If all the buildings, shops and land are rendered surplus and factories are established then the common

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]

people as well as the Government will be benefitted. It has been said by the Members of the ruling party as well as of the Opposition Party that if the money deposited by the Indian citizens in Switzerland or other countries under the law is confiscated by the Government then the entire foreign loan of India can be paid and the economic condition of the country can be improved. The condition of the villages does not improve because the funds do not reach them. Our problem is that one year we are struck by floods and the next year we have to face drought, for which the Government has to spend thousands of crores of rupees. But when the Members of the ruling Party and of the Opposition give any suggestion, no one pays attention to them. We gave the suggestion that dams should be constructed on all these rivers of India which are struck by floods, so that their water may be properly utilised, canal may be constructed and electricity may be generated. If the villagers get the benefit of electricity, they will go prosperous. Yes, Pandit Nehru did pay attention towards this and Bhakra Dam was constructed during his rule, due to which Punjab and Haryana have become number one states in India. Pongdam is under construction in Punjab but it has not been completed even after 10 years. The Rajasthan Canal is also under construction since last 20 years but has not been completed till now. The construction work of S.Y.L. Canal started in 1976 when its expenditure was estimated to be Rs. 45 crores, but today it has increased to Rs. 366 crores but there is no possibility of its completion in near future. The provision of funds made by you in this Budget is inadequate. Similarly many other important schemes are lying incomplete since last 10 to 15 years. On the other hand there is no check on increasing wasteful expenditure in every government department. It is right that in the present situation defence comes first and enormous amount of money can be spent on it. Irrigation and electricity come next. If you formulate a plan and besides defence, you spend the whole amount in making the facility of electricity and irrigation available to the people, then may be that the

people have to suffer temporarily but the whole of India will go prosperous in the long run. Your slogan of garibi hatao will also bear fruit. But it seems that there is difference between the words and the action. You do not want to implement any policy properly. You should also see that people living in the areas struck by floods, other calamity or drought and where the crops were destroyed, should be given compensation. If the crop has been destroyed by hailstorm or by any other calamity then the farmers should get compensation. Due to such calamities families are ruined. We are proud that Haryana is the first state where the labourers and the farmers get compensation at the rate of Rs. 400 per acre where the crops has been destroyed by the hailstorm. They have now started a new thing that 5 per cent compensation will be given to the Harijans where destruction of the crop has caused by hailstorm. In this way the farmers should be compensated where drought and flood strike. Assam, Punjab, Bihar and Haryana are the states where floods strike every year. We spend every year but do not construct dams. If dams are constructed then the problem will be solved for ever, but the Government does not make any effort in this direction.

64 per cent of the total water in India goes waste as it flows into the sea and even after 40 years of independence, there is only 30 per cent irrigated land in the country and the rest of the 70 per cent land is fallow land. The Government is importing 20 lakh tonne foodgrains from America but you do not give appropriate price to the farmers in your own country. You have given the price of Rs. 173 per quintal for wheat. Do you get wheat at this price? The price was Rs. 200 even when the crop was there. In Delhi the price of wheat is Rs. 300 per quintal and in Punjab and Haryana it is Rs. 250 per quintal. On the contrary you fix a price Rs. 173 per quintal. In this way, instead of giving incentive, you are harming the poor farmer. Today the situation is such that whatever goods the farmer buys are expensive, their prices have increased, rather I would say that their prices have increased five time while the cost of the

farmer's produce has not increased in the same proportion. In 1967 a farmer could purchase a tractor by selling 200 quintals of wheat, but the situation today is such that he has to sell quintals of wheat in order to buy a tractor. In this way the increase in the price of foodgrains is comparatively less than those of other commodities.

The hon. Minister said that the price of fertiliser has been reduced by Rs. 8-9. Can such a small reduction be of any help? If the Government really wants to reduce the price of fertilisers all taxes on fertilisers should be withdrawn. Fertilisers should be available to farmers at cheap rates. They will never get benefit from mere lip service. People pay Rs. 2,000 for a room in a five-star hotel. On the other hand we see people staying under staircases in M.Ps' flats in Delhi. Families of such people have no protection against rain or cold. But the ruling party is blind to all this even though it is happening under its very nose. When a party comes in power it becomes blind to the country's problems and when it is out of power it becomes alive to the problems. So I request the Government to do something for the poor people, 90% of which live in rural areas. Such a step would only benefit the Government at the time of next general elections, otherwise they will have to face odds.

Madam Chairperson, the Government has introduced a crop insurance scheme. I call this a bogus scheme, a scheme which exists on paper only. Nowhere have crops been insured. In villages where crops have been destroyed due to drought, no farmer has received any compensation. Any of the hon. Members sitting in the House will confirm that everything remains at the paper-work stage. The crop insurance scheme should be a comprehensive one. In order to implement this scheme, all villages in a district should be considered as one unit.

Madam Chairperson, in Delhi which is the seat of the Government, village land is acquired at Rs. 15/- per square yard whereas its market rate is Rs. 1000/- per square yard. Land prices have gone upto Rs. 10,000/- per square yard in villages. After

acquiring land at Rs. 15/- a square yard, half of the profit is pocketed by the D.D.A. This is the condition in Delhi. I cannot understand why the Government does not favour prosperity in the farming community. The practice of acquiring village land at cheaper rates must be stopped.

In urban areas in a family of 10 members, as many as five members are in service, whereas in rural areas out of 100 families living in a village there is hardly one member of particular family is in service. The people in villages do not even dreamt of high-status jobs but they can at least be made peons, watchmen or jawans in the armed forces. Even this is not done. The urban poor are given jobs but not the rural poor. If the Government wants to remove poverty at least one member from every family must be given a job. It is often reported in the newspapers that 25% of the candidates qualifying the Civil Services Examination are from rural areas. This is not true because the actual figure is just 2%. In villages 5% of the population is rich. People who come into Government service are either wards of politicians or those with influence. They live in cities but give villages as their places of residence.

It has been reported in the newspapers that U.P.S.C. employees have been prosecuted for changing answer-sheets of candidates. If a candidate wants to verify his answer sheet, it is not shown to him. In the Universities, there is a practice of revaluation. Here even that is not done. If the answer sheet is shown, the Chairman will come to know of the loopholes and can take remedial steps to check the corruption continues and malpractices. In the given circumstances, a villager can not enter into higher jobs.

All members of the ruling party take loans from banks. Bribes are taken from villagers at the rate of 10% of the amount. An educated man cannot afford to spend Rs. 25,000 in bribes to secure a job and thus remains devoid of a job.

In every meeting I have objected to the tendency of 'Gramin Banks' to take bribes.

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]

lakhs of villagers who have land up to two acres should be given a loan of Rs. 5000/- by the Government.

The Government should ensure that a villagers are given loans amounting to Rs. 5000/-, Rs. 3000/- or Rs. 2000/- without paying any kind of bribes. If such a thing is ensured, people will not have to look for agents to obtain a loan.

Before Independence the area from Rawalpindi to Gurgaon was called United Punjab. At that time there was a law that no person's Land would be disposed of by auctioned to recover the amount of loan. But this law was repealed after 1947. A law should be made prohibiting auction of land to recover the loans of the farmers owning 2-4 acres of land. Loans were waived at the time of the British. People belonging to the erstwhile Punjab state may be aware that the last Chief Minister Sir Choturam made the law for waiver of loans. But in the 41 years of Congress rule, loans of the poor have never been waived. Loans amounting to Rs. 2000, Rs. 3000 or Rs. 5000 are not being waived but the loans amounting to Rs. 4720 crores given to the high ups have been waived. Loans of rich people are waived without any qualms.

May I know from the hon. Minister why loans given to the rich are waived? Has any defaulter belonging to that category ever been prosecuted? Poor rural folk are imprisoned and their land auctioned to recover loans given to them. Loans of these people should also be waived.

With these words I thank you for giving me time to speak.

15.00 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the time allotted for this budget is over; already we have completed

three hours and there are more members who would like to participate in the debate. What is the opinion of the House. Mr. Minister, what are you going to suggest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): We have to finish the Railway Budget also today. If all the hon. members cooperate, then only it can be finished. But here the difficulty is that once a member gets up to speak, he will go on speaking without any time limit. In this way we cannot accommodate all the members. If the hon. members cooperate, we will try to accommodate all the members and at the same time we will take up and finish the Railway Budget also. Already we have taken so much time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have taken three hours. If all the members cooperate and take only five minutes each, we can finish it. So, I request the members to cooperate and finish their speeches within five minutes.

Shri Uma Kant Mishra

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Madam Chairperson, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I take this opportunity to express my views.

We had good rains this year. For this we should thank Mother Nature and congratulate the farming community. A bumper harvest is expected if this favourable situation continues.

The hon. Finance Minister has sought funds for rural development. I want to express my views on rural development. The Seventh Plan is nearly coming to an end and the Eighth Plan is in the pipeline. Our Hon. Prime Minister and hon. Finance Minister have resolved to develop villages and remove poverty and unemployment from the rural sector. Removal of unemployment was

the slogan adopted by the All India Congress Committee at its meeting held in Madras. Such a slogan is most welcome.

We will have to make provisions in the Eighth Plan to remove unemployment in rural and urban areas, specially among the educated unemployed.

One of the ways to do this is widespread industrialisation of rural and backward areas. The number of educated unemployed has increased in our country. Large number of engineering graduates, diploma-holders in technical trades, B.Ed's, B.T.C.s, scientists and doctors are unemployed. The ranks are increasing everyday. People with High School, Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. qualifications are sitting idle. A solution should be found to such a serious problem

To prevent the situation from becoming unmanageable the Eighth Plan should have ample provisions for employment to technical, non-technical, scientists and other educated unemployed people. The announcement of our Hon. Prime Minister to tackle poverty and unemployment is a welcome one.

In order to do so, the Government needs to spread a network of cottage industries, small, medium and large-scale industries at the rural level. Industries should be decentralised. Development blocks should be taken as a basis for providing facilities and concessions related to industrially backward areas. Development blocks should be declared industrially backward. Development blocks should be declared as backward areas.

In the end, I would like to speak about my parliamentary constituency. 11 development blocks of the three tehsils namely Mirzapur, Gyanpur and Bhadauli in my constituency, and the backward blocks of every district in east Uttar Pradesh should be declared as industrially backward areas and facilities and concessions should be given to the entrepreneurs for establishing new industries so that unemployment and poverty

in the backward areas can be eradicated and the people in rural areas may prosper.

With these words I support these demands.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views, but time allotted to me is so short that I cannot go in detail. I would confine myself to only one issue that is the major problem of maintaining the unity of the country which is being faced by our country at present. So we should try to find out the reasons which are threatening the unity of the nation somewhere in the name of communalism and at some other place in the name of language or regionalism, I think that this apprehension can be warded off if the Government formulates a policy to provide equal opportunities of progress to all at a uniform level.

Unfortunately when we go through the record of the past 40 years, we find that some states have made a fast progress due to their geographical or topographical situation or for some other causes, while some others as compared to them have been lagging far behind. Even in these States, some regions have prospered and some others have been trailing behind. It needs realistic appraisal at present and the Eighth Five Year Plan which would be prepared accordingly, should be need based and a realistic one so that we can remove the irritants and the causes responsible for tension among them.

In the present circumstances, there is a need to review the method of central assistance. For instance, Jammu and Kashmir comes under special category State. But central assistance is not being provided to them according to the special category norms and the way it is being provided to the other eastern regions of the country. Usually, other States belonging to this category get 90% of the amount as grants and 10% of that as loans while Jammu and Kashmir get 70% of it as loans and 30% of it as grants. This difference creates major problems. The

[Sh. Mohd. Ayub Khan]
grant which is sanctioned for maintenance.....

So far as resources are concerned, Central Government is providing assistance in this way.

[English]

This pattern of Central assistance puts a very heavy strain on the resources of the State. The Non-Plan deficit for the Seventh Plan period has been determined at 438.68 crores as against 215.24 crores in the Fourth Plan. A major portion of this deficit is due to repayment of central loan and interest thereon. Because of the huge non plan deficit, the State's Seventh Plan has got step up of only fifty five per cent over the Fourth Plan (Rupees Nine hundred crores) which was much less than is the case for most of the other States.

[Translation]

The Government should remove this discrepancy.

[English]

Inadequate grant available for maintenance of capital assets.

[Translation]

An amount of Rs. 75 crores was worked out as expenditure for the Sixth Five Year Plan which had gone to the extent of Rs. 338 crores after its recalculation on the basis of growth rate. But against this amount the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government stood at Rs. 122 crores. As a result of it, we lost an amount of Rs. 215 crores out of Rs. 1400 crores meant for our State for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[English]

This distortion needs to be removed by making a realistic appraisal of the States Plans.

[Translation]

In the matter of grants, Central Government is not doing justice with us.

[English]

The Eighth Finance Commission has provided Rupee Forty five crores for upgradation of programme of various Departments in the State administration. The Finance Commission recommendations give elaborate guidelines and the phasing of these programmes both in terms of physical and financial outlays for each year of the report. These proposals formulated by the Departments are first to be approved by the State and then by Inter Ministerial Empowered Committee.

[Translation]

As a result, the Central Government delays the release of the sanctioned amount which in turn, is not invested properly. So attention should be paid to solve this problem.

There is a restraint for us even in regard to the institutional finances. The time at my disposal is short. Hence, I would like to urge that the discrepancy in regard to the institutional finances should also be removed. I have got the facts and figures for the year 1986. The total expenditure incurred on industries and public sector at the national level amount to Rs. 40 crores but Jammu and Kashmir gets just Rs. 7 crores which is only 0.02 per cent of the total.

People say that it creates some irritants. So far as public sector is concerned, justice is not being done with Jammu and Kashmir. We are grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister that he has been taking personal interest in the development of this State for the last two years. Similarly, many other schemes have been lying incomplete. For instance power. I want to provide you some information about it. Ten thousand kilowatts of electricity can be generated at Chinab basin. Besides, this, there are many other projects which require

funds First stage of the Salal Project has been completed. But the work of the second stage is yet to commence. In the same way, there are several other projects like Sawal Kot Project, Bagliar Project and Dool Hasti Project. The major problem with us is that of want of energy. Electricity can be generated in our State but that requires a substantial capital. Moreover, firm determination is required to overcome this power-shortage. This state is, in fact, capable of supplying power to all the States of the country. It would also be able to eradicate unemployment and poverty. Mini hydel projects require less expenditure. Attention should be paid to it. Supplementary grants are presented in regard to the Ministry of Water Resources. I would like to urge that so far as Ravi Tavi Project is concerned, the State Government has got the responsibility of preparing the distributory system and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has completed 90% work of the distribution system. But construction of Shahpur Kandi barrage for the utilization of the money spent on Ravi-Tavi Irrigation complex was the responsibility of the Government of Punjab. Unfortunately, the Punjab Government could not find time to complete the Shahpur barrage. Besides this, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has also its share of water in the Ravi Project. The river Ravi passes through Punjab as well as through Jammu and Kashmir. Innumerable people of our State have been rendered homeless and no measures have been taken for their rehabilitation. I would only like to draw your attention to this problem. I do not want to take much time and with these words I conclude my speech. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi): Hon. Madam, Chairman, I support the demands for grants in respect of Budget (general) for 1988-89 on behalf of AIADMK.

Madam, I am extremely sorry to say that Tamil Nadu is being neglected as far as industrial development in the country as a

whole is concerned. For the past many years, no new industry has been set up in Tamil Nadu. Permission was also not accorded to start any new industry in the State. For the past 4 years I have been appealing to the government to set up at least one small industry in Pollachi, which is my Parliamentary constituency. The government is unmoved. I hope at least by this time government would think of setting up a small industry in Pollachi. I appeal to the Hon. Minister in this regard on behalf of the people.

Electricity is essentially required for industrial production and development. On many occasions the Tamil Nadu government made repeated pleas to the Central Govt. for permitting to set up power stations in the State with a view to increasing the industrial development. The Centre government is yet to grant permission to those requests. I urge upon the hon. Minister to give clearance to all the power projects proposed by the State Government and pending with the Central Government.

Coal is an essential input for thermal power production. Two years back, Tamil Nadu did not have sufficient coal for thermal power production and an acute suffered. The state government sought the clearance of the Central Government to import coal mined in Australia which contains less ash content. That was not permitted by the Central Government. Unless the Central Government cooperates and lends a helping hand to the State, the industrial development of the state is bound to suffer. It's economic development will also suffer. .

Madam, at present, there is a separate education policy of the Centre and States have their own education policies. People do not get a clear picture and often the education policies of the centre and a state do not coincide. This results in confusion among the public. It is high time to consider whether this sector should continue to be administered both by the centre and the states. I feel that education should be the sole con-

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. R. Annanambi]

cern of the State. Then only they will be able to fulfill the regional aspirations. Clashes on the basis of language and culture would not occur. The Central Government advocates three language formula and the Tamil Nadu Government recommends the two language formula. This causes confusion. If education is purely entrusted to the respective States, this confusion can be avoided. The State Governments can cater to the regional needs of the people. The States know well the culture and linguistic affinities of the respective population and govern the people accordingly, thus, clashes on parochial considerations would not certainly occur.

I also urge upon the government to impart compulsory technical education to all. Compulsory technical education should be imparted in all the States. This would instil confidence in the minds of youth and unemployment would be automatically removed when youths take to self-employment.

The government should increase the number of adult education centres. Adult education centres should be set up in all the villages. That would open the eyes of our aged, illiterate population

I would also like to share a bit of my personal opinion about the malpractices prevailing in educational institutes. In private educational institutions in Tamil Nadu, capitation fees in crores are being charged. To get admission in a Medical College, one has to pay 3 1/2 lakhs. A doctor graduating out of that college will think in terms of making up that amount while practising his profession and, therefore, cannot be a honest citizen of this country. These malpractices must be checked. Institutions charging capitation fees must be proceeded against.

Let me say a few words about agriculture. Madam, the agricultural produce of a particular State must first be utilized for the needs of that state and the remainder, then, be transported to other parts of the country for consumption. Farmers in Tamil Nadu are under distress due to drought conditions.

The prices for their produce must be increased and remunerative prices must be paid to the farmers. The continuous drought conditions, flash floods and hailstorms have affected severely the small farmers. Considerable damage has been caused to coconut and plantain trees. A Central team has also visited the sites: I, therefore, request the government to write off the cooperative loans of the poor farmers.

I also request the Hon. Minister to take steps to provide free electricity to adi dravida villages. Drought condition has affected the poor agricultural labourers also. They work in the fields all through the day but they do not have shelter to sleep at night. An exclusive housing scheme must be evolved by the Central Government for providing houses to agricultural labours in Tamil Nadu through slum clearance boards.

Oil has been found in the Cauvery basin. In Narimanam area, oil is being extracted. The oil so obtained and refined should first be used to meet the demands of the State. Then it can be transported to other parts of the country.

Villages are the backbone of Indian economic development. Ration shops should be set up in all villages. Small industrial units should be set up in the villages. Cooperative handloom industries must be set up in all the villages. Preference in employment in these handloom mills should be given to women particularly widows and Harijans.

In Tamil Nadu, many people have applied for telephone connections. Doctors, newsmen, traders and other professionals have applied for telephone connections. Lakhs and lakhs of such applications are pending with the telephone department. The economic development of the State continues to suffer on account of non-clearance of the telephone connections. Telephone connections should be provided to doctors, newsmen and traders as they are contributing to the economic development. In Coimbatore, the editor of a newspaper "Daily

"Thanthi" applied for a telephone connection. I also talked to the officials concerned and requested to provide the connection. My request has not been acceded. I urge upon the hon. Minister to accord preference to newsmen in the matter of giving telephone connections.

Lastly, Sir, Dr. M.G.R., the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who identified himself with the National mainstream and who implemented a number of programmes to alleviate the miseries of the poor and down-trodden is no more with us. 8 months have passed since he died. No samadhi has so far been built over his graveyard. I request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to construct a Samadhi on the site where his body was buried and beautify the same. With these words, Madam, I thank you for the opportunity given.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands presented in the House and would like to request the hon. Minister that the provision of amount made for the sanitation in some of the colonies of Delhi and for shifting of certain dairies is inadequate. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the actual position of Delhi is quite different. You might have seen that in the last few years a large number of people have come in Delhi and settled here, the result is that a large number of Resettlement and J.J. Colonies have come up. The provision you have made for their development is not adequate. For this purpose a demand of Rs. 106 crore was made so that all facilities like roads, sewerage, drinking water etc. may be provided in those colonies. These facilities could not be provided to them because of the shortage of funds and 40 to 50 thousand people in these colonies are deprived of these facilities. Navjivan Colony, near Kalkaji is one of such colonies. A provision of Rs. 10 or 20 crores made for the development of these colonies is not adequate. You will have to provide more funds for them only then it will be possible to take them out of the hellish life. Cholera epidemic was an example, conditions may

go still worse, if the Government could not control it and provide more facilities there.

Old Delhi, though centuries old, looks like a resettlement colony. Recently, 100 houses collapsed in the two day's rainfall. Once, late Prime Minister had visited Old Delhi and prepared a scheme for that area but that scheme was abandoned. The money was diverted to slum properties and was not made available to the people living in slum Katras. Today, the position is that twelve people are living there in a small room in different shifts of 6 hours. Even the sunlight does not reach those Katras. I would, therefore, like to request that besides providing money for the development works in Resettlement and J.J. Colonies, money should also be provided for the development works to be undertaken in old Delhi and slum Katras in order to take people out of that miserable life.

My second suggestion is that the garbage dumps constructed in side the colonies in Delhi be removed. On one hand we claim to enter the 21st century and on the other hand there exist garbage dumps in old Delhi which are the breeding centre of mosquitoes and other insects and which continue to stink. You would not be able to breathe for half an hour if you happen to pass by those dumps. But people are still living there. Their kids are dying in such unhygienic conditions. In this connection I am to say that a machine may be installed by which this rubbish may be crushed and removed from there so that the people living in that area may be liberated from the hellish living. Similarly, sewage system there is very old and the water pipes are also very old. The sewage water leaks into these under ground drinking water pipes and such a contaminated water can neither be used for drinking purposes nor for any other work. The Government should, therefore, provide funds for the scheme formulated for the development of old Delhi so that the difficulties of the people may be removed. My another submission was that times and again we have to make requests to Haryana Government for drinking water supply to Delhi. Some permanent solution should be evolved for providing drinking

[Sh. Jai Prakash Agarwal]

water in Delhi. It was just a few days back that they refused to supply water and the result was that there was no drinking water in Delhi. How long we will go on requesting them? Suppose, Haryana is governed by the party other than the Congress then, can't they refuse supplying water to Delhi. Will the people in Delhi die thirsty? It was wrong to say that no water will be supplied to Delhi. Everybody should get water, be may be living in Haryana or in Delhi. Nothing can be more cruel then imposing a ban on water.

Similarly, I would like to draw your attention towards the wasteful expenditure being incurred by the Government. On one hand, there are no funds to undertake the public welfare works, while on the other hand underground parking is being constructed in Chandni Chowk at a cost of Rs. 5 crores. I could not understand why such a big amount of 5 crores of rupees is being spent on constructing an underground parking at a place where traffic will remain jam for 3 hours daily due to incoming and outgoing of 100 vehicles, where the light is not available for eight hours, where the Chains from the necks of the ladies going on road are snatched, purses are snatched and where sterioes are stolen from the cars. The Police department has also not given the no-objection certificate for the construction. There will be murders and the people will be looted. I, therefore, request that Government to stop it and divert these funds to be utilized on the welfare programmes for needy and the poor people.

The power supply in Delhi is very erratic. Sometimes we do not have power supply for 8 to 10 hours at a stretch. The cables are 50 years old. Street lights are in deplorable condition. The generation capacity is inadequate. Old transformers are blasted off every day. I would, therefore like to request the Government to pay attention towards old Delhi so that the people of that area may get some facilities and they may be benefitted.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the supplementary demands being discussed in

the House. I would like to discuss two-three big projects which are under consideration of Central Government and some of them have been approved.

There are two big dam projects in Madhya Pradesh—one is the Narbada Dam Project and the other is Bodh Ghat Project. I will not take much time. Therefore, I would like to say in brief that the 'Sal' Trees are found only in three countries of the world one is Bangla Desh, second is Thailand and the third is this area in India, where the Narbada Valley Project and Bodhghat Project are to be constructed. A 'Sal' tree accumulates under ground water in a year equal to the capacity of a well. This is the only tree in the world which can accumulate so much quantity of underground water and even then the Bodhghat Project of Baster is under the consideration of Government. It is correct that it has not been cleared so far. I, therefore, request the Government not to clear these two projects. If these projects are cleared, contractors will go millionaires and the tribals will be no where and the whole Chhattisgarh region will go a desert. These will be three results.

Narbada Valley Project has been cleared by the Government but the matter has been taken to the court. I want to submit that there are lakhs of Sal trees in this area and the cost of each tree is more than 5 thousand. Crores of rupees can be earned by selling these trees and the Government will have to give not a single penny for Bodhghat Project. But the Government is providing funds for this, where this money will go nobody knows. I, therefore, request the Government not to clear this Project. If it is cleared then all trees will be cut down, whole area will be converted into a desert and there will be not water in that area. As regards supply of water to Gujarat, I would like to say that after 20-30 years there will be no supply of water to Gujarat because there will be no water for supply. I would, therefore, like to request the Government not to clear this project.

Government should construct stop dams on all the 14 big rivers in Madhya

Pradesh. It will create great irrigation potential in the State. There is a vast area of agricultural land in Madhya Pradesh and the irrigation facilities are almost nil. Unless stop-dams over these 14 rivers are constructed we will not get desired success and the Central Government will have to invest crores of rupees for the purpose. Instead of constructing river valley projects, Government should construct these stop-Dam projects. Then only, the state may go a prosperous state.

On the one hand, Government want to clear Bodhghat Project to the people of Bastar which they do not want and on the other, Government is not acceding to their long outstanding demand for laying a Railway line between Bastar and Bhopal. The matter has been under consideration since the time of Late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra but this tribal belt has not been connected with railway line. Our Prime Minister sanctioned an amount of Rs. 500 crores for the development of Bastar, but what happened to this big amount nobody knows. We shall be grateful if something is told about this.

Today, almost all the hon. Members have said that there has been good rains this year in the country. But, it is the most unfortunate that there has been no rainfall in the month of July, August in the Durg and Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh. There is a drought like situation in that area. The Bhilai Steel Plant, in which four thousand crore rupees has been invested by the Central Government, is located there. People working in the Bhilai Steel Plant takes water from the near-by canal there. There is a Shivnath river in the vicinity. It is a strange that whole of the Drug district is facing almost drought conditions but there is a flood in this river. If the Bhilai Steel Plant takes water from this river from the month of July to December, it will serve two purpose. On the one hand flood will be controlled in Shivnath river and on the other the canal will be able to provide more water to farmers for irrigation purposes.

It is generally complained that industri-

alists do not set up job oriented industries, which could provide employment to a large number of unemployed youths. It is a fact. They should set up job oriented industries. Just the reverse is going on in Bhilai Steel Plant. In my area, there are 75 rolling mills in which 25 thousand workers are employed. 35 thousand tons of billets and slabs manufactured in Bhilai Steel Plant are sent to other places for distribution, due to which 75 rolling mills located in our area hardly get 200 tons of the substances. I fail to understand the policy of the Government. It is declared policy of the Government that the raw materials are provided to the factories set up in a particular area locally available so that expenditure incurred on freight could be avoided. You have also promised that Bhilai Steel Plant would be given 180 megawatts power, but now, only 130 megawatts of power is being supplied and a penalty is being levied on it. Why are you doing all this. It is very necessary to provide 180 megawatts of electricity to the Bhilai Steel Plant. In addition to it, all steel plants are required to be modernised which involve some additional expenditure. It is absolutely essential because production cannot be increased without it and increased production has the direct bearing on the living condition of workers employed in Steel Plants.

My third suggestion is regarding selection of beneficiaries for self-employment under I.R.D.P. and other schemes to ameliorate the lot of the poors. It has been rightly said that the procedure is faulty. Even income-tax payers are being selected under self-employment schemes. They owe properties also. Hence, so long as the persons guilty for wrong selections are not punished, this malpractice will continue to be practised.

Before I could conclude I would like to submit that as we are facing drought this year, assistance may kindly be provided to the extent possible as also billets and slabs be supplied to the rolling mills of the area from Bhilai Steel Plant, so that the 25 thousand workers employed there could get more work and unemployed youths of that area could also get employment.

[*English*]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala): Mr. Chairman, we are discussing in this House today the Supplementary Demands for Grants put before this House. I cannot support these demands. The Government needs it because it spends on unproductive items, wrong planning. It should rather try to mobilise its own resources for the various projects and schemes. It should take strong and stern steps to bring out blackmoney. It should take strong steps against the economic offenders who are playing havoc with the economy of this country. This is a common talk that there is corruption in the higher political circles and corruption is the fashion of the day. We have been discussing this problem whether it was in the shape of Bofors or the Submarine deal or the Fairfax deal or the other scandals which rocked this whole country and which was also discussed in this very House. The Government, I feel, is reluctant to take steps to stop smuggling, whether it is gold smuggling or smuggling in narcotics or other intoxicants etc. because morally when they accept hundred's of crores of Rupees as commission, how can they curb this menace of smuggling which is eating the very roots of our economy. This is responsible for the lopsided development of the whole system in our country.

I should suggest to the Government that they should come out with radical, drastic and progressive measures to put a ceiling on urban property so that the property or the money is utilised for the poor sections of the people and the resources are utilised in those sectors where they are needed the most. Punjab was the most progressive State; perhaps, that is so even now in spite of the best efforts of the Government of India to wreck that State economically by creating the present Punjab problem and by lingering on it — they do not want to solve it. They should take steps to solve it. They have played with it for sufficiently a long time. About five or six years have passed. Now they should try to bring normalcy to that State. They have played with the people of

that State for sufficiently a long time. We have heard that, in such a situation, every sector of that State is affected; the development works have suffered. We have been listening for a pretty long time from responsible persons in the Central Government and the Punjab Government — even the Governor of Punjab has been saying so many times — that the Prime Minister of India is very much anxious to announce some development package programme, he is very much interested in the development of that State, he is going to announce so many schemes for the development of that States. The Rs. 1000 crores development package programme has been in the air for a pretty long time. We are surprised who has stopped the Prime Minister from announcing that package programme. Why is he not coming out with the details of that? In that State, which is primarily an agricultural State, agricultural production has almost touched the saturation point. So, that State needs industrial development. The Centre should come out with some major Central, industrial projects which are there for a pretty long time; for example, petro-chemical project, electronic switch system project, video cassette recorder project and some projects based on agro-industry. This will help in the industrial development of that State and this will also provide employment opportunities to the educated as well as uneducated young people who are allowed in the absence of employment opportunities to other adventures. Punjab should be declared 'A' class industrially backward State for some period at least for five or ten years as has been done in the case of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh so as to give incentives for the industrial investment in that State. In Punjab, 66 blocks out of 118 blocks have no industry at all. Ghanaur, Bhunarheri and Samana blocks of Patiala and Samana Lehra Gaggā blocks in the Sangrur division have no industry at all. Government should develop industries in that area.

Similarly, all the resources of hydel power have been tapped there and that State needs the power which is the back-

bone of every activity whether it is agriculture or industry. I would request the Government to approve the third stage of the Bhatinda Thermal Plant, third stage of the Ropar Thermal Plant and also a gas-based power plant to that State. They should also come out and sanction the atomic power plant which is hanging for the last decade or so. An Expert Committee has already toured the country and they have selected the site at Patran in Patiala District and Chanikaur Sahib in the Ropar District. They should give justice to that State instead of having political considerations instead of seeing everything from the political angle they should come out with broad-mindedness to help that State in its endeavours for the development of power and industry and other things.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

On the other hand, the Government is spending a lot of money on the security forces on the para-military forces on par and that is a big drain on the resources of the State. They are always banking upon the security forces for the solution of the problem in their State. Basically, this problem is a creation of the Government itself. Instead of spending so much on ammunition, on equipment, on the security forces, they should solve the Punjab problem and divert the amount which is being used for security forces, on the development of the country.

Recently, State has suffered hundreds of crores of rupees due to floods. Property, live-stocks, human lives, roads and everything worth, perhaps, three to four hundred crores of rupees have been lost. Patiala and Sangrur districts are the worst sufferers.

I would request the Hon. Agriculture Minister and the Central Government to give liberal aid and assistance to the people of Punjab who have suffered a lot due to the recent floods.

16.00 hrs.

In the end I would request the Govern-

ment to announce the once thousand crore development project or the package deal for the State. They should also give liberal aid and assistance to the State so that it tries to stand on its feet because it has in the recent past suffered a lot due to uncertain situations and conditions in the country.

I cannot support these Demands. I would request the Government to mobilise its resources by taking stern and strong action against economic offenders and smugglers and also take stern action to root out corruption from higher political circles.

I thank you Sir for giving me this opportunity.

16.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DAMAGE DUE TO EARTHQUAKE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Sir. As Honourable Members are aware, an earthquake shock struck Eastern and North-eastern parts of the country at 0439 hrs on Sunday, the 21st August, 1988. Its epicentre lay about 70 kms. northeast of Darbhanga near the Bihar/ Nepal border. It had an intensity of 6.5 on Richter Scale and a focal depth of 20 kms. Another tremor, of somewhat less intensity and with approximately the same epicentre, followed 15 minutes later at 0454 hrs.

The most serious impact of the earthquake fell on Dhar. The worst affected districts in Bihar are Darbhanga, Madurai and Munger. The earthquake also affected Saharsa, Motihari, Beth and Hazari Bagh. Besides Bihar, the earthquake impacted on West Bengal, Assam, Sikkim and Tripura. Shocks were felt in Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Kurseong and Calcutta in West Bengal; but loss of life has been reported only from Bihar. No information has been received of damage to National Highways. Nor is there any information about damage to major irrigation projects. Also, it would appear that no major damage has been caused to public

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]
buildings.

On receiving information about the earthquake, the Prime Minister rushed yesterday to the worst affected areas of Bihar. He was accompanied by Union Ministers of Health, Urban Development and myself. He held initial discussions with the Chief Minister and his colleagues at Patna airport. He then proceeded to Darbhanga, Madhubani and Munger. At all these places, he met and talked to a large number of people, including those who had come into the towns from rural areas. Flying at low levels by helicopter, he made an aerial survey of the 3 most seriously affected blocks in Madhubani district: Jhajhpur, Andhrar and Rajnagar, as also river embankments in the area. At Darbhanga and Munger, the Prime Minister visited the hospitals where injured have been admitted. In Darbhanga he also visited the Medical College Students Hostel which was surely damaged and the madarsa which had collapsed. The Prime Minister was deeply moved by the loss of life, the large number of persons injured and the damage to property caused by the earthquake.

Upto 9 P.M. yesterday, the Government of Bihar have received reports of 164 persons dead and 1209 injured. It is anticipated that, as further reports come in from rural and remote areas, the toll might rise but probably not to the levels earlier apprehended.

The Prime Minister announced a grant of Rs. 30 lakh from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. From this grant, Rs. 10,000 will be given to each of the families of the deceased. Assistance will also be extended to those who have injured and have lost their dwellings. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that to tackle the situation the voluntary agencies and the people will themselves come forward.

The Prime Minister made enquiries at the hospitals he visited about the medical assistance being extended to the patients. There was a reported shortage of medicines

in the hospital in Munger. At his instance the Union Minister of Health stayed behind at Patna to make arrangements for all medical requirements to be met.

Detailed information about damage to dwellings is being collected. The Prime Minister has directed the State Government and the Union Minister of Urban Development, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, to make a full assessment of the damage caused to property with a view to extending the required assistance including the preparation for a Special Scheme for assistance to the economically weaker sections whose dwellings have been seriously damaged by the earthquake.

Immediately on receipt of information about the earthquake, the Prime Minister directed all Departments and Ministries concerned to establish contact with local authorities involved in relief work, to take stock of the situation and coordinate the relief assistance with a view to providing succour to the affected people. On Sunday itself the Agriculture Ministry had established contact with all the affected States to ascertain the extent of damage and to make sure that the necessary measures are taken promptly by the State Governments.

The Ministry of Agriculture convened a meeting of the Crisis Management Group which include representatives of all Departments/ Ministries concerned to assess the situation and to extent help to the State Governments wherever necessary. The Ministry of Defence has despatched 5 Army Columns for assisting the Bihar Government in rescue operations.

A Column of Engineering was despatched to Bihar by air yesterday. The Ministry of Health has sent a team of 8 Specialists from New Delhi to Bihar along with essential medicines.

It has been ascertained from the Bihar Government that adequate stocks of essential commodities, including petroleum products are available in the earthquake affected

areas.

The Inter-Ministerial Crisis Management Group in the Ministry of Agriculture is meeting every day to monitor the relief operations and to provide necessary support and direction. The Committee of Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary reviewed the situation yesterday and will meet at regular intervals to oversee the relief operations.

It is well known that severe earthquakes of this type are often followed by aftershocks. These have to be regarded in the proper perspective and the need not cause any undue concern.

The immediate tasks before us are to provide medical attention to the injured, extend assistance to the bereaved families and provide relief and help to rebuild the damaged dwellings and to rehabilitate the affected people. As a result of the Prime Minister's visit, the people's spirits are high and their self-confidence fortified.

In a natural calamity of this type the sympathy of this House and of the entire Nation is, of course, with those who have been affected by the earthquake. I have no doubt that the nation will meet this challenge with a stout heart and will all the resources at its command. I would like to assure the House that the Government will take every possible step to see that adequate relief is effectively provided most expeditiously to the affected people.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, there should be a discussion on it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give a proper notice for that.

16.10 hrs

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1988-89 -CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will resume discussion on the Supplemen-

tary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1988-89. Already we have taken four hours whereas the time allotted was only two hours. I would request the hon. Members to be very brief and finish his speech in five minutes as the Minister has also to reply. Shri N. Tombi Singh...

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate your desire that the Members should be very brief. I have also been advised by my Whip to be brief. I will confine only to a point which I would like to mention taking advantage of this discussion on the budget, although this is a supplementary budget. Here is a subject which I can discuss with some convenience and justification under the general discussion on a budget.

This regime of the Prime Minister is a regime of solutions. We have solved so many intricate, tricky and knotty problems. We have solved the problem in Assam by the Assam accord. Tripura has been settled. Mizoram was settled long back. A few days back, we have settled the Gorkha Liberation Movement. We can also mention the Punjab accord. If things have not come to our satisfaction so far out of that accord, it is not the Government to be blamed. There have been other factors.

I am raising a measure which does not involve any expenditure under the Home Ministry, although the Finance Ministry is not directly affected. I will request the hon. Finance Minister to convey this to the Home Minister. This is about opening of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Many of our friends - leaders belonging both to the Opposition and the ruling side - do not know the implications of the demand for reopening the Eighth Schedule.

There are certain communities and States which are still deprived of the right to a place in the Eighth Schedule. Manipur is a language of the Manipuri people. It is the official language of the Manipur state. It is the *LINGUA FRANCA* of the different tribes and communities in that State. It is also spoken by people residing in Assam and

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

Tripura. This language deserves a place in the Eighth Schedule. It has got a rich history. It has got all the important translations. It has translated the *Vedas*, *Upanishads*, the *Gita*, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. Then, there are original writings, essays, novels, short stories, dramas and poems in this language. This stands at par with the rest of the developed languages in the country. The argument is that the Eighth Schedule is overloaded. If the Eighth Schedule is overloaded with 15 languages, why it cannot have 16 languages. The deserving languages should not be deprived of a position in this. We had met the Prime Minister with a delegation of the Manipuri Sahitya Parishad recently. This Parishad, with the help of the Manipur Government, organised exhibitions about scriptures and literature, literature in order to convince the learned people, politicians and the public men that there is a language which deserves a place in the Eighth Schedule.

Sir, young people are angry. The educated people are angry. They are on the warpath. But how can we contain their anger? When we joined the Indian Union in 1949, many people do not remember the fact that we did not have a part in the Constitution making. We do not have our say whether our language should be in the Eighth Schedule or not. We also do not have a say where the Manipuri people should stand in the Constitution - either in the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes or in some other backward class. We still stand deprived of this very legitimate right of our people. Therefore, you should fulfil the legitimate desire of the people of that State. It has a language which is at par with every other language in this country. But it has not been given a position. So, in this context, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to convey this desire from this community which I represent that Manipuri should be included in the Eighth Schedule as quickly as possible.

Another point is of equal importance which is regarding art and culture. In fulfilment of the desire of Pandit Jawaharlal

Nehru who had fascination for the culture and traditions of that region, a dance academy was opened named as the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy which is run by the Central Government through the Sangeet Natak Academy. This Dance Academy requires thorough reorganisation and much more funds has to be spent on it because we have been demanding that this institution should be upgraded to the status of a deemed university. Now, the Governor is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of this institution. He is a busy man because of his high status. It is difficult for the officers to approach him very often. When meetings are to be held, we have to get the consent from the Governor from time to time which is not very convenient. Therefore, I would suggest that the Education Ministry should have a fresh look in this Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy so that the administration can be reorganised and more funds are allotted to upgrade this institution to the status of a deemed university.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hamakonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you must have read about Gorkhaland Development Council in today's newspapers. This council is an aftermath of a sequence of events that a handful of people were first instigated to launch a movement, then they were befriended followed by an agreement which led to the birth of this Council. Immediately after Shri Rajiv Gandhi came to power, a number of agreements have been signed but what were there results? What fate did the Punjab agreements meet? Gorkhaland agreement is likely to meet the same fate. You are interested only in signing agreements. On the one hand, you instigate and provide money for starting agitation, on the other you try to solve it by compelling the State Government.

Similarly, an agitation has been started in Rayal Seema in Andhra Pradesh. Who are involved in it? It is the Congress' men who are

spearheading it. 12 legislators belonging to Congress Party from Rayal Seema areas are on hunger-strike in the State Assembly. They are demanding a solution to the Rayal seema problem. I want to ask the people belonging to Congress Party as to what steps were taken by them to solve this problem during the last 40 years when they were in power barring 4 to 5 years. Why did you not do anything during those period? At that time Shri Sanjiv Reddy who belonged to Rayal seema areas was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, but what has been done?

Bachhawat Accord is the legacy of the Congress Government, not of the Opposition Government. What have you done? Now hue and cry is being raised on it because they want to tarnish the image of N.T.R. at any cost. That is why they are demanding so much quantity of water to be allocated for them.

I am not aware of the details of Bachhawat Accord but water should be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. At that time, Telugu Ganga project was not meant for Rayal Seema, it was meant for Telangana and Andhra areas only. Now they are asking that the excess water of river Krishna be given to them under the Bachhawat Accord. Congress Party was in power for the last 35 to 40 years, but why did they not do it? They are raising this issue with a view to defaming this Government. I want to know how much funds you are going to provide for Gorkhaland Development Council. Now you are instigating the Rayal Seema agitation in Andhra Pradesh. You are inciting all these agitations to subserve your own vested interests. In this way, the unity and the integrity of the country can never be achieved. You should fully utilise the available water. Just now an hon. Member from Madhya Pradesh was stating that they did not want Bodhghat Project. I don't know why they don't want the project. Now Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are not inclined to start Inchampalli Project. An agreement has been reached between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Govern-

ments regarding sharing of water. We have no objection, if you fully utilise your river water in your own state. We have no objection if Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra utilise the waters of rivers Indravati and Pranhita.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: You give it in writing.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I have no objection in giving it in writing. I only want to say that the Government should work for the welfare of the public. They should take every thing in national perspective. Water is an essential for human beings. So the Government should provide potable water for drinking. Efforts should be made to reach an early settlement of water disputes between the States. The schemes submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government are required to be cleared without any further delay and putting obstructions in their way. A similar hunger strike in front of the residence of Shri Rajiv Gandhi from our side is in the offing. We have learnt all this from the Congress Party. After being in power for so many years, when you can do such thing which is against the rules of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly, then what is the harm if we also reply you in tit for tat fashion as we have been in power for lesser period of 4 to 5 years only.

In the last 40 years, you remitted an amount of Rs. 45 thousand crores due against industrialists. You remitted this amount, because they give you funds for the elections. When you can remit the loan amounts of industrialists, why can't you remit the loans of farmers amounting to Rs. 11 thousand crores. Today we are importing pulses, rice and cotton etc. from other countries. This year, when the production of cotton was good even after that cotton is being imported. By doing this you are preventing the farmers from getting fair price of cotton. This policy is not good.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands. At the outset, I would like to inform the House that we are in the year of prosperity. There is a good rainfall and I hope that this will continue for the next 20 years. We have started with Prabhav and for the first 20 years there will be Uttam, next 20 years Madhyam and for another 20 years there will be Kanishth. We have passed the Kanishth and we are now in Vibhav. It has started with the prosperity and I hope that this will continue. We are hopeful of achieving our targets set for this year. The Government has made every effort to see that the targets are achieved.

Sir, the people of Karnataka and also the Government of Karnataka feel that the Steel Authority of India should take over the big VISL unit which has been started by our great architect, Sir M. Visveswaraiah. The unit has incurred heavy losses and not only that it needs a lot of improvement. A huge amount is required for its diversification, modernisation and expansion. The unit is almost closed. Labours are very much interested in its taking over by the Steel Authority of India. We, as the representative of that area and also the Karnataka Government, are pressing the Central Government take over this unit as early as possible. All the formalities have already been completed. A number of meetings were held at various levels and a number of agreements have been reached but still the Government has not decided about this. I hope the conditions that have been imposed by both the parties will be removed and on the birthday of Shri M. Visveswaraiah the unit will be taken over.

Regarding Vijayanagar Steel Plant, I would like to say that it has become the dream of the life. Late Madam Indira Gandhi laid the foundation of this plant. Thousands and thousands of acres of land has been kept vacant since then and the farmers started growing crops there. I would like to inform the House that very few people have received compensation for the land which

has been acquired for this Vijayanagar Plant. Many poor, illiterate people could not approach the court in time and they have been denied their due compensation. Very few people under protest could receive some compensation but most of the illiterate people could not get compensation for various reasons. I came to know that in Visakhapatnam also there was a situation like this and when our Hon. Prime Minister visited Visakhapatnam, he was kind enough to have given the compensation to the persons who were denied of their due share. So, I make an appeal for the farmers of Thorangallu village where mostly poor and illiterate people have been denied the compensation. This should be considered on top priority. It is our dream that Vijayanagar Steel Plant will be set up at least during the Eighth Plan.

I have come to know that you are going to set up a Sponge Iron Plant in that area in the Joint Sector. This Plant is going to the scrub which is very much less at present. The whole thing has been worked out and they have even gone to the extent of collaborating with the German Company which will produce sponge iron. This would certainly supplement the existing position.

I come from an area where a lot of mining activities are going on. Manganese and iron ore are in plenty there. Raichur is a place where gold mines are in abundance. But still we are not in a position to explore the entire quantity of gold which is there. Therefore, I request the Government that mining activity should be started there and this will give employment to thousands and thousands of people. This is one industry which is highly profitable. While many industries are on the verge of sickness, because of the high price for gold, this industry is highly profitable. Sizeable quantity of gold is found in the Raichur sector and the MMTC is extracting the gold ore. I request that in this sector, wherever there is a possibility of finding gold, exploring activity should be started as early as possible.

In Bellary area, a lot of iron ore is found. This ore is a high-grade ore and its quality is

excellent. At present Japan is purchasing the ore and this ore is sent by Railways. Thereby, Railways are also getting huge income out of it. Small mine owners are able to take small patches of area on lease because of the bank assistance. But the Government is not in a position to take the ore extracted by these small miners because of certain restrictions. I request that the ore excavated by the small mine owners should be taken by the Government and it should be sent to Japan.

As regards agriculture, I would like to say that we are hopeful of achieving the target, as I mentioned earlier. Regarding the loans that the farmers have taken from the scheduled banks, the farmers have been put to a lot of difficulties. The interest on the loans taken from the cooperative banks has been written off. The interest as also the penal interest are written off and as far as the principal amount is concerned, certain time is given to repay the entire portion of the principal. Accordingly, the farmers have repaid the amount and in most of the cooperative banks, the recovery rate is as high as 90 to 95 per cent. The Government also should come forward to help the farmers to some extent, and the interest and penal interest portions of the loans that have been borrowed from the national banks should also be written off and the principal amount should be recovered within a stipulated period. If this concession is given to the farmers, their burden would get reduced to a great extent. Most of the States are on the verge of either famine or flood and under these circumstances, I request the Government to make up their mind once for all and see that the farmers would get rid of this burden.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI. During this session, I have not spoken at all. This is the first opportunity that I have taken. Please allow me to speak for another two minutes.

The hon. Home Minister is here. I have been requesting him again and again to include the Nayak, Beda, Talwar, Parivar, etc. communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Since there is some area restriction, the Government of Karnataka has recommended to the Central Government to include these communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes. I may mention here that in various other States, these categories come under Scheduled Tribes, whereas in Karnataka we have been denied this opportunity. I would request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill on this issue so that all these communities are immediately included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

I would also request the Government that housing programme should immediately be taken up. Telecommunication system should be improved. Each Mandal should have at least one rural telecommunication system.

Humpy is a famous historical place ruled by the Great Emperor Krishnadeva Raya. The Department of Archaeology is doing good work there. This place must find a place on the Tourist Map of India. People who have visited this place are full of appreciation of this place and many valuable things of historical importance are found there. The archaeological excavations also reveal many beautiful and imaginative things.

Finally, to improve the lives of the agriculturists I would like to make one suggestion. One member from each agricultural family, whether he is a big farmer or small, should be given one job. If employment is provided to at least one person in one family, it will improve the financial position of the agriculturists to a great extent. Our farmers will benefit from health point of view, children's education and so on. Our Prime Minister has been saying again and again that he is going to solve the unemployment problem. While doing so, this factor may kindly be taken into consideration.

Since you are asking me to resume my seat, I conclude with these words.

16.35 hrs

[English]

STATEMENT RE DEMANDS OF THE
GORKHA NATIONAL LIBERATION
FRONT

THE MINISTER OF HOME - AFFAIRS(S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, it gives me great pleasure to inform this august House that negotiations with the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) with regard to their demands have been successfully concluded with the signing of two Memoranda of Settlement. The first Memorandum was signed on 22nd August, 1988 at Calcutta by Shri Subash Ghising on behalf of the GNLF, Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal on behalf of the State Government and the Union Home Secretary on behalf of the Government of India. The second Memorandum was signed in New Delhi this morning by Shri Subash Ghising on behalf of the GNLF and the Union Home Secretary on behalf of the Government of India. The signing of two Memoranda of Settlement became a necessity because certain demands put forth by the GNLF pertained exclusively to the Union government. I am placing a copy each of the two Memoranda of Settlement on the Table of this House. [Placed in library See No. LT 6447/88]

As the House would recall, the GNLF has been spearheading agitation in Darjeeling Hill areas since the early part of the year 1986, for acceptance of their demands. The main demands put forth by the GNLF were:-

- (i) A separate State of Gorkhaland within the Indian Union should be formed;
- (ii) The question of citizenship of the settled Gorkhas should be resolved on the basis of incorporation of territories (as provided for in Section 7 of the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955) and for this purpose a notification should be

issued by the Government of India;

- (iii) A separate Indian Gorkha regiment exclusively for the Indian Gorkhas should be created; and
- (iv) Inclusion of Gorkha language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

In keeping with the Government of India's declared policy to resolve all disputes and differences peacefully and bring into the mainstream various diverse groups, ethnic, social or cultural, talks were initiated with the GNLF from December, 1986 at the initiative of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Right at the outset, it was categorically made clear to the GNLF that the Government of India will not countenance any division of West Bengal. It was also made clear that the GNLF must abjure violence. Within this framework, we invited Shri Subash Ghising and the Government of West Bengal to initiate a dialogue so as to redress the genuine grievances of the Gorkhas of the Darjeeling Hills in the best possible manner as also to give them a sense of participation and a sense of belonging. Consultations between the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal on the one hand and Government of India and the GNLF leadership on the other, were held over a long period which eventually led to the first tripartite talks on 25.1.1988 followed by another tripartite talks on 29.6.1988 and the final one on 25.7.1988. It is a matter of great satisfaction that these discussions finally culminated in total agreement between all the parties concerned as set out in the two Memoranda of Settlement referred to above.

The Memorandum of Settlement signed in Calcutta on the 22nd August, 1988 to which the GNLF, the Government of West Bengal and the Union Government are parties, envisages setting up of an autonomous Hill Council covering three Hill subdivisions of Darjeeling district, viz. Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Kurseong plus thirteen Mouzas of

Siliguri subdivision contiguous to Kurseong subdivision. The Hill Council is to be set up through an Act of the State legislature. The salient features of the Hill Council are:-

- (i) The name of the Council will be "DARJEELING GORKHA HILL COUNCIL."
- (ii) The executive powers of the Council will cover 19 subjects including Agriculture, Education, tourism, transport, public health, small scale and cottage industries, etc.
- (iii) The Council shall exercise general powers of the supervision over Panchayat Samities, Gram Panchayats and Municipalities falling within the areas of the Council's jurisdiction.
- (iv) The General Council will have a total of 42 members out of which 28 will be elected and the rest nominated by the State Government.
- (v) There will be an Executive Council and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the General Council will be ex-officio members of the Executive Council with the Chairman of the General Council functioning as the Chief Executive Councillor. The Chief Executive Councillor will nominate 5 members to the Executive Council from out of the elected members of the Council and the State Government will nominate 2 members to the Executive Council from out of the non-official nominated members of the General Council.
- (vi) The Chairman of the General Council cum Chief Executive Councillor will have the ex-officio status and privileges of a Minister in the Council of Ministers in

the State.

- (viii) The State government agrees to lease to the Council after it is formed, or acquire for it, the use of such land as may be required and necessary for administrative and developmental purposes, anywhere in the State and in particular in or around "Darjeeling More" in Siliguri subdivision.

The Bill for setting up of the Hill council will be introduced and passed in a special session of the State Legislature which has been summoned towards the end of this month. The elections to the Council are to be held by 15th December, 1988.

By virtue of this agreement the GNLF have agreed to drop the demand for a separate State of Gorkhaland and withdraw all agitational activities and also to extend full cooperation to the State Administration for the maintenance of peace and the normalisation of the political process in the Darjeeling area. The State Government on its part will review all cases registered during the course of the agitation and take action to withdraw the same. This, however, will not cover cases involving murder. Similarly, disciplinary cases against Government employees will also be withdrawn.

The second Memorandum between the GNLF and the Government of India clarifies the position in respect of the three demands which were the exclusive concern of the Government of India. viz. the citizenship issue, formation of a separate Indian Gorkha Regiment and inclusion of Gorkha language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. It has been decided to issue a Gazette Notification clarifying the citizenship status of Gorkhas who have settled in India.

With regard to raising of separate Indian Gorkha Regiment, the policy of the Government of India of not raising any new regiment on class composition was acknowledged. It is not obligatory for Gorkhas settled in India to join only specified Gorkha Regiments and

[S. Buta Singh]

they have the option to join the regiments of their choice. To this extent, suitable instructions will be issued by the Army Headquarters.

The GNLF has accepted the Government of India's position in respect of non-inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as this would create repercussion and reactions. It is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

The settlement has been welcomed by all sections of the people in Darjeeling area as well as in the country as a whole. It has generated a new wave of enthusiasm for peace and development of this area. It has once again demonstrated the strength of the democratic process as envisaged in our Constitution. This settlement brings to an end the disturbed conditions in the strife torn Darjeeling Hill areas and opens up a new era of peace and progress for the brave people of this beautiful Hill District. The valour of the Gorkhas in the defence of our country is well known and I fervently hope that these brave people will make their own unique contribution towards development of the Darjeeling Hill areas and be equal participants in the progress of our country.

I would like to express through this House the Government of India's appreciation of the understanding, patience and cooperation extended by the people of West Bengal in general and the people of Darjeeling in particular to enable us to arrive at an acceptable solution. I would like to express my gratitude towards the Hon'ble Prime Minister whose sagacity and timely guidance kept us on the rails and saw us through to a happy and peaceful negotiated settlement. My special thanks are due to Shri Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister of West Bengal and Shri Subash Ghising, the leader of the GNLF whose forebearance, patriotism and national outlook made this agreement possible. Last but not the least I would thank the

Hon'ble Members of this House for the cooperation and understanding shown during the long course of negotiations.

I have a word for Shri Inder Jit, who has been helping us in the process as a guide and as a friend. Last but not the least, I would thank the hon. Members of this House for the cooperation and understanding shown during the long course of negotiations.

16.48 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1988-89

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH(Banka) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heartily support the Supplementary Demands for Grants sought for by the Government. I want to draw your attention only to the two-or four points. My first point is regarding irrigation which is very essential for the development of a country. Seventy five per cent population of our country still depends on agriculture. the Government allots funds for major schemes but, the schemes are not completed within scheduled time. In six legislative Assembly segments of my Parliamentary Constituency the Schemes involving crores of rupees were formulated but no Scheme has been completed within scheduled time. When so much amounts are allotted by the Central Government for a scheme, at least a committee should be formed to see as to why these schemes are not being completed in time. A scheme regarding construction of a Dam in my constituency was formulated but no officer ever visits at its sites for inspection. A scheme so formulated is required to be completed within its scheduled time and estimated costs but when it is not completed within its scheduled time, several difficulties arise in its execution. The same was also happened in our area. When there are terrible floods and heavy rains, the villagers apprehend the collapse of the Dam under construction.

The construction of a dam takes ten years time and yet another five years are taken in constructing the branches of the canal. the Government allocates a certain amount of funds for constructing branches of the canal but the villagers are not fully benefited with it because Dams or Canals get broken at several places and when complaints are made to the concerned officers to undertake repairs, they express their inability and helplessness on the ground that they do not have funds for that. I, therefore, request the Government to increase the amount to ensure its proper maintenance. The Government must pay attention to it and take the responsibility of their maintenance.. In my constituency, a scheme named Barua Dam was completed in 1956 during the regime of first Chief Minister of Bihar but on a recent visit to my constituency, I found the banks of canals could not be constructed as yet. The scheme submitted by the State Government is under consideration of the Central Government and no clearance has been given as yet. This scheme will provide irrigation facilities to about 25 thousand hectares of land. The Government is requested to clear the Schemes submitted to them on priority basis so that they could be accomplished in Scheduled time. I have come to know that the amount which was earmarked in 1956 for maintenance of a scheme, has not been increased despite considerable increase in price index since then. I want to know that when the prices of each and every thing is rising day by day, how is it possible to undertake maintenance of a scheme with the amount earmarked long ago in 1956, how its canals can be constructed? Today the scheme is in a dilapidated condition in absence of proper maintenance and the people of this area are not fully benefited with it. As regards irrigation projects, I urge upon the Government to complete the projects envisaged within scheduled time. In my constituency, the estimated cost of the Orni river Project has increased from Rs. 26 crore to Rs. 70 crores and still its construction work is incomplete. This is a very important issue. As the elections are round the corner, I, therefore, urge upon the Government to pay its proper attention to all these things.

Now, I want to draw your attention to the Rural Development Programme. Programmes launched under this scheme have a lot of drawbacks. Our brother Shri R. S. Khirhar has rightly stated that for houses being constructed for Harijans under 'Indira Awas Yojna, instead of chimney baked bricks, kiln baked bricks are being used, whereas chimney baked bricks are being used in other construction works, why these kiln baked bricks are being used for Harijans, houses. I have myself seen in a colony that if a brick is just crushed by hand, it breaks into powder. I do not understand as to why this sub-standard material is being used in the houses meant for Harijans, why this foul play is being committed with them? The houses for Harijans will not be built again and again. The Government should also see to it that when ten houses are constructed under a scheme and twenty Harijan families are living in that area, why govt. wants to create bickering among them by allotting houses only to the ten families out of 20. They will start quarreling with each other on this issue. Therefore the Government is requested to rectify this draw back. If some welfare schemes have been started for Harijans, they should Besides building houses for Harijans be implemented without discrimination efforts should be made for construction of community-Halls, toilets, drinking water and schools for their children. Their colonies should be linked with roads. Only then the Government can achieve success in its goal of uplifting Harijans from poverty line under Integrated Rural Development Programme, only then the Harijans will be fully benefited with it. I think that the Harijans are not fully benefited of the funds allotted and sent to the States by the Central Government. I urge upon the Government to give this amount to Harijans in cash through cheques in lieu of kinds such as cow, ox, she-buffalo, sewing machine or riksha so that the bank officials as well as the other local officials do not exploit them and they could get full benefits of the funds allotted for them and they could get full benefits of the funds allotted for them and the practice of taking commission by the middle men is eliminated completely.

[Shrimati Manorama Singh]

Thirdly I would like to invite the attention of the Government to school buildings being built under Rural Development Programme. I have myself inspected several schools buildings and I found that these buildings would collapse much before its normal life-span. Many school buildings that were constructed only last year are now leaking. The children of these schools undertake their studies sitting under trees. On being asked the reasons for this, I was told that school teachers did not want to take the risk of the lives of the students as the building may collapse any day. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to monitor the funds of all these schemes which are being operated under Rural Development Programme either by the Central Government or by the State Governments. What is the fault of the people? The people are not getting full benefits of the funds allotted for the schemes. At present our hon. Finance Minister is present in the House. I request him to pay his full attention to it as the elections are due only after 14 months. Government is requested to improve the situation by improving things, when the funds are allotted by the Government under some scheme, it becomes the responsibility of the Government to get information as to how the money is being used.

*SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY (Nandyal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, once again the government is seeking the approval of the House for supplementary grants. Earlier, when the budget was presented for this fiscal year, the estimated deficit was Rs. 3000 crores. Another deficit of Rs. 150 crores is being added to that figure through his supplementary demands. The total deficit for this current year has thus reached on staggering figures of Rs. 10,000 crores already. I do not know what is in store for the future in the remaining part of the year. This huge deficit speaks volumes about the miserable performance of the government and ever worsening condition of our economy. Our country is in a miserable condition now.

Presentation of the Supplementary Demands is not at all justified keeping in view the present position of our economy. We are borrowing huge amount from foreign countries. But inspite of huge borrowings, we could not achieve much on any front. Our agriculture is in doldrums today. We could not increase our irrigation potential. There are floods everywhere. Every year there are floods. Money has not been spent properly in constructing major irrigation projects to save the country from floods. Water management is quite poor. Sir, MLAs belonging to Congress I are on fast in Andhra Pradesh. Their own party is the ruling party at the centre. They are agitating for providing more water to Rayalaseema. We, the Members coming from that state, had been constantly demanding the clearance of the Telugu Ganga project. But, it has not yet been cleared. It is really surprising that the Congress MLAs in the State agitate for more water while their own party members ruling the country from the centre refuse to clear an important project like Telugu Ganga. Their stand has been quite contradictory. Just now Hon. Mr. Janga Reddy was saying that we the Members of this House would have to follow the foot steps of Andhra Congress I MLAs in going for a fast and dharna to get clearance for Telugu Ganga from the central government, sufficient water can be provided to all parts of the State if the Godavari river water is harnessed properly. Telugu Ganga, Pochampad, Polwaram are important projects. 90% of the Godavari river water is now flowing waste into the sea. If the sanction is accorded to Polavaram project, it will help in utilising the Godavari water to a large extent. Even the farmers in that area are ready to pay the betterment levy. When everyone has shown eagerness and readiness in having the project, it is only the central government which is delaying matters by refusing to accord sanction early. It is most unfortunate to note that the central government is hesitating to accord permission. This stand of the Govt. is quite amazing and not in tune with the need of the people and the country. This is the performance of this government

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

on the irrigation front.

The performance in power generation is so so. It is as miserable as on any other front. Power generation has remained static and in fact has come down. Many industries have been closed or are on the verge of closure due to non availability of power. So, Sir, there is not even a single sector where we made any progress and can feel proud of. So to sum up, we are going backward rather than marching forward.

If at all there is any progress in the country, it is the population growth, increased poverty and illiteracy. It is this negative growth that the country achieved so far. The law and order situation is no better. The situation is fast deteriorating in the country. Everywhere there are thefts robberies. Even the communication system has not been developed properly. Transport system is quite horrible in the country at present. Naxalites are raising their heads once again. So what is the development that has taken place during the past 40 years? Already we have borrowed huge amounts from abroad. We could have borrowed some more money and completed out irrigation projects. That way we could have atleast solved our unemployment problem to some extent. Agriculture would develop automatically when irrigation develops. We are importing food grains even today. We are importing edible oil. It all show that we still are dependent on foreign countries for our food requirements. I do not know when the country will develop and when we can stand on our own legs. Black marketers are ruling the roost in the country today. They are dictating terms. We implemented land ceiling. It would have been wiser had we implemented ceiling on urban property also. The entire economy of the country is in the grip of 400 odd persons. Our economy is directed and controlled by these rich persons. Are we really independent today? Our economy is still an enslaved economy. Millionaires are becoming multimillionaires' while the poor are becoming poorer. The gap between the rich and the poor is widening further. Now the gap seems to be unbridgeable. The

disparity between the rich and the poor is growing. In no other country will one find such a big disparity between the rich and the poor. Even a small country like South Korea which was nowhere in the economic map of the world, has developed to such an extent, within a short period, that they are exporting food grains to other countries. They are exporting sophisticated industrial products too. On the other hand, we have remained where we were forty years ago. Now our development and progress have become a laughing stock. Hence there must be some self introspection atleast now to set the things right. We borrowed nearly Rs. 2,35,000 crores from foreign countries. It hardly matters if we borrow a hundred crores of Rupees more for the completion of the irrigation projects. Our irrigation potential would increase. It will generate employment in the rural areas. Agriculture would develop. It would completely wipe off unemployment problem in rural areas.

Birth control is our other important field where we failed miserably. Look at China, how effectively they have controlled their population. Sir, if birth control is not implemented effectively, a day will soon come when our population will be much more than that of China. Growing population is a major problem and the government is quite ineffective in solving that problem. The ruling party is afraid to implemented the policy of birth control for the fear that it would lose votes in the elections. Let them rule the country for 10 years more, but let them control our population. Now there are families where the number of children are 20 or even more. Providing education and other facilities to them is a very big problem. There are not sufficient number of schools to accommodate all these children. One can easily imagine the problem of feeding them. All our plans to provide education and health have gone awry because of the ever increasing population. Sir, the scheme of providing rice at Rs. 2 a kg has helped the poor a lot in A.P. But for this scheme many poor would have starved to death. The government has reduced the supply to rice to the State by 50%. It is most unfortunate. Atleast providing a

[Sh. M. Subba Reddy]

square meal a day for every poor man in the country should be uppermost in the mind of government of India.

Sir, now the time has come to have some self introspection. The Government should try to asses the reasons for its failures and take corrective measures to set the things right. Otherwise, I am afraid, one can not even think of what the country's position would be by 2000 A.D. We are borrowing money from others because it is easily available. But that is no solution to the mounting problems of the country. Black marketeers are controlling our economy. The government has failed miserably in collecting taxes. The tax collection is quite insignificant now. If the situation is allowed to continue like this, the entire economy will be in the hands of a few people. Let me hope that the government wakes up atleast now and takes the measures to improve our economy.

Sir, before I conclude, I can again request the government to clear the Telugu Ganga project early. I request you to use your good offices in getting the clearance for this project. Sir, the citizens of Madras have a shortage of drinking water. The problem would be much more acute in 3 years time. The position is no better in Rayalaseema. It continues to be worse. That is the reason why congress MLAs belonging to that area are on a fast in the state. Atleast to fulfil the desire of their own MLAs, the congress government at the centre should immediately clear Telugu Ganga project. I once again appeal to you, Sir, to use your good office in getting the clearance for Telugu Ganga.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erando) : I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

I will start with the farm sector. It is a well know fact by now that crop insurance scheme which was to start on a large scale, is proving abortive. The reasons are many. But there is a need to look into the loopholes and difficulties. The insurance companies and the Government together should again take up this scheme on a large scale all over the country so that the risks which farmers face because of drought, floods or excessive rains, will be reduced.

Recently there is a trend to get cheap popularity to get votes. The trend is that some party people are telling that the loans of the farmers will be written off. They have also been trying to write off those loans, whether it is Haryana or Maharashtra or Kisan Sangathan led by Sharad Joshi, who is asking the farmers to fill in forms that they are free from debts. Why the farmers are falling prey to this is because of the increasing burden of loan and interest on them. They are not able to repay it. I would like to suggest that the Central Government should think of reducing the rate of interest further. We thank and congratulate the Prime Minister for reducing the interest by 1 or 2 per cent. But still if it can be reduced to 4 per cent, it will be a great service to the farmers in the country. We are giving subsidy to the farmers in the shape of fertilisers to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees. But many small farmers do not use much fertiliser. They need hard cash. And on this cash, the rate of interest should be such that they can bear it.

I thank the Prime Minister for starting Food Processing Department in the Central Government. At the same time, I would suggest that the cotton monopoly procurement scheme which was started by Maharashtra, should be adopted all over the country. There are many welfare and developmental things which were started by Maharashtra and later on adopted by the Central Government. The employment guarantee scheme was started by Maharashtra earlier. Afterwards Central Government also started rural employment generation scheme.

As far as industry is concerned, it is the habit of the industrialists to establish their industries in bigger towns only. So, in future while giving licences to medium or large-scale industries, efforts should be made to give them the licences in the 'No Industry Districts' or where there are small-scale industries.

Here, Some special thinking is necessary as far as the gas based industries are concerned. Our gas is being wasted in millions of cubic metres everyday because it is not being utilised. There was a proposal to start gas-based fertiliser projects but I understand that two of these projects are being dropped and gas-based thermal power plants are proposed in the alternative. I would suggest that one of these thermal power plants may be located in Chopra in my area of Jalgaon district, where water is also available nearby. The Hajira-Jagdishpur pipeline can have a branch line so that this gas-based thermal power plant can be located there.

In the end, I would like to thank the Government for giving more grant to Metkem Silicon Limited which is going to be converted into a joint sector company for the production of silicon, which in turn, will be useful for producing alternative energy.

I will conclude by saying that our exports have increased, specially this year... (*Interruptions*). I want to reply to you Dandavate Sahib, when you say that the Prime Minister is wasting lot of money on foreign tours ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I never said it.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: When I say 'you', I mean Opposition people. I want to maintain that unless a Head of the State meets the other Heads of State, economic and commercial agreements cannot be entered into. Because of the visits of our Prime Minister abroad, we are able to increase our exports and these will be further increased. With these words.. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But I never made that complaint.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: You are representative of the Opposition parties. So, Sir, with these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want this global image to grow, Sir.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1988-89 and oppose all the Cut Motions moved in the House.

To remove the regional imbalances and disparities, many under-developed States need to be given prioritywise allotment of funds. While deciding to have some new projects, the States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and some portions of eastern U.P. as also the North-Eastern States, which are under-developed need to be given top priority. Besides many other factors, one major factor behind this under-development is that these States are affected by natural calamities like floods, drought, cyclones, etc in almost every year. Some of the States, including my State Orissa, were affected by recent severe floods. My own constituency is also severally affected by floods. My State as well as other States affected by floods, like Assam, West Bengal, etc. have sustained heavy losses. So, the flood control measures should be given to priority.

In this connection, I would like to submit that there is one Subarnarekha multi-purpose project, which is being made not only to control floods but also for power generation and for providing irrigation facilities. But unfortunately, the Centre is not coming forward to finance that project for which the World Bank assistance is available. But the loan to be given by the world Bank is to be repaid by the three States, that is, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa, who would be benefited by this project. So, I would request the Centre to come to their rescue since they

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

are not financially sound to repay the world Bank loan. Besides, drainage scheme should be given top priority. In this connection, several times I have pointed out that if we cannot control the flood totally but if we give top priority to drainage scheme in those areas which are flood prone areas, then I think 50% of the calamities would be over. In this connection, I would like to point out that long time back, the then Union Minister of Irrigation, Shri K.L.Rao, who was an eminent Engineer, visited Orissa and he had chalked out some schemes for the construction of basins in the rivers of Subarnarekha, Budhabalang, Baitarani and Brahmani. These schemes are now remaining in pen and paper. Necessary action should be taken to work out those drainage schemes. Apart from this, to remove the disparity and also to solve the gigantic problem of unemployment, those States which have no-industry districts should be given top priority in establishing at least some industries.

In this connection, I must congratulate our hon. Prime Minister who has taken a very welcome and courageous steps for modernisation and expansion of the steel plants like Rourkela, Bhilai and also Bokaro which were established some 30 or 35 years ago. Recently when our hon. Prime Minister visited the countries including West Germany. They had signed an agreement for expansion and modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant which should be given top priority in so far as implementation part is concerned.

Sir, in the end, I would submit that in considering the existing infrastructure and availability of raw materials the steel plant at Daitari which was decided to be set up in the year 1981 is now only on paper. I would therefore request that in case there is resource constraint, if the Government of India is inclined to establish that steel plant at least a mini-steel plant and sponge iron factory may be set up in this place where infrastructure is available and also raw materials are available.

Sir, ours being an agricultural country,

our economy is wholly dependent upon agriculture. Top priority should be given to agriculture and also minor irrigation which are to be financed by the Centre. With these words, I support the Supplementary Grant.

• SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Centre has come up with a demand for huge money by bringing forward a Supplementary Grant in this House. Of course, the funds will always be given for the purpose of solving the problem of the people of this country. The people's demand is very little. Their demand is very small. But still the Government is not able to meet their demands. Their demands are the shelter, education, health care, clothing and justice. Even after a long period of time, after our country's independence, the Government has failed to meet the simple demands of the people of the country.

Sir, we have a number of schemes and programmes for the people. The people have always been given the assurance that the Government would meet all their demands from the grassroot level, from the block level, from the village level and the district level under the 20-point programme. But what is happening to the 20-point Programme? It amounts to 420 because it is never fulfilled.

This is a new 20-point programme. What is this 20 point programme? It is :

1. Attack on rural poverty.
2. Strategy for rain fed agriculture.
3. Better use of irrigation water.
4. Bigger harvest.
5. Enforcement of land reforms.
6. Special programme for rural labour.
5. Clean drinking water
8. Health for all

9. Two child norm
10. Expansion of education
11. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
12. Equality for women
13. New opportunities for youth.
14. Housing for the people
15. Improvement of slums
16. New strategy for forestry
17. Protection of the environment
18. Concern for the consumer
19. Energy for the villages
20. A responsive administration.

So, Sir, in all sectors you have failed. In respect of all these 20 times of the programme which you have pronounced everywhere—right from the Prime Minister to the lower level, the panchayat level you have failed. In fact, you have failed to meet any one of those points.

About this huge money, what for this huge money you are getting from the Government? It is perhaps just to satisfy yourself that the money is being spent.

We are at the block level organisation. In the block you are giving money. Why don't you ask the people in the block to give training to the people in agriculture and other trades? Every block can go independently to meet all its requirements. But you have not done it. Money is given, but it is nobody's responsibility to spend that money and to work out the output of it. I admit that money is spent like anything. But nobody is responsible for the work. So, you must be careful, this is public money and public money should not be spent in that way and if you have organised the block level, there are a

few people, a few villages, and every village must be self-sufficient for its food and clothing, drinking water, education justice and every thing. But you have not ensured it and you have no intention to do it because if the people get well, you will lose your grip on them. So you want to suppress the poor people. You want the poor people of India to remain poorer so that you can rule for a longer period. Our living standard is going down. We are among the poorest in the world. All sorts of disease still exist in India whereas many of the developed countries got rid of them. But you have totally failed to eradicate them.

This is a rich country, we have all the resources here. But the people of our country are going poorer. All the money and the resources are in the hands of the rich. In India we have zamindari *pratha* that is still going on. The Minister from Bihar is sitting here, he will understand what is happening there. You have the tribal development plan and all these things. But what is happening in Chotanagpur? Fourteen divisions of para-military people are sent there to check the peaceful movement of tribals who are fighting for justice. Atrocities on women, atrocities on poorer sections, atrocities on Harijans and all these things are going on there. So, everything of this sort is going on and it will not be improved even if you are given double the amount you are just asking

Sir, let me conclude. I have not...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will take one year. I cannot wait up to that.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: This is the problem because their basic policy is totally wrong. You should change your basic policy and economic policy and the class division is there. There are exploiters. You must know, in whose hands the Government is there, by whom it is being run. In spite of the Prime Minister's good wishes to the poor and the tribals and everything, your Government has failed to meet their demands and their aspirations and to solve their problem. You must be careful in this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I have all the respect for the hon. Minister. But I want to speak for two or three minutes. You should kindly show respect to the Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can I do? time is over. Mr. Minister

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: This is not fair. There are so many functions which we have missed and we are sitting here. It is our privilege to come to Parliament when we like.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are welcome at any time.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will speak for 5 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow. I have called the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) Sir, must go by the order of the chair.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ. I am raising a point of order on this. I want your ruling. I want to know the authority by which you say that you will not allow me. Give me a ruling. I represent a Party. I represent a State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time is already over. We have now exceeded more than 2 hours.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: We will go, by and large, by the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. But we are not slaves of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can I do for that? If you do not want that commit-

tee, you can abolish it. Time is already over.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : You should allow us.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You should cooperate with us. You provoke the Members if I shout, I feel, it is a disrespect to the Chair. But you compel us to do it.

SHRI A.K.PANJA: Through you, I appeal to the hon. Member to take his seat.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: This is very unfair. We are sitting here for 5 hours. Because we are disciplined, you are not calling us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Minister you, can carry on.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ; You should have a sense of accommodation.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: You may accommodate him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no chance. What can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K.PANJA: Sir, I have heard with patience all the Members who spoke... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record except the Minister's.

(*Interruptions*)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You allow him to give some suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You allow me to take some decision. If all of you interfere, I cannot do anything. I am very sorry. For five hours, you have not come. Just

* Not recorded.

when I have decided to call the Minister, you want to speak. Now how can I allow? The time allotted is over. I cannot allow.

SHRI A.K.PANJA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard with great patience all the Members who spoke and took part in the debate regarding Supplementary Demands for Grants. So far as the Opposition is concerned....

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't waste time. Please you carry on.

(*Interruptions*)*

ME. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I Cannot say anything. Nothing will go on record except the Minister's speech. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI A.K.PANJA: Many important points have been debated from the side of the Opposition and also from this side.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, whatever he is saying.

(*Interruptions*)*

Prof. Saifuddin Soz then left the house.

SHRI A.K.PANJA: So far as the Opposition is concerned, starting from Mr. Amal Datta who started the discussion, it appears that the Opposition is suffering from depression, despair and dismay, three D's(*Interruptions*). It is a sad thing for me to hear that Prof. Madhu Dandavate with his long career in parliamentary life, utter in despair his lack of faith in the system of parliamentary democracy. I know there must have been something which has agitated his mind. But, so far as we are concerned, the

entire people throughout the country are looking at this very temple from where the entire democracy flows down.

On the Supplementary Demands for Grants, not a good word is uttered by any Member of the Opposition and there is still laughter from Mr. Amal Datta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) Why do you want good words from the Opposition?

SHRI A.K.PANJA: Because they must study and it is not the duty of the Opposition to paint bad picture only, of the economy of the country, because the entire future economy depends on how the country feels confident. I am confident that under the leadership of our Prime Minister, the economy is being managed well. I will readily give the facts and figures.

It has been agitated by Members why so much money is being spent during 1986-87, the GDP at factor cost increased by 4.1 % but the growth rate was lower by about 1 to 2 % in 1987-88 because of the severe drought conditions in the country.

It is expected that the GDP growth would pick up by 9 to 10% during 1988-89 as a consequence of the steep recovery in agriculture and the good work done and the dynamic programme undertaken in industry.

As regards rainfall and food production, since 1st June, 1988 all the 35 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions, have received rainfall or slight excessive rainfall somewhere up to 17th August, 1988. this has brightened 1988 kharif crop prospects consequently. It is expected that the foodgrains production in 1988-89 is likely to increase by 30 million tonnes i.e. the targeted level of 166 million tonnes will go up to 167 million tonnes as against 137 million tonnes in 1987-89. This is because of the hard-work done by our farmers, the agriculturists, the experts who are working for us in

* Not recorded.

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

these fields. Regarding prices, in the current financial year, here has been a marked a declaration in the Wholesale price Index which recorded an increase of 4.1 per cent only up to 6th August 1988 as against 7.9 per cent during the same period last year. Similarly the increase in the consumer Price Index up to June this year has been only 3.9 per cent as against 4.2 per cent during the corresponding period of 1987-88. Industrial production recorded an increase of about 8 per cent in 1987-88 despite severe drought. In April 1988, there has been a step up in the industrial growth of 8.6 percent over April 1987. So far as this year is concerned, the outlook is quite good and encouraging. Foreign trade and Balance of payments situation is difficult but manageable. There has been some improvement in the foreign currency reserves of the country in August 1988. On the 12th August 1988, foreign currency reserves amounted to Rs. 5668 crores which at the end of July 1988 had declined to Rs. 5485 crores. So far as the exports side is concerned, exports are doing well. During the first two months of the current financial year- April and May- exports have recorded an increase of 19.6 per cent.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Mr. Minister, could you please clarify whether it is actual export or payments received ? I do not know. Let it be recorded. He doesn't know that. Is it in terms of payment or in terms of value of exports or what? Please clarify.

SHRI A.K.PANJA: Don't try to put words into my mouth. That is the difficulty. When all the Members present understand, if one person doesn't understand what can I do? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER; Order, please.

SHRI AMAL DATTA; Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, why are you standing in the way of my seeking clarification? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER; When he is

not yielding how are you interfering in his speech? At the end, you may ask. Please don't interfere.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: At the end, I will not be able to remember all these things (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then what can I do? when you were speaking he did not interfere. How can you interfere in his speech now? Mr. Minister, please carry on. (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K.PANJA: He is looking at his own mirror.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I need not look at my own mirror... (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K.PANJA : It seems that Mr. Amal Datta is not interested in getting answer on some small points. If he wants, I will give the answer. Sir, he has raised a question. That is due to lack of understanding and deep sense of ignorance. I am very sorry to say. He is saying that when the money is available and there is saving at the end of the year, why we should bring Supplementary Demands for grants. He is asking this question, as if he doesn't know that Supplementary Grants are put in batches even in the State of West Bengal where the Chief Minister is of his own party. This is a current batch. Rs. 668 crores, of which for Punjab alone it is Rs. 519 crores, Rs. 100 crores for the backward areas subsidy. These are never read, probably not told to him. Out of the Rs. 668 crores, Rs. 619 crores are for this purpose, So far as the balance in other cases is concerned, it is always done and anybody with a rudimentary knowledge of budgeting will understand that it is a token which is taken to comply with the constitutional requirements. Nothing can be spent unless they get the blessing and sanction of this House. Therefore, 'others' require only a technical type of clearance and as a matter of token, that is why 'others' are given in the other Demands which have been given here.

So far as resettlement colonies in Delhi

are concerned, Mr. Amal Datta argued why it was not thought of at the time of budget. Probably, he is not reading his papers allright. If this book which has been supplied had been read, he would have known that the resettlement colonies were transferred to the DMC on 1st June 1988. When they were transferred on 1st June, 1988 naturally the expenditure could not be provided for in the budget.

So far as Tehri hydel project is concerned, no special favour has been shown to U.P. Pending formation of Corporation — a little study is required by Mr. Amal Datta — the U.P. Government was incurring this expenditure, and so far as the Centre was concerned, they were advancing this money. Now it is necessary towards the Central share of expenditure. Now it has been transferred. It had to go to the Corporation. That is why, it had to come in the Supplementary Demands...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the hon. Minister please yield? This is not my question. My question was; to which other State have you given the grants...

SHRI A.K.PANJA : I would have yielded if I had known that the motive was good. He does not want to give me time to answer all his points. That is the motive I am standing against. I am not yielding.

So far as monitoring is concerned, he, as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, cannot bring his special knowledge within the Parliament and have it debated here. But when he has done so, taken advantage of that position...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The report has been laid on the Table of the House. The report on the basis of which I have made the statement has been laid on the Table of the House. I can certainly quote. Any Member can quote from that.

SHRI A.K.PANJA : The hon. Member has forgotten that, when he was taken in, and everybody accepted him, as the Chair-

man of the Public Accounts Committee, he has certain responsibilities to discharge. All Parties, every side of the House, must have faith in him. He cannot utilise that position here, and I do object to his taking advantage of that position...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What is he saying? Let him explain what he is saying. This is in the report. The report has been laid on the Table of the House. That is the property of the House, and everybody can quote from that. If he is ignorant, I cannot help it. Most of the Ministers do not read these Reports.

SHRI A.K.PANJA: If everybody knows abut it, nobody argues. The Chairman should not...

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am saying that I am entitled to argue based on the report which has been put on the Table of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Minister, you have raised a procedural point. Will you please yield? Please take your seat, if you do not mind.

Sir, he is right in saying that no discussions or observations made in the Public Accounts Committee can be used here. But once the report has been laid on the Table of the House, it has been the convention of this House to quote from that because that is the property of the House, and there is nothing wrong in it. Let him not go to that extent. That is all my request to him

SHRI A.K.PANJA: I fully agree with the hon. senior Member. What I am on is that, when it has been tabled in the House, certainly Members can discuss, but the Chairman must remember that he had been the Chairman of that Committee...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Chairman cannot quote from that? What is he saying? Sir, I want your ruling on this.

SHRI A.K.PANJA: If anybody is made the Chairman, he should not take advantage

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of his position. So far as monitoring is concerned...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Chairman cannot speak on that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no rule like that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Then, this should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not unparliamentary. Anyway, I will go through that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He cannot give the interpretation on rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : His Chairmanship of the Committee has already been expunged, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

SHRI A.K.PANJA : So far as monitoring is concerned, it has been stated that no monitoring took place. So far as monitoring is concerned, strict instructions have been given to all the Ministries to monitor on a monthly basis the flow of expenditure and take appropriate remedial action as may be necessary.

The Supplementary Grant is largely for on-going projects, as I already stated. It appears that the preset batch includes Rs. 10.60 crores for Haryana for SYL Canal. The expenditure on this Canal is taken over by the Central Government.

On the question of foodgrains production thrust, it is stated and asked by Shri Datta that whether any non-Congress(I) State was similarly dealt with. The Foodgrains Production Thrust Programme which is the Demand Number 1 includes the opposition ruled States also. I can read from the list which is known probably and which includes eight selected districts for intensive

rice cultivation which is called Foodgrains Production Thrust Programme. Andhra Pradesh 8 districts. Assam-three districts; Haryana-7 districts out of which five for rice cultivation. Then Karnataka-9 districts out of which 8 districts are for rice cultivation and one for Arhar. West Bengal - 7 districts. Out of seven districts seven are for rice production. Therefore, the statement that non-Congress States were not looked after is not correct.

The Grant Number 46 about the Mahila Sangh, which is being provided for the purpose of adult education for women includes only one State in the South-and that is Karnataka. Therefore, it is not a correct allegation that only the States which are governed by Congress (I) Government are being given Supplementary Grants (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : You have given rupees one lakh to the opposition ruled States and Rs. 100 crores to the Congress (I) ruled States (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K.PANJA: So, far as point made by Shri Gajapathi Raju is concerned, he has stated that the original deficit will go on if we go on making Supplementary Grants. There must have been some communication gap. Last year the deficit was Rs. 5. 688 crores. During that year, there batches of Supplementary Demands were presented involving a net additional expenditure of Rs. 3, 173 crores. But the final deficit came to Rs. 5,900 crores only. Therefore, the final deficit does not depend only on the Supplementary Grants but various other factors also come into operation.

So far as Shri Murli Deora is concerned - though the Hon. Member, is absent and I need not dilate on it- he has stated about debt servicing. This has received our attention and, as you know, the Planning Commission in its exercise on the Eighth Plan, is giving considerable thought over this issue.

So far as our senior Member Shri Dandavate is concerned, I think, he was a little bit agitated for something else because he did not talk anything about the Supplementary Grants. Some extraneous matters were brought in like the telephone tapping. I take strong exception, with all humility and all my honour to the Hon. Member and state that CBI is not corrupt. It is not correct to say that the entire CBI is corrupt (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur) : I did not use the word 'corrupt' if you see. I said: "It is being used as pawns in the hands of the Government."

SHRI A.K.PANJA: It is not used as pawns in the hands of the Government either. In this House whenever something came out in the newspaper, it is the opposition who first took it up and started a debate. In fact, various important matters had to be debated because something came out in the newspaper whether it was connected with the ruling party or not. It is Mr. Dandavate in the opposition, who has raised that dust first. He cannot now complain that he cannot see. Prof. Dandavate said: 'why the press should be allowed to pass judgment'. In fact, he used the word; "the media should not be allowed to pass judgement. " I very much agree with him. But it is the Opposition who started this. Because now some writing has gone in the Press somewhere against someone of the Opposition, they are taking up this cause. this should have been thought of by the Hon. Members long time ago. In this session the first three weeks passed because something came out in the newspaper and judgements had to be passed against persons who are not even present in the House. If the whole House agrees and adopts a formula that everyday whatever set down in the House should be carried on and anything comes up should be with due notice to you and to the Hon. Speaker and the Business Advisory Committee, it does not disturb the proceeding of the House.

Now, Mr. Dandavate cannot come and say that Press had said something against someone-just because he belongs to the

Opposition-and that the media cannot pass judgements. They cannot, I fully agree with him. But it is the system in which we are allowing them to take advantage, they are publishing. We cannot blame them. Something is alleged to be happening and they are reporting it. It is for us to use our restraint so that the business of the House, important legislations coming up, supplementary grants coming up, various other important things coming up do not get disturbed. If we take care of this, certainly we will find that we will be able to guide ourselves accordingly.

So far as Mr. Dinesh Goswami is concerned, he made a point that Assam is not being looked after and nothing is provided in the supplementary grants. Mr. Goswami probably forgot, I might remind him- he is not present —that so far as Assam is concerned, provision has been made in the Budget itself — this is the supplementary grants and if there is something new coming only we can bring them in the supplementary demands— of the current year the provision made in the Budget itself of Rs. 7 crores for Brahmaputra Board, Rs. 21 crores for Flood Control Measures of the Brahmaputra Valley and the Budget also includes Rs. 155 crs. for the development of North Eastern Region of which Rs. 6.8 crores are for North Eastern Electric Power Corporation. Therefore, sufficient provision has been made and probably Mr. Goswami forgot about it. I must remind him of this and through you to the people. It is not that just because Assam is not a Congress ruled State it is not being looked after or we have missed. something in the supplementary demands.

SHRI H.A.DORA: (Srikakulam) : It is true. Non Congress —I ruled States are not properly looked after by the Centre.

SHRI A.K.PANJA: That is not correct. I have given the facts and If we examine the supplementary grants, Demand No. 1 is — I am sure Mr. Dandavate has gone through it— special Rice Production and National Oil Seeds. The total amount is Rs. 2,14,74,912. The division for this is, so far as the special rice production programme is concerned,

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Rs. 114.85 lakhs have been provided and Rs. 99.89 lakhs have been provided in so far as national oil seeds development project is concerned. As a token it has been provided in the supplementary grants Rs. 50 thousand required.

The next one is a provision made for Rs. 156.50 lakhs for oil seed production thrust project. A lot of oil seeds had to be imported last year and the year before also so that we can become self-sufficient and less import takes place. There is no separate provision made for this and as a token Rs. 50 thousand has been allotted so far as oil seeds are concerned which is a necessity.

The next one is — I have already stated—14 States special rice programme. 169 districts have been identified where special rice programme in 14 States will be done and a sum of Rs. 25.88 crores are already available for special foodgrains production programme under the Major Head 3601. Four States have already sent proposals out of the 14 States and the other 10 States have not yet send their proposals.

I need not touch other grants. I would only touch the grants on which some points have been made. I would take up' Badli workers' who are working in the Delhi Milk Scheme. We have to abide by the judgement given either by CAT or the Supreme Court. These workers were agitated for certain amounts to be given on the ground of Constitutional equality of equal pay along with the regular employees. They went upto CAT and thereafter to the higher courts and the judgement came. The judgement came between the budget passed and now. Therefore it had to be in the Supplementary Grants because the court has fixed up a time by which it has to be paid and we have to honour those judgements and also to look after the benefits of these Badli workers.

So far as the Central Institute of Fisheries is concerned some points were made. It had to be paid again because of the judgement of the Madras High Court. There was

an arbitration and from there an award was made. We tried to challenge the award but Madras High Court upheld the award. Therefore, this amount had to be paid. Probably Members forgot to make some points on Demand No. 4. Under this Demand No. 4 the Life Insurance Corporation has to cover the beneficiaries of Integrated Rural Development Programme. Four Million beneficiaries in 1988-89 are to be covered and for this the cost sharing is on 50 : 50 basis. Out of the total cost the premium is Rs. 15 crores. So Centre's share is Rs. 7.5 crores and the balance will be from the States. This is of great necessity. This was the commitment made by the Finance Minister in his budget speech and, therefore, this has been given a provision for.

The next point is about the Golden Temple complex. Thirty metres area was required for beautification so that proper spacing could be made and arrangements could be made. Now if we take up somebody's house which falls within thirty metres it is necessary to pay compensation. We just cannot throw them off. Therefore, this provision has been because made of great urgency and the work has started. Some money has already been released and more money will be released as soon as they send more programmes and schemes for the purpose of carrying out his work.

Next one is Demand No. 37 in respect of adult education for women. This is of great importance. In fact, as a starting point it has been started with a Mahila Sangh so that directly Centre could help them without waiting for any formality of going through any agency or through the States. Three States have been chosen—Karnataka, Gujarat and U.P. for this purpose. This is directly being done by the Education Ministry. We had made a provision for Rs. 3 crores fixed under the head of the State Government. Now we propose to transfer these Grants to the voluntary organisations and that is why a token supplementary grant of R. 1 lakh has been proposed.

Demand No. 52 concerns the Bhopal

Gas tragedy. Again probably hon. Members in the Opposition have forgotten about it. We have to pay compensation in a proper manner to the Bhopal gas victims. Therefore, we had Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of claims) Act. 1985. This scheme was formed so that quick disposal of processing of claims could be made. That is why we have made some provision so that his welfare measure could be taken up as quickly as possible.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Has compensation been paid to all the victims?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Probably I could not make myself clear. Processing of claims was necessary for which we wanted certain posts to be created so that processing of claims could be done expeditiously without waiting for any other agency. This is only for expediting the processing of claims. The last but not the least is the subsidy. I find that this was also missed.

This was very much necessary for the purpose of giving subsidy. In demand No. 50, it has been given. This was very much necessary for the purpose of giving subsidy. In this, three categories of the districts have been made—as it is known, 'no industry districts'. This has to be done as quickly as possible. This subsidy is coming to about Rs. 100 crores for development of industrial units in the backward areas. Therefore, on a scrutiny of all this, I do not think any of the hon. Members—even on the Opposition—will have any objection whatsoever. If they had any objection, that objection will be withdrawn by them so far as passing of the supplementary grants is concerned.

There are 85 crores of people in the country. The entire activity is taking place in 5,80,000 villages which are again controlled by 5,082 administrative blocks. These are again controlled by 438 districts, 25 States and 7 Union Territories. Therefore, after the budget is made, while work is going on, something new is coming up like a judgment of court, the Government also feels that new schemes have to be implemented forthwith.

That is the reason supplementary grant in the first batch has come. Therefore, I say that the entire grant, without any objection for the demand, be approved.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: May I seek a clarification very briefly?

Sir, long-term issues relating to development cannot be taken while we are discussing the supplementary demands for grants. But some situations sometimes arise in states for which there should be a cushion in the budget so that people's difficulty is removed.

Recently, in Jammu and Kashmir State, when the road was closed due to landslides for 15 days, there was no petrol, no kerosene, no diesel. And what happened at a district headquarters, that is, Kupwara? An Education Officer—a Deputy Director—got a massive heart attack. He couldn't be taken to the hospital because there was no diesel in the ambulance. When he passed away, he could not be taken to his home-town because there was no petrol. So, in Jammu and Kashmir State, we visualise a situation where there should be dumps of kerosene oil, of diesel, of petrol. Therefore, there should be a storage capacity so that when the road is closed, you answer to the needs. Then, for so many commodities, there is a price spiral because of closure of the road. Would you kindly react to this situation and provide for necessary grants for construction of storage capacity for these essential commodities?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: So far as petrol and other difficulties are concerned, I will bring to the notice of the Petroleum Minister a particular difficulty faced by the J&K State.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You should also provide necessary grants.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I cannot say so because this is a supplementary grant. It cannot be said. But I will certainly bring it to the notice of the Minister for Petroleum.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1988-89 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the Presi-

dent out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st of March, 1989 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof— Demand Nos. 1,2,4,11,20, 21, 26,43, 46, 47,50,52,60,68,77,80,81 and 89."

The motion was adopted

Supplementary Demands for grants (General) 1988-89 voted by Lok Sabha

Name of Demand No. of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House	
	1 Revenue	2 Capital
	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE		
1. Agriculture	1,00,000	—
2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1,00,000	—
4. Department of Rural Development	1,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS		
II. Telecommunication Services	1,00,000	1,00,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY		
20. Department of Power	—	231,50,00,000
21. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources		60,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
26. Payments of Financial Institutions	—	627,64,00,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (VOL. I)		
43. Police	—	78,67,00,000

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2

3**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

46. Department of Education	1,00,000	—
47. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	—	5,38,00,000

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

50. Department of Industrial Development	100,00,00,000	—
52. Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals	1,00,00,000	—

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

60. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	—	36,00,00,000
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MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

68. Department of Mines	—	80,00,000
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MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

77. Ministry of Water Resources	10,60,00,000	—
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DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

80. Nuclear Power Schemes	—	2,00,000
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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

81. Department of Electronics	1,00,000	2,00,000
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MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (VOL. II)

89. Delhi	30,03,00,000	—
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TOTAL	141,69,00,000	980,64,00,000
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18.00 hrs.**APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL*****[English]****THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): On behalf of Shri B.K. Gadhvi, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 23.8.88.

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

financial year 1988-89.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: On behalf of Shri B.K. Gadhvi I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House will take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the schedule, Clause I, Enacting Formula and the Long Title Stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause, 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.02 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1988-89

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1988-89.

Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

† Moved with the recommendation of the President.

respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 2 and 16."

Supplementary Demands of Grants (Railways) for 1988-89 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House</i>
1	2	3
Rs.		
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	1,00,000
16.	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	1,00,000
	Railway Funds	1,50,01,000

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, one has to realise that wrong decisions in economics result in severe penalties to be paid by the country.

29th August, 1988 at 11 A.M.

18.03 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may continue on Monday. Now the House stands adjourned to reassemble on Monday, the

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 29, 1988/ Bhadra 7, 1910 (Saka).