

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, March 15, 1988/Phalguna 25,
1909 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Chowdhary Akhtar Hasan... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, have the hon. Members of opposition gone to organise a strike or have they gone elsewhere?

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: They have no respect for the parliament, Sir... (*Interruptions*). Sir, there should be a privilege motion against them because they have scant regard for the prestige and dignity of the House... (*Interruptions*). You should make an observation on this, disapproving their conduct. After all, they should be present in the House even if they have given a call for the bandh... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Sir, I agree with him but, at the same time, I completely ignore their behaviour... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: This is a disrespect to the House, Sir... (*Interruption*).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not repeat the same thing. Why do you behave like that?

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER: Why do they boycott the parliament, Sir? Why don't they go to streets to oust Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister? Is it the democratic way... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is a Question Hour gentlemen, please take your seats...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER: It is subversive, Sir. They have boycotted the Parliament and have gone to the streets to oust the Government. That is not the democratic way... (*Interruptions*).

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these people could not make Bharat Bandh a success but now they want to see that the functioning of Parliament is stopped.

MR. SPEAKER: They cannot stop functioning of the Parliament. They can simply deprive them selves from carrying on their activities here.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

GAS-BASED POWER STATIONS

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

- (a) whether there is any scheme to set up gas-based power stations in the country;
- (b) if so, the salient features of this scheme; and

(c) the likely locations thereof?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). A statement is given
below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Gas-based power plants of an aggregate capacity of 898.5 MW are presently in operation in the country. The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is implementing gas-based combined cycle power projects at Anta (3x100 MW) in Rajasthan, Auraiya (4x100 MW) in U.P. and Kawas (4x100 MW) in Gujarat. The following gas turbine power projects have also been approved for implementation in the Seventh Plan by the State authorities concerned:-

S. No.	Name of the project commissioned/likely to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan	capacity of gas turbine units.
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RAJASTHAN

(i)	Ramgarh gas turbine project	1x3 MW
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TRIPURA

(ii)	Baramura gas turbine project	2x5 MW since commissioned.
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(iii)	Baramura gas turbine project (NEC-managed project)-Unit 3	1x5 MW
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(iv)	Gas Turbine project at Rokhia	2x5 MW
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ASSAM

(v)	Lakwa gas turbine project-Unit 4 (Phase-I)	1x15 MW since commissioned.
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(vi)	Lakwa gas turbine project Phase-II Units 5 to 8	4x15 MW
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MAHARASHTRA

(vii)	Uran gas turbine project	4x108 MW since commissioned.
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Gas-based power plants at Kathalguri (270 MW) and Lakwa Phase-III (4x15 MW) in Assam and at Narsapur-Razole (3x33 MW) in Andhra Pradesh have been approved for benefits in the Eighth Plan period.

The installation of more gas-based

power plants would depend on the availability of gas on a sustained basis.

[Translation]

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in her reply

that the Government is going to set up a power project only at Auraiya in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know as to when the power project at Auraiya will start functioning and which of the districts in Uttar Pradesh will be supplied power from this project?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Sir, it is a much wider question in which the hon. Member has sought to know about Auraiya and Anta. I cannot give any specific date, but I can say that the work is in progress according to the schedule.

MR. SPEAKER: She thinks in a wider perspective.

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know about the steps taken to set up such power projects in Western Uttar Pradesh. when there is less power generation in Uttar Pradesh, why more power projects are not being set up there? Uttar Pradesh is a very big State and there is acute shortage of power in the State.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Sir, the power position is satisfactory in Uttar Pradesh and several small and major projects are in progress there. It is only 3 days back that power station of the capacity of 210 MV at Anpara started functioning and it is hoped that the power station at Tanda will be commissioned within this week. the R.E.C. is making efforts in this direction. There are 5,6 small hydro-electric projects in 5-6 States. Uttar Pradesh is one of these States. Site selection is under way. However, it is hoped that the power generation targets in Uttar Pradesh will be nearly achieved.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jaiselmer is a very backward district in terms of power supply. The Government has cleared the Gas Turbine Project at Ramgarh. The Petroleum Minister, the Department of Power in the Ministry of Energy and the Rajasthan State Electricity

Board have been requesting time and again to approve the concessional rate for gas. But the rates are not being approved. Consequently, the gas is not being put to any use. they have been making concerted efforts for the last two years. Kindly give satisfactory reply so that the work could be carried on and the Ramgarh project could be completed within a year.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Sir, we have also felt that there is power shortage in Rajasthan. He has made a reference to Ramgarh. There is no difference of opinion between the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Energy. But, efforts are being made to find out as to what quantity of gas will be available and where can it be put to maximum use and whether it has been given techno economic clearance. Keeping all these aspects in view, the work related to gas completes early, say within a period of about two years, due to short gestation period. We want that more and more gas should be available but it should be on a confirmed basis. The Department of Power likes that more gas should be supplied where it is more needed. As regards Rajasthan, we want that the gas should be supplied more and put to proper use.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: We have been trying for the last two years, but no satisfactory reply has been given in this regard.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTTRI: Mr. Speaker, through you, I would like to know whether the cost accruing on the construction of gas-based power units and its production is less than that on thermal and hydel units? If so, why does not the Ministry set up more gas-based units?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Sir, there are three things before us. As regards cost of production of gas, we have got the comparative figures. Hydel is cheaper than

the coal. But it all depends on the distance at which coal is available. We want gas to be used to the maximum capacity. But it depends on the quantity of gas available. Not only that, besides the availability, the Department of power has got certain schemes, in addition to the projects to be commissioned, which will be implemented as soon as clearance from the Ministry of Petroleum is received.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to a separate question, the hon. Minister had stated that cost of production of thermal power unit is 85 paise and that of hydel power is 35 paise. Gas is cheaper than these two. A number of gas based fertilizer plants and power projects are coming up at different places in Uttar Pradesh. A large quantity of gas goes waste there. The hon. Minister had furnished these figures in this House. Arrangements should be made at the earliest to utilize this gas. May I know whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Government to set up gas based power projects in eastern districts, especially in Gorakhpur, where industries are not being set up due to shortage of power.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: We are making efforts in this direction. There is H.B.I. pipeline to take gas from one part of the country to the other. It will ensure development of the country, particularly of Eastern Uttar Pradesh where it is most needed. The Government is taking all these aspects into consideration before arriving at a decision. Combined cycle gas programme is also under consideration in order to take full advantage of the gas. It will be in the interest of the country. We will get 50 per cent additional benefit from it. Efforts are on to implement schemes in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in that part about which the hon. Member has made a reference.

[English]

Setting up of Tidal Power Station in gulf of Kutch

*285. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:**†

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the potential of power generation from tidal waves;

(b) if so, the outcome of such assessment;

(c) the estimated cost of power generation from tidal waves vis-a-vis the conventional methods of thermal and hydro-electric power generation;

(d) whether Government have formulated any plan to set up Tidal Power Station in the Gulf of Kutch;

(e) if so, whether such plants are to be set up in other places like Bay of Bengal etc.; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (f). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (f). The Central Electricity Authority has undertaken studies and investigations to assess the techno-economic feasibility of a tidal power project in the Gulf of Kutch which envisages an installed capacity of about 900 MW. There is no proposal at

present to set up a tidal power project at any other location. It is estimated that the cost of tidal power generation at the proposed project in the Gulf of Kutch will be about 85 paise per unit. The average costs of generation from conventional hydro and thermal power projects, based on projects recently cleared by the CEA, are as under:-

Hydro: 35 to 60 paise per unit.

Thermal: 50 to 85 paise per unit.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

Sir, the hon. Minister has given the reply that the estimated cost of tidal power generation at the proposed project in the Gulf of Kutch will be about 85 paise per unit, and in the same reply the Minister has stated that from hydro the cost will be about 35 to 60 paise per unit and from thermal it is estimated at 50 to 85 paise per unit.

I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the estimated cost of power generation from the wind and solar systems and if the cost of power generation from the wind and solar systems is low in comparison to hydro and thermal system etc., whether the pace of programme of power generation from these systems of wind and solar is being increased in the country.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, as far as wind is concerned, the cost estimated is about 80 to 90 paise and solar at present — if we take in absolute terms it is much costlier because we have not yet been able to tap the solar energy on commercial basis, but experiments are being tried. If you take the cost at the production level, then the solar cost is nearly Rs. 2 and more than the thermal cost. We have to consider the cost delivered i.e., the cost to the consumer. If that is considered, then we find that solar energy can become comparable and competitive, and

we are trying to establish now a 30 MW electricity solar plant in Rajasthan. The scheme is being worked out.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: My second Supplementary is this.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether power production can be increased by 500 MW and coal worth 30 million tonnes can be saved through full exploitation of new indigenously developed technology? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, basically the question was relating to tidal energy. I agree that by using tidal energy, we will be able to save coal, because at the coastal side particularly, it is very difficult to transport coal all the way from the place where coal is available. That is why, if we can use tidal energy — we have a project which will give about 900 megawatt worth of power in Kutch region by tidal wave. When that fructifies, the cost will be more or less the same — 80 paise on transport of coal and use of coal will be saved. I agree with the hon. Member.

SHRI D.P. YADAV: Sir, production of energy is an important aspect and I must thank the Minister and the Ministry for a coordinated and overall development of energy system in the country. But the transport of energy, i.e. transmission is a very important factor, since the loss involves 30% at the other end. What are the special measures and research that you are undertaking, more particularly in super-conductivity so that transmission cost is saved, at least? What is your programme—technological and technical advancement programme—for transmission of electricity, particularly through the system like super — conductivity etc.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as transmission losses are concerned, today the average transmission loss is about 21 to

23%; 50% of it is theft. We have made Central laws, States also have made laws to save it. And this theft is possible only when there is collusion. We want to take firm action; State Electricity Boards must take firm action about this matter.

As far as the technical losses are concerned, I agree with the hon. Member that with new technological advances like super — conductivity, the technical losses will come down very sharply and our nation is, in fact, one of the advanced countries in the world, in the field of research in super — conductivity. I am sure it will be a great boon to this area of transmission of power.

SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Regarding the particular step which the hon. Member has asked, I would just like to specify. This is one of the special areas which attracted the attention of the Department and we have studied that one per cent reduction in transmission distribution loss comes to about Rs. 450 crores, which can easily be used for setting up a super thermal power project. Therefore, recently we have introduced a scheme which would give special awards not only to the Chairman or to the Board, but to the people who are at the grassroot level or any organisation or individual who can come out with any innovative schemes and suggest ways by which losses can be kept low. We hope, this would have some effect on it.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Energy is very important so far as our country is concerned and on that depends our industrialisation. Has any proper study been made by the Ministry concerned about the resource we have like tidal waves and also hydel projects which are more economical and which should be given priority. May I know from the hon. Minister, what is the per unit generation cost through tidal resources, and what is per unit generation cost from hydel project which we have plenty in mountain areas, in the

Himalayan region. What is the present per unit generation cost through coal and per unit generation cost through gas?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: The Central Electricity Authority, in the past survey report, have evaluated and examined the various potentials of hydel and gas and also of the tidal wave. We are thinking of developing energy from the ocean also. We have about three coast sites in the country where we can generate a tidal power of about 8,000 MW. But we are concentrating only in Kutch just now which can yield about 900 MW. We have reached two stages on that. About the second stage, we will receive the report by the end of March and the final report by the end of September. The design and the contract will take place in the third.

About the hydel, we have about 84,000 MW potential in the country of which one-third is in the North-East. But we have not been able to tap much of it. Only about 12% of the hydel has been tapped and the other 6% is on the way. At the end of the Plan, we will be in a position to tap about 18%. Hydel generation is definitely cheaper. It comes to about 35 paise per unit.

As regards coal, cost is slightly more. It may vary depending on the distance of a plant from where it is carried from 50 to 90 paise.

Gas costs about Re. 1 and the tidal wave is about 85 paise, also high.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Coming back to the tidal energy, some countries like France developed tidal technology to generate energy at lower cost. The hon. Minister has already mentioned about it. I would like to know whether your Ministry is in touch with the latest technology in those countries and whether you would like to have joint ventures with those countries so that technology can be used here to produce cheaper electricity

from tidal energy.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: We are in touch with other agencies also. The tidal plant is expected to be set up in Kutch. We had consultation with an expert from France. He was here and he has been the plot also. The first largest plant at present is in France and we are in constant touch with them and we are keeping in touch with all the other research institutions in the country and outside.

An international symposium was held in London about two years ago. Our people participated there and we find that more or less it is the same. India also has the technology and if there is any fluctuation at the highest point, I shall find out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I may add to this. Very recently just a fortnight back, we had a Conference of experts on tidal energy which was attended by experts from France, UK, Canada and other countries of the world and it was a very useful Conference where inter-action has taken place in the tidal energy.

Foreign tie up Agreements

*287. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the stipulations of agreements, being entered into by our producers with foreign concerns and foreign tie ups;

(b) whether some of the agreements are very much restrictive of our exports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Foreign Collaboration agreements entered into between Indian entrepreneurs and their foreign collaborators are not being taken on record by the Government at present, but are required to be filed with the Reserve Bank of India. However, the foreign collaboration approval granted by Government is to be made a part of the agreement.

(b) and (c). Foreign collaboration approvals are subject to a standard condition that exports shall be permitted to all countries except where the foreign collaborator has existing licensing arrangement for manufacture. In the latter case, the countries concerned shall be specified.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: PART (B) of my question has not been answered properly. Let me come to the answer given. There is prohibition of exports to countries other than those covered by the agreement in regard to the licensing arrangements, collaboration for existing licensing arrangements and manufacture. Even other countries also export only to collaborators and provisions are there in the collaboration agreement. That means exports should be done through them. There are agreements and exports are restricted to certain type of products. Then there is prohibition on the use of trade marks for exports. Not only that. There is charging of higher royalty rate. So, various types of restrictions are incorporated in these agreements. It is not a question of any single agreement. There are a number of agreements. The Reserve Bank of India has analysed and submitted the report. My question is: What is the reaction of the Government? The Government does not seem to bother about it. The fact is that the Government does not approve such agreements and yet agreements are entered into. It is against our interests and to the very policy of the Government in this regard.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, in the foreign collaboration agreement, we are stipulating conditions even for certain items that they should export to the foreign countries. We are stipulating some percentage of export in the collaboration agreement. So far as the reaction of the Government is concerned, we are encouraging the export possibilities of items which they are manufacturing.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: You have not answered my question.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: What is it?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I have specifically asked as to how many types of restrictions are there. You have defined one only. How are you going to react to it?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: We have answered clearly in part (b) and (c) that we have stipulated a condition where the collaborator can export to other countries except where the foreign collaborator has existing licensing arrangement for manufacture.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: All right, that is your answer. My second supplementary would be whether you would examine any violation of your declared policy and directive and how many collaboration agreements have been entered into. For your information, if you can refer to the Reserve Bank of India's report "Foreign Collaboration in Indian Industry — Fourth Survey Report, 1985" they have said that the number exports only through collaborator/his agents/distributors is only 14. Only 14 collaboration agreements have been signed. The permission of collaborator for exports needed is 80 and prohibition of exports to countries other than those covered in (ii) and (iii) is 47. Therefore, they have categorically stated about this. My submission to you is to kindly

direct your office to go through those agreements and see that if any steps can be taken to bring all the collaboration agreements to the standard agreement conditions that have been stipulated by the Government.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: We will look into the suggestion which our hon. member has made.

Re-Distribution of LPG Connections Among Distributors

*293. **SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN:** will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that commercial and domestic LPG connections have been re-distributed among certain distributors by the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether any representations have been received by the Indian Oil corporation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure equitable allotment of commercial and domestic LPG connections among all the distributors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). In view of the need to rationalise distribution of refills arising from the introduction of multiple pricing system in early 1987 in respect of domestic and non-domestic LPG consumers, the Oil Industry has identified certain major LPG markets where the demand for non-domestic LPG is high, for setting up of exclusive non-domestic LPG distributorships, keeping also in view the viability aspect. Indian Oil Corporation has

accordingly organised so far two such exclusive distributorships for non-domestic LPG consumers in Delhi.

(c) and (d). No, Sir;

(e) The number of distributorships exclusively handling non-domestic LPG consumers will be determined keeping in view the operational aspects and the need to ensure viable LPG marketing and better service to consumers.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly the hon. Minister has stated that it is multiple pricing system. I would like to say that it is not multiple pricing system but it is dual pricing system. previously, the rates for domestic and commercial supply were the same. But now, the rates are different and the difference is quite large. It I am not very wrong, the difference is about Rs. 41 . At present, there are three oil Corporations which give LPG. They are: (i) the Indian Oil Corporation (ii) Bharat Petroleum and (iii) Hindustan Petroleum. The distribution system of giving exclusively non-domestic supply, except in one or two cases, has been done only by IOC.

This system was introduced... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No talking, please.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: This system has been introduced not for viability or for any operational exigency by the IOC, but basically to plug the loophole and to arrest corruption. Now corruption was there because the gas distributors used to give it to commercial people on commission. This exclusive distribution of gas to all commercial or to all non-domestic-as you call it-has been given to a particular distributor to favour him. There has been no identification of the other distributors. It may be because he is capable of handling it or others are not

handling it properly. Unless you change the cylinder, unless you change the shape of cylinder, simply by giving some difference to the seller, you will not be able to achieve your aim. My first supplementary is what is the criteria of selecting a particular distributor for giving him wholesale commercial business? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken too much time.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will he be pleased enough to say that a particular distributor has been found better than the other distributors or if the aim is to arrest the corruption then if the corruption can be done by a distributor, it can be done by ten also?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You put your second supplementary also.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Why has this system been done only in IOC and why has only one oil company been favoured?

MR. SPEAKER: No. You have transgressed the limit. Being a military man, you have transgressed the limit.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, we have identified 12 cities where non-commercial connections are there. We have started this practice, rather this operation from Delhi. The basic idea, as Hon. Member has said it, is to avoid transfer of domestic cylinder to

non-domestic use. He has rightly said that. We have taken two steps—one is that blue ribbon is put on non-domestic and we are going to change the size of the cylinder from 14.5 to 19 kg. This will take some time. It will start from June.

As far as particular favour to any distributor is concerned, it is not correct because we see that the number of non-domestic connections which have been transferred from somebody should be equivalent to non-domestic connections given to a man. So, the viability or the income of the agency will not be affected very much. The handling capacity is the same. But this is done to see that only one agency should handle domestic and another agency should handle non-domestic. This is just to avoid transfer of non-domestic cylinders for domestic use. It is a beginning of the exercise.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Now, if a distributor is handling domestic connections he incurs more charges than the distributor who is handling exclusively a non-domestic connection because he has to go to each customer.

Secondly, those distributors who are not transferring the commercial connection are not getting the new connections because everyday new gas connections are being sanctioned and those people are not being given this. Probably, they are being threatened. My second supplementary to you is that will the Hon. Minister consider very seriously to change this system and allow the corporations to undertake themselves the distribution system of the non-domestic connections so that all the distributors are on par and no distributor is given the advantage of having the non-domestic connection and non-domestic connections are handled directly by the corporations?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: I have already submitted that while transferring non-do-

mestic or domestic distributorship to the other, we are taking care to see that no differences occur. But it will not be possible or advisable for the oil companies to go into the detailed business. For industrial use we are already doing that. But for commercial connections it is not possible. It will be a very costly affair.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: I would like to mention that usually the replacement of the domestic LPG takes at least three weeks in the city of Calcutta. I request the Minister through you that he should look into the matter and see that household people do not suffer due to non-availability of LPG for a long time.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: We face continuous problems in West Bengal and due to that in the nearby areas of Orissa also. There are some bottling plants. Sometime there will be a 'go-slow'. Recently the Bengal Government requisitioned all the trucks for Panchayat elections and sometimes other types of continuous agitations are there. So, they affect the supply in Bengal, Orissa and partly in Bihar also. Immediately when we know about it we rush supplies from Vizag and other areas and we have been able to contain the situation to the extent possible.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: The quota given to MPs per month is 1.5 connections. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is thinking of increasing the quota.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: I have been in this Ministry for about 13 months and in 13 months the quota has gone up by 50%. I don't think there is any matching record to it. As the availability will increase, it will be a pleasure for us to increase the quota.

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH: While releasing agencies for distributorship of gas connection or dealership of petrol pumps, after releasing the final letter, when a particular

man starts preparations for his godown and all that; after sometime on some enquiries a letter comes saying that his agency is cancelled. I would like to know from the Minister whether before releasing the letter all the enquiries are conducted and not satisfied or what are the reasons that after investigating everything the letter of rejection comes. There are instances I can quote.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT. Of course, it has happened in a few cases. the system is that the Ministry has nothing to do with cancelling or allotting an agency. There is an independent autonomous Selection Board. After fulfilling all the requirements they issue the letter of intent through the concerned oil company. But sometimes after issuing a letter of intent, certain complaints are received. And those complaints are forwarded by our Hon. colleagues in this House and the other House also and some other important people. Then we send it back to the OSB. If those complaints are found to be correct, only in those cases the letters of intent are cancelled. It may be one or two in a thousand.

Tyre price

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

(a) the names of major companies which are producing tyres in the country;

(b) whether these companies enjoy the monopoly position in tyre production;

(c) whether Government have been warning the tyre manufacturers to desist from increasing tyre prices; if so, whether the warning was heeded by the manufacturers and if not, the reasons for not complying with the warning and the action taken by Govern-

ment;

(d) whether the Technical Committee on Automobile Tyres and Tubes recommended "permanent marking" of essential information on tyres;

(e) whether the commercial transport operators all over the country have decided to take their vehicles off the road from midnight of 31st March, 1988 to protest against the continuing rise in tyre prices; and

(f) if so, the action contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A statement of the major tyre manufacturers and their production of bus and truck tyres in the given below.

(c) Government have been urging the tyre manufacturers from time to time not to increase the prices of bus and truck tyres. The tyre manufacturers have last increased the net dealer prices of tyres by about 7% in July 1987 on the ground that there has been a steep increase in the costs of major inputs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). All India Motor Transport Congress has issued a Press Note stating that transport vehicles shall be withdrawn from the roads indefinitely from the midnight of 31st March, 1988 unless their demands are met. One of the issues raised by them is the increase in the prices of truck and bus tyres. Government are in constant touch with the tyre manufacturers in order to ensure adequate availability of bus and truck tyres in the market through maximisation of production. Government would also consider allowing import of tyres if the need arises.

STATEMENT

List of Major Tyre Companies and Production of Bus and Truck Tyres during the Year 1987.

S. No.	Name of the Company	Production of bus and truck tyres during the year 1987.
1.	Apollo Tyres Ltd.	319616
2.	Bombay Tyres International Ltd.	— (was under lock out during 1987)
3.	Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	599405
4.	Dunlop India Ltd.	542725
5.	Goodyear India Ltd.	245675
6.	J.K. Industries Ltd.	416415
7.	MRF Ltd.	515683
8.	Modi Rubber Ltd.	842547
9.	Vikrant	337707
10.	Premier	119916
Total:		39,39,689

Source: Automotive Transport Manufacturers Association (ATMA).

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I solicit your protection Sir. My question in Part (c) was whether the commercial transport operators all over the country have decided to take their vehicles off the road from midnight of 31st March, 1988 to protest against the continuing rise in tyre prices. But the Hon. Minister in his statement — you may kindly go through it — has answered that Government are in constant touch with the tyre manufacturers in order to ensure adequate availability of bus and truck tyres in the market through maximisation of production, etc. May I know from the hon. Minister what

is the outcome of the discussion with the tyre manufacturers and what is the reaction of the Government so that these types of things may not happen within a fortnight. 31st March is only a fortnight ahead when all the vehicles will be off the road.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the Motor Transport Congress Association has made some demands. They have given a notice that they may off-take their vehicles on 31st March if those demands are not fulfilled. The demands of the Congress are:

- 1 Rationalisation of prices of high speed diesel,
2. Reducing burden of central and State taxes,
3. Rolling back of prices of tyres on the basis of BICP report,
4. Import of tyres on OGL, and
5. Permanent embossing of prices on tyres.

We have taken up with the tyre manufacturers to reduce the prices. Prices had come down in January 1988 by the Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. The prices are still below the net dealer's price plus 5% dealer's commission. The price has slightly increased this month but it is not as alarming as it was in the last year.

As regards labelling of prices on the tyres we have given instructions to the tyre manufacturers. I hope the Motor Transport Congress people will be satisfied with the efforts made by the Government.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know whether Government is aware of the recommendations made by the Satya Pal Committee on this issue which recommended certain aspects to improve the manufacture of tyres in our country? if so, what are those recommendations and what is the view of the Government on each of those recommendations especially regarding modernisation of tyre industry and also putting ISI mark on tyres and indicating the price on each tyre?

MR. SPEAKER: Now let the Minister reply to this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I would also like to know whether it is a fact that due to monopoly the tyre manufacturers are in-

creasing the tyre prices on the plea of rise in the price of inputs? May I know whether this monopoly is going to be broken by establishing tyre industry in the public sector?

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: My supplementary may be replied.

[Translation]

SHRIBALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to present to the hon. Minister there. I had put almost the same question is a supplementary during the monsoon session last year as Shri Chintamani Jena has asked now. The Minister had replied that he would see that the Tyre Manufacturers abide by the Government instructions within two months. But 7 months have passed since then. I would like to know the present stand of the government in this regard. Prices go on increasing constant by and tyres are not available in the market as there is a lot of inconvenience to the public. What action the Government propose to take to this regard?

[English]

SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM: Yes, Sir; on 8th February, we had a meeting with the Tyre Manufacturers' Association. They have promised that they will be increasing the production. Government are of the view that the only long term and permanent solution to the problem of tyre prices and distribution is to allow a free play of market forces. With this object in view, the Government have liberally sanctioned fresh capacity for this industry in spite of the fact that adequate capacity already exists.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): At present, as the member has mentioned, it is in the hands of 10

monopoly houses. they are dictating their terms to the Government and the consumers also. The Government issued fresh licences for extra capacities. The Government is also thinking to allow the import of tyres by the Road Transport Corporation in all the States so that we decrease the prices in the domestic market.

LPG Agencies in Orissa

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

(a) whether in view of industrialisation and growth of population, Government propose to allot new LPG agencies in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to have dual dealerships for supply of LPG in municipalities and big towns in Orissa;

(d) whether complaints have been received that LPG licences have been obtained by fraud in Berhampur District of Orissa; and

(e) if so, whether such complaints have been enquired into and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). With a view to meeting the increasing demand for LPG in Orissa, the oil industry is in the process of setting up 22 more distributorships in the State. The details are given in the statement below.

(c) Depending upon the potential for economically viable operations, new distributorships are being established in existing markets also;

(d) Yes, Sir;

(e) Investigation conducted by Oil Selection Board (East) has established that there is no substance in the complaint.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Berhampur	Ganjam
2.	Rourkela	Sundergarh
3.	Bhubaneswar	Puri
4.	Burla	Sambalpur
5.	Sambalpur	Sambalpur
6.	Cuttack	Cuttack
7.	Cuttack	Cuttack
8.	Parlakhemundi	Ganjam
9.	Jharsuguda	Sambalpur
10.	Chowdwar	Cuttack
11.	Talchar	Dhenkanal
12.	Joda	Keonjhar
13.	Bhubaneswar	Puri
14.	Nowrangpur	Koraput
15.	berhampur	Ganjam
16.	Khurda	Puri
17.	Puri	Puri
18.	Devagarh	Sambalpur
19.	Bhubaneswar	Puri

1	2	3
20.	Gunupur	Koraput
21.	jagatsingpur	Cuttack
22.	Baudh	Phulabani

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any criteria have been fixed to allot the agency or dealership of LPG and which is the agency that enquired into these criteria. Has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that only certain persons, especially in Orissa, manage to get LPG agency in the name of adivasis, harijans, disabled persons, or ladies? Even there is a complaint that a particular individual, who has got a married wife, undergone a registered marriage with an adivasi lady to get the LPG agency. (*Interruptions*) Whether there was a complaint specifically against that person? If it is so, whether the complainant is being asked to substantiate his complaint? I would also like to know what steps are the Government going to take to arrest this malpractice.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, it is a very interesting case and it reads like a romantic novel. I think, there is some particular individual in the hon. Member's State who is in the habit of marrying those ladies who somehow get the LPG agency, that the caste of a lady does not change after the marriage, the SC and ST girl gets LPG agency and he manages to marry that girl.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this only one person who does it?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: One case has come to my notice. But the hon. Member may be aware of so many other cases. It may be a general practice in Orissa. But it happened like this. In November 1987, we received a complaint from one Mr. Mohapatra that some Mr. Mishra from Bhubaneswar

had married a girl who got an agency and this agency's performance is poor.

Sir, another complaint was received that he is trying to corner the other also. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIBALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know whether the performance of Shri Mishra is satisfactory or itial of the agency? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: I am carrying to that the performance of Shri Mishra is very good. Besides there is another case also.

[*English*]

He is trying to corner the other agency but we got it enquired by the Oil Selection Board which the hon. Members know and it is presided by a retired judge. The name of the agency was Konark Gas and it was a wrong name. The Konarak gas is run by some Parijat under open category and the wife, Smt. Asha Majuri Devi holds a Power of Attorney of running an agency. She claims that she is having a Power of Attorney legally and we cannot bar anybody because we have allowed a system of Power of Attorney in the case of those people who get agencies through the recommendation of the Director General of Rehabilitation (Establishment). So, this happened like this.

About Bhubaneswar, this distributorship of IOC is run by Smt. Girija appointed under 'Open' Category and the Letter of Intent was issued to her in 1976 and was commissioned in 1977. Reportedly she had married again the same Mr. Mishra but she does not admit. Sir, among our Hindus, I even cannot prove that I have married my wife because I don't hold any certificate. Only those people who were with me in the 'Bharat', they are there to back. That is the

difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you disputing that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): May I submit through you Sir, that what the hon. Minister has said has very serious implications?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: It may have many implications but this is the basic truth. I was never issued any certificate that I am marrying a particular woman and it is not issued among Hindus.

MR. SPEAKER: Your intentions are clear so far?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: But here, reverting back to the case of Mr. Mishra, I think the system of 'Puling', the old system which was prevalent in Bengal is still prevailing in some parts of Orissa. But when a woman denies that she has not married a man, how can I force her?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very complex problem.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: The hon Minister has not answered to my first supplementary as to what are the criteria and priority for giving licence or dealership to LPG and when the complaint is made, whether the complainant is being summoned by the inquiring agency to know the truth. To my question, 'c' as to whether the Government propose to have dual dealerships for supply of LPG in municipalities and big towns in Orissa, the answer is given as 'depending upon the potential for economically viable operations'.

So, this a very wide and very vague answer. I want to know specifically the criteria that is fixed for the dual dealerships.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Generally, we have got a marketing plan for the coming year and I have already said that 20 to 25 agencies are proposed to be set up but in a particular city if we feel that there is a demand for another agency or when some hon. Member or somebody gives some suggestion, we consider the viability of that agency and try to set it up but it all depends upon the viability. We are trying to cover the towns with 20,000 population and above in the next 2-3 years. It will depend upon the availability of the LPG.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the basis of allotment of L.P.G. agencies, especially in big cities, as far as I know, the Government allots gas agencies to a town area having a population of 29,000 Sir, you are aware how the forests are being destroyed in the country, especially in tribal and backward areas

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is allowed

*(Interruptions)***

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Losses by Units of Cement Corporation of India

*283. SHRI YASHWANTRAJ GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all units of the Cement corporation of India have suffered losses during 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALARAO) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(a) All units of CCI except Bokajan plant have suffered losses during 1986-87 and upto January, 1988 in the current financial year.

(b) The unit-wise losses during 1986-87 are as follows:

<i>Unit</i>	<i>(Rs in lakhs) Net Profit/(Loss)*</i>
Mandhar	(199.72)
Kurkunta	(186.27)
Bokajan	(17.74)
Rajban	(142.73)
Nayagaon	(416.58)
Akaltara	(487.84)
Yerraguntla	(301.84)
CharkhiDadri	(179.58)
Adilabad	(338.65)

Accounts for 1987-88 will be finalised in due course.

*Figures in brackets indicate loss.

The main reasons for losses are increased in costs of major inputs, increase in royalty on limestone, higher freight rates

inadequate power supply and depressed market conditions.

Central Investment Subsidy Scheme

*284. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Investment subsidy Scheme for notified backward areas is being continued; and

(b) if not, the salient features of the scheme to replace the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALARAO) : (a) and (b). The existing scheme has been extended till 31.3.88.

Bottlenecks in transportation of Crude From North-East Region

*286. SHRI AMAL DATTA:
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:

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

(a) the plans of Government to remove bottlenecks in transportation of crude from North-East Region; and

(b) whether the bottlenecks result in loss of production of crude as well as drain on foreign exchange in importing crude from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) and (b). The present capacity of the crude pipeline of Oil India Limited in the Eastern Region is considered sufficient to take care of the

crude oil production during the Seventh Plan period.

Action has already been initiated for further expansion of the pipeline capacity to match the increase in production in future.

Involvement of Rural Co-Operatives In Rural Electrification Programme

***288. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to involve rural-co-operatives for proper maintenance and utilisation of rural electrification programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The Rural electrification Corporation has been assisting the State Government in promoting rural electric cooperative societies. The Corporation has so far sanctioned Rs.95.29 crores as project loan to these cooperatives and Rs. 16.68 crores to the State Governments for share capital contribution to the rural electric cooperatives.

STATEMENT

list of Hydel Power Projects which are planned for giving benefits in the Eighth Five Year Plan

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Expected Years of Commissioning</i>
1	2	3
Central Sector		

1. Chamera St.I

1990-92

(c) Does not arise.

Hydel Power Projects In Eighth Plan

***289 DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the hydel power projects planned for commissioning in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government are negotiating with any country for financial and technical assistance; and

(c) when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE DEPARTMENT ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). A list of hydro-electric projects which are expected to yield benefits in the Eighth Plan period, showing the years of commissioning of the units, is given in the statement below:

The Chamera Hydro-electric Project (Stage-I) and the Tehri Hydro Power Complex are under implementation with bilateral assistance from Canada and the Soviet Union respectively. Bilateral offers of assistance from Canada for the Chamera (Stage-II) project, from a French consortium for the Dulhasti project and from Swedish, West German and Brazilian Consortia in regard to the Uri project are under negotiation.

2.	Chamera St. II	1994-95
3.	Dulhasti	1992-93
4.	Uri	1994-95
5.	Salal-II	1993-94
6.	Rangit II	1993-94

State Sector

1.	Dadupur	1992-93
2.	Baner	1990-91
3.	Gaj	1990-91
4.	Ghanvi	1994-95
5.	Larji	1993-94
6.	Uhl-III	1994-95
7.	Upper Sindh	1990-91
8.	Pahalgam	1990-91
9.	Kargil	1990-91
10.	Chenani II & III	1990-92
11.	UBDC	1990-91
12.	Thein Dam	1991-93
13.	Shahpur Kandi	1993-95
14.	SYL	1994-95
15.	Etawah	1990-91
16.	Birsalpur	1990-91
17.	Mahi RMC	1990-91

39	<i>Written Answers</i>	MARCH 15, 1988	<i>Written Answers</i>	40
1	2		3	
18.	Jakham		1992-93	
19.	Lakhwar Vyasi		1992-93, 1994-95	
20.	Srinagar		1994-95	
21.	Khara		1990-94	
22.	Sobla		1993-94	
23.	Rajghat		1991-91	
24.	Kadana Ext.		1991-92	
25.	Panam Canal		1990-91	
26.	Sardar Sarovar		1994-95	
27.	Bansagar Tons		1990-91	
28.	Hasdeo Bago		1991-93	
29.	Birsinghpur		1990-91	
30.	RBMC Chambal		1990-91	
31.	Morand-Mini		1990-91	
32.	Tawa LBC		1991-92	
33.	Bhimgarh		1990-91	
34.	Bhandaradara St. II		1991-92	
35.	Manikdoh		1990-91	
36.	Kanher		1990-91	
37.	Dhom		1990-91	
38.	Surya		1990-91	
39.	Warna		1990-91	
40.	Koyna St. IV		1993-95	

41	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 25, 1909 (SAKA)	Written Answers	42
1	2		3	
41	Ujjani		1990-91	
42.	Dudhganga		1991-92	
43.	Srisaillam LBPH		1992-95	
44.	Balimela		1990-91	
45.	Upper sileru II		1991-92	
46.	Miri Hydro 6 Nos		1991-92	
47.	Jalaput Dam PH		1994-95	
48.	Kalinadi II		1993-95	
49.	Sharavathi T.R.		1993-94	
50.	Ghatprabha		1990-91	
51.	Mallarpur		1990-91	
52.	Lower Periyar		1990-91	
53.	Madhpatti		1990-91	
54.	Malamuzha		1990-91	
55.	Muvattupuzha		1990-91	
56.	Chimoni		1990-91	
57.	Kakkad		1990-91	
58.	Chalakudy		1994-95	
59.	Annkayam		1994-95	
60.	Lower Bhawani		1991-92	
61.	Santhanur Dam		1991-92	
62.	Pykara Ultimate		1994-95	
63.	Chandil		1990-91	
64.	North Koel		1990-91	

1	2	3
65.	Myangchu	1992-93
66.	Upper Rongnichu	1992-93
67.	Upper Indravati	1991-93
68.	Rongali Ext.	1990-91
69.	Upper Kolab Extn.	1990-91
70.	Pattaru	1990-91
71.	Ramman II	1990-91
72.	Teesta Fall I	1990-91
73.	Teesta Fall II-IV	1990-92
74.	Rinchington	1994-95
75.	Lower Borpani	1990-91
76.	Dhansiri	1990-91
77.	Umiyam Umtru IV	1990-91
78.	Thoubal	1993-94

Interim Relief to Public sector Workers

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

(a) whether the Bureau of Public enterprise was consulted before declaring the interim relief for the Public Sector workers; and

(b) the names of public sector undertaking which were not given the interim relief on account of an objection by the Bureau of Public Enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) as the nodal agency

for Public Sector Enterprises, Bureau of Public Enterprises processed the case relating to interim relief and issued the final Office Memorandum communicating the decision of the Government.

(b) BPE's Memorandum only laid down eligibility conditions for grant of Interim Relief. BPE has not issued any objection in regard to any specific Public Sector Undertaking.

Speed Post Service in Bombay

*291. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in Bombay which accept the speed mail service items introduced from 1 August 1986;

(b) the number of letters on an average per month received by each of them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the service has not caught up with the public as yet; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and further measures Government propose to take to make it more acceptable to the Public?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) 20 post Office in Bombay accept Speed Post articles presently.

(b) On an average Speed Post articles received for booking per month by each of them is nearly around 1000.

(c) It is not a fact that the service has not caught up with the public as yet.

(d) Even though the Service has registered steady growth, the Department of Posts proposes to take further measures like large scale publicity, intensified personal contacts, strengthening of its existing network etc. in order to make speed Post Service more popular.

Reorganisation of Department of Public Enterprises

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

(a) whether the reorganisation of the Department of Public Enterprises is in the offing; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present?

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

(b). Does not arise.

Multi-Fuel Power Project At Yalahanka · In Bangalore

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

(a) whether Karnataka Government has requested for deferred payment in respect of 120 MW multi-fuel power project at Yalahanka in Bangalore city; and

(b) if so, the steps take by Government for early decision in this regard to help Karnataka to solve power crisis?

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

(b) The Government of Karnataka have been informed that free foreign exchange required to import the equipment would be released.

Production of Battery Buses

*296. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of battery buses manufactured in the country annually;

(b) whether the expenditure per kilometre is less than the expenditure on diesel based buses ; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government to increase the production of battery buses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) The no. of battery buses manufactured during the last three years has been as under:

1985-86	35 nos.
1986-87	76 nos.
1987-88	20 nos. (Under production)

(b) The running cost of such battery buses is less than that of a diesel bus.

(c) The decision to increase the production of battery buses in the country can be taken only after adequate data on technical performance and economic viability of such vehicles have been gathered.

Telephone And Telex Services in Calcutta

*297 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone and telex services in Calcutta and a large number of districts in West Bengal were badly affected during the last month as a result of the seven day strike of the Posts and Telegraphs Union;

(b) if so, the demands of the workers; and

(c) the steps take to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The various telecommunication services in the country had been adversely affected due to a series of trade union agitations in the Department of Telecommunications in the last few weeks.

(b). The Unions have been demanding revision of pay scales of certain sections of the employees of the Department of Telecommunications. Some have also included other demands relating to second time bound promotion, etc.

(c) Discussions were held with all the Unions and they have been requested to get the matter settle through such discussions rather than report to strikes. The Unions have suspended their agitation

Koel-Karo Hydel Project

*300. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Koel-Karo Hydel Project in Bihar has not made any progress so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the details of the project including the work done so far and the amount spent thereon as well as on rehabilitation of persons affected;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to abandon the project because of Tribals protest; and

(d) If so, what are the demands of the Tribals and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (d). Work on the Koel-Karo Hydroelectric Project is held up due to the resistance of the local people to the acquisition of land. Some land owners have filed a write petition in the Supreme Court where the matter is sub-judice. So far, preliminary infrastructural facilities such as residential quarters, office building and store sheds

have been constructed in the project area. An expenditure of Rs. 6.17 crores has been incurred on the project upto January, 1988. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to abandon the project. The Central Electricity Authority has suggested that the possibility of reducing the cost of generation by reviewing the scope of works, general lay out and installed capacity of the project may be examined by the National Hydro electric Power Corporation.

Visit of Delegation of Arab and Palestinian Businessmen

*301. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a visiting Delegation of Arab and Palestinian Businessmen offered export finances to push Indian products in the International markets;

(b) whether the delegation also offered to set up joint ventures in elections, petroleum industries and mining in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the nature of decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (d) . A delegation of Palestinian and Arab business leaders led by Dr. Nabil Shaath, Political adviser to the PLO Chairman visited India in February, 1988 as part of their programme to have a look at the achievements of India and to explore the possibilities of Arab-Indian Economic and Business Co-Operation. The Arab team, during discussions, offered to assist India in pushing her exports to Middle East and West Asian countries. The delegation further offered to set up industries in India with financial support to produce goods

for export to other countries. They showed interest in areas like forestry, mining and cash crops for possible cooperation. No specific proposals were, however, made by the delegation.

Toy Industry

3017. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production and sale of traditional Indian toys have suffered a serious setback due to import of barbie dolls as reported in the Economic Times dated 25 December, 1987;

(b) whether the production and export of Indian toys can be boosted in a big way provided a "Toy design centre" is set up by Government;

(c) if so, whether Government would consider setting up a "Toy Design Cell or Centre" for toy Industry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) M/s. Mattel Toys (India) Limited were granted a foreign collaboration approval with M/s. Mattel Asia Limited, Hong Kong and M/s. Matter Inc. USA for manufacture of Toys. The company have informed that they have not imported any 'Barbie Dolls' since the inception of their project and that they had initially imported some components only for the manufacture of Dolls. It may also be stated that under the current import policy, import of finished toys is not permitted.

(b) The establishment of a toy design-centre will help in improving the quality and acceptability of our toys in domestic as

well as overseas markets.

(c) and (d). While Government does not have any proposal to set up such a centre, Government would consider any scheme received from the industry.

Non-Availability of Adriamycin

3018. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the injection "Adriamycin" used in chemotherapy for the treatment of cancer is not available in Bombay for about two months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that this vital drug is available to the patients in time and the concerned companies marketing Adriamycin are not allowed to put the patients to any inconvenience?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) reports of shortage of Adriamycin Injection were received from Bombay and Madras recently.

(b). On receipt of reports of shortage of vital drugs, this Ministry telegraphically advises the concerned companies to rush stocks immediately to the reported areas of shortage.

M/s. Walter Bushnel who are marketing this imported formulation in the country, have informed that adequate quantities have been rushed to Bombay and other centres during February 1988.

Export of Pesticides

3019. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pesticides Association of India has requested Government for

exploitation of their export potentials;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which Government have acceded to the request and the estimated production of pesticides as a result of Government help;

(c) the details of foreign exchange to be earned as a result of export of pesticides; and

(d) the steps to be taken by Pesticides association to educate the users of pesticides about the correct and safe use?

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

(b) Pesticides Association of India have asked for assistance for increasing cash compensatory support revival of duty drawn back on packaging material, simplifying registration procedure for pesticides meant only for exports, simplifying packaging and labelling problems for exports, inclusion of more items for deemed exports in the Import-Export Policy etc.

Discussions are held from time to time in Government Departments, particularly in the Ministry of Commerce, in order to remove the hurdles, if any, in the way of exports and to segment the quantum of exports. This is a continuous process.

(c) In financial year 1986-87, foreign exchange of Rs. 34.92 crores was earned from exports of pesticides. Some growth is expected in 1987-88. Additional earnings will accrue as a result of various types of assistance to be given, but these are hard to quantify.

(d) requisite instructions for use are invariably indicated on the label on the packaging which has the prior approval of the concerned agency in the Government of India. apart from this, as a part of sales

promotion, the manufacturers, dealers and salesman do take steps to impart knowledge for correct and safe use, besides work being done by Government Department in this direction.

[Translation]

Coal Production in Northern Coalfields

3020. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage by which the production of coal has increased in 1987-88 in Northern Coalfields as compared to the production in 1986-87;

(b) if the production has increased, whether it is supplying coal to power projects in Northern India as per their requirement;

(c) if so, since when; and

(d) 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) There has been over 20% increase in the coal production of the Northern Coalfields Ltd. during the period April, 1987 to February, 1988, as compared to the corresponding period of previous year 1986-87.

(b) to (d) The total supply from NCL to power stations during 1987-88 (April, 87 to Feb. 1988) has been almost 20% higher than the corresponding period of 1986-87. It has met the requirements of the pithead power stations more or less fully but has had to limit its supplies to distant power stations in Northern and Western India on account of the very substantial increase in the demand of the pithead power stations. Supplies to the pithead power station, viz., Obra, from NCL

have been supplemented by movement of coal from North Karanpura field of Central Coalfields. The power stations in Northern and Western India which were getting a portion of their requirements from NCL in 1986-87 are now getting substantial supplies from other coalfields to meet their expanding requirement.

[English]

Land for A.I.R. Station at Cannanore

3021. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a site has been acquired for the proposed All India Radio Station Cannanore, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the construction work at the site has been started;

(d) the time by which the station will start functioning; and

(e) the details of the capacity and the area intended to be covered by the station?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Two sites have been taken over for the proposed radio station at Cannanore, one for the studios and transmitter, measuring 1.5 acres (Jail Compound site) and other for staff quarters measuring 0.76 acres (Kakkad site).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Radio Station at Cannanore is expected to start functioning by March,

1990

(e) The proposed Radio Station at Cannanore will be equipped with 2x3 KW EM transmitter, Multi-purpose studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters. This transmitter would serve major parts of Cannanore district and also parts of Wynad and Calicut districts.

Setting up of Industrial Technology Data Bank

3022. SHRI H.B.PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up an Industrial Technology Data Bank under the Directorate General of Technical Development and

(b) if so, the details of its objectives?

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

(b) The main objectives of Industrial Technology Data Bank are to collect, analyse and disseminate knowledge on the technical, economic and commercial aspects of selected industrial technologies from abroad and those developed within the country for users in the Government, public and private sectors.

Electrification In North-Eastern States

3023. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise number of villages so far electrified in the eastern and north-

eastern States, State-wise;

(b) when the remaining villages are likely to be electrified, Statewise.

(c) the number of villages likely to be electrified during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan, district-wise and State-wise ; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Available information regarding district-wise number of villages electrified in the different State of the Eastern and North-Eastern Regions is given in statement -I below.

(b) Nagaland is anticipated to achieve cent per cent electrification by the end of Seventh five Year Plan. The remaining States in the Eastern and North-Eastern Region are likely to achieve cent per cent electrification by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, subject to availability of resources and other inputs.

(c) Statement -II indicating the number of villages likely to be electrified in the States in the Eastern and North-Eastern regions during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan is given below . District-wise priorities for electrification of villages is decided by the respective State electricity Boards/Electricity Department in the States.

(d) As per broad estimates, the likely expenditure to be incurred on electrification of remaining inhabited villages in the States in the Eastern and North-Eastern regions is likely to be of the order of Rs. 514 crores.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise† village electrified (under REC Schemes in Eastern and North Eastern States

Bihar

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Villages electrified as on 31.3 1987 (under REC Schemes only)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Patna	1352*
2.	Nalanda	1011*
3.	Gaya	
4.	Jahanabad	2659
5.	Nawada	873
6.	Aurangabad	1484
7.	Phojpur	1172
8.	Rohtas	2192
9.	Ranchi	1105
10.	Lohardaga	227
11.	Palamu	1034
12.	Hazaribagh	1252
13.	Giridih	853
14.	Singhbhum	1434
15.	Dhanbad	672
16.	Gumla	433
17.	Bhagalpur	1501
18.	Munger	1495

59	Written Answers	MARCH 15, 1988	Written Answers	60
1	2			3
19.	Deoghar			886
20.	Dumka			771
21.	Godda			470
22.	Sahabganj			543
23.	Muzaffarpur			1227
24.	Sitamarhi			784
25.	Vaishali			1129
26.	E.Champaran			868
27.	W. Champaran			760
28.	Saran			1224
29.	Gopalganj			892
30.	Siwan			838
31.	Darbhanga			971
32.	Madhubani			988
33.	Samastipur			1144*
34.	Begusarai			835*
35.	Saharsa			744
36.	Madhapura			804
37.	Purnea			1139
38.	Katihar			629
39.	Khagaria			234*
40.	Under S & D			105
	Total			38197

*Also includes un-inhabited villages.

State : Orissa

<i>SL. No.</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Village electrified upto 31.3.87.</i>
1	2	3
1.	Balasore	2745
2.	Bolangir	1605
3.	Cuttack	4630
4.	Dhankanal	1624
5.	Ganjam	2351
6.	Kalahandi	1066
7.	Keojhar	1997
8.	Koraput	1880
9.	Mayurbhanj	1817
10.	Phulbani	973
11.	Puri	3134
12.	Sambalpur	2045
13.	Sundergarh	1128
Total		26,295

Figure As per 1971 Census

State : Sikkim

<i>SL. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Village electrified upto 31.3.1987.</i>
1.	East (Gangtok)	60
2.	North (Mangan)	38
3.	West (Gyalshing)	57
4.	South (Namchi)	79

1	2	3
Total		254

State : West Bengal

<i>SL.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Total No. of villages electrified upto 31.3.87.</i>
1.	Bankura	1258
2.	Birbhum	1923
3.	Burdwan	1985
4.	Cooch-Behar	872
5.	Darjeeling	395
6.	Hoogly	1561
7.	Howrah	610
8.	Jalpaiguri	634
9.	Makda	1487
10.	Midhpora	3296
11.	Murshidabad	1436
12.	Nadia	1275
13.	24-Parganas	2494
14.	Purulia	847
15.	West Dinajpur	1808
Total		21881

Figure as per 1971 Census.

State : Arunachal Pradesh

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Villages electrified as on 31.3.1987.</i>
1.	West Kameng Tawang	202

1	2	3
2.	East Kameng	27
3.	Lower Subansiri	126
4.	Upper Subsansiri	72
5.	West Siang	51
6.	East Siang	70
7.	Dibang Vallcy	54
8.	Udhit	99
9.	Tirap	256
Total		956

State : Assam

Sl.	District	Village electrified upto 31.3.87
1	2	3
1.	Goalpara	743
2.	Kokrajhar	974
3.	Khubri	859
4.	Kamrup	906
5.	Nalbari	660
6.	Barpeta	758
7.	Barrang	87
8.	Sinitpur	1108
9.	Nowgong	1880
10.	Sibsagar	850
11.	Jorhat	1210

1	2	3
12.	Lakhimpur	441
13.	Dibrugarh	1841
14.	Cacher	1139
15.	Krimganj	635
16.	Karbi-Andlong	675
17.	N.C. Hills	175
Total		15729

State : Manipur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Villages electrified upto 31.3.1987</i>
1	2	3
1.	Imphal	328
2.	thoubal	98
3.	Bishnupur	60
4.	Senapani	93
5.	Churachandpur	90
6.	Ukhrul	43
7.	Tamonglong	14
8.	Chandel	39
Total		765

Figures as per 1981 census

State: Meghalaya

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Villages electrified upto 31.3.87</i>
1	2	3
1.	East Khasi Hills	510
2.	West Khasi Hills	164
3.	East Garo Hills	203
4.	West Garo Hills	313
5.	Jaintia	207
Total		1397

Figures as per 1971 Census.

State : Mizoram

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Village electrified upto 31.3.1987</i>
1	2	3
1.	Aizwal	130
2.	Lunglei	48
3.	Chhimituiputi	29
Total		207

Figures as per 1981 Census.

State : Nagaland

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Village electrified upto 31.3.1987</i>
1.	Kohima	261
2.	Mokokchung	104

1	2	
3.	Mon	69
4.	Phek	75
5.	Tuensang	179
6.	Wokha	70
7.	Zunhebote	132
Total		890

Figures as per 1981 Census.

State : Tripura

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Villages electrified upto 31.3.1986</i>
1.	West Tripura	902
2.	South Tripura	506
3.	North Tripura	607

Figures as per 1971 Census

STATEMENT -II

State-wise number of villages to be electrified in the Eastern and North Eastern States from 1.2.88 to 31.3. 90

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District/ Region</i>	<i>Villages likely be electrified during the remaining period of Current Plan.</i>
1.	Bihar	9763
2.	Orissa	3746
3.	Sikkim	58
4.	West Bengal	9541

1	2	3
Sub-Total		23108

North Eastern Region

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	173*
2.	Assam	4861
3.	Manipur	519
4.	Meghalaya	706
5.	Mizoram	170
6.	Nagaland	159
7.	Tripura	389
Sub-Total		6977
Grand Total		30085

*As per 1981 Census.

Development of K.V.I.C.

each State; and

3024. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and village Industries Commission has formulated major expansion programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan for development of the Khadi and village Industries;

(b) the capital outlay of the Plan and the broad features;

(c) the details of achievement made in

(d) what special measures are being taken or are proposed to be taken to develop Khadi and village Industries in the adivasi areas of the country and particularly in Gujarat.

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

(b). 7th Plan outlay for development of KVI sector is as follows:

		Grant	Loan (Rupees in Crores)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(a)	Khadi	110.00	140.00	250.00

75	Written Answers	MARCH 15, 1988	Written Answers	76
1	2	3	4	5
(b)	V.I.	45.00	235.00	280.00
(c)	S & T Programme			
	(i) Khadi	3.00		10.00
	(ii) V.I.	7.00		
	Total	165.00	375.00	540.00

Borad features of KVI Sector under the 7th plan are as follow:-

areas where the incidence of poverty is high.

- (i) the main thrust would be to increase productive employment opportunities and reasching a large portion of traditional KVI artisans not yet covered by any development programme and to ensure continued and fuller employment in their present occupation and to prevent their displacement from the existing activities.

- (iii) Ensure minimum earnings to KVI artisans adequate enough to meet the basic needs of life.

Keeping in view the above objectives KVIC has tentatively set for itself a production level of Rs. 1739. 68 crores and an employment level of 42.42 lakh persons during the Seventh Plan (Revised).

- (ii) To create more employment opportunities particularly for the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and also in backward

- (c) the achievements of KVIC under production, sales and employment during the 7th Plan vis-a-vis those in the Sixth Plan are indicated below:-

Achievements upto		
	<u>end of 6th plan (1984-85)</u>	<u>end of 2nd year of 7th plan (1986-87)</u>
Production (Rs. in crores)	964.68	1316.72
Sales (Rs. in crores)	1039.97	1417.07
employment (In lakh persons)	37.89	40.70

Statewise details of achievements are given in the statement below

(d) KVIC is poised, through its development programmes (being implemented by its implementing agencies) to increase the coverage of Scheduled Tribes, as other weaker sections. Efforts have been made to estimate the share of ST under production and employment during the 7th Five Year Plan and it is proposed to achieve an employment level of about 16% for the Scheduled Tribes by the terminal year of the 7th Plan. For identified hill border tribal and backward areas liberalized pattern of assistance is applicable where for capital expenditure 75% is given as grant and 25% as loan for purchasing equipment, machinery and implements and 50% as grant and 50% loan for construction of workshops. Besides these, transport subsidy is also available in the hilly areas. KVIC is also providing promotional assistance for training, research and development in the tribal areas. The

commission has also opened regional offices in backward and tribal areas to take up KIV programmes departmentally and have conducted studies on industrial potential of these areas particularly in the North Eastern region. During 1988-89 KVI programmes will continue to benefit Scheduled Tribes and efforts will be made to invest 30% of the total fund to benefit ST and SC.

KVI programmes in Gujarat are looked after by State KVI Board. KVIC is running a departmental activity at Radhanpur in Banaskantha- a predominantly adivasi area - and Nakhatrana in Kutch district. During 1986-87 KVIC provided employment to 649 persons (spinners, weavers and others) through regional office Radhanpur. The said office has been sanctioned a working fund of Rs. 24.74 lakhs during 1987-88. During 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 16.56 lakhs has been allocated for tribal upliftment.

STATEMENT

State-wise Achievements under KVIC

Upto 1984-1985 (end of Sixth Plan)		Upto 1986-87 (Second year of 7th Plan)					
Sl. No.	State/Union	Production (in Lakh Rs.)	Sales (in lakh Rs.)	Employment (in lakh persons)	Production (in lakh Rs.)	Sales (in lakh Rs.)	Employment (in lakh persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7251.52	7776.41	4.32	9752.39	11273.56	3.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.04	1.17	0.01	0.27	1.91	-
3.	Assam	832.67	752.53	0.96	1052.24	1018.44	0.97
4.	Bihar	5771.63	6056.66	2.82	7582.92	7846.46	2.91
5.	Goa (inc. Daman & Diu)	81.58	72.76	0.02	248.85	275.10	0.02
6.	Gujarat	3719.35	3660.38	0.73	5074.20	4881.95	1.82
7.	Haryana	2842.83	2752.85	0.60	3692.50	3630.27	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1559.04	1861.66	0.53	2405.40	2853.16	0.54
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1837.59	1829.00	0.50	2680.73	2625.83	0.67
10.	Karnataka	5642.66	5467.52	1.37	7895.01	7600.77	1.42
11.	Kerala	3801.78	3916.06	1.75	5503.26	5814.68	1.81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1863.97	2550.07	0.51	2702.04	3484.38	0.59
13.	Maharashtra	12122.49	14413.67	3.03	16165.98	20023.62	3.03
14.	Manipur	675.59	683.43	0.18	1022.12	1039.54	0.25
15.	Meghalaya	239.02	268.59	0.05	266.23	313.32	0.05
16.	Mizoram	0.11		x	20.12	18.74	-
17.	Nagaland	171.23	220.39	0.03	164.69	208.08	0.02
18.	Orissa	1066.69	1142.28	0.74	1369.68	1059.20	1.12
19.	Punjab	3602.80	4105.37	1.16	4754.30	5127.51	1.45
20.	Rajasthan	7526.19	7898.51	2.39	11111.49	11161.40	2.82
21.	Sikkim	15.49	21.37	*	20.35	24.48	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamilnadu	15233.37	15591.26	7.35	20280.49	20678.07	7.95
23.	Tripura	658.76	690.23	0.27	972.61	1174.43	0.31
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16291.48	18704.60	7.09	21618.88	24583.51	8.27
25.	West Bengal	2470.18	2071.26	1.47	3892.88	3109.07	1.73
Total I		95479.06	102408.08	37.78	130249.63	139727.48	40.57

II. UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	0.10	-	-	-	-
2.	Chandigarh	202.16	213.56	0.01	207.14	246.62	*
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.58	2.80	*	0.61	5.34	*
4.	Delhi	699.06	1093.05	0.09	1053.13	1444.22	0.07
5.-	Pondicherry	39.82	42.54	0.01	78.87	83.80	0.01
Total II		991.62	1352.05	0.11	1339.25	1779.98	0.08

III. MISCELLANEOUS

1.	Departmental	47.35	58.71		82.49	69.90	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Other Schemes	-	178.05	-	-	130.64	0.05
	Total III	47.35	236.76	-	82.49	200.54	0.05
	Total I + II + III	96468.03	103996.84	37.89	131671.37	141708.00	40.70

Allocation of Diesel and Kerosene in Orissa

3025. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of diesel and kerosene to Orissa is insufficient to its requirement; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the scarcity of diesel and kerosene in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). Allocation of kerosene to Orissa, like other States and Union Territories, are being made at the growth rates of 7 to 7 1/2 % over the allocations made for the corresponding period of the previous year. Besides, the regular allocations, adhoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, shortage of LPG etc. The kerosene allocations made on this basis to Orissa are considered adequate to meet the demand of the genuine consumers in the State.

There is no system of making allocation as such of diesel to the States and Union Territories; the product is available on a free sale basis and the oil marketing companies have instructions to meet its demand in full, as far as possible.

Shortage of Kerosene/diesel at some locations in Orissa due to IR problem, movement constraints, etc., has been reported. Prompt action has been taken to rush supplies from alternative sources to such loca-

tions.

Rent and guarantee Terms for Installation of Local Public Call Office in Himachal Pradesh.

3026. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places, district-wise in Himachal Pradesh in which the Telecom. authorities quoted rent and guarantee terms to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh or any other agency for the installation of Local Public Call Office and Long Distance Public Call Offices, during the past three years including the current financial year till date:

(b) the names of such among them in each category separately, for which the R & G terms have been accepted alongwith the amount in each case, district-wise;

(c) the names of such among them where the sanction for public Call Offices has since been issued alongwith dates for their installation; and

(d) the likely dates by which the sanctions would be given in remaining cases wherever R & G Terms have been accepted by the State Government or any other agency and also the likely dates of their installation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The information is given in the statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Distt.	Year	Names R & G quoted	R & G amount	Date of sanction	Likely date of sanction	Date of installation	Likely date of installation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>LDPTs:</u>								
1.	Mandi	1985-86	Seri	Not accepted	-	-	-	-
			Thona	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Kod Kambrata	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Khalmo	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Bhadarwar	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Gahar	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Chowk	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Taroh	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Bargaon	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Bekhirod	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Taloli	-do-	-	-	-	-
<u>LDPTs</u>								
		1986-87	Bekhirod	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Taloli	-do-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	.
	<u>Local</u>		Talyar	-do-	-	-	-	-	
			Bald	-do-	-	-	-	-	
	<u>LDPTs</u>	1987-88	NIL						
	Local		NIL						
	<u>LDPTs:</u>		<u>R & G accepted cases</u>						
				Rs.					
			Gumma	2100	-	-	1.8.87	-	
			Sadhyani	1350	-	3.88	-	March 1989	
			Gurukotha	2750	-	31.3.88	-	"	
			Mahri	6098	-	-	2.1.86	-	
			Katudi	1750	-	-	31.3.86	-	
			Sardwar	1150	-	-	31.3.86	-	
			Kamand	2750	-	-	16.3.87	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Local:		<u>R & G accepted cases</u>					
				Rs.				
			Saigloo	750	-	-	26.12.86	-
			Dhawan	-do-			18.11.85	-
			Gaggal	-do-	-	-	25.11.85	-
			Ootpur	-do-	-	-	23.11.85	-
			Kalkhar	-do-	-	-	31.3.86	-
			Kotmoras	-do-	-	-	26.7.87	-
			Dhalwan	-do-	-	-	18.2.87	-
			Khadar	-do-	8.3.88	-	-	31.12.88
2. Una	LDPTs	1985-86	Dhamandhri	Not accepted	-	-	-	-
	<u>Local</u>		Daloh	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Katnar Kolan	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Bhalaun	-do-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<u>LDPIs</u>		<u>R & G accepted cases</u>					
			Arloo	1350	11.3.88	-	-	1989-90
3.	Chamba:							
	<u>LDPIs</u>	1985-86	NIL					.
	<u>Local</u>		NIL					
	<u>LDPIs:</u>	1986-87	Masronned	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Raj Nagar	-do-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Local</u>		NIL					
	<u>LDPIs:</u>	1987-88	Tundah	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Chakloo	-do-	-	-	-	
			Mand	-do-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Local:</u>		NIL					
	<u>LDPIs:</u>		<u>R & G accepted cases</u>					
				Rs.				
			Durgathi	5193	11.3.88	-	-	1989-90

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Hamirpur:		Garola	13907	9.3.88	-	-	"
<u>Local:</u>		NIL					
LDPTs:		Ukli	Not accepted	-	-	-	-
		Uhal	-do-	-	-	-	-
		Kot	-do-	-	-	-	-
<u>Local:</u>		Degree College	-do-	-	-	-	-
		Hamirpur	-do-	-	-	-	-
		Lagbhanwin	-do-	-	-	-	-
		Karera	-do-	-	-	-	-
		Sour	-do-	-	-	-	-
<u>LDPTs:</u>	1986-87	NIL					
<u>Local:</u>	1986-87	Bouru	Not accepted	-	-	-	-
		Lahar	-do-	-	-	-	-
<u>LDPTs:</u>	1987-88	Bumbloo	-do-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Amroh	-do-	-	-	-	-
<u>Local:</u>	1987-88	Dipper	-do-	-do-	-	-	-	-
		Twai	-do-	-do-	-	-	-	-
		Nagrota						
		Gazian	-do-	-do-	-	-	-	-
<u>LDPTs:</u>			<u>R & G accepted cases</u>					
			Rs.					
		Patliar	1650		-	-	31.3.87	-
<u>Local:</u>		Ludar Mahadev	750		24.11.86	-	-	Mar. 89
		Bahina	750		-	-	26.12.87	-
		Badhani	750		18.3.87	-	-	Mar. 89
5. Kulu								
<u>LDPTs:</u>	1985-86	NIL			.			
<u>Local:</u>		Hurla	Not accepted					
		Sayah	-do-					
<u>LDPTs:</u>	1986-87	Jiwi	-do-					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<u>Local:</u>		Babeli	-do-	-	-		-
	<u>LDPIs:</u>	1987-88	NIL					
	<u>Local:</u>		NIL					
6.	Shimla		<u>R & G not accepted cases</u>					
	<u>LDPIs:</u>		NIL					
	<u>Local:</u>		NIL					
			<u>R & G accepted cases</u>					
	<u>LDPIs:</u>		Kiarkoti	Rs. 12600		-	213.87	
	<u>Local:</u>							
7.	Simor		NIL	-	Under all categories			
8.	Solan		NIL	-	Under all categories			
9.	Kinnaur		NIL	-	Under all categories			
10.	Lahul Spti		NIL	-	Under all categories			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>LDPTs:</u>								
11. Kangra 1985-86	Nahlian			Not accepted	-	-	-	-
	Kandrori			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Rey			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Mangwal			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Lahru			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Dagduhi			-do-	-	-	-	-
Local	Niar			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Sakri			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Gahlia			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Gagaal-Kholi			-do-	-	-	-	-
<u>LDPTs</u>	<u>1986-87</u>			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Aloh			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Saleti			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Kandi			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Mehla			-do-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Local:		Ramehar	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Thill	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Dolkhriana	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Bagli	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Baduhi	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Laliana	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Nandher	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Nandroal	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Singwa	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Preis	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Kohala	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Momta	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Suel Khad	Not accepted	-	-	-	-
			Beh	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Rajhoon	-do-	-	-	-	-

LDPIS

1987-88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Local:							
	Malyana			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Mohal			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Paisa			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Jambal			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Anlela			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Bani			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Bhaneta			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Thoda Bhallowon			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Uppri Kothi			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Una			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Duka			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Tamber			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Hared			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Sakri			-do-	-	-	-	-
	Dhanooto			-do-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	LDPIs:		<u>R & G Accepted cases</u>					
				Rs.				
			Harnera	1200	-	-	30.9.87	-
			Kairwain	1650	-	-	25.1.86	-
			Harsi	1050	-	-	31.3.87	-
	Local:		Spail	750	15.1.87	-	-	Nov. 88
			Naura	750	-	-	13.11.87	-
			Manjara	750	2.6.87	-	-	Subject to commissioning of Gohana exchange for which enough final payment not recd.
			Chandpur	750	7.3.88	-	-	Subject to expansion of Palampur exchange.
	Local:		Jalay	750	-	-	30.9.87	
			Salhera	750	16.10.87	-	-	Nov. 88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					15.1.88	-	-	Dec. '88
Bilas- pur	LDPTs	1985-86	NIL	Logbabaliyana	750			
	Local:		Bergaon	Not accepted	-		-	-
			Karloti	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Raura Sactore	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Nagair	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Lakhanpur	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Ranikotla	-do-	-	-	-	-
	LDPTs	1986-87	NIL					
	Local:		Naklehra	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Talwara	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Kothi	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Jabloo	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Sanohera	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Nichli Bhater	-do-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	LDPTs: 1987-88		NIL					
	Local:		Talyana	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Thantha	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Sehna Jatanx	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Saloon	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Kapra	-do-	-	-	-	-
			Chokhna	-do-	-	-	-	-
	LDPTs: Bilaspur			Rs.				
			Salwar	9620	31.10.85	-	-	1988-89 Provi- ded minimum no. of demand notes are paid to enable commissioning of parent exchange.
	Local:		Panjgam	750	25.1.88	-	-	Jan. '89
			Amarpur	750	15.1.88	-	-	Jan. '89
			Panpaul	750	12.2.88	-	-	Dec '88

Failure of Bombay T.V. Transmitter

3027. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay T.V transmitter failed for over twelve hours, recently;

(b) if so, the causes of the failure; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such failures in future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir. How-
ever, the primary service TV transmitter at
Bombay and break down due to failure of
some critical components on three different
days in December, 1987 and January, 1988,
though the duration for which the service
was interrupted on each day was much less
than 12 hours.

(b) and (c). The primary service trans-
mitter at Bombay has already completed its
normal life span and is being replaced by a
new transmitter which has since been in-
stalled and is under test at present.

**Electrification of Villages Under rural
Electrification Programme**

3028. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of villages electrified
so far under the Rural Electrification Pro-
gramme, Statewise;

(b) the number of villages to be electri-
fied during the remaining period of the Plan;
and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be
incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPART-
MENT OF POWER (SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHTAGI) : (a) A Statement indicating the
State-wise number of villages electrified in
the country as on 31.1.1988 is given below:

(b) Taking into account the target,
about 64493 villages are expected to be
electrified during remaining period of the
Seventh Plan.

(c) As per broad estimates, the likely
expenditure to be incurred on electrifica-
tions of these villages is estimated to be of
the order of Rs. 1049 crores.

STATEMENT

Statewise number of villages electrified as on 31.1.1988

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Number of Villages electrified</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25085
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1022

1	2	3
3.	Assam	16620
4.	Bihar	39466
5.	Goa	374
6.	Gujarat	18029
7.	Haryana	6745
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16718
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5976
10.	Karnataka	26363
11.	Kerala	1268
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49991
13.	Maharashtra	37444
14.	Manipur	840
15.	Meghalaya	1503
16.	Mizoram	227
17.	Nagaland	1021
18.	Orissa	27161
19.	Punjab	12342
20.	Rajasthan	22595
21.	Sikkim	288
22.	Tamil Nadu	15731
23.	Tripura	2292
24.	Uttar Pradesh	73492
25.	West Bengal	22722
	Total (States)	425315

1	2	3
Total (UTs)		1008
Total (All-India)		426323

T.V.Serial on Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

3029. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

a) whether a T.V. serial has been produced by Doordarshan on Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru;

(b) if so, when this T.V. serial is proposed to be telecast by Delhi Doordarshan; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Doordarshan has assigned the production of a 12 part serial, of about 30 mts. duration each entitled 'Remembering Nehru' to a private producer. The serial is based on the reminiscences of men and women from different walks of life who either worked with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or were influenced by him. It will be telecast as soon as it is completed and approved by Doordarshan.

In addition, Government has approved production of a 52 part serial based on the 'Discovery of India' by another Private Producer for telecast during the Nehru Centenary year.

Setting up LPG Bottling Plants.

3030. SHRI R.P.DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sites and progress with regard to setting up of additional LPG bottling plants in different parts of the country under LPG Marketing Phase-III;

(b) whether these are to be commissioned on scheduled dates;and

(c) if so, the dates of commissioning of such plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to
(c). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

Name of the Oil Company		Location	Capacity in MTPA	Actual/Anticipated date of commissioning
1	2	3	4	
IOC	1.	Rajkot (Gujarat)	37,000	Sept.85 (Commissioned)
	2.	Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	25,000	Feb.88(Commissioned)
	3.	Hazira (Gujarat)	25,000	March 88

1	2	3	4
	4. .Durgapur (West Bengal)	25,000	May 88
	5. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	25,000	June 88
	6. Jamshedpur (Bihar)	25,000	June 88
	7. Karnal (Haryana)	25,000	March 88
	8. Ajmer (Rajasthan)	8,000	Sept.88
	9. Haldwani (Uttar Pradesh)	5,000	Sept. 88
	10. Tikrikalan (Delhi)	50,000	June 88
	11. Balasore (Orissa)	25,000	Dec. 88
	12. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	25,000	Sept. 88
	13. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	25,000	March 89
	14. Haridwar (Uttar Pradesh)	8,000	Dec. 88
	15. Parwanoo (Himachal Pradesh)	5,000	Feb.89
PC	16. Uran (Maharashtra)	75,000	Dec. 88
	17. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	12,500	Aug, 87 (Commissioned)
	18. Sholapur Maharashtra)	12,500	Jan. 88 (Commissioned)
	19. Bhitoni (Jabalpur)(Madhya Pradesh)	25,000	Jun.87 (Commissioned)
	20. Lalru (Ambala) (Haryana)	25,000	Feb.88 (Commissioned)
	21. Asaoti/Piyala (Haryana)	75,000	March 88 (Commissioned)
	22. Hisar (Haryana)	6,500	July 88
	23. Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	6,500	March 88
	24. Khurda (Orissa)	6,500	March 88
	25. Mangalore (Karnataka)	18,500	Oct. 86 (Commissioned)
	26. Trivandrum (Kerala)	12,500	June 88

125	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 25, 1909 (SAKA)	Written Answers	126
1	2	3	4	
	27. Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	12,500	Sept. 88	
	28. Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	6,500	Sept. 87 (Commissioned)	
	29. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	6,500	Feb. 87 (Commissioned)	
HPC	30. Visakh (Andhra Pradesh)	25,000	Jan. 86 (Commissioned)	
	31. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	12,500	Oct. 84 (Commissioned)	
	32. Mysore (Karnataka)	12,500	June 86 (Commissioned)	
	33. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	25,000	Aug 8 (Commissioned)	
	34. Goa (Goa)	12,500	Oct. 86 (Commissioned)	
	35. Hubli (Karnataka)	12,500	Nov.86 (Commissioned)	
	36. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	12,500	Nov.86 (Commissioned)	
	37. Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	12,500	Nov.86 (Commissioned)	
	38. Jammu (J & K)	7,000	Dec.86 (Commissioned)	
	39. Srinagar (J & K)	7,000	Sept. 87 (Commissioned)	
	40. Khurda Road (Orissa)	25,000	Feb. 87 (Commissioned)	
	41. Jind (Haryana)	12,500	July 87 (Commissioned)	
	42. Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	12,500	Sept.87 (Commissioned)	
	43. Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)	25,000	Sept. 87 (Commissioned)	
	44. Miraj (Maharashtra)	12,500	Dec.88	
	45. Dhaha Hoshiarpur (Punjab)	5,000	Dec. 88 (Commissioned)	
	46. Gandhinagar/Modassa (Gujarat)	5,000	Dec.88	"
	47. Unnao/Kannauj(Uttar Pradesh)	5,000	Dec.88	"
	48. Gurgaon/Faridabad (Haryana)	5,000	Dec.88	"
	49. Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	5,000	Dec.88	"

Setting up of T.V. Sets in Villages

3031. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of television sets installed under the scheme of community T. V sets in rural areas, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of T.V sets proposed to be installed for the benefit of rural people during the current year; and

(c) the number of T.V sets working in the villages of Kanpur under this scheme and the number of additional sets proposed to be installed during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) The number of Community Viewing TV sets installed in various States and Union Territories under various Central/State Govt. schemes, as per the available information, is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Deployment of 5000 community viewing TV sets under a special scheme included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan has commenced only very recently. This scheme is restricted to provision of community viewing TV sets in the various States of North-Eastern Region only, hence the question of supplying sets in Kanpur under scheme does not arise.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Number of sets Deployed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	932
2.	Bihar	986
3.	Gujarat	1411
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	581
5.	Karnataka	240
6.	Maharashtra	6020
7.	Madhya Pradesh	412
8.	Orissa	746
9.	Rajasthan	643
10.	Punjab	389
11.	Tamil Nadu	4667

1	2	3
12.	Uttar Pradesh	3828
13.	West Bengal	309
14.	Delhi	1074
Total		22,238

[English]

Companies In Joint Sector

3032. DR. A.K.PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies working in the 'Joint Sector' (i) jointly with Union Government and Private Entrepreneurs; (ii) jointly with State Governments and their agencies and private entrepreneurs; and (iii) jointly with Union Government, State Governments and private entrepreneurs; and

(b) how many of the top twenty monop-

oly houses are associated with the 'Joint Sector' enterprises and the percentage of their total investment in the 'Joint Sector'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Under the Companies Act, no company is registered as a joint sector company. As per the existing policy, the State Industrial Development Corporations and other Corporations can associate private entrepreneurs for implementing their licensed projects. The pattern of shareholding in such joint sector projects will be as follows:-

i) State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDC)

- 26%

ii) a. Other than FERA/MRTP Companies.

- Shareholding of a private promoter or business group shall be less than that of the SIDC. Where it is considered necessary to allow a higher share, prior approval of Central Government will be obtained.

b. MRTP/FERA Companies

Association of an MRTP FERA company will be subject to prior approval of Government of India. The shareholding of the co-promoter shall be less than that of SIDC and in no case exceed 25%.

During the last three years i.e. 1985 to 1987 a total number of 375 letters of intent were granted to various State Government undertakings (including State Industrial Development Corporations) and 132 letters of intent were granted to Central Government Undertakings.

Specific information in respect of Companies/projects working in the joint sector with participation of private and Centre/State public Sector undertakings is not maintained centrally in the Ministry of Industry.

Urjagrams

3033. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Urjagrams established in the country as on 31.12.1987 State-wise; and

(b) the target for the year 1987-88 and for 1988-89, if already decided?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) As on 31.12.1987, the number of urjagrams established in the country under the urjagram programme of Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources stands at 42. The State-wise breakup of urjagrams is given below:

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Completed 31.12.1987
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Delhi	3
3.	Gujarat	1
4.	Madhya Pradesh	4
5.	Maharashtra	1

1	2	3
6.	Orissa	6
7.	Tamil Nadu	2
8.	Tripura	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	20
Total		42

An additional 119 urjagram projects are under implementation. Energy surveys have so far been completed in 573 villages and energy surveys for establishing urjagrams are underway in additional 843 villages.

(b) The target of 1987-88 is 25 urjagram projects and for 1988-89, a provisional target of 25 projects has been proposed

Winding up of Calcutta Office of Central Coalfields Limited

3034. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta office of Central Coalfields Limited is in the process of being wound-up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many employees will be rendered surplus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up of Coastal Thermal Power Plants

3035. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

CH. RAM PARKASH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up coastal thermal power plants in State, particularly in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such plants to be set up in different States; and

(d) the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). A proposal in regard to installation of a thermal power station at Kayamkulam, envisaging the transportation of coal by coastal shipping, has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), subject to confirmation of the availability of water, environmental clearance being obtained by the Kerala State Electricity Board and finalisation of the logistics of coal transportation with the railways/ports authorities. No project proposal has been received from the Andhra Pradesh authorities in regard to setting up of a coastal power plant.

M/s. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Limited (RITES) have been engaged to undertake a study on least cost solution for the transportation of coal for coastal thermal stations. Specific project proposals, as and when received, could be considered in the light of the findings of the study and subject to tying up of the necessary inputs.

New Industries in Central Sector

3036. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the actual expenditure on Central Industrial and mineral projects in the different States during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), State-wise; and

(b) the new industries in the Central Sector coming up during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the allocations made therefor, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Statement-I indicating State-wise break-up of actual expenditure on Central Industrial and Mineral Projects (excluding coal, petroleum and plantations) during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is given below.

(b) Statement-II indicating State-wise allocation of outlays for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects (excluding coal and petroleum) for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) is given below. The details of the Central Industrial and Mineral Projects are indicated in annexure 7.1 at pages 196-198 of the document *Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 Vol.II*, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library .

The State-wise estimates indicated in the attached statements at annexure-I & annexure-II are approximate in nature and at best give only a dimensional appreciation of the situation. The outlays approved are generally for public undertakings as such, and not for individual schemes in the States.

STATEMENT-I*State-wise break-up actual expenditure 1980-85*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Expenditure 1980-85</i>
		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
State/Union Territories		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2160.14
2.	Assam	745.92
3.	Bihar	1132.35
4.	Gujarat	863.88
5.	Haryana	118.02
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18.01
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.80
8.	Karnataka	703.25
9.	Kerala	224.05
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1458.34
11.	Maharashtra	1214.68
12.	Manipur	0.91
13.	Meghalaya	0.71
14.	Nagaland	31.18
15.	Orissa	1828.12

1	2	3
16.	Punjab	94.62
17.	Rajasthan	222.23
18.	Sikkim	0.78
19.	Tamilnadu	289.84
20.	Tripura	0.23
21.	Uttar Pradesh	209.62
22.	West Bengal	687.24
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.52
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.87
25.	Chandigarh	-
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.96
27.	Delhi	46.47
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-
29.	Lakshadweep	
30.	Mizoram	1.20
31.	Pondicherry	7.34
Total excluding unallocated		12071.28
Unallocated		1325.28*
Grand Total		13396.56

* Unallocated is 9.9% of the total expenditure.

STATEMENT-II*State-wise allocation of outlay*

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Outlay (1985-90)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3579.17
2.	Assam	349.93
3.	Bihar	1327.63
4.	Delhi	57.83
5.	Goa	0.60
6.	Gujarat	694.96
7.	Haryana	237.21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.23
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.75
10.	Karnataka	219.42
11.	Kerala	408.79
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2288.87
13.	Maharashtra	875.83
14.	Nagaland	3.52
15.	Orissa	2244.89
16.	Punjab	177.41
17.	Rajasthan	182.45
18.	Tamil Nadu	352.78
19.	Uttar Pradesh	757.15

141	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 25, 1909 (SAKA)	Written Answers	142
	1	2	3	
	20.	West Bengal	1281.90	
	21.	Total (excluding unallocated)	15046.32	
		Unallocated outlays	2221.81	
		Grand Total	17268.13	

Mistakes in Doordarshan Captions

[Translation]

3037. SHRIVIJAYN. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are mistakes in pronunciations by the newsreaders and spelling mistakes in captions on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Doordarshan in the matter;

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) Some times such mistakes are noticed in the programmes of Doordarshan.

(b) The concerned staff is cautioned to be more careful in pronunciations and spellings. For correct pronunciations, Doordarshan makes use of instructions issued by the Chief Newsreaders in English and Hindi of all India Radio. Regarding mistakes in captions, production staff has been instructed to get the captions cleared by the 'News Desk' of Doordarshan before they are sent to the studio.

Complaints Regarding Unsatisfactory Functioning of Telephones in Rajkot.

3038. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of unsatisfactory functioning of telephones and of over billing received from Rajkot district upto the end of January 1988; and

(b) the details of the steps taken to remove the complaints and to bring about improvement in telephone service in Rajkot ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Number of complaints of unsatisfactory functioning of telephones and that of over-billing received by Rajkot district upto the month of January, 1988 were 585 and 1912 respectively.

(b) In addition to progressive modernisation of telecommunication system at Rajkot, continuous observation and monitoring of the functioning of telecom system is carried out for improvement of telecommunication services.

Electrification Scheme for Madhya Pradesh

(b) the district-wise details thereof?

3039. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electrification schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation for Madhya Pradesh during the last one year; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). A total of 364 rural electrification schemes were sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation in Madhya Pradesh during 1987-88 (upto February, 1988). District-wise details are given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

Districtwise details of RE Schemes sanctioned by REC in Madhya Pradesh during 1987-88 (Upto February, 1988)

<u>SL No.</u>	<u>Name of Distt.</u>	<u>No. of Schemes sanctioned.</u>
1	2	3
1.	Balaghat	8
2.	Bastar	9
3.	Batul	6
4.	Bhind	-
5.	Bhopal	4
6.	Bilaspur	22
7.	Chittarpur	3
8.	Chindwara	13
9.	Damoh	9
10.	Datia	3
11.	Dewas	7
12.	Dhar	2
13.	Durg	9

1	2	3
14.	Guna	6
15.	Gwalior	6
16.	Hoshangabad	7
17.	Indore	4
18.	Jabalpur	12
19.	Jhabua	6
20.	Khandwa	10
21.	Kargone	16
22.	Mandla	4
23.	Mandsaur	12
24.	Morena	12
25.	Narsinghpur	13
26.	Panna	2
27.	Raigarh	8
28.	Raipur	10
29.	Raisen	3
30.	Raigarh	5
31.	Rajnandgaon	-
32.	Ratlam	13
33.	Rewa	13
34.	Sagar	17
35.	Satna	7
36.	Sehore	5

1	2	3
37.	Seoni	7
38.	Shahdol	11
39.	Shajapur	6
40.	Shivpuri	8
41.	Sidhi	1
42.	Surguja	15
43.	Tikamgarh	11
44.	Ujjain	8
45.	Vidisha	8
Total :		364

[English]

Duties and Responsibilities of Director in the Office of Director General, Posts.

3040. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the duties and responsibilities attached to the post of Director in the Office of Director General, Posts; and

(b) whether any changes have been made after the creation of a separate Department of Posts?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Director in the Department is the functional supervisor for one or more Assistant Director (s) General and Reports to Deputy Director General 1/4 Member. His role is similar to Deputy

Secretary/Directors in Central Ministries.

(b) No, Sir.

Setting up of T.V Relay Station and Broadcasting Station at Palvanha in Andhra Pradesh

3041. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a T.V Relay Station and Broadcasting Station at Palvanha of Khammam District in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b). Does not arise.

Cooperation with Canadian manufacturers

3042. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canadian and Indian manufacturers have agreed to share production and co-operation in manufacturing;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement;

(c) whether the proposed meetings at different cities in India have been held;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) the notable advantages that India would be able to derive from this bilateral trade agreement by way of exports and exchange of technological know how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e). A delegation of Canadian Manufacturers Association visited India from 22nd February to 4th March, 1988. The Confederation of Engineering Industry and the Canadian Manufacturers Association signed an Agreement on 22nd February 1988 in New Delhi on production sharing and cooperation. This Agreement provides for expanding on the joint activities of trade and industrial cooperation through joint venturing and technology transfer arrangements; encouraging Canadian companies to consider Indian companies for production sharing and cooperation in manufacturing arrangements through competitive sourcing of bought out components, software, and parts from India.

The CMA delegation also held discussions in Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras and Bombay. During these discussions, areas for joint ventures and technology transfer

from Canada to India and sourcing of components from India to Canada were identified. The Agreement is expected to allow transfer of technology and sharing of experience in industrial matters.

[Translation]

Electrification of Villages in Banswara and Dungarpur, Rajasthan

3043. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Banswara and Dungarpur district in Rajasthan so far;

(b) the number of villages yet to be electrified in the said area;

(c) the time by which all these villages will be electrified; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Out of a total of inhabited villages as per 1971 census in Banswar District, 742 villages have been electrified till the end of December, 1987 leaving a balance of 697 villages to be electrified. Similarly, out of a total of 825 inhabited villages in Dungarpur District, 508 villages have been electrified till the end of December, 1987 leaving a balance of 317 villages to be electrified.

(c) and (d). The Districtwise targets for Rural Electrification are finalised at the State Level. However, cent percent electrification of villages in the State as a whole is expected to be achieved by the end of the VIII Plan subject to the availability of resources and other inputs.

[English]

Expansion of ONGC Activities

3044. CH. RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been expanding its operations in a big way; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of various new projects being undertaken by the ONGC including location of each project and the benefits arising out of it;

(c) the incentives being offered to various national and non-resident and foreign companies to help India's search for oil including tax benefits, if any; and

(d) the infrastructural facilities being offered to the above companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. ONGC has stepped up its exploration, exploitation and development activities during VIII plan period as detailed in Statement-I below.

(b) The new major projects are being undertaken by ONGC in different basins in the country during the VII Plan as given in Statement-II below. These will help in stepping up production of crude oil and gas and maximization of the use of natural gas.

(c) and (d). National oil companies, ONGC and Oil India Limited, being in public

sector, do not need specific incentives to intensify exploration.

Government of India invited bids in March, 1986 from experienced international companies to explore for oil and natural gas is one or more of the 27 off shore blocks in the country.

The contracts were to be on production sharing basis with other incentives as follows:

- i) The possibility of a seismic option.
- ii) No signature or production bonus.
- iii) No Royalty payment.
- iv) No minimum expenditure commitment.
- v) No limit on the allocation of annual production for recovery of cost.
- vi) Profit oil share based on post tax rates of return or multiples of investment recovered.
- vii) No ring fencing of blocks for corporate tax purposes.
- viii) Suitable provisions for production and pricing of gas.
- ix) Corporate income tax at 50%.
- x) Purchase of production for domestic consumption to be at International market price.

STATEMENT-I*Activities of ONGC*

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Achievements during VI Plan (Terminal Year 1984-85)</i>	<i>Targets VII Plan Terminal Year 89-90.</i>	<i>%increase over 1984-85</i>
1. Seismic (Party year) Onshore	45	65	44
2 Seismic (Line Km) Offshore	23440	35000	49
3. Drilling (Exploratory) ('000 M)	209	692	231
4. Drilling (Development) ('000 M)	232	636	174
5. Rig in operation	66	152	130
6. Crude Production (MMT)	26.26	31.41	20
7. Gas Supplies (BCM)	2.79	8.69	211
8. LPG ('000 Tonnes)	242	656	171

STATEMENT-II*List of New Projects Being Undertaken by ONGC During VII Plan*

<i>Approved Projects</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Bombay High South	781.54 Offshore	Bombay
2. South Bassin Development-II	246.48	-do-

1	2	3
3. C 2-C 3 Recovery Plant	135.22	-do-
4. GSP-I (Gas Sweetening Plant)	246.64 Gujarat.	Hazira,
5. GSP-II -do-	204.65	-do-
6. CBPP (Cambay Basin Petroleum Project)	700.90	Gujarat
7. Gas Turbine for Eastern Region	26.03	Assam
8. Heera Phase-II	682.02	Bombay Offshore
9. Gandhar Development	326.68	Gujarat
10. Additional Development of Bombay High North	218.12	Bombay Offshore

IPG Facility in Punjab.

3045. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of towns in Punjab where LPG facility has been provided upto December 1987; and

(b) the details of towns in that State where LPG facility is likely to be provided during the Seventh Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a). The required information is given in the statement below.

(b) the oil industry is in the process of setting up LPG distributorships at the fol-

lowing locations in Punjab during the course of the next two years;

1. Nekodar
2. Malerkotla
3. Kharar
4. Zira
5. Fazilka
6. Maur
7. Phillaur
8. Jaitu
9. Raikot
10. Khanna

11. Kapurthala
 12. Talwara
 13. Ahmedgarh
 14. Budhaldia
 15. Jalalabad
 16. Kartarpur
 17. Hoshiarpur
 18. Kurali
 19. Dhariwal
 20. Sultanpur
 21. Patiala
-

12. Batala
13. Moga
14. Gurdaspur
15. Ferozpur
16. Abohar
17. Beas(R)
18. Nayanangal/Nangal
19. Talwara
20. Banga
21. Nawan Shahr
22. Halwara (R)
23. Kotkapura
24. Mandi Gobindgarh

STATEMENT

1. Amritsar
2. Ludhiana
3. Jalandhar
4. Patiala
5. Hoshiarpur
6. Faridkot
7. Pathankot
8. Bhatinda
9. Sangrur
10. Phagwara
11. Rupar (Rupnagar)

25. Mansa
26. Rajpura
27. Rampura Phul
28. Adampur (R)
29. Patti
30. Sunam
31. Mohali (Sas Nagar)
32. Bassi Pathanam
33. Samana
34. Dhuri
35. Taran Taran

36. Urmar Tanda
37. Barnala
38. Mukerian
39. Gidderbaha
40. Kapurthala
41. Muktsar
42. Nabha
43. Sirhind
44. Fazilka
45. Jagraon
46. Khanna
47. Malerkotla
48. Malout
49. Mamun Cantonment

R stands for Restricted, i.e. a distributorship awarded directly to a project for supply restricted to its employees only.

[*Translation*]

T.V. Transmitter at Mandsaur and Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh

3046. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that T.V. transmitter set up at Mandsaur and Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh is of Ultra High Frequency type and as such no T.V. signals are received by Black & White T.V. sets;

(b) whether Black & White T. V owners

have to make some modifications in their T.V. sets and as such have to incur a huge expenditure on them;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide very high frequency transmitter or take suitable action to remove the technical snags;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). According to frequency planning, 100 W TV transmitters to be set up at Mandsaur and Shivpuri (as also at a number of other locations in the country) are planned to operate on Ultra High Frequency (UHF) band. The Black and White TV sets available in the market are generally not tuned to receiving signals from UHF transmitters. It would therefore, be necessary to carry out modifications in such TV sets to make them compatible with signals from UHF transmitters which may entail some expenses.

(c) to (e). It is necessary to provide UHF transmitters at these places as installation of Very High Frequency (VHF) transmitters would suffer from frequency interference emanating from VHF transmitters existing in the surrounding areas, adversely affecting quality of service.

Setting up of Thermal Power Station At Dohrighat Uttar Pradesh

3047. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to set up a thermal power station at Dohrighat in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken for setting up this thermal power station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) had requested the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to approach the Standing Linkage Committee for providing coal linkage to some new schemes, including the proposed Dohrighat thermal power project, for benefits in the Eighth and Ninth plan periods. The matter was examined in the CEA and the UPSEB advised to indicated the inter-se priority in regard to the proposed thermal schemes, on the basis of infrastructural facilities that are likely to be available at the various locations.

[English]

Power Crisis In Metropolitan Cities

3049. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a). whether Government have a proposal to draw an action plan to remove the power crisis in the metropolitan cities;

(b) whether the action plan is proposed to be implemented during the present plan period:

(c) if so, the year by which the power crisis is likely to be removed in the metropolitan cities; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The power supply to various categories of consumers, including those in the metropolitan cities/urban areas, is decided by the State Authorities keeping in view the overall position regarding demand and availability of power in the State. The power supply position in metropolitan cities thus depends mainly on the overall power position obtaining in the State in which the city is located.

Various measures are being taken to increase the availability of power which include expediting commissioning 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 and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

[Translation]

Import of Adriamycin

3050. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Adriamycin injections imported every month;

(b) the reasons for which these injections are not easily available in the market; and

(c) whether in view of its increasing demand, Government propose to increase its import?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) The import of formulations is not being monitored by this Department.

(b) and (c). On receipt of reports of shortage of vital drugs, this Ministry tele-

graphically advised the concerned companies to rush stocks immediately to the reported areas of shortage. M/s. Walter Bushnell who are marketing this imported formulation in the country have informed that adequate quantities have been rushed to Bombay and other centres during February, 1988.

[English]

Import of Tyres

3051. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI M.S. GILL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tyres produced in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the countries to which tyres were exported and value thereof;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to import tyres;

(d) the number of tyres proposed to be imported with names of the countries and value thereof;

(e) whether the production of tyres in the country is less than the demand; and

(f) if so, the steps Government proposed to take to augment the production of tyres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The production of tyres during the last three years has been as follows:

Years	Production (in lakh nos)
1984	110
1985	123
1986	129

(b) A Statement is given below:-

(c) and (d) Government may consider import of tyres if the need arises.

(e) and (f). The installed capacity for production of tyres is considered adequate to meet the demand. Government are in constant touch with manufacturers in order to maximise production.

STATEMENT

Countrywise break up of export of Auto Tyres and tubes for the period 1984-85 to 1986-87

Country to which Exported	Export (in lac Rs) 1984-85 (Estimated)	1985-86 (Estimated)	1986-87 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4
Australia	67.0	1.7	-
Afghanistan	864.0	290.0	1501.0

1	2	3	4
Bangladesh	308.0	640.0	482.2
Cuba	225.0	183.0	134.8
Ethiopia	16.0	32.0	4.5
Ghana	146.	-	-
Kenya	28.0	25.3	-
Mauritius	63.0	17.0	51.8
Nigeria	10.0	27.7	-
Poland	236.0	74.3	36.7
Pakistan	101.0	-	-
Singapore	86.0	60.0	56.3
U.K.	124.0	263.0	67.3
USA	1511.0	1600.0	1884.9
USSR	616.0	672.5	219.7
UAE	83.0	285.0	309.0
Yugoslavia	142.0	73.2	18.5
Tanzania	-	-	512.4
Others	311.0	220.3	382.2
Total :	4950.0	4700.0	5950.0

Clearance of Haldia Petrochemicals Project

3052. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any letter from the Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding clearance of the

Haldia Petrochemicals project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) No letter from the

Chief Minister of West Bengal has been received in the Ministry of Industry in the recent past.

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

Disclosure Regarding Foreign Exchange in Directors' Report

3053. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend Section 217 of the Companies Act to provide disclosure of net spending and earning of foreign exchange in the directors' report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Clause 30 of the Companies (Amendment) Bill 1987, as introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 31.8.1987, seeks to amend Section 217 of the Companies Act, 1956, to require companies to provide disclosure in the directors' report of prescribed particulars regarding conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo.

Single Window Concept for NRIs

3054. SHRI V.N.GADGIL:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of non-resident Indians have complained about the procedural delays in clearing their projects in India;

(b) if so, the details of projects awaiting clearance;

c) the reasons for delay and likely time by which these are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the single window concept for NRIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). Some references have been received regarding procedural delay in clearing NRI projects. To expedite clearance, a single window called the Special Approval Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Deptt of Industrial Development has been set up for simultaneous approval of letter of intent, foreign collaboration and capital goods import to the non - resident Indians to set up industrial units.

A few application from the non-resident Indians for the manufacture of fertilizers, photosensitised goods, telecommunication equipment etc. are pending clearance in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Deptt. of Industrial Development of account of non-finalisation of policy matter by the scrutinising Deptts, or due to the lack of complete information in the applications. A decision on these applications will be taken as soon as policy matters are decided and the additional information/clarification is received from the applicants.

[Translation]

Manufacture of Polyester Films

3055. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of units established in private and public sectors for manufacturing

polyester film during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to establish such units in eastern Uttar Pradesh, especially in Basti district; and

(c) if so, the time by which these units will be set up and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) No new Letters of Intent/DGTD Registrations have been given for establishing grass root units of Polyester film during the last three years. However, one unit has gone into production i.e. Venlon Polyester Film Pvt. Ltd. in 1987.

(b) and (c). For the present, there is no proposal to set up such unit in District Basti, Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Improvement in quality of Lantern

3056. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some improvement has been made recently in the quality of lantern which would be better in terms of light output and efficiency than the traditional hurricane lantern; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) has informed that the following Institutes have done work in the improvement of Lantern:-

i) Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun.

ii) Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute, Phaltan, Maharashtra.

(b) (i) The main features of the hurricane lantern developed by the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun are stated to be as under:-

Performance of IIP Design of Hurricane Lantern:

<i>Performance criteria</i>	<i>Improved Design of IIP</i>	<i>Existing model</i>	<i>IS Specification.</i>
Luminous intensity in Cd.	9-10	4-5	6
Luminous efficiency Cd/gm/hr.	0.3	0.2	0.3
OR			
Kerosine required to produce one Cd. of light/hr. gms.	3.3	5	-
Hurricane Proofness	Pass	-	Pass
Air Pressure Test	Pass	-	Pass
Surface Temp	Pass	-	Pass

(ii) In respect of the Lantern developed by the Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute, Phaltan, Maharashtra, it has been stated that it has the advantages of both hurricane as well as petromax lamps but is inexpensive, more efficient and safe as compared to hurricane and petromax lamps.

Transfer Policy of Employees posted at Wine Shops in Delhi

3057. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a uniform transfer policy for employees posted at wine shops under the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) According to Delhi Administration, the following guidelines have been formulated and kept in view by Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation:

- i) no official shall be allowed to work at the Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) shop for more than two years. No official shall be allowed to work in the IMFL division as such, including shop as well as the Division, for more than 3 years.
- ii) no person who has worked either at the IMFL shop or in the Division or in both and has been posted out, shall be reposted to

IMFL division as such, including shop, before the expiry of a period of at least 3 years from the date of his posting out of the IMFL division and that too, only in exceptional circumstances and also after verifying that one has a clean record.

(c) Does not arise.

Growth rate of Public Undertakings

3058. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total growth rate achieved by the public undertakings under the Department of Public Enterprises;

(b) whether their growth rate is now satisfactory; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve their growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). In terms of aggregate turnover, Public Sector Undertakings of the Deptt. of Public Enterprises registered a satisfactory growth rate of 21% in 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 performance.

(c) The steps taken to improve the growth rate include better Production Planning & Control, improving capacity utilisation, enhancing productivity, reduction of downtime of plant & machinery, improvement of order book position by means of better linkages with the customers, etc.

Amount for Exploration of Oil and Gas

3059. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the total amount proposed to be spent by Government on oil and gas exploration in the next two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): About Rs. 1,900 crores.

Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency

3060. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency has sought assistance from his Ministry to implement its programme like construction of biogas plants and wind mills etc.;

(b) if so, the assistance given to that State Government agency to implement

<i>Year</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
1984-85	2500	2847
1985-86	2500	5338
1986-87	2500	4310

For the wind Energy Projects implemented in Orissa during these 3 years, the Department's contribution through cash assistance and hardwares support amounts to over Rs. 100 lakhs. No specific statewide and year-wise targets are made for wind energy demonstration programme.

Study Group for Assessment of Refinery Capacity

3061. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

those programmes during the last three years;

(c) the year-wise target set, achievement made, amount spent and the Central assistance given to that agency to implement those programmes; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Total funds released to Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources during the last 3 years i.e. 1984-87 for biogas (family size plants) amounted to Rs. 373.50 lakhs. As against this release the Central Government has received a total claim of Rs. 386.91 lakhs towards expenditure for this programme. The year-wise targets for biogas (family size) and the achievements are as under:

(a) whether Government have set up a study group to match refining capacity with the expected demand of petroleum products in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which the study group is likely to submit its report;

(c) the present refining capacity and to what extent it is sought to be augmented;

(d) whether any proposal to lay the product pipeline in Gujarat to Bhatinda in Punjab by Indian Oil Corporation is under

consideration; and

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon and the time by which the same is likely to be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Government had set up a Committee on Supply Measures to suggest suitable measures for the Supply of petroleum products upto the year 2004-2005 AD. The Committee has submitted the first part of its report recently.

(c) The present installed refining capacity is 46.70 MTPA and in addition there is a swing capacity of 2.0 MTPA. The current proposals for new refineries/expansions will increase the capacity by about 14 MTPA.

(d) and (e). Government have approved a proposal for preparation of a Detailed Feasibility Report for a product pipeline from Kandla to Bhatinda. Work on the project is likely to start in 1989.

Public Enterprises Services Association

3062. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Association named the Public Enterprises Services Association has been formed;

(b) if so, the rules under which it has been formed;

(c) whether there have been a number of complaints and allegations against PESA, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the persons held responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) The Public Enterprises Services Association (PESA) was formed in 1984 and dissolved in 1987.

(b) It was formed under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860.

(c) Yes, Sir. There were allegations of impropriety in management of the Twin Tower construction Project.

(d) The complaints are still under investigation.

[Translation]

Communication Facilities in Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh

3063. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh is lacking in communication facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase these facilities during 1988-89?

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

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Losses in Coal India Limited

3064. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1987-88 is to show an increase in losses of the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Coal India Limited had taken any steps in 1987-88 to reduce its losses;

(d) if so, what specific steps were taken by the Coal India Limited to reduce the losses in the above financial year;

(e) the success achieved by the Coal India Limited in this direction; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Accounts of Coal India Limited for the year 1987-88 have not been finalised so far. However, there is likely to be an increase in the losses of the Coal India Limited during 1987-88 as compared to losses suffered by it during 1986-87.

The Coal India Ltd. suffered losses mainly due to steep increase in the cost of production due to increase in wage bill, increase in cost of inputs such as timber, explosives, petrol, oil and lubricant, higher incidence of depreciation and interest charges, higher production of inferior grades of coal in the total production etc.

(c) and (d). The freedom of Coal India Limited is limited as targets of production and prices of coal are externally fixed having regard to the overall interest of the national economy. However, Coal India Limited is making efforts to reduce the cost of production. Some of the steps taken in this direction are:-

- (i) Planning and execution of projects with high out-put per man-shift.
- (ii) A number of systems improve-

ments and managerial measures have been adopted to improve efficiency of operations.

- (iii) Efforts towards reorganisation of existing mines to improve the productivity.
- (iv) Effective man power planning through control over fresh recruitment, preparation of man-power budgets, training etc.
- (v) Improvement in availability and utilisation of equipment.
- (vi) Improvement in the material management through streamlining of procedure, computerisation, vendor rating etc
- (vii) Action plan for energy conservation has been drawn up.
- (viii) Improvement in communication systems and computerised MIS for efficient management.

(e) and (f). Measures being taken in this regard are expected to improve the financial performance of coal companies but it is difficult to quantify the effect in terms of reduction in losses as these are also affected by increase in the wages and cost of other inputs and time lag in the revision of prices. However, the productivity in terms of output per man-shift (OMS) has shown improvement. During April-December, 1987 the OMS has been 1.00 as against 0.93 during the same period in 1986-87.

[English]

Mobile Telephone Plan

3065. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether car telephone is likely to be approved by Government after certain formalities are completed;

(b) whether this Mobile Telephone Plan has been a failure in many countries due to various factors;

(c) if so, the reasons for such proposal being implemented; and

(d) the total number of mobile telephones already working in the country and what have been the reports about these phones from the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government is considering introduction of Cellular Radio telephones in view of its utility to rural areas.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise, in view of answer to (b) above.

(d) At present Mobile Telephone System is working at Delhi and there are 77 working connections. Service provided by this system is very popular and there are 235 people in the waiting list.

Rise in Price of Newsprint

3066. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imported newsprint and indigenous newsprint have different prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether increase in price of the newsprint has caused an increase in the prices of news papers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) The price of imported newsprint is fixed on the recommendation of the Newsprint Price Fixation Advisory Committee on quarterly basis taking into account the various factors like international price behaviour, c.i.f. cost etc. The retention price of domestic newsprint is fixed on the basis of a normative criteria recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices. This price is revised from time to time keeping in view changes in costs of inputs.

(c) The price of newsprint is only one of the elements in the total cost of a newspaper. The increase in price of newspapers cannot therefore be attributed solely of the price of newsprint.

Survey About T.V. Programmes

3067. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had been conducted to know the reaction of rural people about the T.V. programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Doordarshan had commissioned KARVE Institute of Social Service, Pune to find out the impact of TV in India based on a sociological study. The survey was conducted in urban, rural and tribal regions of States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. The rural and tribal segment was 53% of the total sample. The study suggests that generally

the impact is greater in Metro and urban areas as compared to rural and tribal areas.

Transportation of Petroleum Products

3068. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it proposed to have quick means of transport of petroleum products and gases where the volume involved is more/bulk and the distance involved is long rather than the surface modes of transport; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The pipeline mode of transportation of petroleum products in bulk over long distances is considered to be cheaper, quicker and more secure than transportation by rail, road and coastal tanker. A number of product pipelines have already been laid and more pipelines such as Kandla-Karnal/Bhatinda, Bombay-Manmad, etc., are contemplated.

[*Translation*]

High Power Transmitter at Jagdalpur

3069. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programmes relayed from Doordarshan centre at Jagdalpur are not being received properly by viewers due to its low transmission capacity;

(b) whether any site has been selected to instal a high power transmitter to enhance the capacity of Jagdalpur centre; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. The low power TV transmitter at Jagdalpur provides generally satisfactory service within its expected coverage area.

(b) Site for the proposed 1 KW high power transmitter in replacement of the existing low power transmitter at Jagdalpur has been identified.

(c) The high power transmitter at Jagdalpur is expected to be commissioned towards the end of the VII Plan period, subject to annual allocation of resources and timely availability of equipment.

[*English*]

Exploration by U.S.S.R. in Cauvery Basin

3070. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of oil exploration done by the USSR under the agreement signed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the onshore and offshore of Cauvery Basin; and

(b) the details of seismic surveys completed by the USSR and the findings of such seismic surveys?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Exploration with Soviet assistance is being carried out in the onshore areas only. Under the intensive integrated exploration project in the Cauvery Basin, the Soviet organisation, V/O Technoexport, has to

cover 4000 GLK of seismic surveys and drill 46 wells during the period 1986-95.

The Soviet seismic parties have covered 1124 GLK and the drilling party has drilled the first parametric well upto a depth of 2576 mtrs. so far.

Results of the seismic surveys will be known after the data is processed and the same will help in selecting locations for taking up drilling explorations.

Bifurcation of Telecommunication Services

3071. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for bifurcation of Telecommunication Services as (i) Technical Division and (ii) Traffic Division to extend prompt and best services to the telephone consumers; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for bifurcation of telecommunication services into technical and traffic divisions. Telecommunications Services are broadly classified into Telegraph services and Telephone services but the Maintenance staff of both is common.

(b) Necessity of such a bifurcation has not been felt.

Transmission Capacity of Akashvani Kendra, Vadodara

3072. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Akashvani Kendra, Vadodara, works on low transmitter since its inception;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the capacity of transmitter of Akashvani Kendra, Vadodara; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The maximum power authorised for operation of a MW transmitter at Vadodara, both for day time and night time operation is limited to 1 KW, only. As such it is not possible to upgrade its power by a higher power MW transmitter. It may be mentioned that this transmitter does not serve as a primary channel for Vadodara. The 50 KW MW transmitter at Ahmedabad provides coverage to Vadodara for the primary channel programmes.

Utilisation of Gas

3073. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: DR. A.K. PATEL:

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

(a) the quantity of gas flared up every year and the percentage of the gas utilised and sold during each of the last three years;

(b) the market value of the gas so wasted/flared per year in each of the last three years; and

(c) the targets of gas utilisation percentage fixed for the current year and the next year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and

(b). Details are given in the table below:-

Year	Utilised*	Flared (Million cubic metres)	%Utilised Prodn.	Value of gas flared** (Rs./cfs.)
1984-85	4141	3052	57	30.52
1985-86	4950	3118	61	31.18
1986-87	7072	2718	72	27.18

*Includes internal consumption by ONGC/OIL

**At the rate of Rs. 100/1000 M³, which was the minimum price prevailing till 1987.

(c) The targets fixed for gas sales by ONGC & OIL for 1987-88 & 1988-89 are as

follows:

(In million cubic metres)

	1987-88	1988-89
O.N.G.C.	5580	7000
O.I.L.	977	977

[Translation]

Study Report of Rural Electrification Corporation

3074. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has submitted a study report on the causes of power break-downs in the recent past;

(b) if so, the main causes of the power break-downs mentioned identified in the report; and

(c) the action taken by Government to remove these causes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No such study has been conducted by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

[English]

Export of Carbon Black

3075. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Carbon Black (also known as Channel Black) is produced by utilising low pressure natural gas which is

flared;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has been developed by the scientists of the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, Assam;

(c) whether the quality of Carbon Black produced indigenously almost matches international standards and it has been found suitable by the USSR industries;

(d) whether about 60 to 70 metric tonnes of Carbon Black is being imported from the USA and West Germany at a cost of Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per kg. at present; and

(e) if so, whether Government would propose to earn foreign exchange through export of indigenous carbon black in future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) There is no unit in the country at present producing channel black grade of carbon black on a commercial scale. We are only producing furnace grade of carbon black, but not by this method.

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

(c) Only furnace grade of carbon black is produced in the country and it is comparable with international standards.

(d) Import of channel & lamp grades of carbon black are under Open General licence (OGL) of the import-export policy for actual users and as such imports of various quantities do take place from time to time at different costs. Some quantities of furnace grade carbon black are also imported against export of tyres.

(e) Yes, Sir. Exports are always given requisite encouragement, but there are no prospects of exports of any grade of carbon black in the near future.

Price of Truck Tyres

3076. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has examined the prices of truck tyres produced in the country;

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

(c) the steps proposed by Government to bring down the level of prices of truck tyres?

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

(b) BICP had suggested a fair normative price for tyres on the basis of cost of inputs prevailing in May 1986. As the cost of a number of major inputs required for the manufacture of tyres had gone up considerably subsequent to the submission of the report, the Government has requested BICP to update its recommendation.

(c) There is no statutory control on prices and distribution of tyres at present. However, Government are in regular touch with the manufacturers in order to ensure adequate availability of tyres in the market through optimum utilisation of installed capacity.

Sickness in Small Scale Industries in Vidarbha Region

3077. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that thousands of small scale indus-

trial units in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State are facing industrial sickness;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to investigate the exact cause of their sickness; and

(c) the steps Government propose to revive the small scale industrial units from sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the latest information available from the Reserve Bank of India the number of sick SSI units in the State of Maharashtra including Vidarbha region was 10,605 as at the end of December, 1986.

(b) A number of causes, both internal and external, operating in combination have been responsible for industrial sickness in general. Some of the principal causes are: faulty planning, management deficiencies, insufficient 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 and infrastructural constraints.

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

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

Morning Transmisslon In Regional Languages

3078. SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for starting morning transmissions in regional languages from Doordarshan Kendras in various State Capitals;

(b) if so, when it will be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present contents of the morning service being telecast cater to the entire

country. As such starting the programme in regional languages from Doordarshan Kendras is not considered necessary.

Import of Industrial Alcohol

3079. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of different types of alcohol in 1987-88;

(b) whether there is any proposal to import industrial alcohol;

(c) if so, the cost at which it is to be imported and its landed price; and

(d) the details of its sector-wise distribution?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) Total production of alcohol in 1987-88 (December, 1987 to November, 1988) is estimated at 8,100 lakh litres. Different types are identified with respect to usage of the alcohol and not by process of production. The quantities consumed in the country will be both for potable and industrial purposes.

(b) No, Sir. We are currently surplus in alcohol.

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

Import of Petrochemicals

3080. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import petrochemicals costing nearly Rs.

600 crore;

(b) if so, what is the comparative percentage of rise in the demand of petrochemicals during the last three years in the consumer industries and the agricultural sector;

(c) the comparative percentage of rise in the production of petrochemicals during the last three years and the fresh capacities created during 1987 as compared to the capacities created during 1986; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to minimise imports of petrochemicals and to make the country self-sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) As the existing production capacity for petrochemicals, particularly polymers, caprolactam, etc., is not adequate to meet the indigenous demand in full, imports are permitted to cover the deficit; the cost of such imports exceeds Rs. 600 crores/annum.

(b) and (c). The average annual rate of growth in demand of major petrochemicals during the last 3 years has been as follows:-

i) Polymers	12 to 13%
ii) Synthetic Fibres	25 to 30%
iii) Synthetic Rubbers	8%
iv) Raw-materials for Synthetic Detergents	18%

While the increase in production capacity for items (ii) and (iv) has kept pace with the growth in demand, it has lagged behind in case of items (i) and (iii) above.

The accretion of fresh capacities in 1986 & 1987 have been as follows:

('000 MT/Year)

leased as advance subsidy

1986 -

Synthetic Fibres

45 (approx.)

Power Management Schemes in Northern Region

1987

Synthetic Fibres

60 (approx.)

3082. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

Raw materials for synthetic detergents

100 (approx.)

(a) whether in order to meet the power crisis in the northern region a power management scheme for the entire northern region is under finalisation by Government;

(d) Additional capacities for the manufacture of various petrochemicals have been approved and are in the process of being established.

(b) if so, the details of the scheme discussed recently at New Delhi; and

Industrial subsidy to Karnataka

3081. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released as advance industrial subsidy to Karnataka Government;

(b) whether this amount has been properly utilised; and

(c) if not, what steps Union Government propose to take in the matter?

(c) the time by which the proposed scheme will be implemented and to what extent the power crisis in the northern region will be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). A power management scheme for the Northern Region has been evolved with a view to improving the security and stability of the Northern Grid and to ensure an equitable distribution of power from Central Stations to the beneficiary States. The scheme is under implementation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, the State Govts/Financial Corporations are required to disburse the Central Subsidy to the eligible units after the investments is made by them on land, building, plant and machinery. Thereafter, the State Govts. approach the Central Govt. for reimbursement of the expenditure incurred on this account. An amount of Rs. 35.73 crores has been reimbursed to Karnataka since the inception of the Scheme, 1971 and upto 29th February, 1988. No amount has been re-

The salient features of the Power Management Scheme are: load management, code of conduct for system operation, operation of under-frequency relays, installation of additional capacitors and rectification of damaged capacitors by the Constituent States. With the implementation of the measures relating to load management, there has been appreciable improvement in the Grid Parameters.

Construction of Hydro-Electric Power Project at Uri in Jammu and Kashmir

3083. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the construction of Hydro-electric power project at Uri in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, when the work on the project will be started; and

(c) whether any agency has been engaged to execute the work on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). Implementation of pre-construction works of Uri Hydroelectric Project at a cost of Rs. 25.50 crores was entrusted to National Hydroelectric Power Corporation in December '86. These works are in progress. The construction of the main project works in proposed to be implemented on a turn-key basis through a foreign Consortium. Offers received for this purpose from the foreign Consortia are under evaluation and negotiations.

Industrial Licences to Private Companies

3084. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending disposal for industrial licences to companies belonging to the Birla Group and M/s. ITC Limited; and

(b) the details of items for which the licences are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As on 1.3.1988, nineteen Industrial Licence applications received from various undertakings belonging to Birla Group were

at various states of processing. No Industrial Licence application from M/s. ITC Ltd., is pending. Details of pending Industrial Licence applications are not divulged till final decisions have been taken by the Government thereon.

[*Translation*]

Supply of part components and Electric material for Heavy Earth Movers working at Baniyadih (Giridih) Coal fields

3085. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of the outstanding dues has not yet been made to the suppliers of the part components and electric material supplied during the period 1984-87 for the Heavy Earth Movers working at Baniyadih (Giridih) Coalfield under the Central Coalfields Ltd;

(b) the total number of suppliers and the names of those who have been paid their due amount; and

(c) the date by which payment to the remaining local suppliers will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COAL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) As on 11-3-1988, eighteen bills amounting to Rs. 35,312.46 p pertaining to five suppliers of part components and electric material of Heavy Earth Movers working at Beniadih (Giridih) Coalfield were pending for payment.

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

(c) Subject to the claims being found admissible, the payment is expected to be

made shortly.

[English]

Automobile Policy

3086. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of automobiles manufactured during the last three years including cars, jeeps, trucks, two wheelers and three wheelers;

(b) whether an automobile policy is

proposed to be announced so as to coordinate with petroleum and transport industries;

(c) whether any proposal in this regard is pending with Government; and

(d) whether the automobile production has already surpassed all plan estimates for the Seventh Plan period?

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

	1984-85	185-86	1986-87
Cars	76,090	102,804	124,694
Jeeps	23,208	27,961	28,784
Commercial Vehicle	96,004	100,452	98,982
Two Wheeler	897,948	1,188,565	1,387,403
Three Wheelers	43,508	49,947	54,550

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(d) The production of passenger cars and two wheelers has exceeded the Seventh plan targets.

Detaining of Staff in News Rooms

3087. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether norms/guidelines have been laid down for detaining the staff in news rooms of various All India Radio Stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the maximum time limit of stay of the staff in the news room?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The staff in News Room mainly consists of editorial staff, stenographers and Newsreaders/Newsreaders-cum-Translators. The editorial staff and stenographers are included in the category of Shift Duty Staff for whom duty hours, holiday, casual leave etc. have been specially prescribed. As in the case of Government servants, these officers are eligible for overtime allowance/compensatory leave for work done on holidays and off days. Similarly, Newsreaders/Newsread-

ers-cum-Translators are also eligible for these facilities. They are, however, detained after the normal duty hours subjects to the exigencies of work and in the interest of scheduled transmissions.

Installation of Electronic Exchanges At Patna

3088. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the installation of electronic exchanges at Patna, Danapur and Patna City; and

(b) the time by which the exchanges will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHI): (a) (i) Preliminary works are in progress for the installation of a 10,000 lines E-10B type electronic telephone exchange at Patna.

(ii) Electronic equipment has been allotted for replacing the existing exchange at Danapur.

(iii) At present there is no proposal to instal electronic telephone exchange at Patna City.

(b) (i) The proposed electronic telephone exchange of 10,000 lines at Patna is likely to be commissioned during 1989-90.

(ii) Existing exchange at Danapur is likely to be replaced by the electronic exchange during the 8th Plan.

Petrol Pumps In Delhi

3089. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many petrol pumps in Delhi were checked for giving less petrol to the motorists during the last one year and how does this figure compare with the last three years;

(b) the details of the results of the checking;

(c) the action taken against the erring petrol pumps; and

(d) the details of steps taken to check at random the petrol pumps throughout the country to know their functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). All the petrol pumps in Delhi Union Territory have been checked/inspected by the Delhi Weights and Measures Department during 1987. The number of inspections made and the number of cases where action for prosecution was taken against the erring petrol pumps for short delivery during 1987 and the previous three years are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of inspections undertaken</i>	<i>No. of cases where action was taken for short delivery</i>
1987	1307	30
1986	1714	94
1985	952	37
1984	762	23

(d) The Oil companies and the Weights and Measures Departments conduct regular and random inspections of/raids on petrol pumps and take necessary action against the defaulters.

**Gas Through Pipelines to Consumers
In Bombay**

3091. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to supply gas to the consumers in Bombay through a network of pipelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time the supply of gas will be made available to the consumers through pipelines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Gas has been committed on a firm basis to Government of Maharashtra for supply in Bombay city. The Government of Maharashtra are working out details for distribution of this gas.

**Strike in Singareni Colliery Company
Limited**

3092. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire workers of coal mining and coal movement at the Government owned Singareni Collieries Company Limited went on a strike in the month of February this year;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avert situation?

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

(b) A list of their demands is given in the statement below.

(c) With the intervention of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, a settlement was arrived at and the strike was called off on 23.2.1988.

STATEMENT

I. PAYMENT OF INTERIM RELIEF:

a) Payment of interim relief to coal fillers calculating due increment from 1.1.1987 and Tub handling allowance;

b) Payment of interim relief to all retired/medically made unfit/deceased workers from 1.1.1986 till their leaving service.

II. CADRE SCHEME

Cadre scheme for Tradesmen, clerical, Para Medical-Staff workers of open cast, CSPs, Central Workshops, Survey Personnel, Lamp Room Personnel, Civil Engineering and Drawing Office Personnel and Drilling Personnel etc., to be finalised.

III. BADLIES:

a) All Badlies should be made permanent.

b) The designation of Floating Badlies should be abolished.

c) Jobs to the dependents of Badlies and floating badlies should be provided under NCWA-II & III irrespective of their

putting in 190/240 musters or any other condition.

IV. AGE DETERMINATION :

Assessment of Age should be done by Age Determination Committee/Medical Board. The workmen whose ages were assessed already in the past by individual Medical Officer should be reassessed by Age Determination Committee/Medical Board.

V. RECRUITMENT POLICY :

a) Recruitment policy by running race to workers should be abolished.

b) Recruitment of clerical, Welfare Officers, and apprentices etc. should be changed by giving preference to the existing internal candidates who are qualified

c) All those workmen who are working on higher categories should be confirmed with retrospective effect in their respective jobs in which they are acting including those who are discharging clerical nature of duties

VI. CONTRACT LABOUR :

Contract labour should be abolished and all existing contract labour should be absorbed in the Company.

VII. MEDICAL FACILITIES:

Medical treatment to workers should be improved. Local specialist services should be utilised as and when such specialists are not available. Medical reimbursement should be made on producing bills. The definition of the family is changed recently by not providing medical facilities to the sons of employees on plea that they are major though they are dependents of their parents.

VIII. UNIFORMS:

All workers irrespective of new and old should be supplied with uniforms where such uniforms are being issued. All female workers should be provided with uniforms. The water supply and Drilling Personnel including Main Stores should be provided uniforms without any disparity as has been done in case of Sanitary workers recently.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION OF SETTLEMENTS:

a) Clause No. 12 of Mem-of-settlement dated 29.1.1981 regarding jobs to sons/dependents and assurance clause No. 3 & 5 of Memo-of-settlement dated 8.10.1982 should be implemented. Proper scheme should be evolved for Mining Diploma holders.

b) The rates of all cartsmen should be enhanced.

X. PIECE RATED WORKMEN:

Piece rated workers of Godavarikhani CSP and all Timber Yard workers should be absorbed in the Company.

XI REINSTATEMENT OF DISMISSED WORKERS:

All workmen dismissed on the name of Abesteeism and other causes should be reinstated.

XII. OPEN CAST AND LONG WALL WORKERS GRADES :

Excavation grades to Open Cast workers and appropriate grades to Long Wall workers should be implemented uniformly.

XIII. CIVIC AMENITIES:

All Civic amenities including water sup-

ply and Electricity should be provided to the own houses/huts of the workers.

XIV. NEW INCENTIVE SCHEME:

All Categories of workers should be brought under the new incentive scheme including those who were eliminated on introducing the new scheme. The New Incentive Scheme should be introduced to all coal fillers, Workmen of CSPS, Open Casts and other departments, etc., since only the Trammers, Coal Cutters, shotfirers, Sirdars etc., have been given the revised Scheme.

World Bank Loan for Rural Electrification Programme

3093. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level team of the World Bank has visited India to consider India's case for a loan sought by the Rural Electrification Corporation for its electrification and allied programmes billed for the last two years of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, what are the projects;

(c) the total amount of loan required from the World Bank; and

(d) the amount of loan to be provided by the World Bank for completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). Discussion was held with the team of World Bank Officers in February, 1988 in regard to the Fourth Rural Electrification Project which envisages World Bank assistance of \$ 575 million. Some tentative discussion was also held by the Rural Electrification Corporation for proj-

ects relating to system improvement, additional generation through mini/micro hydel projects and gas turbines.

(d) The amount of loan to be provided by the World Bank for the projects would be known only after the project scope is firmed up and agreements with the World Bank are concluded.

Telecast of Programmes from Trivandrum by Microwave System

3094. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Kerala by microwave for telecasting programmes from Trivandrum by all TV centres in Kerala; and

(b) when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The VII Plan of Doordarshan includes a scheme for establishing microwave link between Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut to enable the transmitters at the latter two places to relay programmes originating from Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum. This project is scheduled to be completed during 1988.

[Translation]

Integrated Digital Scheme in Barmer District

3095. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places which have been included under the Integrated Digital Scheme in Barmer District of Rajasthan and

the time by which M.C.R. exchanges would be opened there and the number of lines to be provided therein;

(b) whether a proposal to include several exchanges in Barmer Integrated Digital Scheme has been sent to the Directorate of Telecommunications; and

(c) if so, the time by which a decision in this regard would be taken and these places would also be included in the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The following places have been included under integrated Digital Scheme in Barmer district. These are likely to be opened by 1989:-

1. Barmer	-	896 lines
2. Baytu	-	96 lines
3. Sindhri	-	64 lines
4. Samdhari	-	64 lines
5. Siwana	-	192 lines
6. Panchpadra	-	96 lines

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. But due to limited aid from the Government of Norway it is not possible to include any more stations.

LPG Agencies in Hilly Areas

3096. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to allot more gas agencies in hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details of those places where gas agencies are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the number of gas agencies allotted to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Oil Industry is covering in a phased manner towns/cities in the country including hilly areas with population of around 20,000 and above and which offer adequate potential for economically viable marketing of LPG. In the hilly areas, such distributorships are at places being set up also through Divisional Development or similar Corporations of the State Government, besides marketing of the product through extension points of the main distributorships;

(c) The required information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Number of LPG distributorships as on 30.9.1987

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	SC	SI	Total in the State
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	30	10	306
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-	3	6

1	2	3	4
3. Assam	8	6	70
4. Bihar	12	6	102
5. Gujarat	14	23	260
6. Goa	3	-	23
7. Haryana	17	-	87
8. Himachal Pradesh	5	1	22
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3	-	41
10. Karnataka	33	1	194
11. Kerala	26	-	121
12. Madhya Pradesh	8	14	169
13. Maharashtra	28	33	495
14. Manipur	-	3	8
15. Meghalaya	-	5	8
16. Mizoram	-	1	2
17. Nagaland	-	5	9
18. Orissa	7	4	63
19. Punjab	23	-	114
20. Rajasthan	12	9	106
21. Sikkim	-	-	1
22. Tamil Nadu	41	2	253
23. Tripura	-	2	7
24. Uttar Pradesh	45	-	316
25. West Bengal	21	5	171

1	2	3	4
26. Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-
27. Chandigarh	6	-	23
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
29. Delhi	22	-	176
30. Daman & Diu	-	-	2
31. Lakshadweep	-	-	-
32. Pondicherry	1	-	5
Total in the country:	365	133	3161

[English]

Coverage of Border Areas by Doordarshan

3087. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the areas of North-Eastern States, particular international borders have not been covered by television; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to provide adequate television coverage during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) TV service is, at present, available to about 32.8 per cent area of North-Eastern States which includes parts of areas along the international borders.

(b) While the low power TV transmitters operating at four places in the North-Eastern

States are envisaged to be replaced by high power transmitters, three additional high power TV transmitters and twenty-nine low power/very low power transmitters (which includes setting up of a very low power transmitters at Lunglei as in interim measure) are at various stages of implementation. On completion of these projects, TV service would be available to 51.2 per cent area and 82 per cent population of North-Eastern States.

[Translation]

Promotional avenues for KVIC Employees

3098. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some general posts and grades in the Khadi & Village Industries Commission in which there are no avenues of promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to

create some promotional avenues to the affected employees in KVIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are certain general posts of specialised nature viz. Artist, Care-taker, Photographer, Librarian, Sanitary Inspector, etc. where no promotional avenues are existing in the KVIC at present.

(c) The Commission is identifying the total number of such posts available with various establishments including the trading establishments of KVIC so that the matter of promotional avenues to such affected employees could be examined by the Recruitment Committee.

Setting up of Television Relay Centre at Gopalganj and Sewan in Bihar

3099. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accorded sanction for setting up a television relay centre at Gopalganj and Sewan in Bihar;

(b) if so, when this sanction was given and other details thereof;

(c) the total amount spent so far on these centres;

(d) the time by which these two relay centres will start functioning; and

(e) the reasons for delay in the completion of this work?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanction to the establishment of a 100W TV transmitter each at Gopalganj and Sewan in Bihar was given in March, 1986. Orders for the required equipment for both these projects have been placed on the manufacturers.

(c) An expenditure approximating to Rs. 15.72 lakhs has been so far incurred against these projects.

(d) and (e). According to frequency planning, TV transmitters for Gopalganj and Sewan (as also at a number of other places in the country) have been planned to operate on Ultra High Frequency (UHF) band. This is a new type of equipment whose indigenous supply is expected to commence in the latter part of 1988. The installation and commissioning of the proposed TV transmitters at Gopalganj and Sewan would therefore depend upon the availability of the required equipment and the infrastructural facilities.

[English]

Telecast of Documentary Film on Bhanu Bhakta Acharya

3100. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 367 regarding Telecast of Documentary Film on Bhanu Bhakta Acharya and state:

(a) whether the prints of the documentary film have now been made available to Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi;

(b) if so, when these prints were received;

(c) whether the preview of these prints have completed; and

(d) the time by which this documentary film will be telecast on Delhi Doordarshan?

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

(b) The prints were received on 16.11.87.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It will be telecast during the quarter April-June, 1988.

TV Transmitter at Dwarka in Gujarat

3101. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a TV transmitter at Dwarka in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the area covered by it; and

(c) whether this TV transmitter is technically defective and, if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the fault?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). A High Power (10 KW) TV Transmitter is at present functioning at Dwarka. The normal service range of such a transmitter is 120 Kms. However, the service range of Dwarka transmitter is less as the transmitter being located within 100 mts. from the sea coast often gets sprayed by sea water which in combination with highly humid air containing appreciable salt content causes excessive corrosion of various transmitter components, resulting in its less than optimum performance. The steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the performance of transmitter in-

clude dehumidification of air in transmitter hall, special paints for the tower, construction of protection wall in front of the transmitter building, periodic repairs/replacement of the defective antenna branch feeder cables, etc.

Retrenchment in Public Sector Undertakings

3102. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of public sector undertakings which had declared lay off during 1987 on account of cut in supply of electricity and other causes;

(b) the number of workers retrenched on account of lay off; and

(c) whether there is any scheme/proposal to absorb/re-employ the retrenched skilled workers in the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Winding up of Department of Conventional Communications

3103. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Conventional Communications of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication was wound up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No Sir. There has been no such Department in the Indian Institute of Mass Communication.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of factories to produce Refractory Produce

3104. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any request for permission to set up a factory to produce refractory products in public sector, joint sector or private sector 1972; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Since 1972, Government have granted permission to several units in the public sector, joint and private sector for the manufacture of refractory products. The details of such units are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of units approved for the manufacture of refractory products in the public sector, joint sector and the private sector since 1972.

i) PUBLIC SECTOR:

- a) Burn Standard, Salem for a capacity of 12000 MT per annum of basic refractories.

- b) Bharat Refractories Limited (Bhilai Refractories Plant) for basic, silica and fireclay refractories amounting to 1.25 lakh MT per annum.

ii) JOINT SECTOR:

- a) A.P Refractories Ltd. with a capacity of 20,000 MT of basic refractories and 60,000 MT per annum of fireclay and high alumina refractories.
- b) Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation: 10,000 MT of basic refractories.
- c) Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited (State Government Unit): 30,000 MT of basic refractories per annum.
- d) Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation; 25,000 MT of high alumina refractories.
- e) Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation; 12,000 MT of high alumina refractories and
- f) Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation: 15,000 MT of alumina refractories.

iii) PRIVATE SECTOR:

- a) JK Cement for 20,000 MT per annum of high alumina refractories.
- b) Rassi refractories for 20,000 MT of high alumina refractories, and

- c) Khaitan Refractories for 20,000 MT of high quality sintered magnesite and 5000 MT of basic refractory specialities.

Monitoring of Doordarshan Programmes

3105. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan monitors all the programmes, whether produced by itself or sponsored, from the point of view that no programme projects any superstition, religious rituals, obscurantism or propagation of any particular religion; and

(b) if so, the salient features of such monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While previewing the programmes for telecast, it is ensured that they aim at cultivating a scientific temper among the viewers and do not project superstition, religious rituals, obscurantism or propagate any particular religion. In fact, Doordarshan does not telecast programmes on religions or programmes preaching religions as such, but only covers the socio-cultural aspects of religious functions/days of various communities.

Committee to Formulate New Advertisement Policy

3106 SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been set up to formulate new advertisement policy;

and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) A committee has been constituted to suggest measures to rationalise the advertisement policy of the Government. The Committee has not yet given its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Jelly Filled Telecommunication Cables

3107. SHRI M.S. GILL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the companies in India which manufacture of Jelly Filled Telecommunication Cables;

(b) whether these companies are able to meet the demand;

(c) if so, the reasons that Jelly Filled Telecommunication Cables are still being imported; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop the import of these cables?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) 1. M/s. Hindustan Cables Ltd.

2. M/s. Finolex Cables Ltd.

3. M/s. Vindhya Telelinks Ltd.

4. M/s. UPCOM Cables Ltd.

5. M/s. Karnataka Tele Cables Ltd.

6. M/s. Delton Cables Ltd.

A few more production units are in the various stages of being set up.

(b) No, Sir, not at present.

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

(d) The production capacity in the country is being increased by grant of licenses for new units and by expansion of existing units.

Use of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

3108. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken to assess the usage of non-conventional sources of energy in the country;

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

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Various non-conventional energy programmes being implemented by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources are being assessed through surveys/studies for monitoring the status of their usage. Studies carried out through independent organisations indicate growing usage of biogas and improved chulhas and solar systems. The studies indicated that the vast majority of these systems were in operation at any given time. Independent studies have also been carried out on the usage of photovoltaic water pumping systems which are in the demonstration/field

trial stage. These studies indicated the need to increase the water delivery, improve the systems of identification of beneficiaries and locations, post-installation service, etc. Studies have also been made on the potential of solar thermal devices for domestic and industrial application. Other types of surveys carried out include the present use of agricultural residues and agro-industrial by-products, assessment of sites for installation of community and institutional biogas plants, energy surveys for establishing urjagrams, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Foreign Films

3109. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan telecast foreign feature film like 'How green was my valley', 'The left hand of God' etc.;

(b) whether these films were imported directly or through the National Film Development Corporation;

(c) if imported directly, whether any agreement was reached with the film producers for import; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Doordarshan has acquired telecast right of these two films in question from right holder. Terms and conditions were settled through negotiations and ex-

change of letters. The amount paid was US \$ 5000/- for each film, and for one telecast only.

Film Festival at Trivandrum

3110. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a demand at the recent film festival at Trivandrum that these festivals should focus on Third World films and competitions section of the festivals should be confined to them; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Govern-
ment or the Directorate of Film Festivals
have received no such demand. However, a
section of the press had reported some
opinions expressed on the subject. These
opinions included that of confining the Indian
International Film Festivals to the Third
World Cinema.

(b) As of now there is no intention to
change the present practice of having multi-
focal international film festivals.

[*Translation*]

TV Serials Pending for Telecast

3111. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will
the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the approved serials
still pending for telecast on Doordarshan;

(b) the number of the applications for
telecast of serials still pending for approval

and the time by which these applications will
be disposed of; and

(c) the policy for Government of inviting
new application for serial?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The number of
serials approved for telecast is 43. But, only
in the case of 19 serials the producers have
submitted four completed episodes.

(b) All the proposals for serial regis-
tered by Doordarshan have been consid-
ered. However, appeals are being received
for reconsideration of rejected proposals
which are being attended to .

(c) In future, proposals for serials will be
invited from an approved panel of produc-
ers/directors registered with Doordarshan.
Applications have been invited in this con-
nection and the process of drawing up a
panel by a Selection Board is on.

[*English*]

Diversification by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

3112. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electri-
cals Limited (BHEL) has a number of pro-
posals for diversification into various other
fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government's approval
has been accorded to these proposals; if so,
when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c). Diversification

proposals of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited include new growth areas in Defence, Tele-communication, Electronic switching system, etc. While broad approval has been given by Government with regard to diversification into certain new areas, each diversification proposal will be considered on merits by the Board of Directors of the Company/Government.

Improvement in Fibre Optics Technology

3113. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that first indigenous fibre cable drum manufactured by the Hindustan Cables Ltd. has been handed over to Government;

(b) if so, whether it will improve the development of fibre optics technology in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the fibres used in the cable are imported and these were stranded and sheathed in India.

(b) and (c). The potential for improvement in the development of fibre optics technology will be known after evaluation of the performance of the above cable.

Registration of Companies in Kerala

3114. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of public and private companies registered during 1987 separately; and

(b) how many public and private companies were registered in Kerala during 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The number of public and Private companies under the Companies Act, 1956, registered during 1987 (January to December) in the country and in the State of Kerala are given below:

	All India	State of Kerala
Public Companies	1039	27
Private Companies	15808	265
	16847	292

Workshop on Energy Conservation and Management

3115. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power production can be increased by 5,000 MW and coal worth 30 million tonnes saved through full exploitation of new indigenously developed technologies;

(b) if so, the details of the new indigenously developed technologies as stated at the one day workshop on 'Energy Conservation and Management';

(c) what are the other suggestions put forward by this one-day workshop on Energy Conservation and Management recently held in New Delhi; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). A seminar on "Energy conservation and Management" was organised by the Delhi Management Association (a non-government body) in New Delhi on 17th February, 1988. The participants expressed their individual views on the possibilities of energy savings by adoption of various measures. Final conclusions of the seminar have not been presented to the Government. The strategy followed by the Government to promote energy conservation in the country, however, includes adoption of new energy efficient technologies wherever feasible.

[*Translation*]

Petrol/Diesel Pumps in Bihar

3116. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no petrol and diesel pump in many districts/blocks of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which petrol and diesel pumps are likely to be opened in those districts/blocks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The Oil Industry conducts 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. While MS/HSD Retail Outlet facilities are available in all the districts of Bihar, data relating to Block level are not maintained by the Oil Industry, in view of the criteria men-

tioned above.

LPG Agencies in Bihar Shariff

3117. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only one LPG agency in Bihar Shariff, Head Quarters of Nalanda District in Bihar on which there is heavy pressure of consumers:

(b) whether it is a fact that interviews etc. had been held for the second gas agency for Bihar Shariff but approval for the same has not been received so far; and

(c) if so, the time by which the second LPG agency would start functioning keeping in view the difficulties of the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). While there is presently only one LPG distributors at Bihar Shariff, the selection process has been completed for the second one and a Letter of Intent to the selected candidate has been issued in January, 1988; although no specific time limit can be indicated, this distributorship can be expected to be commissioned in 4-6 months subject to completion of all facilities and formalities.

[*English*]

Increase in Phonocom Offices

3118. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of phonocom offices which are functioning in the country in each of the General Manager Telephone Circles;

(b) the total expenditure involved for their installation and the income received year-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether any target was fixed for increase in the number of such phonocom offices in the Seventh Plan Period;

(d) whether there was any demand from its users for conversion into Public Call Officers;

(e) if so, the number of such offices in each GMT Circle of the country where such demands were received; a

(f) the number and names of such phonocom offices in Orissa Telecom Circles from where such requests were received; and

(g) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The numbers of phonocom Offices as on 30.9.87 in various Telecom. Circles are given in the statement below:-

(b) Figures for total expenditure and income will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. A target has been fixed for providing 9000 Long Distance Public Telephones during the 7th Plan period;

(d) and (e). Long distance Public Telephones are opened first and they also function as Phonocom Offices subsequently. Hence conversion of Phonocom Offices into Public Call Offices does not arise.

(f) and (g). Details of such requests and the Government decision on these are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

No. of Phonocom Offices as on 30.9.1987

<i>Sl..No.</i>	<i>Name of Circle.</i>	<i>No. of Phonocom Offices</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	3323
2	Assam	198
3	Bihar	303
4	Delhi	16
5	Gujarat	1338
6	Himachal Pradesh	384
7	Haryana	914
8	Jammu & Kashmir	236

1	2	3
9	Karnataka	2816
10	Kerala	1082
11	Madhya Pradesh	2473
12	Maharashtra	1339
13	North East	126
14	Orissa	938
15	Punjab	217
16	Rajasthan	1193
17	Tamilnadu	4324
18	Uttar Pradesh	4581
19	West Bengal	808
Total		26609

[Translation]

**Refund of Registration amount by
Andhra Pradesh Scooters**

3119. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4506 regarding refund of registration amount by Andhra Pradesh Scooters and state:

(a) the number of persons who applied for refund of registration fee during the last eight months.

(b) the number of applicants out of them refunded the registration fee so far and the number of applicants to whom the registration fee is yet to be refunded; and

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As reported by the company 15,800 persons have requested for refund of registration fee during the last eight months.

(b) As reported by the company registration fee was refunded to 116 persons out of the 15,800 applications. The number of requests pending for refund is 15,684.

(c) The delay in refunding the registration fee, as reported by the company, is mainly due to funds being locked up in inventories. The company has stated that the cancelled books are proposed to be refunded by end of 1988.

[English]

tion is given below:-

Production and Requirement of Newsprint

3120 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) the total production of newsprint during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total requirement of newsprint during the said period;

(c) whether it is a fact that the production in the country during that period was less than the requirement;

(d) the total quantity of newsprint imported to meet the demand during the said period; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the production in the country to become self-reliant in the matter of newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite informa-

(c). Yes, Sir.

(d) the information is given in the Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question.

(e) Following steps have been taken to increase the production of indigenous newsprint:-

- i) The installed capacity of newsprint industry was stepped up from 75,000 tonnes per annum in 1979-80 to 2.80 lakh tonnes per annum by 1984-85. An additional capacity of 20,000 tonnes has been added during 1987-88.
- ii) A high rate of capacity utilisation is being maintained. The installed capacity is being utilised by more than 90%
- iii) An additional capacity of 5.46 lakh tonnes have been approved by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent, which are under various stages of implementation.

STATEMENT

Requirement of newsprint, indigenous production and quantity of imports contracted.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Requirement according to allocations made by Registrar of Newspapers</i>	<i>Indigenous Production</i>	<i>Imports contracted by Foreign Trading Corporation.</i>
<i>(in lakh tonnes)</i>			
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1984-85	4.55	2.00	2.12*
1985-86	4.84	2.70	2.30**

1	2	3	4
1986-87 Regular entitlements	5.28	2.85	2.35
Backlog	0.26		

* This is inclusive of 27.000 MT for election quota and part of backlog and 650 MT for replenishment of Delhi Telephone Directory.

** This is inclusive of 30,000 MT for buffer replenishment.

Production of Natural Gas

3121. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase the production of natural gas; and

(b) if so, the amount spent on the production of natural gas during the last three years?

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

(b) The Amount allocated for production of natural gas during the last three years by ONGC/OIL is as follows:-

Year	Rs./crores
1984-85	257.66
1985-86	392.05
1986-87	514.90

Installation of Local Public Call Offices In Himachal Pradesh

3122. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise, in which the local PCOs have been installed during the past three years including the current financial year till date;

(b) whether the State Government has offered any R & G terms for the installation of these PCOs alongwith the details thereof and the dates of installation in each case; and

(c) the names of such PCOs among them where the sanction has been given but the PCOs are still to be installed alongwith dates by which they would be installed in each case and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Complaints Regarding Malfunctioning of Telephone Exchanges

3123. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the frequent complaints regarding the malfunctioning of the telephone exchange at Lehri Sarial in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh have been received by the Department;

(b) if so, the action taken on the complaints alongwith dates on which the complaints were received and the other relevant details, the date on which the action was taken, the nature of action and the result thereof;

(c) whether the exchange is still not functioning properly even for calls to the parent Exchange-ghumarwin; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the action proposed to be taken?

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

(b) Complaint was received on 14.12.87. It was found that service was bad due to interruption in power supply. The old battery was replaced on 31.1.88. Now the system is working satisfactorily as the new battery is able to take the load for longer periods.

(c) No Sir; the exchange is working satisfactorily. The trunk efficiency in February, 1988 was 89%.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply against item (c). above.

Installation of Additional Junction at Nangal

3124. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3rd March, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 974 regarding additional junction for Nangal and State:

(a) whether installation of the additional junction under reference has since been completed;

(b) if so, the date of completion; and

(c) if not, the date by which the installation would be completed alongwith the date on which it was commenced and the reasons for delay/

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

(b) Not applicable in view of reply at (a) above.

(c) The work of installation of additional trunk junction from Santokhgarh Small Automatic Exchange to Nangal was started in December 1987. It is expected to be completed by June 1988.

Applications for Installation of Telephone Exchange

3125. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom. Authorities in Himachal Pradesh have received at least 10 applications from the intending subscribers for telephone connection and for the installation of telephone exchanges at places within a radial distance of 5 kms. at Nalti, Karot, Bambloo and Maharal in Hamirpur District, Ghanari Thathal, Gondpur, Banehra, Saloh and Raipur Madam in Una District, Ghagas and Jamli in Bilaspur district and Lagroo, Pajsa-Balugaloho and Ghaur in Tehsil Dehra, District Kangra;

(b) if so, whether the exchanges at these places have since been sanctioned along with the dates of sanction in each case; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which they would be sanctioned alongwith date in each case when the 10 applications were received and the case for the sanction of the telephone exchanges at each of these

places taken up and the reasons for delay?

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The information required is given in the statement below.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND

STATEMENT*Status regarding opening of MAX III exchanges in Himachal Pradesh.*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>	<i>Whether 10 paid applications received or not</i>	<i>Date of last application received</i>	<i>Estimate sanctioned or not</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Jamli	No	-	No	
2.	Raipur Madam	"	-	"	
3.	Banehra	"	-	"	
4.	Balugaloho	"	-	"	
5.	Galaur	"	-	"	
6.	Lagroo	Yes	23.1.88	"	The estimates are under process and will be sanctioned progressively.
7.	Nalti	"	11.1.88	"	
8.	Karot	"	21.1.88	"	
9.	Bambloo	"	26.12.86.	"	
10.	Maharal	"	31.1.88	"	
11.	Ghanari	"	17.11.87	"	
12.	Thathal	"	17.11.87	"	
13.	Gondhpur	"	22.2.88	"	
14.	Saloh	"	2.1.88	"	
15.	Ghagas	"	12.4.87	"	
16.	Piasa	"	13.11.87	"	

Film on Late Badshah Khan

3126. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to produce a documentary film or a full length film on the life of late Badshah Khan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Production of feature films is primarily in the private sector. Government have no information about any such film proposed to be made in the private sector.

There are already three documentary films on Badshah Khan made or purchased by the Films Division. The details of these are:-

- (i) The Films Division purchased a 35 mm Black & White documentary film in December, 1982 from the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, entitled 'Badshah Khan'. The film is of 10 minutes duration and highlights the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations and bestowing of Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding on Badshah Khan. The film was released in Cinema houses in the country on 25.3. 1983.
- (ii) In 1985 the Films Division made another documentary entitled 'Frontier Gandhi'. This is a 19 minute Black & White film depicting the important events of Badshah Khan's life and his contribution to communal harmony and India's struggle for Inde-

pendence. This film was released in cinema houses on 27.9.1985.

- (iii) When Badshah Khan passed away, the Films Division brought out a News Magazine titled 'The Legend of Badshah Khan' which is of 12-minutes duration and is in colour. This News Magazine also recollects the role of Badshah Khan in India's struggle for Independence, his visit to India during the Congress Centenary year and presentation of the Award of Bharat Ratna. The News Magazine was released in the cinema houses, in the country on 12.2.1988.

There is no proposal at the moment to produce another documentary film on Badshah Khan.

Telecast of Programmes Based on Film Music

3127. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for more programmes based on film music to be telecast on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Suggestions are sometimes received from viewers to increase the frequency or duration of the film music based programmes like Chitramala and Chitrahaar etc. However, due to limited transmission time and requirements of programming, it is not possible to increase

the existing duration or frequency of such programmes.

Utilisation of Gas

3128. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of natural gas and gas from petroleum refineries produced each day and the details of consumption pattern;

(b) the production of gas used for domestic purposes each day; and

(c) how much natural gas/other gas is produced and utilised each day?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The daily production of natural gas during 1986-87 was about 27 million cubic metres and annual production of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) in refineries was about 10 lakh tonnes in 1986-87. Natural gas has been utilised as fuel for power generation, industrial purposes, domestic use, as feed stock for fertilizer production and in other areas such as tea gardens, etc.

(b) 0.08 million cubic metres of natural gas per day is committed by ONGC to Baroda Municipal Corporation for domestic supply. Apart from the above, the following commitments have been made for domestic supply:-

	(In MMCMD)
Ankleshwar Municipality	- 0.011
Bharuch Municipality	- 0.03
Surat Municipality	- 0.05
Bombay City	- 1.50
Agartala Municipality	- 0.02

(c) Out of 27 MMCMD of gas produced during 1986-87, a quantity of 19.40 MMCMD gas was utilised.

All the LPG produced has been utilised for domestic/industrial purposes.

Small Scale Drug Units

3129. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale drug units in the country;

(b) the details of medicines being manufactured in these units;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the items which have been reserved for small scale units are being manufactured by big industrial units;

(d) if so, the name of the authority which looks after the interest of small scale drug units; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to protect the interest of small scale units and also to develop them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) To the extent information is available, as on 31.3.81 there were 4506 drug units operating in the small scale sector.

(b) A large number of bulk drugs and formulations covering a wide range of antibiotics, sulpha drugs, analgesics/antipyretics, antileprotic, anti-TB, Vitamins etc. and Ayurvedic and Siddha medicines are produced by the small scale sector units.

(c) Presently, 13 bulk drugs and formulations covering a wide range of antibiotics, sulpha drugs/drug intermediates are reserved exclusively for production by the

small scale sector. Some of these items are also produced by organised sector companies who received approvals for such items prior to the date of reservation.

(d) Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) looks after the development and promotion of all the small scale units.

(e) All facilities and incentives available to small scale units in general are also available to drug manufacturing units in that Sector. Besides, drugs/drug intermediates are exclusively reserved for production by small scale sector depending upon the capability of this sector.

Manufacture of Ball Pens and Refills

3130. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impose statutory quality control on the manufacture of not only the ball-pen refills but also the standardization thereof and insisting on printing the date of manufacture; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government propose to enforce some standards both in the quality manufacture of ball-pens and the refills?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has published the following two Indian Standards for ball-point pen refills:-

i) IS: 10560-1983 Specification for Jotter Ball Pen Refills.

ii) IS: 3707-1984 Specification for Refill Ball Point Pen. Clauses pertaining to the marking details provide information in regard to the period when the ball-point pen refills would have been manufactured, amongst other marking details.

(b) BIS has informed that many of the Central and State Government agencies have been adopting Indian Standards in their purchase operations. IS: 3707-1984 Specification for Refill Ball Point Pen has been adopted by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

Per capita consumption and production of Footwear

3131. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita annual consumption of footwear in the country at present;

(b) the Seventh Plan target of production of footwears;

(c) whether it is likely to be achieved; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to raise the production both in the organised and unorganised sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No reliable data is available. However, according to a rough estimate, the per capita annual consumption of leather footwear in the country is around 0.35 pairs.

(b) A production target of 440 million

pairs to be achieved by 1989-90 has been fixed for leather footwear.

(c) and (d). The Government have taken various measures such as permitting imports of machinery required for manufacture of footwear and components and chemicals required for manufacture leather products at a concessional rate of duty on OGL. As a result of these and other measures, the target is expected to be achieved.

Expenditure on Filmotsav 88

3132. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the Filmotsav 88; and

(b) the expenditure actually incurred thereon?

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

expenditure of Filmotsav '88 was entirely met by the National Film Development Corporation. The approved budget was Rs. 54 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure based on expenses defrayed so far and commitments to be met would be about Rs. 51 lakhs.

Production of Feature Films

3133. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of feature films produced in India, language-wise, in each of the years from 1982 to 1987?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Production of films in India is primarily in the private sector. As such, information about number of feature films produced in the country is not available. However, the information relating to number of films certified in various languages by the Central Board of Film Certification under the Department of Culture during the calendar years from 1982 to 1987 is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT*No. of films certified during the year 1982-87 (Indian feature films)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Language</i>	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hindi	148	132	165	187	159	150
2.	Gujarati	39	27	30	22	13	11
3.	Bhojpuri	3	11	9	6	19	14
4.	Marathi	24	20	25	16	17	27
5.	Punjabi	6	19	10	8	7	8
6.	Haryanvi	-	1	4	10	7	6
7.	Brijbhasha	1	-	1	-	-	1
8.	Nepali	2	2	4	4	-	6
9.	English	1	1	2	1	-	1
10.	Oriya	9	12	14	17	17	9
11.	Manipuri	-	3	2	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Assamese	5	4	5	10	11	8
13.	Bengali	49	49	35	28	47	35
14.	Tamil	141	128	148	190	154	167
15.	Telugu	154	134	170	198	192	163
16.	Kannada	51	72	81	69	59	88
17.	Tulu	-	1	1	-	-	1
18.	Malayalam	117	112	121	137	130	103
19.	Rajasthani	3	4	2	3	-	4
20.	Urdu	7	4	1	2	1	-
21.	Garhwali	-	1	1	-	1	3
22.	Sindhi	-	-	1	-	1	-
23.	Maithili	1	-	-	1	-	-
24.	Nimadi	-	-	-	1	-	-
25.	Dimasa	-	-	-	1	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Konkani	1	-	-	1	-	-
27.	Avadhi	-	-	-	-	1	-
28.	Bodo	-	-	-	-	2	-
29.	Karbi	-	-	-	-	1	-
30.	Kumauni	-	-	-	-	-	1
31.	Malvi	1	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Khasi	-	1	-	-	-	-
33.	Kashmiri	-	1	-	-	-	-
34.	Sanskrit	-	1	-	-	-	-
35.	Silent	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total		763	741	833	912	840	806

Expenditure on Advertising

3134. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) The estimated expenditure on press advertising by Government agencies during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that advertisement in the press originating from Government and the public sector add upto nearly 25 per cent of the advertising expenditure in the country; and

(c) whether any study has been made for reducing the public expenditure on advertising?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The expenditure incurred by DAVP on press advertisements during the last three years is as follows:-

1985-86	Rs. 4,54,41,059.00
1986-87	Rs. 6,72,56,013.00
1987-88	Rs. 4,16,81,294.00

(April 1987 - September 1987)

(b) The Consolidated figures of the press advertising expenditure incurred by the Government or the public sector or private sector are not maintained by the Government.

(c) No such study has been made by the Government.

Committee on Calcutta Office of Central Coalfields Limited

3135. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be

pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee headed by ex-Managing Director of the Coal India Ltd. was appointed to re-organise the administrative set up, including the Calcutta office of Central Coalfields Limited;

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, what are its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee under the Chairmanship of late Shri J.G. Kumarmanglam, ex-Chairman, Coal Mines Authority Limited (CMAL), was constituted by Coal India Limited.

(b) The terms of reference of Committee were as follow:-

- (1) To examine the functioning of the offices in the light of present needs and anticipated requirement in future.
- (2) To examine possibilities of rationalisation by functional integration of the offices and reduction of overlapping functions.
- (3) To examine staffing patterns of the offices and suggest changes by rationalisation with a view to achieve greater efficiency.
- (4) To study requirement of floor space in totality and recommend measures to ensure optimum utilisation of available floor space.

(c) and (d). Unfortunately Shri J.G. Kumarmanglam has expired on 9.2.1988 before submission of the report.

Cost of Singrauli, Vindhyachal and Rihand Super Thermal Power Projects

3136. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of Singrauli, Vindhyachal and Rihand Super Thermal

Power Projects separately;

(b) whether the estimated cost for British aided Rihand Super Thermal Power Project will be much more than the Singrauli and Vindhyachal Projects; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRIMTI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is as follows:

	<i>Latest cost estimates (September, 1987)</i>	<i>Approved cost estimates (power Strn. & facilities)</i>
<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
(1) Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project (5 x 200 + 2 x 500 MW)	1205.39	1118.88 (January, 1987)
(ii) Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project (6 x 500 MW)	1349.90	911.57 (June, 1982)
(iii) Rihand Super Thermal Power Project (2 x 500 MW)	1468.32	1033.00 (June, 1982)

The Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project was taken up for implementation in 1976-77 and the Vindhyachal and Rihand Super Thermal Power Projects in 1982-83. Under the bi-lateral agreements, plant and equipment for the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project is being supplied from the USSR and for the Rihand Super Thermal Power Project from the U.K. Variations in

exchange rates of the currencies, as also price escalations and related factors are reflected in the cost estimates of the respective projects.

Import of Transmission line Towers

3137. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to go in for massive imports of transmission line towers in preference to procurement from indigenous manufacturers;

(b) if so, its impact on the indigenous industry which will be forced to bring down capacity utilisation and thus weaken its financial base; and

(c) whether Government have examined the possibility of importing requisite raw materials like steel and zinc from abroad under the aid packages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILAROHAGI): (a) and (b). It is not true that the Government have decided to go in for massive imports of transmission line towers in preference to procurement from indigenous manufacturers.

(c) In case of certain specific projects, where import of fabricated transmission line tower is to be effected under bilateral cooperation agreements, the project authorities have been advised to consider importing raw materials like steel and zinc instead of fabricated towers, while finalising the aid packages.

Migration of Industries from Kerala

3138. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that industries are migrating from one place to another, especially from Kerala to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such migrations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVEL-

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Since the year 1985, only two formal change of location applications from Kerala State have been received and registered, which are at various stages of processing.

Import of Small Electronic Telephone Exchanges from Japan

3139. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has approached the Department of Electronics to clear the import of 33,200 lines of small sized electronic telephone exchanges from Japan; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. A proposal was sent to department of electronics for clearance to import 33200 lines of medium size electronic exchange type NEAX-61 S from M/s NEC Japan.

(b) The proposed import of NEAX type equipment is required to meet the targets set for completion during the 7th five year plan regarding automation of District headquarters and important industrial growth centre/tourist/pilgrimage centres. No indigenous equipments is available at present to meet these objectives.

Transportation of Petroleum Gas from Tripura Gas field VIA Bangladesh

3140. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts so far made by government to transport petroleum gas from

Tripura gas fields via Bangladesh by pipeline;

(b) whether the matter has been taken up with the Bangladesh Government; and

(c) if so the results of such negotiations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The Government is exploring the possibilities of transporting natural gas from Tripura via Bangladesh by pipeline.

Law of Patents

3141. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law of Patents works as a disincentive for foreign investment in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any exercise about change in Patent Laws is being contemplated to make it attractive to foreign investors; 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) and (b). The Indian Patents Act, 1970, does not discriminate between foreigners and Indian nationals. Patentees are treated on an equal footing irrespective of their nationality. There is no evidence to indicate that the Patent law has seriously inhibited the inflow of foreign investment and technology into India.

(c) and (d). The Indian Patents Act is kept under constant review to see whether it

requires any modification keeping in view the national interest.

Investment limit for Industrial Licence

3142. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of raising the investing limit for industrial licensing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The exemption limit for purposes of industrial licensing was raised from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 5 crores on 23.4.1983 as a part of the liberalisation of the licensing system. Liberalisation of industrial licensing policy and streamlining of procedures thereof so as to bring about rapid industrial growth in the country within the overall framework of Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, is a continuous process and any upward revision of the exemption limit, if necessary may be considered at the appropriate time.

S.T.D. Link For Districts

3143. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan has been prepared to connect all the districts by subscriber trunk dialling (STD) by 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of districts and tehsils linked so far; and

(d) the contribution of Technology Mission of Communication in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A plan has been prepared to connect all the District Headquarters to the respective state capitals through subscriber trunk dialling by 1990.

(b) As per 7th plan priorities, all the district headquarters are to be connected to their respective state capitals through STD. For this purpose, automatisisation/conversion of local exchanges at district headquarters, provision of reliable transmission media as required and installation of additional TAXs/ expansion of the existing TAXs have been planned. Connecting the Tehsil headquarters through STD is not a 7th plan priority.

(c) As on 29.2.88, 523 stations (470 on the TAX Network and 53 on point to point basis) are having STD facilities. This includes 264 DHQS. The remaining 259 includes tehsils and other stations.

(d) The Technology Mission envisages the building up of a national digital network down to the district headquarter.

Foreign Collaborations

3134. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tie-ups and collaborations entered into by our producers during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether for import of same category of technology a number of producers are entering into collaborations resulting in re-

peated foreign tie-ups and increasing our import dependence;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether indigenous producers and collaborators have not been selective of technology of import resulting in dependence on foreign imports under contractual obligations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government has approved 1024, 957 and 853 proposals for foreign collaboration during 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively. The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved viz. name of Indian Company foreign collaborator, items of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of the publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). The objectives of the technology policy as embodied in the statement issued in January, 1983 are the development of indigenous technology and efficient absorption and adaptation of imported technology appropriate to national priorities and resources. However, technology may be allowed for import for similar items from different sources, with a view to meet increasing local demands, export generation, technological upgradation, generating effective competition both for national and international markets, quality improvement, healthy industrial growth, making available a wider product range to meet varying demands from different consumers etc. In general, restricting import of technology from limited source is not likely to be in the interest of both industry and the user.

(d) Import of Technology does not result

in dependence on foreign imports under contractual obligations as tied purchase of components or raw materials from the co-laborator are not allowed. Further, it may be stated that import of capital equipment and raw materials are allowed as per import policy prevailing from time to time and subject to the approval of phased manufacturing programme wherever required.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps In Assam

3145. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any petrol pumps have been allotted in Assam during 1987-88 till date; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; The Oil Industry has allotted 12 retail outlet (diesel/petrol) dealerships in Assam between April 1, 1987 and February 29, 1988.

Manufacture of cars and scooters to run on fuel other than petrol

3146. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of manufacturing cars and scooters to run on fuel other than petrol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have consulted any foreign know-how in this regard?

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

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal has been received by the Government for manufacture of cars based on alternative fuels.

(d) No, Sir.

Deterioration of Telephone and Telegraph services In Assam, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh

3147. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether postal telephone and telegraph services have been considerably deteriorating in various parts of the country particularly in Assam, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh during the last three quarters; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No Sir; Postal. Telephone and Telegraph services have not deteriorated in various parts of the country particularly in Assam, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh during the last three quarters. Services of these States has improved considerably during the last three quarters.

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

Negotiation with French Combine for Dulhasti Project

3148. DR. DATTA SAMANT:
AKHTAR HASAN:
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:
SHRI SATYENDRA NAR-
AYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Government are negotiating with the French Combine for financing and technological assistance for 390 MW Dulhasti Project; and

(b) since when these negotiations are going on and when the work of this project is expected to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). 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. Further negotiations with the Consortium for finalising the contract are in progress. Meanwhile, National Hydroelectric Power Corporation is carrying on work for constructing infrastructural facilities required for the execution of the project.

TV tubes plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

3149. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) had set up a plant for manufacturing TV tubes about three years ago;

(b) the total expenses involved in set-

ting up this plant; and

(c) when the production of this plant is expected to turn up in the market?

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

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

Companies Registered and Closed

3150. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies registered under the Companies Act during December, 1987 and 1988 to-date and the share capital involved; and

(b) the number of companies closed during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The number of Companies limited by shares, registered under the Companies Act, 1956, during December, 1987 and January, 1988 was 1472 and 1342 respectively. The authorised share capital of the companies registered during December, 1987 was Rs. 198.03 crores and of those registered during January, 1988 was Rs. 228.58 crores. Data for February, 1988 are not yet available.

(b) The number of companies which ceased functioning either by going into liquidation or as their names were struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956 during December, 1987 and January, 1988 is shown below:-

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>December, 1987</i>	<i>January, 1988</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

1	2	3
Kerala	1	-
Karnataka	-	1
Maharashtra	2	-
Uttar Pradesh	1	2
West Bengal	10	7
Delhi	2	-
	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>

Financial difficulties of handloom coir, cashew and other traditional industries

3151. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from traditional industries like handloom, coir and cashew about the financial difficulties encountered by them; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the financial difficulties faced by some of the traditional industries like Handloom, Coir etc.

Some of the steps taken by the Government include loan assistance to National Co-operative Development Corporation for setting up/expansion of units, increase in normal credit limits upto 75% of anticipated sales of primary/Apex Co-operative Socie-

ties. additional working capital limits upto 20% of the existing limits to National/State Handloom Development Corporations till June, 1988, increase in subsidy rates of Janata Cloth from Rs. 2/-per sq. metre to Rs. 2.75 per sq. metre, rebate on sales of coir yarn and coir products, financial assistance to coir co-operative societies under Co-operativisation scheme, Cash compensatory support on exports including cashew, and extension of rebate provided for Khadi to Kambals and Kambalis.

Coordination Between Administrative Ministries of public undertaking and Ministry of Industry

3152. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any close coordination between the administrative Ministries of public undertakings and the Industry Ministry; and

(b) if so, how necessary co-ordination is maintained?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). A close co-ordination is maintained between administrative Ministries/Departments of public sector undertakings and the Industry Ministry in regard to policy matters affecting the public enterprises as a whole. Such a co-ordination is maintained through meetings, consultations, exchange of files, etc.

Telecast of Kannada Feature Films

3153. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the agitation by the public in Bangalore City against the telecast of Kannada feature film on Saturdays instead of Sundays; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to screen Kannada feature film on Sundays instead of Saturdays as hitherto?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):** (a) Some members of Kannada Writers' and Artists' Guild held demonstrations demanding, among others, telecast of Kannada films on Sundays instead of Saturdays.

(b) No change in the present arrangement is contemplated.

Scrapping of Q.M.S. Service

3154. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the mail posted by Quick Mail Service box takes a day more to reach its destination as compared to letters dropped in ordinary post boxes; and

(b) whether in view of the introduction of

Speed Post Service, Government propose to scrap the existing QMS service which is not serving its purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE):** (a) No, Sir. Letters posted in QMS letter boxes normally do not take more time than those posted in ordinary post boxes.

(b) No Sir, there is no such proposal.

Advance Increment to Postal Life Insurance Staff in Karnataka

3155. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff working in the postal Life Insurance in Karnataka Circle;

(b) whether the Postal Life Insurance in Karnataka Circle has been computerised;

(c) whether the staff was trained on computer;

(d) if so, how many members of the staff were trained on computer; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to sanction two advance increments to the staff trained on computer?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE):** (a) Total No. of staff in Postal Life Insurance in Karnataka Circle is 88.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 15 officials from all categories have

been trained on the computer.

(e) Yes, Sir. Two advance increments have been sanctioned to the staff working on the computer.

Issue of Postage Stamp In Honour of Sri Masti Venkatesa Iyengar

3156. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a postage stamp in honour of Sri Masti Venkatesa Iyengar has not been issued by the Postal Department so far;

(b) whether in view of his valuable contribution in Kannada literature, there is any proposal under consideration of Government to issue a postage stamp in honour of Sri Masti Venkatesa Iyengar; and

(c) if so, when it will be released?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

Regional Language Programmes on Doordarshan

3157. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan is handicapped in the transmission of regional language programmes for want of software development and non-availability of trained professionals;

(b) whether Delhi Kendra is also not able to dub or subtitle the regional language programmes with the result that these programmes are not followed by every section of the viewers;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to encourage the regional telecasts not only from the Delhi Kendra but from all the State Kendras, particularly in the east, like the one at Calcutta; and

(d) the progress made in regard to the setting up of the proposed training institute for producers and technical staff?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). All Doordarshan Kendras having programme production facilities are producing and telecasting regional language programmes within the available resources and manpower. Every effort is being made to encourage the production of regional programmes by providing production facilities and training of staff. Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, telecasts regional language programmes five days a week which are relayed by all its linked transmitters. Adequate facilities for sub-titling these programmes are not available. However, in the National Programme of Doordarshan, one regional language programme is telecast once a month with sub-titles in English.

(d) A scheme for establishment of a training institute for the benefit of Doordarshan personnel, both production and engineering staff, at Lucknow has been included under the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Its implementation during the current financial year has, however, been deferred in view of the Government's directive regarding economy in expenditure.

S.T.D. Service between Delhi and Berhampur

3158. SHIR SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether STD connection has been made between Delhi and Berhampur (Distt. Ganjam, Orissa):

(b) if so, the code number both ways; and

(c) if not, when it is going to operate?

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

(b) Following are the STD access codes for the two directions:

Delhi to Berhampur-06812

Berhampur to New Delhi-0011

(c) Does not arise, in view of answer to part (a) above.

Appointment of Superannuated Officers by BPCL

3159. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 25 superannuated officers of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited have been appointed as consultants with effect from the day of their retirement;

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

(c) whether there are any guidelines/rules for appointing retired persons to different posts as consultants; and

(d) if so, whether those guidelines were followed while making the said appointments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHIR RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Owing to a dearth of experienced staff and officers for various reasons, Bharat Petroleum Corporation has appointed as Consultants 22 officers at varying times after their retirement. They have been engaged for specific ad-hoc assignments for periods ranging from three months to one year;

(c) and (d). The Corporation has framed broad guidelines for engagement of consultants and the authority for such engagements is the Chief Executive of the Corporation.

Disparity in Pay Scales of professionals working in Films Division, AIR and Doordarshan

3160. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the music composed working in Films Division, A.I.R. and Doordarshan Kendra are getting less salary than musicians and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for disparity in pay scales of music composers and music director in visual media; and

(c) the remedial steps taken to remove the disparity?

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

(b) The scales of the posts of Music Composer and Music Director are not comparable since these are for different media

and so the requirements of the job are also different.

(c) Does not arise

Sharing of Expertise in Oil-Related Activities and Pharmaceutical Products with Burma

3161. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

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

(a) whether Burma has shown a keen interest in sharing India's expertise in oil-related activities and pharmaceutical products;

(b) whether any high level delegation from Burma has visited India and if so, the details of discussions with the various authorities in this regard; and

(c) the main points of agreement and to what extent India has agreed to help oil exploration in Burma?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) During PM's recent visit to Burma, the Burmese had requested for information on the availability of a catalyst for the conversion of natural gas to methanol.

(b) and (c). An eleven member Burmese delegation, led by their Minister of Trade, visited India from January 23 to February 8, 1988. the delegation visited a large number of industrial establishments including pharmaceutical units and ONGC's office/installations, and discussed with the concerned authorities matters of mutual interest. No agreement in this regard has been signed with Burma.

Establishment of Electronic Exchanges During 1987-88

3162. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic exchanges which have been established during 1987-88 in the country;

(b) the details of such exchanges installed in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether it is proposed to instal electronic exchanges at Saroor Nagar of Hyderabad, Bhongir and Miryalguda of Nangonda; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Seventy two numbers of Main/expansion local electronic telephone exchanges have been established in the country during 1987-88.

(b) Following Main/expansion local electronic telephone exchanges have been installed in Andhra Pradesh during 1987-88:

Secunderabad- Hyderabad	—	6000 lines.
Saifabad- Hyderabad	—	3000 lines.
Ramachandra- puram	—	400 lines.

(c) (i) It is proposed to instal a 2000 lines E-10B electronic Remote Line Unit at Saroor Nagar of Hyderabad.

(ii) There is no proposal to instal electronic exchanges at Bhongir and Miryalguda Nangonda.

Installed Power Generating Capacity of Desu

3163. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the installed power generating capacity of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the power actually being generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): The present installed capacity at IP Station, Rajghat Power Station and Gas Turbines of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is about 477.5 MW.

The actual generation from units at these Stations from April, 1987 to February, 1988 has been 1529 Million Units.

Commercial Production of Natural Gas at Krishna-Godavari Basin

3164. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether commercial production of natural gas has begun at Krishna-Godavari basin in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the quantity of the natural gas being produced and the particulars of the industrial units to whom the gas is being supplied;

(c) the details of the infrastructure regarding storage and supply of the gas; and

(d) the targets of the production and development of the natural gas in the region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently about 10,000 M³ per day of gas is being produced by ONGC to meet the requirements of M/s. Delta Paper Mill.

(c) ONGC have tied up nine more consumers, including APSEB, and for supplying gas to these consumers, a pipeline from Narsapur to Kovvur is being laid, with branch lines.

(d) Initially ONGC proposes to produce 1.5 lakh cubic metres per day of gas in Krishna-Godavari basin.

Profit by Suzuki from its share in Maruti Udyog Ltd.

3165. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the profit so far repatriated by Suzuki of Japan from its share in Maruti Udyog Limited?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): As no dividend has been declared by Maruti Udyog Ltd. so far, there is no repatriation of profit to Suzuki Motor Company, Japan.

Refining Capacity

3166. DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

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

(a) the present capacity of the existing refineries in the country, State-wise; and

(b) how much refining capacity the country would need by the end of the Eighth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) As refining capacities are generally

planned to absorb indigenous production and meet middle distillate demand, creation of new capacity will depend on the production of the indigenous crude oil in the country by that time.

STATEMENT

Present Refining Capacity in the Country, Statewise

('000 Tonnes per annum)

<i>State</i>	<i>Refinery</i>	<i>Installed Capacity as on 1.4.1987</i>
Maharashtra	HPC Bombay	5500*
	BPC Bombay	6000
Gujarat	IOC Koyali	8100
Uttar Pradesh	IOC Mathura	6000
Tamil Nadu	MRL	5600
Kerala	CRL	4500
Andhra Pradesh	HPC Visakh	4500
West Bengal	IOC Haldia	2500
Bihar	IOC Barauni	3300
Assam	IOC Gauhati	850
	IOC Digboi	500
	BRPL	1350
Total		48700*

*Includes a Swing capacity of 2.0 MTPA.

Collaboration with Foreign Countries for Development of Telecommunication Facilities

to state:

3167. **DR. V. VENKATESH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased

(a) whether any collaboration agreements have been entered into with some foreign countries for development of tele-

com facilities during 1986-87 and 1987-88;
and

(b) if so, terms and conditions of each
agreement?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

*Major Collaboration Agreements entered into with foreign countries for development of
Telecom facilities during 1986-87 and 1987-88.*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Major Terms & Conditions</i>
1	2	3

A. Indian Telephone Industries

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Manufacture of Digital Coaxial Systems in Collaboration with M/s ATT Philips of Holland at Bangalore Complex | The agreement envisages transfer of technology which includes supply of documentation training of ITI engineers, technical assistance & R & D tie up for duration of agreement. Agreement also envisages supply of quantities in SKD/CKD from. Duration of agreement is five years from commencement of commercial production or eight years from effective date of agreement. The know-how fee inclusive of documentation, technical assistance and training amounts to HFL (Dutch Guilders) 2.09585 million. |
| 2. Manufacture of 500 Micro Earth Stations per annum in collaboration with M/s EPIC of Hongkong at Bangalor. | An agreement has been entered into by ITI with EPIC of Hongkong for manufacture of low cost microearth stations at Bangalore. Agreement envisages joint venture participation between ITI, Unit Trust of India and EPIC for transfer of know-how as well as equity participation. |
| 3. Manufacture of optical fibre equipment in Collaboration with M/s NKT of Denmark at NAINI Complex. | An agreement has been signed for manufacture of OPTO electronic equipment with NKT, Denmark, This agreement envisages transfer of know-how to M/s HCL for manufacture of optical fibre cable also. Agreement envisages technical assistance, training and R & D tie up for duration of agreement as |

1

2

3

well. The duration of the agreement is eight years from the effective date. The know-how fee amount to Danish Kroner 7.3646 million.

B. Government Telecom Factory Bombay

1. Manufacture of 25000 cable Termination Boxes per annum in Collaboration with M/s KRONE OF WEST GERMANY.
 - Agreement is valid for 8 years.
 - The project will be financed through KFW Loan of DM 11 Millions.
 - DOT shall pay KRONE Royalty @ 5/- of ex-factory selling Price for a maximum period of 5 years.
 - Project is likely to be completed by May 1990.
2. Manufacture of 3000 STD Pay Phones per annum in Collaboration with M/s TAMURA Electric Workers Ltd. Japan.
 - Agreement is valid for 5 years.
 - DOT shall pay to M/s. TAMURA Yen 60 million as know-how charges in 3 equal instalments, last instalment to be paid on the commencement of commercial production or after 4 years of effective date whichever is earlier.
 - Project is likely to be completed by Dec. 1990.

Allotment of LPG Agencies/Petrol Pumps to SC/ST in Karnataka

Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88?

3168. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of LPG agencies and petrol pumps allotted to various categories viz. Scheduled Castes and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): The Particulars are furnished below:

Year	R.O. Dealerships		LPG Distributorship	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
1985-86	7	—	8	—
1986-87	13	—	4	—
1987-88	9	—	1	—
	29	—	13	1

Increase In Power Generation

3169. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase power generation;

(b) if so, to what extent it has been increased in 1987-88;

(c) the performance in power generation of different kinds in the above year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Various measures being taken to increase the availability of Power include expediting commissioning of new capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

(b) to (d). The total generation during April '87 to February, '88 has been about 7.8% more than the corresponding period last year. During the same period, while the thermal generation and nuclear generation have been 16.3% and 1% more respectively than in the corresponding period of last year, the hydel generation was less by about 11.7% mainly on account of low reservoir levels due to inadequate rainfall.

Shortage of Paper

3170. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of paper has

declined during 197-88;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the decline in the production of paper has led to the scarcity ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove the shortage of paper in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The production of paper and paperboard during 1987 is estimated at 16.80 lakh tonnes, as compared to 15.30 lakh tonnes during 1986. No scarcity of paper and paperboard has been reported.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plant in Orissa

3171. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a mini-cement plant at Bolangir in Orissa;

(b) if so, the cost of the project and whether it is to be set up in the public or private sector;

(c) the place identified for the location of the project; and

(d) the steps taken to clear the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The Directorate General of Technical Development have issued registration on 4.8.84 in favour of Shri Amar Chand Sharma for setting up of a mini cement plant of an annual

capacity of 33,000 MT. The plant, being set up in Private Sector, is proposed to be located at Bhalumunda, Tehsil Titilagarh, Distt. Bolangir. The cost of the project as furnished by the party is Rs. 176 lakhs.

Captive Power Plants of Industrial Units

3172. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government with regard to captive power plants of industrial units; and

(b) the details of progress made in power generation by the captive power plants of different industrial units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). Permission to instal captive power plants is accorded where the requirement of power is substantial and continuous and reliable power supply is necessary. The State Electricity Boards are empowered to accord such permission if the capacity is upto 25 MW; consultation with the Central Electricity Authority is necessary in cases where the proposed capacity is more than 25 MW. The existing capacity of captive power plants in the private sector is about 4000 MW.

[Translation]

Interim Relief to Employees and Officers of Public Undertakings

3173. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mishra Commission has sent its recommendations to Government for payment of interim relief to the employ-

ees and officers of some public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the names of the public sector undertakings which have been recommended for payment of interim relief to employees and officers and the percentage of the relief recommended; and

(c) whether this relief will be effective from 1 January, 1986 and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c). The High Power Pay Committee headed by Shri Justice R.B. Mishra has given a second interim report relating to employees of the public enterprises which are under its terms of reference. These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

Connecting of Pithoragarh with Delhi by S.T.D.

3174. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh has been connected with Delhi by S.T.D.;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the time by which it will be linked with Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Pithoragarh has been connected to the Trunk Automatic Exchange at Agra in the last week of February for getting access to all stations including Delhi on STD.

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

Petrol/Diesel Pumps at Mathura In Uttar Pradesh

3175. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol/diesel pumps proposed to be opened in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89;

(b) whether the sites for opening of these pumps have been selected;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the date from which all these pumps are likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). Up to the Marketing Plan 1987-88, seven retail outlets (Diesel/Petrol pumps) have been planned by the oil industry to be set up in Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh at the following locations:

1. NOHOZIL
2. BISWAR
3. MAHABAN
4. SHERGARH
5. CHATTA BYE-PASS
6. BAJNA TOWN
7. MATHURA CITY

Suitable sites and requisite approvals are arranged by the selected candidate in each case after he received the Letters of Intent from the oil company concerned. As various steps precede the actual commissioning of a dealership, it is not possible to indicate the

exact time of commissioning at this stage.

Opening of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices In Mathura District In U.P.

3176. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices and telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Mathura district in Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89;

(b) whether the places have been selected for the purpose and if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the time by which these post offices and telegraph offices will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Two new post offices and three telegraph offices have been proposed for Mathura district for 1988-89.

(b) The post offices proposed are for Garaya Latipur and Naglawali. The places for telegraph offices are yet to be selected.

(c) The proposed telegraph offices are expected to start functioning by March 1989. As regards post offices their opening is subject to approval of Ministry of Finance and it is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when they will start functioning.

Telephone Service in Patna

3177. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased state:

(a) whether telephone service in Patna has further deteriorated instead of showing any improvement; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No Sir; telephone services in Patna have generally improved. However, telephone services were seriously affected from 15.2.88 due to strike by some sections of the staff.

[English]

Requirement Newsprint

3178. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey/study has been made to determine the actual total requirement of newsprint for newspapers; and

(b) if so, the finding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT):(a) and (b). No formal study has been done. However, the requirement of newsprint is assessed every year on the basis of the allocations of the preceding year with due regard for future growth.

Doordarshan Programme Production Kendras

3179. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of studios Doordarshan has and the places where they are located;

(b) the names of cities which have their own programme production Kendras;

(c) whether the programme producing kendras outside Delhi are able to give their viewers full time independent regional programmes;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there are any proposals to increase the number of studios and Kendras, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) and (b). There are, at present, 18 Programme Production Centres in the TV network. Their locations are given in the statement below.

(b) Within the available resources, manpower and programme policy framework, all Doordarshan Kendras, with Programme Production facilities, are producing programmes locally to their maximum capacity, for the benefit of the viewers covered by them.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir. On implementation of the various schemes included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, the number of Programme Production Centres in the country would increase to 48. In addition a scheme for putting Central Production Unit of Doordarshan is also under implementation at Delhi.

STATEMENT

Locations of the existing Programme Production Centres of Doordarshan

1. Delhi
2. Bombay
3. Calcutta

4. Madras
5. Srinagar
6. Jalandhar
7. Lucknow
8. Jaipur
9. Hyderabad
10. Bangalore
11. Trivandrum
12. Ranchi
13. Gorakhpur
14. Nagpur
15. Rajkot
16. Ahmedabad
17. Guwahati
18. Cuttack

**New Automatic Telephone Exchange of
Tellichery in Kerala**

**3180. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of COMMU-
NICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissioning of the new automatic telephone exchange at Tellichery in Kerala has been postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the same will be commissioned?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI**

VASANT SATHE):(a) No, Sir. It was commissioned on 24.2.88

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Second Channel for Trivandrum
Doordarshan**

3181. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether second channel will be made available to Trivandrum Doordarshan; and

(c) the progress made for the telecast of Trivandrum Doordarshan programmes to Cochin and Calicut?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):**(a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Firm demand for a microwave link for the purpose between Trivandrum and Calicut via Cochin has already been placed by Doordarshan with the Department of Telecommunications. The links are expected to be installed and commissioned by the Department of Telecommunications in 1988.

T.V. Serial "Ramayana"

3182. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has made any study regarding the viewers reaction to T.V. serial "Ramayana"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):(a) and (b). No
specific Audience Research study regarding
viewers reaction to the TV serial 'Ramayana'
has been undertaken by Doordarshan.
However, a large number of letters received
from viewers by various Kendras indicate
that the serial is appreciated by the viewers.

Requirement, Production and Import of Pulp and Synthetic Fibre

3183. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be Pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual requirement of
pulp and synthetic fibre;

(b) the production capacity of different
industrial units manufacturing pulp and syn-
thetic fibre;

(c) the quantity produced by these units
during 1985, 1986 and 1987;

(d) the quantity imported during 1985,
1986 and 1987; and

(e) the firms to whom licences have
been issued for the import of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVEL-
OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-
TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):(a) to (e).
The information is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the House.

Involvement of Private Individuals in Management of Public Undertakings

3184. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a pro-
posal to involve private individuals or firms in

the policy making as well as certain aspects
of management of major public undertak-
ings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b). Does not arise.

[Translation]

Quota of Telephone to Members of Parliament

3185. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased
to state:

(a) the number of telephones installed
in Delhi on priority basis during the period
from 1987 to 29 February, 1988;

(b) the details of the telephones in-
stalled under various exchanges;

(c) whether Government propose to
allot quota of telephones to Members of
Parliament like gas connections; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the
reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY MINIS-
TER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VAS-
ANT SATHE): (a) In Delhi 3,008 telephone
connections were installed out of turn priority
basis from 1.4.87 to 29th February, 1988.

(b) The required information is fur-
nished in the statement below:

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Telephone/
Telecom Advisory Committees in which
Members of Parliament are also nominated
can recommend provision of telephone
connections on out of turn basis upto 5% of

the connections released subject to a maximum of 100 connections at the time of bulk release for applicants registered under OYT General and Non-OYT special categories.

Parliament for according priority for telephone connections are given due consideration.

In view of above, the quota of telephones for Members of Parliament is considered not necessary.

Recommendations from Members of

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>No. of connections</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Shakti Nagar	248
2.	Tis Hazari	27
3.	Alipur	2
4.	Badli	6
5.	Narela	1
6.	Rajouri Garden	222
7.	Karoi Bagh	82
8.	Cantonment	58
9.	Janakpuri	68
10.	Najafgarh	9
11.	Nangloi	17
12.	Delhi Gate	34
13.	Idgah	42
14.	Laxmi Nagar	164
15.	Shahdra	50
16.	Chanakyapuri	307
17.	Haus Khas	187

1	2	3
18.	Nehur Place	381
19.	Okhla	97
20.	Rajpath	272
21.	Sena Bhavan	142
22.	Lodhi Road	144
23.	Jorbagh	198
24.	Janpath	96
25.	Kidwai Bhavan	154
Total		3008

Production Target of Coal

3186. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the production targets fixed for different collieries for the year 1987,

(b) the production of coal in different coal mines; and

(c) the targets fixed for the year 1988?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF):(a) to (c). The production targets of coal companies are fixed for each financial year under the Annual Plan of the Department of Coal. The coal companywise target of coal production in the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, actual production in 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto Feb., 88) are indicated below:-

Company	Target 1986-87	Actual production 1986-87	Target 1987-88	Actual 1987-88 (upto Feb.88 (Provisional)	Target 1988-89 (tentative)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	25.60	25.62	27.96	24.92	30.10
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	24.00	24.10	25.01	22.20	26.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Coalfields Ltd.	25.00	25.14	27.29	23.86	28.00
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	13.40	13.60	16.25	14.64	19.35
Western Coal fields Ltd.	19.00	19.34	20.70	19.03	21.86
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd	35.50	36.15	39.70	35.72	43.67
North Eastern Collieries.	1.00	0.91	1.00	0.87	1.00
Total Coal India	143.50	144.77	158.00	141.24	170.08
Singareni Collieries Co.	18.00	16.58	20.00	15.28	20.50
Captive Collieries of Steel Plants and DVC.	5.30	4.44	5.50	3.88	5.70
Total All India	166.80	165.79	183.50	160.50	196.28

[English]

State-wise?

Assistance to North Eastern States for Industrial Development

3187. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government assured the North Eastern States all possible assistance for their industrial development based on local natural resources;

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

(c) the assistance offered to each State,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). At the meeting of the Industry Minister with the Chief Ministers and Industry Ministers of North Eastern Region held at Imphal on 13th February, 1988, the North Eastern States were assured of all possible assistance by the Central Government and other Central agencies in the industrial development of the region.

Entrepreneur settings up industries in North Eastern States are eligible for the

highest rate of Central Investment Subsidy, i.e. 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs which has further been enhanced to Rs. 50 lakhs for setting up electronic industry in hill districts of the Region. Transport Subsidy is also available at the highest rate of 90% on movement of raw materials and finished goods. Transport Subsidy has also been allowed on inter-State movement of raw materials. Transport-Subsidy on air lifting of electronic components/products from Calcutta to the nearest air-port to the location of the industrial unit and vice versa is also available at 75%. For development of infrastructure facilities in No Industry Districts of States, the Centre meets 1/3rd of the total cost of project subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per district. But this has been liberalised in the case of North Eastern States. In a project cost of Rs. 4. crores, Centres share is Rs. 2 crores. Inclusion of industrial sheds is not allowed in the project reports but in the case of North Eastern States construction of industrial sheds is allowed subject to 25% of the cost of project.

The Industrial Development Bank of India has reduced the minimum promoter's contribution norms of 12.5% of the project cost for projects in the small and medium sector with cost upto Rs. 3 crores and 17.5% in the case of larger projects as against normal stipulation of 22.5% for projects in non-backward areas. Marginal relaxation of debt-equity ratio norms of 2:1 for medium scale units and of 3:1 for SSI units is also considered depending upon merits of individual case. IDBI extends refinance assistance under the composite loan scheme in respect of loans upto Rs. 50,000 to artisan, village/cottage and tiny industries in North Eastern Region at Concessional rate of 6.5% per annum (10% being the rate of interest for the ultimate borrower) and under integrated loan scheme for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh for small units at 9% (interest on loan to the borrower being 12.5%). Thus the North Eastern States have the most liberal pattern of assistance from Centre as well as from

Financial Institutions.

Aromatic Plant at Salempur Near Allgarh (U.P.)

3188. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the reasons for not renewing the letter of intent to the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial and Investment Corporation for setting up a Rs. 1000 crore aromatic plant at Salempur near Allgarh in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): The Letter of Intent issued to M/s. Pradeshia Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Ltd. (M/s. PICUP) for setting up a Aromatic Complex at Salempur in Uttar Pradesh has been treated as lapsed as there has not been adequate progress with regard to finalisation of the Joint Sector partner for implementation of the project, the scheme of finance and selection of Foreign Collaboration, etc.

Functioning of U.P. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

3189. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps being taken to tone up the functioning of U.P. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., a State Sector unit in which the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has a major share?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) As the major shareholder in Uttar Pradesh Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (UPDPL), Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) has from time taken appropriate steps to tone up the functioning of UPDPL.

Manufacture of bulk Drugs by MRTP/ FERA Companies

3190. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of MRTP/FERA companies which have been allowed to manufacture 66 bulk drugs without export obligations; and

(b) whether these drugs are being manufactured by non-FERA/MRTP companies also?

FERA companies

M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.

MRTP companies

1. M/s. Kesar Enterprises

2. M/s. Ferro Alloys Corpn.

3. M/s. Dunlop (India) Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) Under the "New Measures" announced on 18th December, 1986, FERA companies are permitted to manufacture only 66 bulk drugs. Since then, the following MRTP/FERA companies have been granted letters of intent for manufacture of bulk drugs noted against each, without export obligation:-

- Thioridazine & Pindolol (New Drug)

- Cephalixin

- Cephalixin

- Rifampicin

(b) Out of these 66 items, some are being manufactured by non-FERA/MRTP companies.

with solar photo voltaic power supply system for operation.

[Translation]

Solar Power TV Transmitters

3191. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.V. transmitters functioning with solar energy; and

(b) if so, their locations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Ten TV transmitters one each at Amini, Andrott, Kavarati, Minicoy, Agatti and Kalpeni in Lakshadweep islands, Mayabunder and Diglipur in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Almora in Uttar Pradesh and Rawatbhatta in Rajasthan have been provided

Linking of Rihand Super Thermal Power Station with Coal Mines

3192. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Rihand Super Thermal Power Station is likely to start generating power in the near future;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and
(c) whether the mines which have been allotted to the project for supply of coal have not yet started production and they are not in a position to supply coal to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The first unit (500 MW) of the Rihand Super Thermal Power Station is expected to come into commercial operation in 1988-89. Work on the second unit of 500 MW is also in progress.

The Rihand Super Thermal Power Station is linked to Amlori Coal Mines of Northern Coalfields Limited. The development of the mines has started recently and some output of coal is being realised. Regular production from the mines would start in 1990-91. The coal requirements of the Rihand Super Thermal Power Station would, in the meanwhile, be met from other mines in the Singrauli area.

Supply of Gas to Gas-Based Power Projects In U.P.

3193. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great concern in the industrial circle over non-supply of gas to the gas-based power projects in Dadri, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad and NOIDA in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether Government propose to extend the HBJ Gas Pipeline to these projects; and

(d) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The possibility of extending the HBJ Pipeline to Delhi for supply of gas to DESU and Dadri power plant is under the consideration of Government. However, there is no proposal at present to supply gas for power projects in Sahibabad, Ghaziabad and NOIDA.

[English]

Production and Requirement of Vitamin A

3194. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total production and requirement of Vitamin A in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) The details in respect of production and demand projection of Vitamin A in the country during the last three years are given below:-

A/C unit :MMU

	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
Production	61	61	69
Demand	105	120	140

Development of own model by Maruti Udyog Ltd.

3195. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Min-

ister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited is able to develop its own model for future

production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) At present, MUL is not in a position to develop its own model.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Natural Gas for Power Generation

3196. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether several experts in the field of energy have urged Government to utilise natural gas for power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct a thorough research in this field; and

(d) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). Natural gas is being used, inter alia, for power generation in Assam, Tripura, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Commitments of gas for this purpose have been made in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P and Tamil Nadu.

Licensing Policy for Automobile sector

3197. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the liberal policy followed by Government in the grant of licences and ad hoc decisions announced for the automobile sector have led to over capacity;

(b) whether the new units were unable to offer competitive prices on account of the steep appreciation in the value of the Japanese Yen vis-a-vis the rupee which in turn had put a restriction increase in production to achieve scale economies; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the automobile units manufacturing various types of vehicles are able to run to optimum capacities?

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

(b) The steep appreciation in the value of foreign currencies has made an adverse impact on the cost of production of recently established units in the automobile sector.

(c) In order to mitigate the above mentioned impact, Government have provided fiscal concessions to such units. Government have also urged the manufacturers to accelerate their indigenisation programme.

Measures to Increase Productivity in Public Enterprises

3198. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the Central Public Enterprises that the increase in wage bills of the workers as a result of new wage settlements should not affect the targets of internal generation of resources and additional resources mobilisation of concerned undertakings;

(b) the specific measures suggested by Government to increase production and productivity, to bring down costs of production and improving the quality of goods and the result thereof; and

•(c) what has been the contribution of the Bureau of Public Enterprises in these matters?

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

(b) and (c). There being about 225 Enterprises in diverse fields no specific measures as applicable to all these enterprises can be suggested. Each Enterprise has to adopt appropriate measures to achieve its objectives. Bureau of Public Enterprises has no specific role in these matters except to monitor and evaluate general trends which in turn could lead to certain general measures for improvement.

Performance of State Electricity Boards

3199. **SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:**Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of State Electricity Boards in the matter of resource generation has been low; and

(b) if so, the specific measures taken by Government to revamp the functioning of the State Electricity Boards not only to increase plant factor but also to generate more resources and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) On the basis of accounts received so far, State Electricity Boards generated internal resources of the order of Rs. 474 crores approximately during 1985-86.

(b) Some of the measures taken to improve the performance of State Electricity Boards are;

- (i) introduction of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for renovation and modernisation of thermal power stations;
- (ii) introduction of an Incentive Scheme for improved performance of thermal power stations;
- (iii) amendment of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 to make theft of electricity a cognizable offence;
- (iv) introduction of an Incentive Scheme for reduction of transmission and distribution losses;
- (v) training of engineers and operation & maintenance personnel of power stations;
- (vi) capitalisation of interest during construction;
- (vii) prompt release of rural electrification subsidies by State Governments; and
- (viii) provision of equity support by State Governments.

Courier Service from State Capitals

3200. **SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start Courier services from every State Capital to and from every District head-quarters in India;

(b) if so, the details there-of; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

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

(c) The speed Post network at present covers 37 cities, some of which are State capitals and some District Headquarters. The Department of Posts is presently engaged in consolidation this network. The introduction of Speed Post in a city is decided after taking into account such infrastructure facilities like suitable air/train/other transmission connections, business potential, etc. Though it is possible in future that we may connect more State Capitals and District Headquarters to this network, it can not be automatically stated that every State Capital and every district Headquarter will be connected to this network, in view of the various factors discussed above. Hence, no firm assurance to start courier services from every State Capital to and from every District Headquarters in India can be given and each case has to be decided on its merits.

Power Cut In Delhi

3201. SHRIMATI D.K.THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reduce the number and duration of each power cut in New Delhi in 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). At present the power supply position in Delhi is, by and large, satisfactory. Depending upon the position

regarding demand and availability of power, at times, load shedding is required to be resorted to. According to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the demand for power this year is proposed to be met from their own generation, increased supply from the Badarpur Thermal Power Station and DESU's share in the Central Sector Stations in the Northern Region. Assistance to the extent possible would also be provided to DESU from the Northern Grid.

Export of Industrial Alcohol

3202. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for export of any type of alcohol or industrial alcohol;

(b) the total quantity exported in 1987-88 and

(c) the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

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

(b) While export of 500 lakh litres of alcohol was allowed in 1987-88, no actual export has been made so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Wind Energy for Power Generation

3203. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States delegation of major wind technology firms visited Delhi in February, 1988;

(b) whether they participated in Indo-

US Symposium on Wind Energy;

(c) whether the stress was laid on the use of wind energy for power generation; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). An American Wind Energy Association Trade Mission visited New Delhi in February, 1988. A symposium on "US Wind Technologies" was held on 16th February, 1988. In the Symposium, the Trade Mission made presentations on overview of the wind power industry in U.S.A. with special reference to wind farms for power generation. According to reports given by them, 1400 MW of wind power capacity consisting of nearly 17000 grid-connected wind electric generators has been installed till 31.12.1987 in the wind farms in California, U.S.A. Technical aspects of various U.S. products and services in the area of wind Technology were also presented.

Extension of H.B.J. Pipeline

3205. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the HBJ Pipeline by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken by Government ;

(c) whether electricity generation from natural gas depends on this proposal; and

(d) the reasons for delay in taking a decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The proposal for extension of HBJ Pipeline to Delhi envisages supply of gas for power generation to DESU and Dadri Power Project.

TV Transmitters in Orissa

3206. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of television transmitters in Orissa during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the places identified for the location of new T.V. transmitters; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). It is envisaged to set up in Orissa, during the remaining part of the Seventh Plan period, a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Bhawanipatna (in replacement of the existing low power transmitters) and a 100 W transmitter each at Baleshwar, Bhanjanagar, Balangir, Keonjhar and Phulbani.

Long Term Plan to boost Production by ONGC

3207. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has formulated any long term plan to boost production;

(b) if so, the target set for the production of natural gas and oil during these years included in the long term plan period;

(c) the total investment estimated by the ONGC to implement that long term plan; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). ONGC have drawn up a Corporate Plan for the period 1985-2005, which has tentatively projected terminal year production in the base case as follows:

	Crude (mt.)	Gas (bom)
1994-95	38.04	26.1
1999-2000	45.65	35.9
2004-05	55.00	45.0

(c) and (d). Plan outlays for achieving above targets have been assumed as follows:-

Plan Period	Rs/Crores
VIII	13,534
IX	18,570
X	26,548

Radio and Television Transmission System in Kalimpong

3208. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether radio and television transmission system in Kalimpong was sabotaged by GNLf militants during the second

week of February, 1988;

(b) if so, the period for which these were off; and

(c) the approximate loss due to sabotage?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). While Kalimpong sub-division receives its radio service from the neighbouring transmitters at Siliguri and Kurseong and to a small extent its TV service from the TV transmitter functioning at Darjeeling, there is no TV/radio transmitter located at Kalimpong at present; hence the question of sabotage of these facilities at Kalimpong does not arise.

Power Transmission System in Kalimpong

3209. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power transmission system was adversely affected in Kalimpong due to sabotage by GNLf militants during the second week of February, 1988; and

(b) the approximate loss due to sabotage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The Chalsa-Kalimpong 66 kv transmission line of West Bengal State Electricity Board broke down on 10.2.88 due to snapping of power conductors and insulator strings. This affected the power supply to Kalimpong from the West Bengal State Electricity Board transmission system. Till the above line is restored, limited power supply to Kalimpong is being effected from the Lagyup Power Station of Sikkim.

Capacity of Petroleum Produces in North-East

3210. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an imbalance in the capacity of petroleum products in the Eastern part of the country;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps being taken to set up new oil refinery in the eastern region, especially in the eastern coast to meet the shortages in this region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). There is a gap of 1.8 million Tonnes in the current year between refinery production and demand for major petroleum products in the north east, Haldia and Barauni regions.

(c) Such gaps in demand are generally met through movement from surplus regions, imports, etc. A new refinery is also being planned to be set up in Assam.

Execution of Power Projects with Soviet Assistance

3211. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some power projects are proposed to be executed with Soviet assistance;

(b) whether such projects have been identified;

(c) if so, the names and number of those projects;

(d) the capacity of these projects;

(e) the location thereof; and

(f) the details of the Soviet assistance likely to be obtained for each of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (f). The Soviet authorities have evinced interest in extending assistance, on mutually acceptable terms and conditions, for new projects of an aggregate capacity of 3840 MW on which work could start before March, 1990. The projects to be implemented with Soviet assistance will be identified by the Government of India keeping in view, inter-alia, the capacity induction plans, regional power requirements and other relevant techno-economic factors.

Film on Late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

3212. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a full length film on the life of Late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is under making;

(b) whether the film is being made by Indian producers and directors etc. or with foreign collaboration; if so the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is expected to cover the life of late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel including INA trial?

THE MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The production of films in India is primarily in the Private Sector. The Central Government have seen reports in a section of the press

about production of a full length feature film on the "Iron Man of India", Sardar Patel by some Indians. It has not been possible to get this information verified. The Central Government have not received any proposal for production of such a film either by a foreigner himself or in collaboration with any Indian Party.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Aid for H.B.J. Pipeline

3213. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the quantum of foreign aid committed for the HBJ gas pipeline?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): The following foreign aid has been committed for the HBJ gas pipeline project;

Japanese Yen 54.6 billion, French Franc 1052 million, D. Mark 124.557 million and US Dollar 16.20 million.

Telecast of Commercials

3214. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the existing rates for telecast of commercials on Doordarshan;

(b) the average time per week allotted to commercials;

(c) the average monthly revenue from

the commercials;

(d) the names of consumer products which have been advertised through these commercials; and

(e) the proportion of advertisement time allotted to non-commercial subjects?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The rate card is given in the statement below:-

(b) At present, commercial advertisements are telecast for about 2.5 per cent of the total transmission time.

(c) The average monthly revenue for the current financial year is Rs. 11.4 crores, approximately.

(d) A large variety of consumer products are advertised which includes washing power, soap, tea, matches, blades, oils, milk products, textile items, electrical goods, bicycles etc. Advertisements on fertilizers, pesticide are also telecast.

(e) As part of its objective, Doordarshan telecasts a large number of public messages for the benefit of the whole society in the format of advertisements. These include subjects like family welfare, immunization, late marriages, adult education, girls education, registration of births and deaths, labour laws, social awareness, etc. These are telecast both from the national network as well as from regional kendras. Adequate time is provided for these messages and no fixed proportion has been prescribed.

STATEMENT

Rate structure spot buying per 10 seconds

Category	National	Delhi & Relay Transmitters	Bombay & Relay Transmitters	Cal/Mad/Bang/Triv/ Hyd/Ahm/Luck/Jall/ and/Channel-II (Delhi, Bombay & Calcutta)	Srinagar and Guwahati*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Super 'A'	70,000	25,000	18,000	7,000	2,000
'A'	40,000	12,500	9,000	5,000	1,500
'B'	20,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	1,000
Time Check before News	25,000	12,500	9,000	5,000	1,500

Not:- * When spot booking for commercial advertisement is started from this Centre.

Rate Structure Sponsorship Fee for Sponsored Programmes

Category	National	Delhi & Relay Transmitters	Bombay & Relay Transmitters	Cal/Mad/Bang/Triv/Hyd/Ahm/Luck/Jall/and/Channel-II (Delhi, Bombay & Calcutta)	Srinagar and Guwahati*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sponsored Programmes (Film based) (30 Minutes)					
Super 'A'	3,25,000	1,20,000			
Sponsored Programmes Produced by Doordarshan (30 Minutes)					
Super 'A'	2,50,000	70,000	50,000	24,000	7,500
'A'	1,50,000	44,000	24,000	14,000	4,000
'B'	75,000	22,500	12,000	7,000	3,000
Sponsored Programmes Produced by outside Producers (30 Minutes)					
Super 'A'	1,50,000	30,000	20,000	7,500	5,000
'A'	1,00,000	24,000	16,000	6,000	5,000
'B'	70,000	18,000	12,000	5,000	5,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sponsored Programmes (Imported) 30 Minutes)					
30 mts. Prog.	2,50,000	85,500	50,000	25,000	14,000
(60 secs. commercial time)					
Tele-Film/Tele-Plays made for Doordarshan					
a) 90 mts. Tele-film Tele Plays.	1,00,000	30 000	20,000	7,500	7,500
b) 60 mts.	70,000	24,000	16,000	6,000	6,000
(Available Commercial Time for (a) will be 4 mts. and for (b) 3 mts.)					

Supply of Power to Jammu and Kashmir

3215. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under 'National Power Distribution to the States' formula, the Jammu and Kashmir State was to be given its share of power from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project (Uttar Pradesh), Badarpur Thermal Power Station, Baira Siul Project in Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and Narora Atomic Power Station but no share of the power sully has been given to the State so far; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). No allocation of power was made from the Singrauli project to Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh whose power requirements were envisaged to be met from the Central hydel projects already under implementation. Jammu & Kashmir was allocated 2.5 lakh units per day

from the Baira-Siul hydel station for meeting the construction power requirements of the Salal hydel project. The State is now receiving power from the Salal project. Assistance is also provided to Jammu & Kashmir from the Northern Grid to the maximum extent possible.

Power generated from the Badarpur station and the Rajasthan Atomic Power project is ear-marked to meet the requirements of Delhi and Rajasthan respectively. The allocation of power from the Narora Power project has not yet been decided.

Profit/Loss by BHEL, HMT Ltd. and Steel Authority of India Ltd.

3216. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the profits earned or losses incurred by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, HMT Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): The Net Profit/Loss incurred by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, HMT Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited during 1985-86, 1986-87, upto which information is available, is as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Undertaking	(Rs. in crores)	
		Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during	
		1985-86	1986-87
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	(+) 84.32	(+) 76.20
2.	HMT Limited	(+) 7.62	(+) 5.26
3.	Steel Authority of India Limited	(+) 159.05	(+) 52.81

T.V. Relay Centre at Jammu

3217. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a TV relay centre at Jammu; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). A High power TV transmitter (10 KW) is already functioning at Jammu. In addition, there is a proposal to set up programme production facilities at Jammu as part of Doordarshan's VII Plan. Implementation of this scheme is dependent upon annual allocation of resources and availability of the requisite equipment and other infrastructural facilities.

[*Translation*]

Linking of Giridih with Asansol through Microwave.

3218. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2nd December, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 4385 regarding installation of microwave tower at Giridih (Bihar) and state:

(a) whether the land for installation of UHF type MAX-II equipment to connect Giridih with Asansol through microwave has been acquired;

(b) if so, whether Government will arrange the supply of the aforesaid equipment on priority basis; and

(c) if the land has not been acquired, the time by which it will be acquired?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Advance possession of land has been taken over in December, 1987.

(b) The equipment will be made available soon after the infrastructures like building and tower are ready.

(c) The question does not arise, in view of answer to part (a).above.

[*English*]

T.V Production Centre at Patna

3219. DR. C.P.THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to start television production centre at Patna; 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) A full-fledged colour TV Studio Centre is under implementation at Patna, as part of the VII Plan. Site for the Centre has been taken over and orders for long delivery equipment placed.

Modification in the Criteria for Allotment of LPG Agency

3220. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4.8 1987 to Starred Question No. 132 regarding allotment of LPG/Petrol/ Kerosene agencies and state:

(a) the details of the locations with population of twenty thousand and above that have been taken up for the marketing of LPG/appointment of LPG dealers;

(b) whether it is proposed to revise the criteria for appointment of LPG dealers to make it possible for the educated unemployed youth to get the dealership, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The magnitude of the effort involved in compilation of the required details would not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served, as the details involve well over a thousand locations;

(b) With effect from 1.7.1986 the UG/UEG (Unemployed Graduates Unemployed Engineering Graduates) category has been merged in the 'Open category'; the guidelines stipulate that preference in this category will be given to Unemployed Graduates and among them, prior preference to Unemployed Engineering Graduates;

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

Complaints Received and Injunctions Granted by MRTP Commission

3221. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to

refer to the reply given on 24 November, 1987, to Unstarred Question No. 2650 regarding injunctions issued and complaints received by the MRTP Commission and State:

(a) the number of complaints received by the MRTP Commission and the Director General, Investigation and Registration from the public/associations during the last one year with details thereof;

(b) the action taken thereon and how many complaints are still pending;

(c) the number of complaints received for violating the injunction orders granted and for causing discrimination between the dealers during the last one year and the action taken thereon; and

(d) how the figures of parts (a) and (c) compare with those of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The position regarding complaints received from the public/associations by the MRTP Commission and the Director General of Investigation & Registration (DGIR) is as under:-

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Brought forward</i>	<i>Received during the year</i>	<i>Disposed of</i>	<i>Pending</i>
1	2	3	4	5
MRTP COMMISSION.				
1987	852	2925	1097	2680
D.G.I.R.				
1987	274	7954	5181	3047

The time and effort involved in the compilation of details of these complaints will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

(c) The number of complaints received during the year 1987 alleging violation of injunction orders issued is three. Necessary action as per the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969 has already been taken. No separate figures are maintained in regard to complaints alleging discrimination between dealers.

(d) Figures of 1987 mentioned in Part (a) show a manifold increase over the previous three years. The number of complaints involving violation of injunction orders received during the year 1987 was three as against one during the previous three years.

Price of Petrol

3222. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent increase in the price of petrol by Rupee one per litre was introduced at a time when the international price of petrol were declining and new sources of oil were explored in the country;

(b) if so, what were the international prices of petrol when the recent hike in the price of petrol was introduced and the details of the new sources of oil explored in the country; and

(c) the reasons for increase in the price of petrol under these conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Under the administered pricing policy for Petroleum products, the prices of petroleum products are not generally revised with international prices. The increase in the price of petrol was done to curb the rapid growth rate in its consumption noticed in the last two quarters, and to promote its efficient and economic use. The current price for unleaded motor gasoline in prominent international markets is of the order of \$ 155 per MT excluding freight and duties.

Hydrocarbons have been discovered in the following places during the period April 1987-January 1988 but they are yet to be commercially exploited for use.

On-Land:-

Agartala Dome (Tripura)

Bhuvanagiri (Tamil Nadu)

Borbil (Assam)

Diroi (Assam)

Hapjan (Assam)

Kumchai (Arunachal Pradesh)

Becharaji (Gujarat)

Offshore:-

B 132 (West Coast)

B 134 "

B 80 "

C 22 "

C 24 "

G S-16 (East Coast)

Shortage of Power In Southern Region

3223. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States of southern region will reel under power shortage even after 1994-95;

(b) whether the region is facing a deficit of 6,936 million units;

(c) whether a document on the power in the southern region was prepared by the Confederation of Engineering Industry;

(d) whether Government have examined this document; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) While every effort is being made to mitigate the power shortage in the country, the extent of power shortage in the states of Southern Region beyond 1994-95 can be assessed only after finalisation of the Eighth and Ninth Plans by the Planning Commission.

(b) As at the end of February, 1988, Southern Region was facing power shortage to the extent of 8,387 million units.

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

Power Finance Corporation

3224. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Finance Corporation has decided to fund Rs. 1000/-crores a year;

(b) if so, what will be the criteria of the disbursement to various State Electricity Boards; and

(c) by what time the funding of various state Electricity Boards will take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The Power Finance Corporation, which has started functioning recently, proposes to immediately disburse funds amounting to Rs. 100 crores for on-going power projects and critical system improvement scheme which are facing financial constraints and which can be commissioned expeditiously within Seventh Plan period. According to the estimates for the Annual Plan 1988-89, the Corporation is expected to disburse about Rs. 650 crores and this is likely to increase in the future years depending upon the availability of resources. The terms and conditions including the criteria for disbursement for financing the power projects of State Electricity Boards are presently under finalisation by the Corporation.

Small Gas Turbine Projects In Rural Areas

3225. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation proposes to take up small gas turbine projects in five States for utilising the available natural gas for power generation;

(b) if so, the names of States where these projects are likely to be set up;

(c) the expenditure involved therein;

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be set up;

(e) whether the project cost will be borne by the State Electricity Boards or by the Rural Electrification Corporation; and

(f) the extent to which the electricity will be generated from these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). Some proposals have been received by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan for putting up small/mini gas turbines at suitable places where gas is likely to be available. In addition to this, Oil and Natural Gas Commission has offered sites in Tripura and Assam.

(c) The estimated expenditure on the proposals received from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh & Rajasthan is around Rs. 23.11 crores.

(d) The gestation period of setting up these projects ranges from 1-2 years.

(e) The REC is considering the question of extending financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards for these projects.

(f) The proposed projects in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh & Rajasthan envisages a combined capacity of about 17 MW.

Feedstock for Petrochemical Plants

3226. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing and planned oil

refineries in the country would not be producing sufficient feedstocks for the new petrochemical plants now coming up;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand of new petrochemical plants now coming up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Development of Software for Expansion of Television Transmission

3227. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the software has not been developed as much as is required to keep pace with expansion of television transmission; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to provide adequate software in all the regional production centres?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). There has been significant development in TV software. This is a continuous process.

Establishment of Training Institute for Producers and Technical Staff

3228. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of trained personnel to man all the TV production centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any training institute for producers and technical staff is proposed to be established; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). There is a general shortage of trained programme personnel in Doordarshan in view of insufficient in-service training facilities. With a view to overcome this handicap, a scheme for establishment of a Staff Training Institute at Lucknow for imparting training to both programme and engineering personnel of Doordarshan has been included in the VII Plan.

Introduction of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Balotra

3229. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone system in Balotra town (District Barmer) has not been functioning satisfactorily for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to bring about improvements by introducing new modern electronic telephone exchange?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No Sir, telephone system in Balotra is functioning generally

satisfactory.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply against item (a) above.

(c) It is proposed to instal 2000 lines ICP Crossbar exchange at Balotra which is likely to be commissioned in 1990-91. There is no proposal to provide an electronic exchange

[Translation]

Power Generation from Wind and Solar Energy in Rajasthan

3230. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of programme of power generation from wind and solar energy is very slow in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Union Government propose to help in generation of power from wind and solar energy based projects by providing special assistance on priority basis to the desert areas, especially to Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). Efforts are underway to help in more extensive and intensive application of wind and solar energy throughout the country including Rajasthan depending on the financial resources available for this sector.

2267 Solar Photovoltaic street lights have been provided in 317 villages and border outposts in Rajasthan. In addition, four community lighting/TV systems and six water pumping systems have been installed

at different locations in Rajasthan. For proper identification of sites for wind power generation, a wind monitoring project has been taken up in the State. Four 1 KW wind battery chargers are under installation. Increasing number of biogas plants and smokeless chulhas are also being taken up. A substantial number of solar photovoltaic street lights have been deployed in villages in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts.

A 25 KW stand alone wind electric generator project is under installation at the BSF Camp at Jaisalmer. Four Solar Photovoltaic deep well pumping systems are also being installed in Jodhpur and Nagaur districts.

A pre-feasibility report for a 30 MW solar thermal power plant for installation in sunny regions including Rajasthan has been prepared.

All these programmes can be expanded depending on the availability of additional funds.

Setting up of high Power Transmitters at Barmer and Jaisalmer

3231. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work with regard to Doordarshan Kendra in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts has not yet been started;

(b) if so, the time by which it would be started;

(c) the details of the latest progress with regard to the major equipments of Doordarshan and the construction of towers therefor; and

(d) the date by which high power trans-

mitters would be set up at the above places?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Sites for the proposed high power TV transmitters at Barmer and Jaisalmer have been finalised and preliminary estimates for civil works sanctioned. Civil works are expected to start during 1988.

(c) Orders for the long delivery equipment have been placed on the manufacturers. Design parameters of the tower have also been finalised.

(d) As per present indications, the proposed high power TV transmitters at Barmer and Jaisalmer are expected to be ready for commissioning into service during 1990-91.

Setting up of Industries in Hilly areas

3232. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries in the country for which licences have been given till date;

(b) the industries proposed to be set up in the hilly areas, State-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of industries established against the licences issued during the last three years;

(d) whether any industrial licences have been misused; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUN-ACHALAM): (a) and (b). Industrial licences have been issued in respect of the industries specified in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Scheduled Industry-wise statement-I of industrial licences granted during the calendar years 1985 to 1987 is given below. Another statement-II indicating State-wise breakup of number of industrial licences issued during the years 1985 to 1987 for setting up industries in centrally declared backward areas including special region districts is given below.

(c) Out of a total number of 2057 indus-

trial licences issued during the period 1985 to 1987, 706 licences were for Carry-on-Business. The remaining licences would be at various stage of implementation.

(d) & (e). Matters relating to monitoring of the implementation etc. of the industrial licences issued under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 is the responsibility of the Ministry/ Department administratively concerned with the industry in question. Information regarding misuse of licences, if any, is not centrally maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Ministry of Industry.

STATEMENT I

SCHEDULED INDUSTRY-WISE BREAK-UP OF NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE YEARS 1985, 1986 & 1987

<i>Scheduled Industry</i>	<i>Industrial Licences issued during</i>		
	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Metallurgical Industries	235	90	86
2. Fuels	2	1	1
3. Boilers & Steam Generating Plants	1	—	—
4. Prime Movers (other than electrical equipments)	—	2	1
5. Electrical Equipments	96	100	105
6. Telecommunications	31	51	37
7. Transportation	45	41	14
8. Industrial Machinery	29	25	27
9. Machine Tools	5	4	6

1	2	3	4
10. Agricultural Machinery	13	2	—
11. Earth Moving Machinery	2	1	—
12. Misc. Mech. & Engg. Industries	13	10	9
13. Commercial Office & Household equipments	17	6	7
14. Medical & Surgical Appliances	1	4	2
15. Industrial Instruments	12	12	10
16. Scientific Instruments	1	1	1
17. Mathematical, Surveying & Drawing Instruments	—	1	—
18. Fertilizers	3	7	4
19. Chemicals (other than fert.)	64	84	52
20. Photographic Raw Film & Paper	—	2	3
21. Dy-Stuffs	1	2	—
22. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	22	37	30
23. Textiles (incl. those dyed or otherwise processed)	299	53	11
24. Paper & Pulp (incl. paper products)	2	2	5
25. Sugar	13	18	15
26. Fermentation Industries	6	—	2
27. Food Processing Industries	9	12	7
28. Vegetable Oils & Vanaspati	11	4	5
29. Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	1	1	1
30. Rubber Goods	8	8	3

351	<i>Written Answers</i>	MARCH 15, 1988	<i>Written Answers</i>	352
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
31.	Leather, Leather Goods & Pickers	5	6	5
32.	Glue & Gelatin	1	—	1
33.	Glass	3	9	2
34.	Ceramics	6	4	5
35.	Cement & Gypsum Products	14	10	8
36.	Timber Products	13	7	6
37.	Defence Industries	—	—	—
38.	Misc. Industries	1	1	1
Total:		985	618	472

STATEMENT II

STATE-WISE BREAK-UP OF INDUSTRIAL LICENCES ISSUED FOR BACKWARD AREAS DURING THE YEARS 1985, 1986 & 1987

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Industrial Licences issued during</i>		
	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	1	—
2. Andhra Pradesh	37	22	22
3. Arunachal Pradesh	6	1	1
4. Assam	12	5	3
5. Bihar	3	3	—
6. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	1	2
7. Goa	4	2	7
8. *Daman & Diu	—	—	1

1	2	3	4
9. Gujarat	34	46	26
10. Haryana	13	11	5
11. Himachal Pradesh	12	9	3
12. Jammu & Kashmir	6	4	4
13. Karnataka	23	18	14
14. Kerala	15	8	3
15. Madhya Pradesh	29	25	12
16. Maharashtra	43	28	20
17. Meghalaya	—	2	—
18. Nagaland	—	—	1
19. Orissa	6	3	4
20. Pondicherry	12	2	1
21. Punjab	15	6	2
22. Rajasthan	25	12	7
23. Sikkim	—	—	1
24. Tamil Nadu	68	23	14
25. Uttar Pradesh	44	34	23
26. West Bengal	15	9	9
27. State not indicated/ More than one State	1	3	7
Total:	427	278	192

*The Union Territory of Daman & Diu was separated in May, 1987.

[English]

the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

Hydel Schemes in Hill Areas

3233. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will

(a) the details of the hydel scheme in the hill areas of the country;

(b) the power generation capacity, in Megawatt, thereof; and

(c) the amount of royalty to be paid to the State Governments and the details of those States with whom agreements have been reached in regard to provision of money and for completion of work on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

T.V. Serial "Honi Anhonee"

3224. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:

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

(a) whether the T.V. serial "Honi Anhonee" is based on actual facts;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making the announcement about the authenticity of facts on which "Honi Anhonee" is based;

(c) whether Doordarshan has assessed the impact of this T.V. serial on young impressionable minds; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction regarding this serial?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). In the very first episode of this serial it was announced that the stories were based on actual experiences but the real names were

being withheld to protect the privacy of the individuals.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Punjab

3235. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges expanded in capacity of lines in Punjab during 1987-88;

(b) the amount spent thereon; and

(c) the details of proposals for expansion of telephone exchanges in 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Total 55 Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be expanded with 4260 lines of additional capacity in the Punjab Telecom. Circle during 1987-88.

(b) The total allocation towards local telephone systems including new and expansion works for the year 1987-88 is about Rs. 25 crores. The expenditure upto 31st Jan'88 was Rs. 20.51 crores.

(c) It is proposed to expand 42 Telephone Exchanges (MAX I, MAX II and Manual) adding 7810 lines during 1988-89. Details are given in the statement below. In addition a number of MAX III exchanges with total capacity of 3000 lines are proposed to be opened or expanded subject to availability of equipment and demand of new telephone connections.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of Exchanges</i>	<i>Expansion</i>	<i>Net lines to be added during 88-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1 MAX-I		
1. Amritsar Albert Road	2100 (3900-6000)	2100
2. Bhatinda	900 (3600-4500)	900
3. Chandigarh	100 (10K-10. 1K)	100
4. Pathankot	500 (3500-4000)	500
		3600
2. Max-II		
1. Rajpura	300 (1500-1800)	300
2. Nabha	200 (1200-1400)	200
3. Sangrur	100 (1300-1400)	100
4. Chharetta	200 (500-700)	200
5. Jagraon	200 (1200-1400)	200
6. Gurdaspur	200 (900-1100)	200
7. Fazilka	100 (900-1000)	100
8. Kapurthala	300 (1200-1500)	300
9. Tarantaran	100 (800-900)	100
10. Ropar	100 (1100-1200)	100
11. Guraya (NEAX)	700 M (Conversion from CBM 600 Lines)	100
12. Sanewal (NEAX)	500 M (Conversion from CBNM 290 lines)	210
		2110

*1**2**3***3. CMB**

1. Nangal	120 (600-720)	120
2. Malanpur	120 (360-480)	120
3. Phillour	120 (480-600)	120
4. Mandi Gobind Garh	120 (1920-2040)	120
5. Nawan Shahar	120 (840-960)	120
6. Batala	120 (3480-3600)	120
7. Samana	120 (840-960)	120
8. Mansa	120 (960-1080)	120
9. Maliout	120 (1080-1200)	120
10. Nabha	120 (600-720)	120
11. Gider Baha	120 (360-480)	120

Conversions from CBNM to CBM

12. Murinda	70 (290-360)	70
13. Kurali	70 (290-360)	70
14. Patran	70 (290-360)	70
15. Basi Pathania	70 (290-360)	70

 1600
4. CBNM

1. Mansa	50 (240-290)	50
2. Dhariwal	50 (240-290)	50
3. Kadian	50 (240-290)	50
4. Bhojpur	40 (200-240)	40

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
5. Adampur	40 (200-240)	40
6. Kartarpur	50 (240-290)	50
7. Shalkot	50 (240-290)	50
8. Bhikhiwind	30 (120-150)	30
9. Chabbal	50 (150-200)	50
10. Anandpur Sahib	50 (150-200)	50
11. Ajanala	40 (200-240)	40
		500

Total 1+2+3=7810.

Opening of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Hoshiarpur District

3236. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened during the year 1988-89 in Punjab, particularly in Hoshiarpur district; and

(b) the target fixed during the Seventh Plan period and the achievements so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) *Post Offices*

The number of post offices to be opened in Punjab for 1988 has not yet been finalised.

Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges

Separate target for opening of telegraph offices is not fixed. Targets for opening of Long Distance Public telephones (LDPT's) in the rural areas is fixed and wherever LDPTs are opened in the Post offices, telegraph facility on phonocom basis is generally provided on these LDPTs subject to certain conditions.

	<i>Punjab</i>	<i>Hoshiarpur District</i>
LDPTs/Telegraph office proposed to be opened in 1988-89.	53	7
Telephone Exchanges	60	4

(b) *Post Offices*

No targets are fixed for individual

Circles for the Seventh Plan as a whole. Depending upon resources available in each Annual Plan, proposals are obtained from Circles and sanctioned in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. A departmental sub post office was opened at Diesel Component Works (Railways) Patiala in 1987-88.

Telegraph Offices and Telephone Ex-

changes

Target for 7th Plan period and achievements made in Punjab are given below. Up to 1986-87 Punjab formed part of North-Western Circle and separate targets for LDPTs for Punjab were not fixed. Target for 1987-88 is 10 LDPTs and for 1988-90 is 120. Achievement so far is three.

	Target	Achievement
Telephone Exchanges	210	63

Capacity utilisation by BHEL Tiruchi

3237. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual capacity of manufacturing power equipment of Tiruchi unit of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited;

(b) whether full capacity is not being utilised at Tiruchi unit of BHEL;

(c) if so, whether the competition from foreign power plant manufacturers is responsible for under utilisation of capacity;

(d) whether the BHEL lost orders for nearly 4000 MW of power equipment from the NTPC and State Power Boards; and

(e) the steps Government are taking to make BHEL more competitive and utilise full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) The annual capacity of Tiruchy Unit of BHEL for manufacturing steam generating equipment is 1,65,000 MT.

(b) The capacity is being fully utilised.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of Refinery in Cambay

3238. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some voluntary organisations in Gujarat have demanded for setting up an oil refinery in the Cambay basin; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received for setting up another refinery in the Cambay Basin. However, the capacity of the Koyali refinery, in Gujarat, is being expanded from 7.3. MTPA to 9.5 MTPA.

Manufacture of Liquor/Wine

3239. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ban was imposed in 1975 on the manufacturing industry which intends to manufacture liquor/wine etc. and rules were framed therefor;

(b) whether some new industrial entrepreneurs have further made applications for getting such licences;

(c) whether new sugar industry which has enough capacities to utilise the resources for manufacturing liquor/wine and can undertake export trade is being denied such facilities;

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

(e) the action being taken to reconsider the issue?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (e). There is a ban since 1975 on sanctioning of new capacities/expansion of capacities for manufacture of alcoholic drinks from molasses for potable purposes, except in the case of 100% export oriented units. Recently, the Government of India has decided to relax the ban on manufacture of alcoholic drinks from raw materials other than molasses. The guidelines for sanctioning new licences under this policy will be issued shortly. As regards sanctioning new capacities for 100% export oriented applicants, it may be stated that all applications, including from new sugar industries and others, are considered and approvals given, on merits of each case.

Privatisation of Scooters India Limited

3240. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coordination Committee of Central Trade Unions

has demanded to drop the proposal for privatisation of the Scooters India Limited;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Committee of Public Sector Trade Unions has called upon a three-day country wide strike by the workers in public sector units from 14 March, 1988:

(c) what are the other demands included by the Central Trade Unions in their strike notice; and

(d) the reaction of Government in the matter?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The demands raised by the Committee of public sector trade unions on the 3 day strike call are:-

1. Scrap the BPE guidelines and early settlement of charter of Demands for wage revision including payment of Rs. 1500/- as minimum basic wage at 600 CPI.

2. Payment of Interim Relief to all the undertakings including those covered by central DA who have not paid so far at par with other public sector units. Consequential benefits such as P.F. Gratuity HRA, CCA etc on the entire amount of interim relief.

3. D.A. to ensure full neutralisation in rise in cost of living.

4. Defend public sector by opposing its denigration and privatisation by the Government of India, Abolition of contract labour system in public sector in permanent jobs.

5. Oppose administered price rise of products of public sector on the pretext of higher wage costs.

(d) Govt. considers that the call for the strike is totally unjustified.

Purchase of Industrial Valves by ONGC

3241. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI M>S> GILL:

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

(a) the manner in which the Oil and Natural Gas Commission purchases various items of equipment, both indigenous and foreign, like the Industrial Valves;

(b) the estimated quantity and value of such valves purchased by the ONGC during the year 1986-87 both indigenously and from abroad;

(c) whether any global tenders were floated; and

(d) the names of both indigenous and foreign suppliers of these valves to the ONGC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) ONGC normally makes purchases against limited/open tenders.

(b) During 1986-87 ONGC purchased 6833 industrial valves at a cost of Rs. 416.24 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

INDUSTRIAL VALVES PURCHASED INDIGENOUSLY DURING 1986-87 FROM THE FOLLOWING FIRMS:

NAMES OF COMPANIES FROM WHICH PURCHASED:

1. Audco pvt. Ltd. Madras.
2. Kalpana Valve Manufacturing Co., Howrah, Calcutta.
3. Sardamoni Engineering Works, Howrah, Calcutta.
4. Rajiv Corporation, Bombay.
5. Globe Engineering Corporation, Bombay.
6. Upadhyaya Valves Manufacturing (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
7. Tube Product, Incorporate, Bombay.
8. India Metal Agencies, Bombay.
9. Larsen & Tubro Calcutta.
10. J. Suryanarayan Calcutta.
11. Crawley & Ray Calcutta.
12. Instrumentation Ltd. Kerala.
13. Harish & Co., Calcutta.
14. Precision Engineering Co., Calcutta.
15. Auto Mech. Engineering Pvt. Ltd. Bombay
16. Shreeraj Industries, Ahemdabad.
17. Kirloskar Brother, Poona.

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18.	Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. Tiruchinappally.		39.	Saraogi Hardware Stores, Sibsagar.
19.	Muttisarin, Baroda.		40.	Shiv Shander Co., Sibsagar.
20.	Ambitions Engg. Baroda.		41.	Dwarance & Machell, Faridabad.
21.	S.R. Go Vardhan Das Agencies, Madras.		42.	Micro Mix Centrol.
22.	Reliable Supply, Madras.		43.	Niton Industries, Bombay.
23.	Kini Enterprises, Secunderabad.			
24.	Industrial Valves, Ahmedabad.			<i>INDUSTRIAL VALVES IMPORTED DURING 1986-87 FROM THE FOLLOWING FIRMS:</i>
25.	Leader Engg. Works, Jalandhar.		1.	USS Oil well supply Co. International Inc. Houston, Taxes.
26.	Depro Plantequip, Consultants, Bombay.		2.	Wenlen Argentina.
27.	Hydrotechnik & Valves Ltd., Hyderabad.			<i>Thermal Power Plant at Muddanur In Andhra Pradesh</i>
28.	Fluid Central India Ltd., Bombay.			3242. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:
29.	Arkayel Marketing Corpn. Rajamundry.			(a) whether Union Government have proposed to set up a thermal power plant at Muddanur in Andhra Pradesh;
30.	Moorco (India) Limited.			(b) if so, the cost of the Plant and capacity thereof; and
31.	Breadsell Marketing Ltd., Madras.			(c) when the work on this power plant will be commenced?
32.	Reliable Industrial Corpn. New Delhi.			
33.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., Allahabad.			<i>THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The installation of two units of 210 MW each at Muddanur in Andhra Pradesh has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 503.71 crores. The scheme has been included in the State's Seventh Plan for implementation by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board during 1988-89.</i>
34.	Universal Dynamics, Calcutta.			
35.	Machines & Tools Co., Howrah.			
36.	Laxmi Udyog, Jodhpur.			
37.	Krishan Hardware Stores, Sibsagar.			
38.	Shanker Hardware Stores, Sibsagar.			

Telecast/Broadcast of Programme to Mark the Occasion of Birthday of Holy Prophet

3243. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the special programme, if any, broadcast/telecast by the Akashvani and Doordarshan at the national, regional or local level to mark the occasion of the birthday of the Holy Prophet in 1987; and

(b) whether the messages of the President and the Prime Minister on the occasion were covered in the National news-cast by AIR and Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) On the occasion of Birthday of the Holy Prophet on 5.11.87, Special Devotional Music and other programmes were broadcast/telecast by AIR Stations and Doordarshan Kendras. A list of programmes broadcast by AIR, Delhi and Lucknow Stations, as sample, is given in the statement below. A talk by Dr. Laxmi Narain Dube in the Samayiki Programme of AIR was also put out on the National hook-up.

The Doordarshan Kendras in Lucknow, Bombay and Jammu and Kashmir widely covered the birthday celebrations of Prophet Mohammed. These programmes were utilised for the national bulletins on 5.11.87 from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. Rehmate-E-Alam by Khwaza Hassan Sani Nizam & Party as Special Programme was telecast on the birthday of Holy Prophet Mohammed Saheb on 5.11.87 at 1940 hrs. on Delhi-I.

(b) All India Radio noticed suitably the messages of the President and the Prime Minister in the major Hindi and English News

Bulletins, hourly bulletin and in the language series which go on the National Network right from 0600 hrs. onwards. The Prime Minister's speech on the occasion was telecast in both the National Bulletins on the same day at 8.40 P.M. and 9.30 P.M.

STATEMENT

PROGRAMMES BROADCAST IN CONNECTION WITH THE BIRTHDAY OF HOLY PROPHET ON 5TH NOVEMBER, 1987

AIR DELHI :

- 1) Naatiya Qawwali by Benjamin Remat Qawwal.
- 2) Mahila Karyakram; Naatiya Qawwali & compering on the life of the prophet.
- 3) Id-e-Milad-un-Nabi: Talk by Shri Idrees Hussain.
- 4) Qawwal by Aslam Sabri & Party compering in Rural and Children Programme highlighting the life and philosophy of the Prophet.

AIR LUCKNOW:

- 1) Devotional Song — Natiya Qawwali.
- 2) Talk by Dr. (Smt) Qaro Wasim Khan.
- 3) Recitation Quran Sheriff.
- 4) Nat and Salaam — a compered programme of music and spokenword.
- 5) Poetic Symposium.
- 6) Compering in Children and In-

dustrial Workers Programmes highlighting the life and philosophy of the Prophet.

Sites for Hydel Projects

3244. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of 1270 sites identified by the Rural Electrification Corporation where micro hydel projects can be set up to generate a total of 1721 MW;

(b) the State-wise break-up of projects of 173 MW of aggregate capacity at a cost of Rs. 224 crores to be taken up with Japanese aid; and

(c) the details of the integrated system improvement scheme being launched to rationalise the transmission network in pock-

ets where the development of loads has outstripped the system support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) A statement indicating the State-wise break up of the sites identified by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) for setting up micro hydel projects given below:

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

(c) Under the System Improvement Scheme, the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) proposes to include works for augmenting of capacities at the existing sub-stations, creating new sub-stations, strengthening sub-transmission network, installation of capacitors, automatic load switches and voltage boosters etc.

STATEMENT

PROSPECTIVE MINI/MICRO HYDEL SITES:

A. STATES:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of sites</i>	<i>Proposed installed capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	284	112.070	
2.	Assam	13	54.640	
3.	Bihar	46	67.365	
4.	Gujarat	9	13.200	
5.	Haryana	3	18.440	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16	105.000	

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	284.905	
8.	Karnataka	230	188.017	
9.	Kerala	4	25.500	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12	40.300	
11.	Maharashtra	131	102.015	
12.	Manipur	9	14.500	
13.	Meghalaya	6	6.700	
14.	Nagaland	6	11.050	
15.	Orissa	15	54.447	
16.	Punjab	44	79.548	
17.	Rajasthan	14	47.840	
18.	Sikkim	6	13.100	
19.	Tamil Nadu	77	141.700	
20.	Tripura	8	25.350	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	139	206.050	
22.	West Bengal	34	74.225	
Sub-Total		1206	1685.992	

B. UNION TERRITORIES

23.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	3.000	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	24.275	
25.	Goa Daman & Diu	1	1.500	
26.	Mizoram	13	4.850	
Sub-Total		549	33.625	

1	2	3	4	5
27.	D.B.C.	5	1.395	
	G. Total :	1270	1721.012	

Recovery of Dues from Drug Companies

3245. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI MANIK SANYAL:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI R.P. DAS:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how Government propose to recover the amount due from defaulting multinational drug companies as calculated by the Tandon committee; and

(b) whether the amount so due was updated till the end of 1987?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). Action has already been taken under the provisions of DPCO, 1987 to recover the amount worked out.

Labour Rules for Workers in Khadi Industry

3246. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing labour rules are proposed to be made applicable for workers in the Khadi Industry; and

(b) whether any action is contemplated against the manufacturers of Khadi type cloth by mechanical means?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The question of applicability or otherwise of existing labour rules for workers in the Khadi industry is under consideration of the Government in the Ministry of Labour.

(b) Action is taken against the KVIC aided institutions indulging in the manufacture of spurious Khadi by suspending assistance to them and cancelling their Khadi certificates.

Export of Khadi

3247. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Khadi, estimated to be exported during 1988; and

(b) the steps taken to increase khadi exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The value of khadi estimated to be exported during 1988 is about Rs. 25 lakhs.

(b) The steps taken by KVIC to increase the exports of khadi include participation in foreign exhibitions and registration with the Trade Development Authority of India. KVIC has been declared as registering authority for exporters of khadi. By circulating among the registered exporters the trade enquiry

received through the bulletins of the Trade Development Authority, 12 exporters have so far registered themselves as merchant exporters of khadi.

Introducing of Drought beer In Punjab

3248. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to introduce drought beer made by Punjab Government; has been approved; and

(b) if so, the number of vending outlets and locations thereof in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No proposal for the manufacture of beer has been received from the Government of Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Casual Labour In Central Mine Planning Design Institute Limited

3249. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether casual labourers are engaged in the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited, a public sector undertaking;

(b) if so, whether the casual labourers even after rendering 240 days service are retrenched instead of regularising them; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not regularising the services of such casual labourers?

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

(b) and (c). Casual labourers engaged on jobs of regular nature are regularised provided they fulfil the prescribed conditions. Casual labourers engaged on specific jobs for specific periods are not regularised as casual jobs are not of regular nature and cease to exist after some time.

[*English*]

Guidelines Regarding postings of Spouses at One Place in Central Public Undertakings.

3250. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued general guidelines to Central Government Public Undertakings to keep wife and husband in one place wherever suitable positions are available; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Copy of relevant circulars are placed

Statements 1 and 2.

On the table of the House, [Placed in the Library See No. LT-5722/88]

12.00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*) **

[English]

MR. SPEAKER; Sit down. Please sit down. Take your seats. Order, please. Nobody is allowed.

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down - all of you, please

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, I will appeal to all the Members of this August House: whatever you do, you have got the rules here. If you do not have confidence in the Government, if you do not like the Government, you can pass a vote of non-confidence here...

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER: Don't it. It does not behove us. We have got the rules. Everything we have got. Look here

*[Translation]**(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not behave like this. I have told you...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the rules permit me...

*(Interruptions) ****[English]*

MR. SPEAKER; No, this is not the way.

*(Interruptions) ****[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: It is very simple. If you want to leave allegations, you have a proper procedure for that

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When there is a procedure, why do not you bring a no-confidence motion? This is not the way to do things.

[English]

I am not going to be browbeaten.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura)
Sir, we have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: No, question of adjournment motion. Nothing doing.

[Translation]

If you want to stall the proceedings of the Parliament in this way, you real self will also come to light.

*[English]**(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will allow you everything under the rules. I will allow you discussion. Yes; I will allow you discussion. I will allow you a No-Confidence Motion. I will allow you everything. But not like this. No.

At this stage, some hon. Members came and sat on the floor near the Table.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd., Patna, Braithwaite and Company Ltd., Calcutta, Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. Calcutta for 1986-87 and three Statements for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (i) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5699/88]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Cal-

cutta, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 5700/88]

(c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cycle Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cycle Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 5701/88]

(2) There statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in library. See No. LT 5699 to 5701/88]

Notifications under Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948:-

(1) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment)

Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R 94 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1988.

- (2) The Coal Mines Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 94 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1988.
- (3) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 96 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1988.
- (4) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 97 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1988. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5702/88]

Notifications under Companies Act, 1956.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) The Banarhat Tea Company Limited, the Basmatia Tea Company Limited, The Hoolungoree Tea Company Limited, Mhe Mim Tea Company Limited, the Murphulani (Assam) Tea Company Limited, The Rajgarh Tea Company Limited and the Andrew Yule and Company Limited (Amalgamation) Order,

1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 796 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1987 [Placed in Library See No. LT-5703/88]

- (2) The Uptron India Limited, The Uptron Capacitors Limited, Uptron Digital Systems Limited and the Uptron Communications and Instruments Limited Amalgamation Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 811 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1987 [Placed in Library See No. LT-5704/88]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Power Engineers Training Society for 1986-87 and Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Power Research Institute Bangalore for 1986-87 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Power Engineers Training Society for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Power Engineers Training Society for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5705/88]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Power Research Institute Bangalore, for the year

1986-87 along with Audited [English]
Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87.

(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-5706/88].

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You should feel ashamed of yourself.

[English]

I see that it is a black day. I denounce it, because this is the murder of democracy. I am not disallowing anything. (Interruptions)
This shows the bankruptcy of your ideas. This shows the bankruptcy of your ideas.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not going to budge. You are trying to murder democracy.

[Translation]

Don't you feel ashamed of yourselves ? It would have been better had...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is what you are doing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is something abominable, despicable.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is nothing much more than chauvinism.

[Translation]

Do you not feel ashamed?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be a worse example than this in history. Nothing can be worse than what you all are doing.

[English]

You have got a right

[Translation]

You have every right. You have the right to speak, the right to bring a motion but you do not have a right to behave in this manner.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you are doing could prove fatal to democracy. Today you have shown how bandhs are forced on the people every now and then.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much; this is very bad; this is extremely bad. It is outrageous. This is very very bad.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is shameful.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot be forced.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot be dictated. Dictatorship cannot exist.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not the only people in this country. The others also have been sent by the people. You have got a right to discuss, but you cannot put down anything down my throat.. You are proving what you are. You are proving that you are a dictator.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Government is elected by the people, not by anybody else. I feel ashamed that my hon. members are doing like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss anything; you can discuss corruption; you can discuss anything but not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is the negation of democracy. You are murdering your own democratic professions.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You bring a no-confidence motion.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of adjournment motion.

[Translation]

Bandhs are so frequent these days. Does that mean that I should allow an adjournment motion so frequently?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dictatorship will not be allowed.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No. I will not adjourn the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to stall the proceedings of the House by giving threats, as you have done outside by giving a call for bandh, it will not be allowed here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not one to be cowed down by threats. Non will any pressurising method lead to the adjournment of the House.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Zainul Basher.

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION

[*English*]

Eighteenth Report

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER: Now matters under Rule 377

12.11 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

- (I) **Demand for development of various places of tourist importance in Chikmagalur, Karnataka**

SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA (Chikmagalur): Chikmagalur is one of the picturesque places in the State of Karnataka having many places of tourist's interest. The lack of sincere attempt to tap this potential has deprived Chikmagalur of its place on the tourist map of India.

There are number of places like Bababaden'Giri a beautiful and ancient pilgrimage place for both Hindus and Muslims. Kemmanagundi the poor man's Ooty, Badra Wild Life Sanctuary, sacred Sringeri Mutt and Hornadu Temple, Devnoor the famous birth place of Kavi Lakshmisha, beautiful hills, valleys, coffee plantations and many other more historical places make Chikmagalur rich in culture and attractive

tourist centre. The famous Belur and Halley-beedu are hardly 20 miles from Chikmagalur.

I urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps for the overall development of these places and send a team of experts to Chikmagalur to study the tourist potential in a broader perspective so that the region can reap the benefits of tourism industry.

MR. SPEAKER: You bring a no-confidence motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It can be discussed only through a No Confidence Motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Motions regarding the failure of the Government can be discussed only on a No Confidence Motion.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You give a notice for no-confidence motion and I shall allow it today itself.

[*Translation*]

- (II) **Demand for overall development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Through your good offices, I want to draw the attention of the Central Government to Azamgarh, Maunathbhanjan, Ballia, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti and Jaunpur districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This area played a key role in the freedom struggle but today its farmers, weavers and educated unemployed are facing innumer-

able hardships to make a living.

I have been repeatedly demanding in this House that a separate provision be made in the Union Budget for the Development of eastern Uttar Pradesh. I had asked for large-scale industrial units to be set-up in that area so that it could develop. But no efforts have been made in this direction so far.

I want the Planning Commission to allocate separate funds for the development of eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Central Government should immediately set-up a thermal power station, micro-wave tower, iron and steel plant, a Central poultry farm, a Krishi Vigyan Kendra, telephone industries and industrial units based on breweries.

(iii) Need to improve tele-communication and postal facilities in rural areas

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The failure of the Department of Telecommunications to instal timely the Public Call Offices, Combined Offices (Telegraph Offices on Morse Code) and Small Automatic Exchanges in the rural areas has resulted in a grave set-back to the provision of Telecom. services in the rural areas. The position is so depressing that even the Public Call Offices, both local and long distance sanctioned in the Sixth Plan and in the first two years of the Seventh Plan have not been installed so far, for want of stores, equipment and shortage of staff caused by the ban on recruitment, which is proving counter-productive, on account of the loss of revenue.

Hence, I request the Minister of Communications to ensure that all Rural Telephone Exchanges, Public Call Offices and Telegraph Offices are installed within one

year of their sanction and final payments. It is essential that all such projects which are pending for installation are taken up on top priority by training up a crash programme for the rural areas. It is the rural areas which require this facility the most.

Similarly, on the Postal side, the opening of new Post Offices and upgradation of those for which the State Governments are providing NRC should be ensured promptly. The cost Recovery Principle (FR 127) should not be applicable in the calculation of NRC for upgradation, as Sub-Post Offices constitute an essential social service. All Departmental Sub-Post Officers and ED-BOs within the local area of a Telephone Exchange should be provided COs on Morse Code and PCOs. The norms for sanctioning PCOs and COs and creating Telecom and Postal Divisions/Sub Divisions and upgrading EDBs to DSOs and DSOs to Head Post Offices/Departmental Telegraph Offices should be relaxed in special category States by giving a weightage of 33 per cent in the calculation of work load.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to allocate funds for schemes for providing drinking water in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last two years have seen very little rainfall in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. This has led to the drying up of all sources of water. This year there is a likelihood of an acute drinking water shortage in those areas. Efforts made till now to tackle this problem cannot be called to be adequate. It seems as if the Central or State Government did not foresee the enormity of the drinking-water problem. Efforts should have been initiated much earlier to combat this dreadful situation.

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

I urge the Central Government to make concerted efforts in solving the drinking-water problem in these areas. The State Government should allocate more funds for this purpose.

[English]

(v) Need to construct a marine drive between Konark and Gopalpur in Orissa to promote tourism

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Puri is a place of Hindu pilgrimage. The sea beach by the side of town of Puri is the most beautiful and attractive. Lord Jagannath's Temple apart from its religious significance is known for its architectural excellence. In Konark, the Sun Temple is more attractive for the foreign tourists. Chilika Lake with its natural beauty can be gainfully developed as a centre of international tourism. From Ramachandi, near about Konark upto Gopalpur, a marine drive needs to be built up to promote tourism in Orissa and in the country. The marine drive road has already been built from Konark but has been left incomplete. It needs to be extended in phases through Puri town to Harachandi and ultimately to Gopalpur. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to inter-act with the State Government so as to sponsor it as central sector project. This is the most important project for development of tourism in the State. In Chilika Lake, Nalabana can be developed as a birds sanctuary which will add to the attraction of the foreign tourists.

(vi) Need to give financial assistance for the development of Visakhapatnam

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): Even though Visakhapatnam is strategically situated from the point of view of National Defence and Econ-

omy, it receives no support from Union Government for development of essential infrastructural facilities and orderly growth. Visakhapatnam through its industries is contributing about Rs. 350 crores annually to the National Exchequer by way of Central Excise, Customs duty, Income Tax, etc. There is a very strong case for the central support to this city.

The Central Government has played a major role in industrial towns like Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur because of major public sector activity. The Centre has gone to the support of Calcutta and has offered huge sum to Bombay. New Delhi receives massive support as the National Capital even as Chandigarh and Bhopal have received significant central assistance.

Visakhapatnam is recognised to be a fast growing cities in Asia. Keeping in view its growth as a major industrial and trading centre of national importance, besides being the headquarters of the Eastern Naval Command, provision, as required for infrastructural facilities for the industry and the people, cannot be left to local bodies. I feel, it is obligatory on the part of Centre to augment resources of its local bodies so as to tackle the massive problems of the city viz road transportation, water supply, sewerage, pollution.

I urge on Union Government to set apart at least one per cent of capital investment of its various public sector undertakings located in Visakhapatnam for the development of Visakhapatnam. One per cent of the Central revenues generated in Visakhapatnam should be earmarked for overall and orderly structural growth of the town.

[Translation]

(vii) Demand for Introducing Vayudoot Service between Faizabad and Delhi

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw

the Central Government's attention to the demand for introducing Vayudoot service between Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh) and Delhi.

There are a number of justifications for introducing this service from Faizabad. Faizabad is a zonal headquarter where Ayodhya, a place famous for its religious importance, is situated. There are two universities in Faizabad. Faizabad airport is the nearest air connection for tourists bound for Shravasti. This airport is also close to the unit of Indian Telephone Industries being set-up in Mankapur in Gonda district. This is enough justification for starting the Vayudoot service. All formalities relating to departmental surveys have been completed. A written communication was received from the Ministry an year ago assuring that this service would be introduced shortly. Barbed-wire fencing has already been put around the airport complex.

I request the Civil Aviation Ministry to make arrangements to introduce a Vayudoot service between Faizabad and Delhi on either Gorakhpur-Faizabad-Delhi or Faizabad-Kanpur-Delhi or Varanasi-Faizabad-Delhi routes.

[English]

(vii) Need to check influx of people from Darjeeling to Sikkim.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): The continuing influx of people from Darjeeling into Sikkim due to the disturbed situation there has created serious problems. Their number has already crossed twenty thousand. This has become a heavy burden for a small State like Sikkim to bear any longer. It is high time that the Centre comes to the aid of Sikkim by intervening in this situation so that the influx is stopped and congenial situation is created in the disturbed area for return of these people. A fresh initiative is

urgently called for and the Centre must bring the parties concerned to the negotiating table to reach a peaceful and amicable settlement of the Darjeeling problem. Keeping in view the highly strategic and sensitive location of the affected region the situation is too serious to be allowed to linger on further.

12.21 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1988-89 — GENERAL DISCUSSION —Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up further discussion on the General Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we are going to have debate on Budget in the House but I do not know what has made the opposition Members hysteric that they are bent upon creating noisy scenes and do not want to allow the proceedings to continue. They can leave the House if they so desire ... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Budget presented in the House. The special feature of the Budget is that it is farmer oriented, but despite this the opposition Members are opposing it.

Sir, the saddest thing about the Opposition is that they have never been able to mould themselves in accordance with the wishes of the people. (*Interruptions*)

It is highly shameful that these people are now joining hands in a bid to stall the proceedings of the House. Sir, you must do something to prevent such things in the House. The outside world is working smoothly as it was working in the past, but

[Sh. Manoj Pandey]

the Members of the Opposition are trying to stall the proceeding of the House to achieve their political motives. Sir, if some Members have faith in democracy then through you I would like to appeal to all of them to present their viewpoint and also listen to our views on the Budget presented in the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have never denied you the opportunity to speak and have the floor. Give me a No Confidence Motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One minute...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Look, I have not learnt cowing down others through threats. Proceedings of the House cannot be stalled by threats. Only through convincing arguments, you can make your point in the House. You can force a *bandh* by threats only outside, not here.

Professor Saheb, what you have to say...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can give me a No-Confidence Motion and I will take it up. No question of adjournment.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation outside is absolutely normal. It is highly shameful for the Opposition parties that they do not have faith in democracy. They are not going to allow the House

to function smoothly. The behaviour displayed by the Opposition Members in the House is highly shameful.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Are you giving it to me? If you want to give me a No-Confidence Motion, I will accept it. Adjournment motion is disallowed...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No Adjournment Motion. If you want to give me a No-Confidence Motion, I will accept it...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here one minute. You should listen. I am not going to be cowed down by this act, not at all.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

You can call a *Bandh* forcibly outside the House, but you cannot stall the proceedings of the House like this.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Anything is allowable under the rules. I will allow you No-Confidence Motion. Give me now...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Give me now, I will allow it. No Adjournment Motion. I have disallowed it...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you denigrat-

ing yourself? Why are you degenerating this House?...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question of Adjournment Motion, Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary. Stick to rules...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you give a No-Confidence Motion?...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't shout at me. Go to your seat...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not a shop-keeper...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not a shop-keeper...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No hon. Member has been allowed, except Shri Manoj Pandey...

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if this is their behaviour, then they are murdering democracy. *(Interruptions)* They want to rule like this. The way they have behaved today in the house, it is highly shameful. The behaviour of the leftists of West Bengal in the House today is similar to their behaviour with the people of West Bengal. All of us object to this and want to tell them that their West Bengal type vandalism

will not be allowed in this House. *(Interruptions)*

We would like to tell them that if they do not have faith in democracy, then why do they talk about masses? They have no right to talk about the people. Today when India rests on a sound footing and is trying to march forward, their behaviour in the House is highly shameful. What they are doing here is being watched by the people sitting in the visitors' gallery and their doings in West Bengal are also not a secret. *(Interruptions)*

I would like to forewarn that the Members belonging to the opposition parties, especially leftist parties, who call themselves to be the saviours of democracy are in fact murderers of democracy. It is highly shameful. We shall not allow West Bengal type situation to develop in the august House. This is totally wrong. The behaviour of the opposition Members in the House is highly deplorable.

Sir, the proceedings will not be allowed to be stalled at their instance. This august House represents the sentiments of the people through their elected representatives from all over the country. People of the country know very well what leftists have done in West Bengal. They will never forgive them for their behaviour in stalling the proceedings of the House. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, they are throttling democracy. They have behaved in the House today in the same fashion they do in West Bengal. We will not allow West Bengal Assembly type situation to develop in this august House... *(Interruptions)*... This House is not West Bengal Assembly. This is the House of whole of India. We strongly deplore the attitude adopted by these Members today. Proceedings will not be allowed to be stalled at the instance of a few Members. Today all the shops are open and buses are also plying as usual. They have lost their cool in

[Sh. Manoj Pandey]

the face of failure of *bandh*. The political gimmick they have played today will not be allowed to work in future. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, through you I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to dismiss West Bengal Government. They have no right to obstruct the proceedings of the House. I once again request the Central Government to dismiss the West Bengal Government immediately.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our is a democratic country. Therefore, it is our duty to strengthen this democracy... (*Interruptions*)

The people of India have sent each Member of Parliament to this House by electing them with a huge margin of votes. The poor people of this country have elected us to this House to find solutions to their miseries as well as the sufferings of those labourers who live in villages and slums. We have been elected by the public to this House for this specific purpose... (*Interruptions*). I feel distressed when I see that the democracy is being murdered here. Today, we are not paying attention towards our country and its 70 crore people. These 70 crore people are looking towards this House and we are encouraging and allowing those persons who are bent upon creating chaos. The question before us today is whether we have come here to think about the miseries of the poor people or to indulge in such indecent acts. The whole country is looking towards us. We have never seen such a disgraceful thing in the history of Parliament of India. This is our sacred duty to uphold the dignity of the House... (*Interruptions*). It hurts me to see them creating uprcarious scenes. Some of the Opposition Parties have given a call for *Bharat Bandh* but they should know that throughout India, business is normal in different markets; all the buses are plying and the work is going on very

smoothly. The people of India have not expressed their faith in them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that never in the history of India such a fine Budget has been presented. This is for the first time that the Government have tried through this Budget to wipe the tears of poor farmers, poor labourers and bonded labour and has, thus, created a new history. This is for the first time that the Government has seen to it that the common man and the middle class people are not burdened further. It has also been kept in mind that the prices of essential commodities do not increase so that the salaried class is not affected... (*Interruptions*). Concession has also been given to farmers on fertilizers so that they could get fertilizers at cheap rates. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that there are certain rules and procedures which govern the proceedings of the House and you are the protector of these rules. I therefore, request you, Sir, to stop such Members who are creating tumultous scenes in this House and if they do not act according to your ruling, you must use your authority and ask them to leave the House so that we may be able to raise the voice of the poor people in the House. I think they have no right to suppress the voice of the people in the House. (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: What Mr. Purohit says only will go on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: In a democracy, no one has any right to waste the time of the House. I again request you to assert your authority and stop the uproar which is going on in the House. I am here to support the Budget and to raise the voice of the poor people, I would like to request the Prime Minister that there is a need to im-

prove the standard of living of the slum dwellers through the provisions of this Budget. Further, I would like to request him through you, that there is a need to increase the amount which is given to a family living in slums. *(Interruptions)*... In the same way, there are big cities, towns, corporations, Municipalities which have to develop and improve their respective areas but neither they have sufficient income of their own nor adequate aid is granted to them. I, therefore, most humbly request the Hon. Prime Minister to arrange for more funds for the improvement of housing facilities and roads in the slums in the cities. We have made a lot of efforts to improve their standard of living but much remains to be done.

I would particularly like to speak about my own city, Nagpur, at this occasion. Being centrally located, Nagpur is the heart of India. The roads and highways which link other parts of the country to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi pass through the heart of Nagpur city... *(Interruptions)* I request the hon. Minister that it is necessary to construct a Ring Road by-passing Nagpur city. At present there is no such ring road and the result is that the school going children oftenly meet with accidents involving trucks. At least 70-80 innocent persons mostly school going children, meet with accidents involving trucks every year in Nagpur City. The ordinary citizen of Nagpur is always apprehensive whether his children would return home safe or not. Therefore, I am to request that keeping in view the problems of Nagpur and other similar cities, a provision should be made to construct ring roads... *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation today is that the rural population is rushing towards cities. The villagers are going to cities in search of employment. As a result the pressure is increasing on the necessary resources such as electricity and water. Previously, the population of Nagpur city was five

lakhs but now it has increased to 17 lakhs, out of which, 5 lakh people live in slums. This is our foremost duty to pay attention towards these people. I would like to urge upon the Government, through you, that the Government should first pay attention towards the problems of these lakhs of people who are leading hellish lives in slums. The works for the improvement of slums are not being done properly. Firstly, the funds allocated for this purpose are meagre and secondly, this amount goes from the Central exchequer to the Corporation through the State Governments. But a major part of the funds allocated for improvement of slums is pocketed by the contractors and officers. *(Interruptions)*. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as pointed out by my colleague, the amount allocated by the Central Government to West Bengal is not being utilised fully. The employees of the Municipality are their workers and they pick the pockets of the poor people *(Interruptions)*. Therefore, the Government should pay special attention towards it. What is their character? They do not distribute the entire amount received from the Government. *(Interruptions)*... The Indira Awas Yojana should be extended to our cities. As far as our policy regarding industries is concerned, there is a need for radical changes in this policy. The change required is that the incentive, which is given to backward regions and backward districts should be given by taking the Taluka as a unit. The Government should pay attention to the backward talukas in order to remove this regional imbalance. *(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the end, I support this Budget and thank the Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of the people of the country and on my personal behalf. Sir, I request you that such type of rowdism should not be allowed inside the House. Some authority has been given to you as Speaker by the Members sitting in the House. If anybody creates disorder, then you should take action against him. That is all I have to say. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister because this Budget is for the welfare of the poor and the farmers. The persons whose brokerage has stopped with the presentation of this Budget and those who have lost confidence of the people, are creating disorder and are trying to paint this Budget as anti-farmers and anti-labour. But the public did not agree with them and the result is that the work in the whole country is running smoothly and they have also received news to this effect. The business in the country is also running smoothly. These persons talk about labourers but they have nothing to do with labourers. The Bharat Bandh has affected them the least. The labourers outside are hungry whereas these opposition Members have come here after taking their meals. (Interruptions)... Today, the poor person has no work to do but the allowance of Rs. 75/- has been earned by these opposition Members. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, please direct them to take their seats. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, these Members cross floor quite frequently and thus, act like monkeys... (Interruptions)... The buses are plying, trains are running, the shops are open but they have not relished all this. You please do not go by what they say. The opposition do not want progress of the country. They want to block the progress of the country. They want the production of this country to come to standstill. They talk about the poor but always act against their interests. They have nothing to do for the poor. (Interruptions). Such type of person have been elected to the House... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these opposition Members treat West Bengal as their paternal property but the people of West Bengal have understood their true self and they did not participate in *Bharat Bandh*. That is why they feel enraged and want to create a scene in the House. They could not do anything outside the House but have become extra

active inside.

In spite of a severe drought, there has been no death due to starvation in the country. People are getting foodgrains. The farmers want to become self-reliant and the Government is trying to make the country self-reliant in every field. The opposition Members are disturbed because the farmers are happy with this pro-farmer Budget. They are upset also because this Budget is pro-employees. They do not wish well of the country and do not want to see the people happy... (Interruptions) .

The opposition leaders are shedding crocodile tears. You would have noticed in these eight years how many of them have espoused the cause of the people and the workers. They have nothing to do with the problem of labourers. They talk about them just for the sake of their politics... (Interruptions)

The people do not have faith in their utterings and are looking for them outside the House. The people of the constituencies of these Members who gave a call for *Bharat Bandh* have reached the capital while looking for them. They are afraid of facing the public and, therefore, cannot go outside. You will have to give them protection. Now, they have developed a cold feet... (Interruptions)...

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a provision has been made in this Budget for the development of farmers. It promises the protection of the interests of the workers and carries a provision for the coming generation and the uneducated. The opposition is upset because villages have been electrified and the drinking water and other facilities have been made available there. The arrangements to impart education in villages have also been made. Our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and our party is committed to electrify every village and to give employment to every unem-

ployed person. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the size of India's first Budget was Rs. 1500/- crores. But now our resources have increased to such an extent that even a small scheme requires crores of rupees. Previously, we had to import food-grains from foreign countries but now we have become self-reliant in this field. (*Interruptions*)...

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers are looking to this House with great expectations. They believe that ruling party has to play a very responsible role in democracy. Likewise, the opposition has also to play a very constructive role. But the opposition never cares for the feelings of the people. (*Interruptions*) They have not played the role of a strong opposition in the Parliament. They gave a call for *Bandh* when they failed to have their way.

Our Party which has a history spanning over 103-104 years had taken a pledge to serve our country and it continues to work for the fulfilment of that aim. (*Interruptions*) People of this country are so awakened and sensible that they cannot be entrapped by the opposition parties. People know pretty well which Government can protect their interests, the interests of the labourers, farmers, and the unemployed youths. The opposition Members neither know the importance of irrigation and rural roads nor are they aware of the grievances and problems of rural people. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly make them understand that it is not too late for them to mend their ways. (*Interruptions*) The people have understood that only Shri Rajiv Gandhi can protect the interests of this country. They should also accept this truth. They cannot dethrone our party by raising false slogans and creating rumpus. Shri Rajiv Gandhi alone commands that power which protect 80 crore people of this country. (*Interrup-*

tions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, people of this country are challenging that no one can oust Shri Rajiv Gandhi. People of this country are rallying round Shri Rajiv Gandhi. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the words 'Long Live Rajiv Gandhi' are renting the air. (*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am pained and hurt to see the negation of democratic procedures. It is your House. Everything allowable under the rules will be allowed. But no one will be allowed in the House by retrograde steps. I will not accept any *Bandh* here. I will accept anything under the rules, you are welcome.

I adjourn the House for lunch till 2 pm.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at two Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1988-89 — GENERAL DISCUSSION — *CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Vilas Muttemwar may continue with this speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was hoped that the opposition Members would return to the House

[Sh. Vilas Muttemwar]

and would listen to the voice of the people who have foiled the *Bandh*. Members, who were creating rumpus since morning are not interested in the problems of the farmers and the labourers. They are only interested in weakening the country by employing different intrigues. They have earned a bad name and, therefore, are not to be seen in the House. The time of the next election is approaching and none of them would return to this House... (*Interruptions*)

Justice Sen Gupta has asked the Government of West Bengal, which is claimed by the Opposition to be an excellent Government, to provide protection to the Department of Railways against the persons who want to force a strike. But instead of giving protection, the State Government itself has joined the strike. So, the opposition has no right to demand more funds for that State from the Prime Minister. They cannot make proper use of the funds. They need money not for the development of the State, but for the destruction of the State and the country. They talk big about the socialistic philosophies and well being of the world but all this is sheer hypocrisy. They are merely puppets in the hands of some foreign power. They have no affection for the country. Although they are divided themselves, yet they talk of unity and integrity of the country. Now these leftists who consider themselves as intellectuals have been taken in by the communalist and opportunist forces. Leaders of Jan Morcha are using the leftists for their own selfish ends. Shri Arun Nehru and Shri Arif Mohammad Khan who used them as sheath are more in the news. The people are neither with Jan Morcha leaders nor with leftist forces. The latter always talk of cadre-based party but their own party has now become a goonda-based party. People of India have come to know their true colours and now they cannot be taken in by them. The proof is that today's *Bharat bandh*, the call for which was given by them with a lot of

fanfare has totally flopped. But they were boasting of its success. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, had this *Bandh* been a success — it is another matter that the people did not support it — it would have caused a loss of Rs. 750 crores thereby creating a huge deficit in the Budget. It is the Opposition not the people who support the *Bandh* call. They have been defeated in politics and people have exposed them. Then, how can they dare to talk about the Budget? They do not want to maintain the dignity of the House. Neither they have any love for the people nor for the nation. There is a couplet by Akbar Allahabadi :-

"Kaum ke kaam mein Luncn khatta hai
beth ke hukkamon ke sath Ranj leader ko
bhut hai, mager aaram ke sath."

They are the leaders of this type. They do not bother for the farmers causes. Only the Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been able to fulfil the demands of farmers and labourers. That is why they did not support the call for *Bandh*, which has been given with the motive of removing those very persons from power who met their demands. The people are looking for them because they have not kept their promises. The masses are so enraged that you will have to make security arrangements for them when they go to their respective constituencies. By employing different tactics they try to oust the Government which protects the interests of the people. But they are not going to succeed in their attempt. The way today's call for *Bandh* has flopped, has proved this point. Annual Budget is a mirror of the performance of the ruling party. It also reflects the priorities given by the Government to different sections of the society. Although every section has been given relief yet we feel that still a lot remains to be done for the farmers. Efforts are being made to provide them some more relief. It is the concern of our party and our leader to provide facilities of education, irrigation and

electricity to the villages which lack such facilities. Our population is growing fast day by day and it would reach the 100 crore figure by the turn of the century. We have to increase our crop production if we want to be self dependent. But the opposition talks of stopping production. How far it is justifiable? Is it the only role the opposition has to play? We have to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers who are the backbone of our economy. Ecological balance has been disturbed. We would have to increase the sources of irrigation so that the farmers could cultivate with confidence and the country could become self-reliant in the matter of crop production. I am distressed to note that the allocation for irrigation in this Budget is insufficient. It is being said that there is a huge backlog of the irrigation projects, which would be cleared first before taking up new projects. It would not be proper because there are different political philosophies at work at State level and very often projects are sanctioned in a particular political environment rejecting other good and viable projects.

We should also pay attention towards economic disparity which is the main cause of discontent among the people. Our first priority should be to provide every village with irrigation facilities. All efforts should be made for the progress of the farmers. Country would be prosperous if the farmers prosper. Only farmers can lead the country to a better future. Today the opposition has tried to harm the dignity of this House. Instead of having a thought provoking and lively discussion here for the self-reliance of the country, the opposition today has resorted to violence as they have no faith in the constructive discussion in the House. I oppose it and the people also do not like it. The Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has won the hearts of the people. Keeping in view the praise his Government has earned from the people, we are sure that the opposition can neither remove him nor force him

to deviate from his chosen path howsoever hard they may try. Instead they themselves will be removed from the scene. With these words I support the budget. I express my gratitude to the Prime Minister and at the same time I also thank you.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK (Buldhana):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals proposed by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri N.D. Tiwari. We are today discussing a very important document before the House but as has been rightly pointed out by my honourable colleague, Shri Vilas Muttemwar, the Opposition today, instead of building India strongly to face the challenges which are posed before the nation, are trying to break the nation. On the one hand, the Congress under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is trying to build India and on the other hand, the Opposition is trying to break the nation. We are appealing to the people, to the working men in the country and the farmers of our country to increase productivity but these people sitting in the Opposition and are now outside the House, are appealing to the nation to stop work. The country is faced with so many problems and the problems before the country cannot be solved by stopping work or doing less work; instead they can be solved only if productivity increases. Today people have given various opinions about the Budget proposals. Some have called it as a poor man's Budget. Some have called it a rural-oriented Budget and some have called it as anti-people Budget and agriculture-oriented Budget. But Sir, please permit me to say that this Budget is not meant for one section of the society but this Budget is every man's Budget. The Budget proposals submitted by the hon. Minister reflects the aspirations of the people. This Budget has come at the end of marathon drought, the drought which has raised its ugly head over the last consecutive three years. Drought had cre-

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ated such an economic situation and that economic situation should be kept in mind and it is on that basis you should analyse the Budget proposals which have been placed before the House.

When we go through the Economic Survey of India, we have found that there are some strong points and there are some weak points. Before we go into the details in analysing the Budget, we should try to find out as to which are the strong points and which are the weak ones.

If we see the strong points, the first point which comes in front of us is that there is a rapid and sustained growth of industrial sector. There was drought but still there has been considerable increase in the industrial production, whether it is petroleum, coal, energy, tele-communications or steel. In every sector, there has been growth and there has been a record growth over the period as compared to the last year. We have also seen that there is an inherent strength of agricultural economy despite successive years of bad weather. There has been drop in agricultural production. We have reached 150 million tonnes last year and that has been dropped to 144 million tonnes but you see and remember the situation over the years. One decade earlier, when there was drought, the agricultural production had dropped down in the country at that time. We had been able to face the drought only because of effective and proper management. We have also seen that there is growing resilience in the industrial and other non-agricultural sectors unlike in the agricultural sector. There has been a fall in agricultural production but that has not resulted in the fall of industrial production. We have also seen that there is ability to maintain the tempo of infrastructure development in the face of adversities. This is very clear. The figures are in front of us. We have also seen that there is emergence of healthy

trends in the falling trade account and a capacity for responsive economic management in the face of massive and un-anticipated changes in the economic environment. These are the salient features. There are the strong points which have been built over the years by the Government which has been run by the Congress people in the country. These have been the efforts which have been started by Pandit Nehru and today the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is carrying forward. These are the efforts of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi who had against all adversities started green revolution in the country when, from the experts and from the technical people, there was a lot of opposition to the ideas she had initiated. Even though these are the salient features, there are some weak points which we should discuss and which should be of concern to all of us at the time of discussing this document.

There is continued sensitivity of agricultural production, especially food production due to variations in weather. There was drought. There was flood. Due to all these things, our agricultural production has dropped down. Our target is 160 plus million tonnes for this year's agricultural production. To achieve that, we will have to produce about 25 million tonnes of foodgrains? Are we in a position to achieve that? With such variations in the weather conditions, will we with the policy which we have adopted be able to cope up with the weather conditions or are we going to say that if the weather is good, we will be able to produce better agriculturally? There had been an investment of Rs. 20,000 crores to bring substantial land under irrigation. But we have seen that after spending so much of money on irrigation facilities, we have come to a stage where we can say that lot of eggs have been put into one basket rather than spreading them and dividing them in other baskets putting one in each basket. Because of our wrong planning in the irrigation sector, we have seen that in many places, there has

been water-logging and this has created some problems in front of the agricultural people. There has also been the vulnerability of the general price level to the sudden shortages in agricultural supplies. There was a shortage. There was steep rise in prices of various agricultural commodities. This has to be checked. We have to see that even if there is a temporary shortage in some of the commodities supplied from the agricultural sector, it should not affect the market adversely. We should try to find out ways and means to check it. There has also been a regular pressure for high levels of Government expenditure which limits the scope of fiscal policy to contain inflation. How are we going to contain inflation if the Government expenditure is not contained? On the one side we are all talking about the deficits and about inflation. But how are we going to contain it? Our revenue expenditure is mostly on Defence, Industries and interest payments. That we cannot cut down. We talk about cutting down the Government expenditure. How are we going to cut down? Time and again there has been talk about cutting down or controlling Government expenditure.

We should try to find out ways and means as to how we are going to cut down the Government expenditure and the revenue account should not go into the deficit. This has started in 1980-81 with some Rs. 700 and odd crores of deficit in revenue account and today it has reached almost Rs. 9400 and odd crores of deficit on this account. We should definitely try to find out ways and means to contain this expenditure. I feel that top priority should be accorded to all measures for reducing the cost and raising the productivity. I am talking about raising the productivity, specially because we are in that direction of raising productivity. But in that direction with all the economic problems faced by the country, the problems are created by the Opposition Parties also. So we appeal to all the people in India

including the Opposition that if the country is to march forward, it cannot march forward with funds, you will have to increase productivity and not by stopping the means of increasing productivity. Plan priorities should also be re-allocated. Timely completion of the projects in hand should be ensured, to avoid under all circumstances the growing incidence of cost over-run. I can only quote an example from my constituency, of an irrigation project. It should have been completed this year, but because of some reasons or the other, or because of red tapism in the Government and the bureaucracy, we have found that the project has not been completed. It is now said that that project will be completed after five years. If the project is delayed, that will create other problems in front of us.

More employment opportunities and greater demand for industrial products can best be provided by taking up housing and rural construction activities on a massive scale. We have seen it in Maharashtra. There is a unique scheme, called the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Government of India should try to analyse and study that Employment Guarantee Scheme, and find out ways and means of providing employment opportunities at a greater level to the people of India, in order to generate more employment opportunities.

Sir, the public sector, which is the most important arm, should also generate more surplus, and contribute adequately towards financing the Plan.

I will like to point out here that though there is a considerable deficit, this deficit can be contained, as has been done last year. Last year, when there was a deficit of Rs. 5800 crores, people sitting in the Opposition had started saying that this could not be contained. The Prime Minister, when giving his Budget speech, had made it clear that he did not like the deficit, and that he would try

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to see that it was contained. But the people sitting in the Opposition said that this could not be contained, and that this would rise, not by Rs. 100 crores, Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 300 crores, but they targeted it to increase by Rs. 2000 crores, Rs. 3000 crores or Rs. 4000 crores. We have found, over the year, that the Government, by proper management, had been able to contain the deficit, and that we had been successful, even though there was drought:

At the end, I will only point out that the country cannot move forward if the Government alone feels that the country should move forward. The country can move forward only if each person in the country, each citizen of the country behaves in a manner which will bring fruitful results, which will increase productivity, which will bring a feeling of sincerity, a feeling of hard work and a feeling of devotion towards the country today, at a point of time when we are faced with several problems. This is the point which I would like to make.

At the end, I will only say that the Budget which has come after three consecutive years of drought, is reflecting the aspirations of the people. It has already been welcomed by one and all. People are trying to give it various colours, but the colour is one; and that colour is the colour of the Indian people.

I support the Budget moved by the hon. Shri N. D. Tiwari.

SHRI M. Y. GHORPADE (Raichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, What we saw this morning was a very extraordinary sight. It is very unfortunate that the same Opposition which was so articulate yesterday and expressed so much concern regarding unemployment and the hardships faced by many people in this country, today indulged both inside the House and outside the House, in certain actions in a manner which would not

improve, but worsen those very problems.

Permit me to say that it is this contradiction between professed objectives and behaviour that is at the root of the problems of this country. But, fortunately, the sinews of Parliament, the sinews of this country are strong enough to face, withstand and survive such aberrations which, we can only hope, will come down, because of the wisdom which this country has.

The Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, has welcomed everybody, from both the sides of this House, to make this Budget debate a memorable one.

If I remember right, he said, let us make this budget debate a participatory and constructive endeavour to evolve a national consensus on how to achieve our objectives. In stead of participating in the budget in that spirit, the opposition did something which does not certainly bring credit to them or to anybody else. I hope at least now they will realise the mistake that they have made and take part in the debate in the spirit in which they are expected to do so.

The budget, itself, if I may say so, is a very commendable and constructive effort to maintain the tempo of development in this country in an extremely difficult situation. That is the job of the Finance Ministry not to be defeated by the situation but to protect the tempo even in a difficult situation. If I may just quote some figures, I think the Finance Minister deserves the credit for having limited the deficit in the current year to Rs. 6.80 crores and substantially honoured the commitment that the Prime Minister had made to this House when he presented the budget; and he has limited the deficit to Rs. 6000 crores even in spite of having to spend as much as Rs. 2000 crores, which was not anticipated from the Centre on drought. After increasing plan expenditure by Rs. 1248 crores, the current plan, as you know, has

gone up to Rs. 25701 crores, which is Rs. 1248 crores more than what was envisaged; and in spite of non-plan expenditure going up by Rs. 1971 crores to Rs. 41,236 crores and, last but not the least, after having transferred to all the States as much as Rs. 24,870 crores. It is significant that even after doing all this, he has been able to limit the current year's deficit to Rs. 6080 crores. This also proves the strength of our economy that in spite of the terrible drought that we had gone through, the growth rate has not become negative; we have a positive growth rate of 1.5 per cent, which may be compared to a negative rate of 4.7 per cent in 1979-80.

We talk of inflation. It is true that the prices have gone up by 9.8 per cent. But it is good to remember that the prices had gone up by more than 20 per cent in a similar situation in 1979-80. In spite of all this hardship, the industrial growth has been 8 per cent; power in the last 9 months has gone up by 7.6 per cent; coal has gone up by 10.2 per cent and export by 25 per cent and import by 14 per cent.

Now, I come to the budget proper presented by the Finance Minister. I think the most important

Feature of the budget is the fact that the development expenditure in the year 1988-89 has gone by 11 per cent compared to the current year. In other words, in these four years, 86 per cent of the plan would have been achieved in financial terms and no doubt it will be the endeavour of everybody to see that it is also achieved in physical terms. The deficit for the budget year is Rs. 7484 crores; and this has been achieved in spite of limiting the net additional indirect taxation to only Rs. 545 crores, that is all the net addition of which the States' share is Rs. 124 crores.

It is true that the market borrowing is Rs. 7000 crores; it is also true that the net

external aid is Rs. 3734 crores. But I must emphasise that the deficit this year has been limited to Rs. 7484 crores, after providing a massive development outlay of Rs. 28715 crores as compared to Rs. 25700 crores last year, after transferring to the States as much as Rs. 26348 crores as compared to Rs. 24,870 crores last year and after providing Rs. 13000 crores for Defence as compared to Rs. 12000 crores last year, after providing Rs. 14000 crores by way of interest and composed to Rs. 11450 crores, after providing subsidies of Rs. 5300 crores as compared to Rs. 4310 crores last year and after providing Rs. 47892 crores of non-Plan expenditure as against Rs. 41,236 crores last year.

This year's Plan has been financed Rs. 16000 crores out of budgetary resources and as much as Rs. 12700 crores from internal and extra budgetary resources of the public sector enterprises. So far as the share transferred to States is concerned, out of Rs. 26000 crores only about Rs. 10682 crores is the share of taxes given to the States.

I wish the Opposition was here because they have made much of all these points and we could have liked to have replied to them more pointedly. The question is whether this deficit is inflationary? Is it going to destroy the country or is it going to strengthen the country? Obviously, the whole answer cannot be given on the floor of this House because to some extent the answer depends on what type of harvest we are going to have. It is no use saying that anything, we do in this country is independent of monsoons. It is dependant on the monsoons to some extent. But the Finance Minister deserves credit for having done his utmost to maintain the tempo of development in spite of all these difficulties.

Within the time that has been allotted to me, I would only like to emphasise that, for

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the first time rural orientation in the Budget has been frank and full and it has given rise to a fresh perception of the problems that are faced with. Otherwise, the impression was that the budget was some financial mechanism and it was only meant for those who own the industries or who pay any taxes. But today the manner in which the Budget has been presented relates much better to the entire problem faced by the country, particularly in the rural areas.

I particularly welcome the emphasis on agriculture, the statement that in the next two years agriculture will be given a special emphasis. That means, it is a national declaration of the awareness of the crucial role that agriculture plays in the development of this country. We all know that if five per cent growth rate has to be maintained it can only be done if the agricultural growth rate, taking the Plan as a whole is not allowed to slow down. Therefore, the budget is an expression of that determination.

Rural development, emphasis on employment, agriculture, social security and housing, these are the five elements which I would just choose to particularly welcome on this occasion.

As regards Agriculture benefits by fertilizers discount of 7.5 per cent yesterday, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that we do not know what this discount is, whether it will reach the farmer. But nothing has been left ambiguous. We have been told that this will result in the price of urea going down by Rs. 8 per bag. So also interest on the crop loans has been reduced by one and a half to two and a half per cent. Bank credit is to go up massive by Rs. 3000 crores and there is a commitment in the budget that banks and cooperatives together will not leave any grey areas or any other credit gap for agriculture.

Sir, I also welcome the National Agricul-

tural Credit Relief Fund and the JALDHARA Scheme. JALDHARA scheme will provide the marginal farmers the benefits of the pump sets for irrigation on nominal rental/lease charges. A massive programme called KUTIRJYOTI will bring light to five lakh households, who are the poorest of the poor.

I hardly speak This is a subject on which I would like to express some points. So I may be permitted ten minutes more .

Sir, the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation will build one million wells for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I welcome this scheme. I also welcome the Small Industries Development Bank. Then Sir, in the handloom sector, the subsidy on janata cloth has been increased from Rs. 2 per sq. metre to Rs. 2.75 per sq. metre.

The Finance Minister also made an assurance that a comprehensive view will be taken on rural employment. I do welcome the various measures proposed to be taken on housing. I do not have time to go into it. Under the Social Security concept, the premium can be paid partly out of the Social Security fund and partly be the beneficiary .

A scheme to benefit three to four million people by life cover under IRDP is a major policy move, which I am sure the country especially, people in the villages will appreciate in full measure.

I will cut out the points which I had listed to welcome and I will merely indicate the areas which require watching. These are constructive suggestions.

First of all , the area, I think, which require watching is the revenue deficit. The revenue deficit of Rs. 9,842 crores, to my mind, is more alarming than the deficit itself. and the revenue deficit should not be al-

lowed to go up and something could be done to bring it down, then only it is a right step in the right direction.

The second area which requires watching is the Tax G.D.P. ratio and it should not go down. Then, the direct tax-indirect tax ratio also should not go down. Therefore, the Tax G.D.P. ratio and the Direct Tax Indirect Tax ratio should not be allowed to slide down.

I think this is a very important factor in today's management of the Indian economy.

The third very important factor is borrowing. I feel the gap between the cost of borrowing and the return of borrowing should be comprehensively studied and there should be national debate on this. There is no reason why the return from the use of various types of borrowings should not be equal to the cost of borrowing, otherwise this gap of five to six thousand crores will cause deficit. Especially when you are borrowing not only to cover the capital expenditure but also a part of the revenue expenditure, it is necessary that a national policy is arrived at with the national consensus and with an objective that the total return on various types of lending is equal to the total cost of various types of borrowing.

So far as public sector enterprises is concerned, much has already been said and it is my belief and conviction that if the Government is very clear as to which public sector is to raise how much by way of internal resources and what should be the cost effectiveness and productivity. There is no reason why our public sector enterprises should not do better than what they are doing at present.

My last point is on wage price spiral. I wish the Left wing opposition was here, because, to my mind, this is a very fundamental issue i.e. linking of wage, with the

cost of living index. As the cost of living index goes up, the wage automatically goes up. As a result of that, again the cost of living index goes up. This is what the economists call 'dog chasing its own tail'. This is a vicious circle which the nation must make up its mind to break. I say this because all the time increases in salaries and wages are granted by Government because prices of certain commodities have gone up in the cost of living index. I can say with a certain amount of confidence that money is not spent on those items. The increased salary is not spent on those items but is spent on various other items. Therefore, one way of solving this problem is to delink this automatic linkage and agree to protect the real wages of the people by directly supplying certain commodities and services. Supposing, we say that certain commodities will be supplied, so much per family at a certain price, whatever happens to the economy, and certain other services like housing and schooling, then this vicious relationship between the cost of living index and automatic wage increases can be controlled. I say this because in the industry with which I have been related for so many years, the employees there have been very happy with this approach. I have been able to give the employees of my industry certain essential commodities at prices obtaining 10 years ago. And there is no automatic DA increase. Specially the women of those families insist that the subsidised provision of essential commodities is a much better system which protects them better than automatic increase in monetary DA.

Having said this, I wish to thank you Sir, for your indulgence in not once again ringing the bell. I only want to say in conclusion that I only hope that our opposition has been more positive and constructive in their criticism and not so negative as they were yesterday. I hope in the remaining days of the Budget discussion, they will come forward with responsible suggestions. It is no use

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saying that this is wrong or that is wrong. They should have the political guts to come out with constructive suggestions which cannot be hundred per cent popular. I hope the Opposition will rise to the occasion.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH (Bulandshahr): This year's Budget like all the other budgets of the previous years, has received its full quota of bouquets and brickbats. But there is a distinction. This year's Budget, in my opinion, has received more bouquets than at the other budgets previous to it, except for a very few incorrigible critics, who never find anything good in the Congress Party's policies this Budget has been received and welcomed by every one throughout the length and breadth of the country, as a very progressive, very practical, balanced and liberal Budget—a Budget which has not imposed any extra burden on any one. On the other hand, it has tried to give relief to every section of our population and specially to our farmers and the rural poor. That is how it should be. It is time, in my opinion, that the Government took note of the woes, sorrows and problems of those people who are living in rural areas. I am glad that due note has been taken of that and the Government's thinking is reflected in the present Budget as far as farmers are concerned. After all, seventy-five per cent of our country's population lives in villages. More than fifty-five per cent of our national income is derived from agricultural sector. If very valuable raw material is not provided to our industry by farmers, then the industry will come to a grinding halt. So, the agricultural sector plays a every important part and the importance given to it in the present Budget is most welcome.

I am very happy that never before has any Finance Minister and the Prime Minister shown so much concern for the problems of the farmers and the rural poor, as has been done by the present Finance Minister, and I

congratulate him on behalf of those farmers who are inarticulate, not well organised, but who still perform a very important rôle in a silent and dignified manner. Farmers feed this nation during peace time and shed their blood for the defence of the country in times of war. So, these measures which the Government has taken, are most welcome and we appropriate.

Having said that, I admit that a great deal has been done for the farming community. But in my humble opinion, there are two or three or four other measures which can be adopted by the Government for the benefit of the farmers. and I would like to enumerate them for the benefit of the hon. Finance Minister.

First of all, my suggestion is that all banks which are operating in rural areas, either singly or collectively, should construct all-purpose godowns in all *mandi* towns so that the farmers living in that area can place their produce in those godowns at the time of harvesting, and are not forced to indulge in distress selling. The condition of 90 per cent of our farmers is such that they cannot hold back their produce. Per force they have to sell their produce immediately after the harvesting, when they get the lowest price. When the prices increase, the advantage of that goes to the middle men and not to the farmers. If we have such godowns at *mandi* towns, the farmers can take advantage of it. They can place their produce in those godowns, and against those deposits, the local banks must be directed to advance loans up to, say, 80 per cent of the value of the produce on very favourable terms. Either they can charge rent for the the space or they can charge a very nominal interest on loan. Later on, when the prices increase, the farmers will have the choice to sell their produce in the market, earn more money and pay back the bank loan. This I think, will go a long way in helping the poor farmers in a very practical way.

Now I come to the agricultural prices . A great deal is being said that the farmers are getting remunerative prices. I have disagreed with that all along and disagree with that even now. Technically I agree that the price that you are paying to a farmer today, does cover his cost of production and it also leaves a margin of profit. But the profit is not enough to look after the other needs of the family. After all, he is not a machine to just produce grains. He has to look after his family, he has to educate his children, he has to spend on the medical aid, on marriages, and so on and so forth. So, the margin of profit which he is getting from these prices, is not enough to look after his needs, and that is why I do not call it remunerative. I would beg of the Government to think over this question again. They should come to a decision whereby our farmers get a proper price for their produce. As things are at present, I would suggest that as far as the two important commodities are concerned, that is, sugarcane and wheat—because the area where I come from, grows these two commodities; we do not grow any rice or anything else—the proper price for sugarcane would be Rs. 30 per quintal, as against Rs. 25 or Rs. 28 which is being given at present—of course, the demand is much more, but Rs. 30 per quintal would be reasonable - and for wheat it should be Rs. 175 per quintal. So, the prices should be fixed at that.

Then, my suggestion is that whatever price is fixed after due consideration, it should be linked up with the All India Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index so that as soon as these two index numbers go up, the prices of farmers produce go up automatically. I think it is a very fair proposition and I would request the hon. Finance Minister to think over it so that this problem of prices can be solved amicably in a suitable manner.

Sir, the other point is that the farmers have great difficulties in getting loan for their

non-agricultural activities. My suggestion in this regard would be that the farmers should be issued, what is called a 'Jothbahi' or the record of their holding, in which would be mentioned the value of their land also. And by mere production of the 'Jothbahi' at the bank, the bank should advance loan to the farmers, without going into the cumbersome procedure, without causing any harassment and they should be advanced loan on the same basis, on the same terms and conditions as is given to their counterparts in the cities or rural areas for commercial activities or industrial activities apart from agriculture.

The fourth point is that there is an increasing unemployment in the agricultural sector among the rural youth. Now, you must do something for them also because everyday their number is increasing they are facing greater hardship and difficulties and I suggest that the Govt., should have a second look at our Industrial Policy, and as far as possible all small-scale industries should be diverted to the rural sectors from the cities and towns. I feel that all small-scale industries with a capital of Rs. 15 lakhs or below should not be allowed to be set up in cities and towns. All these entrepreneurs who are asking for new licences should be made to go to the rural areas so that they can provide employment to our youth and unskilled labourers also. They can also generate economic activities in that area which in turn help the population in a very big way. There are so many things needed for the farming community. I would say that their basic needs are primary schools, roads, electric power and dispensaries. What the farmers say today is this: "Give us four things—power, roads, schools and water and we will take care of everything else". So, these basic things to the rural sector should be made available as far as possible because as I have said in the beginning, you give them what they need and they will greatly appreciate that.

[Sh. Surendra Pal Singh]

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to give thought to these points. Now, Sir, a word about the poverty alleviation programme. Conceptually, those programmes are excellent. There are no two opinions about that. But I find in their operation, things go wrong because I feel that there are some basic defects in their operation. Firstly, the aid under IRDP and under various other schemes is given to the recipients through the Government machinery and the banks and the Government machinery, I am sorry to say, is corrupt, lethargic and unsympathetic and so are the bank officials, with the result that this nexus between the Government officials and the banks and those dealers and agencies who supply the goods to the community—I mean whether they are selling pump-sets, or buffaloes or cows or bullock-carts whatever they are, one has to buy them from those certified and authorised agencies—is so deep rooted that out of the aid given to a recipient, nearly a third or 25% of that is taken away by these people and he is left high and dry and even the element of subsidy is already gone. So, my suggestion would be—I am airing the views of those whom I met in rural areas—why do not give this aid direct to the recipient? You can maintain a list with the Block Officers of those people who are eligible for aid and the list can be prepared with the help of the Tehsil official and can be kept with the BDO. As soon as an eligible person comes to you, you can give him the aid and eliminate the middlemen altogether. This is my point. Then later on when question of subsidy comes, all that is needed is to certify from the local Pradhan and Block Pramukh. I am not saying the B.D.O. on purpose. They are public representatives, they are accountable to the public. If they indulge in malpractices, they will be hauled up and they will be accountable to the people. After all, there are loopholes everywhere. I cannot say that is a fool-proof suggestion. At least it will improve matters. My point is that your

aid is not going directly in his hands. He is suffering harassment, he does not get what he is given, and the second defect is that whatever you are giving to him it is not sufficient for his needs. You cannot pull him out of the morass of poverty with the amount that you are giving him. That should be increased because the person who is getting your aid has so many needs so many requirements, and his priorities are quite different from what you think they are. He takes your aid and he does not necessarily use it for the purpose for which it is being taken. So in my humble opinion we are trying to spread our resources over a very large area unnecessarily. If we can narrow that down and increase the allocation to each individual by, say, 20 per cent or 30 per cent and give him a little more than what we are giving, it is quite possible that we may be able to do something substantial for his upliftment. At the present moment, I am sorry to say, this amount is all going into a bottomless pit, and whatever figures are being fed to you by the Department concerned are all an eye-wash. If you go to the village level and see what is happening, you will find that the poverty is where it was. There is a very marginal effect. So, this whole scheme requires a second look. As I said, the conception is very good, I have nothing against it, but implementation is faulty, and some way will have to be found so that a proper use can be made of the aid given by the Government.

Sir, I will now like to draw the attention of the Government and the hon. Finance Minister towards the neglect of our three or four very important natural resources which also have a bearing on our existence in this world. That is land, forests and ground water. I shall first take up land. What is the position today? Out of the total land area of this country, only 270 million hectares have the potential for bistic production that is good for cultivation. Out of this, 90 million hectares of land has already been degraded—degraded to an extent that that land has gone out of produc-

tion. Not only that. Another 80 million hectares is being degraded gradually because of wrong agricultural practices and because the health of the soil is being neglected. This is very serious matter because land is our very valuable asset and we should see to it that it does not diminish very easily. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to make more allocation of funds for land reclamation as the neglect is not only administrative but also, financial. You have already set up a Board for reclaiming wasteland, but there is no cohesion in that body, there is a lot of infighting going on there, and they lack financial resources with the result that they are not able to achieve their basic objective. So, something should be done and the whole machinery should be tightened up to see that firstly, our land is not allowed to become degraded, and secondly, what has been degraded is reclaimed as early as possible because we cannot afford to allow our land to diminish like that.

Sir, the other natural resource is the forest, which is also a God's gift, and without which we cannot survive. According to the ecologists the country should have one-third of our land area under forest cover. But the position today is that is only 15 per cent or half of the actual requisite forest cover. This is posing a great difficulty and the entire ecological balance is being upset and what happened recently—the drought and flood is the direct result of that and I need not spell out the havoc that this kind of thing might play in future to our very existence. My only suggestion in that regard is its importance be realised about. This subject should be taken away from the State List and it should be brought on the Union List. I feel, Sir, that in these circumstances forests cannot be safe so long as they are under the control of the State Governments. They State Govts. have no regard for forests, they cut them down right, left and centre, a great deal of damage is being done and I think the Central Government should take them in its hand so

that the work of afforestation and the work of stopping of damage to forests is taken in real earnest.

15.00 hrs.

Underground water is also very important from irrigation point of view. The level of groundwater is going down in every State, very rapidly and very alarmingly and something has to be done about that. My suggestion would be that instead of building big dams which would damage our ecology, we should, in my humble opinion—I am not an expert—build low barrages at suitable places all along the rivers. These arrangements would raise the water level by say, 7 feet, 8 feet or, 10 feet. Each barrage will create a sort of a lake or a reservoir behind it. It would not damage the land on either sides of the river. The water will be contained inside the river basin. But you will have a reservoir of water all through the year which can be beneficial in several ways. It will automatically increase the level of ground water all-around. It will be useful in times of drought etc. and also in the lean period when you want irrigation, you will have extra water stored for that purpose. It can be used for generating electricity which would be less costly than your Hydro Schemes. This is a suggestion which should be considered very seriously because it does not involve too much of expenditure very seriously because it does not involve too much of expenditure as compared to bigger schemes. If this is taken up, I think, our immediate problem of ground level water will be solved. It is necessary that the withdrawal of water is done judiciously and we should also see to it that we recharge underground reservoir to a proper level. Unless we make proper assessment of ground water, we should not go on with indiscriminate withdrawals of water.

Lastly, I would sound a word of caution to the hon. Finance Minister, who is a capable man, about the big deficit in the

[Sh. Surendra Pal Singh]

Budget. This big deficit can cause many problems as has been highlighted by many hon. Members and I am sure by others who will speak after me. would do the same. This is a very extra large deficit, as I said which can cause problems for us all later on, unless properly managed. It can lead to inflation, lead to rise in prices and all the other economic evils which flow from it. As I said unless it is managed properly I know our Finance Minister is a very able man. He managed financial affairs very deftly, he is capable and intelligent. I am sure, he will certainly handle the problems very well. But only thing I want to warn him about and that is the machinery through which he is to implement all the proposals is not up to the mark. It has many defects. As I said officials are unsympathetic. Sometimes, they are corrupt and they are inefficient. So, you will have to tighten the machinery to see that all your proposals are properly implemented and there is no wastage of Government money. If you can do that, I am sure you can tide over the deficiency and we need not fear about a very large gap in our Budget.

With these words, I support the Budget.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry the Opposition is absent from the House. Yet I will have to refer to some of the remarks made by two hon. Members, Mr. Madhav Reddi and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. Mr. Madhav Reddi started by reading the appeal made by the Finance Minister during the Budget speech wherein he has taken an opportunity to request all hon. Members of Parliament to make this year's debate on the Budget a participatory and constructive endeavour to evolve a nationally accepted strategy to achieve our goals.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

This is a very significant appeal made by the Finance Minister and I thought, while reading out this quotation, Mr. Madhav Reddi would display the spirit with which this appeal has been made in making criticisms of the Budget. He would be offering some constructive criticisms, some suggestions which could be acted upon. But beyond pointing out shortcomings or deficiencies and putting questions, he did not make any constructive suggestions. Likewise, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee also spoke of high expenditure, large deficit etc. in the end he said that the Budget is anti-poor, anti-people and pro-monopolist. These are familiar slogans which we are hearing in the House being repeated year in and year out whenever the Opposition participated in the discussion. I thought that the discussion on this motion would be more meaningful and more constructive. I was surprised to find that the Opposition Members find nothing in this Budget for the poor.

The Finance Minister had been faced with constraints. He had to manage the economy which has been hit by draught and floods, on the one hand and, on the other, there was a menacing inflationary pressure. Within this constraint, he has tried to frame his Budget and present it to the House which, in my opinion, is an admirable performance and it has been welcomed by every section of the society.

He has provided for concessions to the rural and vulnerable sections of the society, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the poor who are living in the rural areas the agriculturists and this tried to regenerate, as Mr. Bhagat said, the rural economy and provide a boost to productive activities in their rural sector. If this is not concern for the poor, what is it? The concern shown by the Finance Minister and the various concessions provided in the Budget, is the recognition of the debt that the society owes to those who are living a deprived life

in the rural areas. The question is, which Mr. Singh who preceded me has raised just now very aptly, how are we going to reach these benefits to the people. The subsidies, the Kutir Jyoti, the Jal Dhara and the village Abadi Environment Scheme should reach the target groups, in the quantum in which these are proposed. Mr. Madhav Reddi also posed the same question. What is the mechanism? You have provided for these reliefs and concessions. How are you going to ensure that they reach those target groups? This question is really troubling us and we would not be able to give any answer. Mr. Singh has suggested that the BDO and the village Pradhan should be involved in this matter. I would go a little further because, as far as I know, the Prime Minister is very anxious that whatever facilities are being provided for, should reach the farmers and whatever relief is being given should reach the target groups and an impact should be created on them that these are the things which the Government is giving to them. But we find that this is not the position today in the rural areas. That is why the Prime Minister has appointed a Committee also under the chairmanship of Rao Birendra Singh in the AICC to find out what measures should be devised and evolved so that these benefits reach the target groups.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Earlier it was a problem to find a solution.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: In fact, it is for the Opposition also to make some suggestions to the Government. At the block level, it is not only the Village Pradhans, Pramukhs and the BDO but I think that we should have some responsible Opposition members also to watch the implementation of these programmes. In doing so, they do not have to say later like, "You are all doing it in a partisan manner and malpractices have crept in; reliefs are not distributed properly." This is really a very vexed

question and I would submit to the hon. Minister to see to it.

Sir, we talk of the rise in prices. My hon. friend and so many others have also referred to the large deficit and the mounting expenditure. It appears that we have a high-cost of borrowing and the interest rate or interest liability is playing a very dominant role in debt servicing. Whatever expenditure we are incurring is not productive, is not yielding results. At the same time, I would like to say that I am not afraid of the large deficit because in a developing economy, a certain amount of inflationary pressure is bound to occur. We have to depend upon a certain amount of deficit. But if the various organisations of the Government work properly, if the agricultural sector improves its production and achieves the target that we have laid—165 million tonnes for the next year and 175 million tonnes for the end of the Seventh Plan—and if we reach that target, if the industrial sector also cooperates and the growth of production goes up, if it is maintained at 8 per cent or if it goes to 10 per cent then it will be possible for us to absorb a large part of the inflationary pressure in the economy. The, the economy will get strengthened. It would be possible to absorb it. Therefore, the emphasis should be laid on—as has rightly been placed—agricultural production. Unfortunately, the drought and floods in many areas have upset all our calculations. There is drop of production by 15 million tonnes or so. But it is a heroic task in having placed our target at 175 million tonnes for the Seventh Plan. To achieve this, apart from the bigger efforts put in by the Kisans and the agriculturists, it is for all of us to create a climate where the industrial production rises. Take the case of the Public sector Undertakings. Only half of it is yielding dividends and the other half is not being run efficiently. If you think of retrenching the employees, not carrying a large number of employees who are not wanted—the other day my hon. friend Prof. K.K. Tewary said about Golden hand-

[Sh. Satyendra Narayan Sihna]
 shake: Give them large amount of money and get rid of them; then you will be faced with stiff opposition from the trade unions, the Leftist-Unions, particularly, they will not allow to do this. You can find this particularly in the coal sector. If we do this we will be faced with the problem of going directly to the labour and speaking to them. To cite an example, I would like to say that in other countries they exclude every possible waste. I found in other countries as to how the people work. To my mind the example of South Korea comes. I found that in South Korea for instance, they have put up a Steel Plant. They conceived of the Plant in 1968 or so. The ground breaking took place in 1972 and by 1978, 9 million tonnes target wasn't only achieved but they exceeded it. When I asked them as to how they could achieve this because we could not do it any of our Steel Plants—they said that they included all possible wastes and put their full efforts in it. The other point is that they all depend on imported iron ore. But, unfortunately, that kind of mission is lacking here. If the Opposition had been here, I would have made an appeal to them also like this: "If you want the country to progress, if you want the country to progress towards the goal of socialist society, if you want poverty to go and if you want to solve the unemployment problem, then all of you should cooperate with the Government on issues that concern us." And then a consensus could be evolved by talking across the table and then all of us should work together irrespective of party affiliations so that the country in the economic field go ahead. There is no denying the fact that our economy is in a bad shape today. We are borrowing. Our interest rate is rising and going up to Rs. 14,000 crores. As I have read somewhere that a time will come when we will be borrowing which will not be enough even to pay the interest. This is an alarming situation.

So, we have got to analyse the whole

thing. Why is it that we are having this expenditure deficit in the revenue account? I find that the deficit on current account is growing from Rs. 175 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 8,497 crores in 1987-88. And it continues to grow. Reasons have to be analysed. It appears that investment that we are making are not giving enough revenue to create surplus. My Hon. Friend, the Minister of State for Finance who is deputising for the Finance Minister will agree that in public sector undertakings we find that they are not creating surpluses as we expected.

Secondly, there is runaway expenditure and cost of administration is far in excess of benefits which we are providing. All these factors seem to persist and the Economic survey has highlighted that "Despite buoyance, revenue rose from 10.6% of GDP in 1984-85 to 12% of the GDP in 1987-88. The expenditure also rose sharply from 12.1% to 14.5%." This is an alarming situation. We cannot just say that we cannot make an economy in the expenditure, we cannot do anything and we go on watching helplessly the rise in expenditure. This is depending heavily on borrowing. This kind of management of economy will not help this country. We have got to analyse the situation, go deeper into it. Whether we can do this even with regard to plan projections? While the whole Plan projections on the revenue account have been upset and we are not able even to meet plan expenditure from revenue. We are depending heavily on borrowing to pay for the plan implementation. Therefore, this is a serious situation and I would like my Hon. friend to look into this problem seriously because every Member who has spoken in this House has drawn attention to this fact and has also expressed concern about it.

I would quote details. We are continuing to pay for the last seven years and from borrowings we are pay for revenue account deficit. This is the time that you must this

process and you should not depend on borrowings to borrowing to pay for your revenue account deficit.

Now, the expenditure side has three major components—the administrative which you call revenue account and then Defence (*Interruptions*)

I have just started building up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken twenty minutes.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will you give me five minutes more?

And then interest rates. With regard to administration first-I will take up this issue first- I would submit that yesterday as Mr. Bhagat said that we should see whether our administrative expenses are cost effective. I was told yesterday that there is a Cabinet Committee on expenditure. I do hope that this Cabinet Committee is being assisted by some kind of experts who are having a close look on the expenditure side, to find out areas where economy can be effected because we just cannot sit by and allow the expenses to go up

As far as I know the Finance Ministry's authority must remain undiminished as it was before and the Finance Minister should be able to say no to proposals for creation of posts and incurring of expenditure if they are not warranted by the circumstances. You have got to enforce discipline all over, even in the States.

I know that there is a case for having small districts in the provinces as the unit of development. But what is the top heavy expenditure on that? Is it cost effective? The cost of delivery of services has to be analysed. If it was spending on Rupee then it must be able to provide benefits of at least two rupees, but if you are spending two rupees

and provide benefits of one rupee, then it is not proper. This has to be studied in depth and proper advice should be given to the Cabinet Committee on expenditure. This should be taken very seriously.

With regard to Defence I know that our sovereignty and integrity cannot be compromised and we don't want to effect savings there if they are going to undermine the effectiveness of our Defence. But what happened in US ? The US Congress has effected savings-cut in the Defence expenditure-and yet their effectiveness is not decreased.

We all know the importance of technological developments. We have developed surface to surface missiles and all that. We are spending money on R & D too. I think that we should be able to effect some savings here. Because last year we had provided for Rs. 12500 crores. With your commitments in Sri Lanka, you have been able to effect saving of Rs. 500 crores at which Mr. Madhav Reddi was wondering as to how you have done this magic. If you can effect an economy of Rs. 500 crores in one year despite your additional and extra commitments in Sri Lanka, why could you not effect savings here, making economies here? If you don't mind, you can have a Committee of Parliament to interact with the Defence authorities to find out if there could be economy in the Defence expenditure keeping in view the effectiveness of our Defence forces. This matter must be gone into. I most seriously suggest to you that you would kindly look into this.

The public sector undertakings are also going to the market borrowings, paying an interest at the rate of 15% to 15%. Our interest rates are the highest in the world. Are you going to manage the economy with this kind of high rate of interest? This point has to be taken into consideration.

[Sh. Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

The other day I received a report from a friend who told me that with regard to NRI investments on which you are paying 11 % interest - I don't vouch for its correctness, but this is the report that I have got - people there borrow money from the European banks at 6% and send the money to you here as NRI amount on which they earn 5% more. Without moving their muscles or exerting at all they are making money and you are paying them. If it was so, why can't we go to the European market and borrow money at 6% because the World Bank and the European banks have said despite what you say of our economy - that India is the best bet for investments. You are following the policy of liberalisation. You should go in for borrowing from the European banks at 6% interest. This will substantially reduce your expenditure on interest payment.

You may get it inquired whether it is a fact or not and if there is any truth in what I say then you should immediately take corrective measures and borrow money directly.

Now, what we have to do is to build our economy on known strength. What is our known strength? Our known strength is that we can produce foodgrains. We have become self-sufficient. It is because of drought and floods that we have suffered a fall in production. Now we can concentrate on this and try to achieve the target that we have placed before us. You have provided for 2 million hectares of irrigated land. We are creating that irrigation potential on the papers but what is the percentage of utilisation of this irrigation potential?

There are so many irrigation projects which are going on for years and years. Take, for example, Gandak. It was started in 1950s. It has not been completed so far and in many areas there is water logging. It is creating another problem there. Several

hundred acres of land are submerged. People were complaining about it that drainage should be started. This is our area of strength but it is unfortunate that we are still dependant upon monsoons. By now we should have been able to insulate our agriculture from the vagaries of monsoons. After 40 years of Independence if we are not able to do so then, I think, it is a big failure. We have got to do this.

Now, I would like to say something about the tax base. It is not wide enough. Although 6 million people have been brought under the tax net yet there seems to be that the tax base is not wide enough. Indirect taxation constitutes about 85 per cent of our net tax revenue. This matter has to be looked into and what you can do about providing relief in this respect.

As regards NREP I have already said that if you are going to place emphasis on it then you must also think of some agency. The other day Mr. Poojary was answering questions here on the Floor of the House and he was asked; Why is it that the minimum wages are not being paid to the workers. It is a government sponsored scheme and still minimum wages fixed by government are not paid. It is breeding discontent. In many parts of Bihar there is much discontent on account of non-payment of minimum wages. This has to be looked into.

There is a laxity on the part of the Government machinery if they are not able to ensure this. Therefore, I will submit that the Government should tighten up its machinery. The implementation machinery has to be tightened because it is in the field of implementation that we have been recording failures.

I support what Mr. Singh has said that you have got to think of ways and means of improving the implementation machinery so that whatever concessions, welfare meas-

ures, you are suggesting, are properly executed and implemented and people get the benefits provided for. With these words, I support the Budget proposals.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN(Saidpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me time to speak. I rise to support the Budget for 1988-89 presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

I express my thanks to the hon. Finance Minister for giving a number of facilities to the villagers, mainly farmers in this Budget after many years. The concessions given to the farmers in fertilizer, electricity, water or in many other things are quite commendable. The opposition says that the farmers vote in favour of the Congress, but it is not so, Bharat Bandh called by the opposition has been a flop and that is why they are furious and are not present in the House.

The Government must pay special attention to the problem of unemployment in the villages. There are many educated unemployed youths in the villages who are frustrated due to unemployment. What is needed is to set up small scale industries in the villages instead of giving them clerical jobs, so that these educated youths could earn their livelihood in the villages itself. 80 per cent farmers of our country live in villages. A large number of them work as agricultural labourers in the fields, but they do not get their full wages. The Government has fixed minimum wages which vary from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 in different States. But in Uttar Pradesh even today the agricultural labourer gets half kg of grains, some other items and a small field for cultivation which is not adequate. As a result a large number of poor farmers are migrating to the cities. Although, the whole country is facing the problem of pollution, yet it is more acute in the cities. Therefore, we have to prevent

those poor farmers from coming to the cities. They are becoming a burden on the cities. So if small scale industries are set up in the villages, the poor people can earn their living there itself.

I want to submit a few points about my constituency Saidpur-Ghazipur. This constituency constitutes of some blocks which fall in three districts-Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Banaras. The Government's policy is to set up heavy or small-scale industries in every district. But I would like to point out that these industries are being set up in only some selected districts whereas some districts are totally ignored. I want to submit that if these industries are not set up constituency-wise, the unemployment from some areas of a constituency, which fall in different districts, can never be removed. My constituency has three Assembly segments which are reserved for scheduled castes, I want that a committee should be set up to go into the question of finding ways for the upliftment of this backward area and a heavy industry should be set up there. That area is not as developed as other reserved areas are because it falls in many districts and is, therefore, somewhat neglected. Due to this the people of that area are suffering. They want that the Government should set up such an industry there which could provide them a living.

So, far as the question of education for the poor is concerned, I know that the Government is doing a lot for the scheduled castes, but the problem is that the funds allocated for them do not reach them because of middlemen. They remain content with whatever they get because they are not awakened. The funds allocated for them should directly reach them. They can buy sheep, goat, bull or can construct a house from that money. But as has been pointed out by other hon. Members also, what happens actually is that those funds are pocketed by the officials right from the block level

[Sh. Ram Samujhawan]

up to the bank which sanctions loan and, thus, the poor do not get the funds allocated to them. The Government must pay attention to it. Government employees talk in favour of the poor outwardly, but in reality, they pocket most of their funds. So, I submit that the facilities should be directly given to the poor by the Government.

At the same time, I request that the exodus of villagers to cities should be checked. There should be fixed minimum wages for all of them in the villages, so that they can earn their living there itself. With a view to facilitating the development of backward areas, the Government should set up a committee which should give suggestions for the employment and progress of the poor people, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The educated unemployed whose number is very large should be given loans to set up their own industries or any other type of business through which they could become self dependent.

With these words, I support this Budget which takes care of the interests of the poor and the labourers.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): With pleasure I rise to support the Budget 1988-89 presented by the hon. Finance Minister. When I participate in the discussion of the Budget, my Opposition colleagues are not here. We all know what we have witnessed today morning in this House. It is a shame for all of us in this House and it shows how the Opposition parties take democracy and how they behave in a supreme forum of this democratic country. Today it is Opposition Bandh. But the people have rejected that bandh. I am happy to say that in the reports which are coming, the people of India have already rejected their call for bandh and strike. I have complete reports here. New

Delhi is normal. In New Delhi the Opposition *Bandh* did not make any impact. In Bihar it made only a little response. In U.P., the *Bandh* was a complete flop. Almost everywhere, the *Bandh* was a complete flop. In Kerala it was partial. I got some reports about Kerala as to what their Government are doing there. The whole Government machinery was used for this strike. I had talked to my friends. I have got the reports from them. About 35 buses, which belong to Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre of Thumba were blocked by the CPI(M) people and did not allow them the move. These buses were carrying the workers who were reporting for their duties. What happened, then? The police did not act. Instead, they were taking a helpful attitude and were helping the people who were on strike. You can yourself imagine that if a Government machinery takes such an attitude, what will be the fate of the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): It was the lock-out of the State Government.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Yes. In HMT, Kalamasserri, the lady workers who were going for their duties were man-handled by the CITU workers and the Marxist *Goondas*. The Police kept silent. It is a paradox. Yesterday somebody raised from the other side that Doordarshan is functioning in a partial manner and the Central Government is creating anti-*Bandh* propaganda through the Doordarshan. The elected Government of Kerala is using all its machinery for *Bandh*. For that they have no complaints. But here they are making the complaints that the Central Government is using Doordarshan for the anti-*Bandh* propaganda. You see the double standard adopted by these Opposition Parties. I am not going to take much of time on all these aspects.

Many friends have said about the productivity and all that. We all know that what will be the result of this Opposition *Bandh*. Yesterday Mr. Chatterjee said that this Budget is anti-people and anti-poor. I do not know what does he mean.

I am very happy to say this Budget is welcomed by all sections of the people of this country, especially by the poor people, marginal formers, weaker sections and middle income groups. This Budget is welcome by all those sections because, this Budget is for those Sections of the people. I must congratulate the Minister for this rural-oriented Budget. This Budget will definitely stimulate the rural economy of this country. Number two: it will strengthen the agricultural sector of this country. Our country's economy is mainly an agricultural one. Poor people the middle income group and all the sections of our society are benefited by this Budget.

Our country is passing through a difficult period. There have been four successive years of poor monsoon, and this has caused serious hardships. The country has experienced an unprecedented drought, the worst in this century. We should see the Budget in this context. This Budget has been prepared on the basis of the problems that have emerged on the economic scene of our country. I would like to say that his Budget has a clear direction.

I would like to mention a few features of this Budget. First of all its thrust is towards the agricultural sector. Our country's economy is primarily agricultural. Because of the policies pursued by the Government, our agriculture has made a significant progress. So, we succeeded in facing natural calamities and similar situations. The hon. Minister has correctly put it. He has said:

"We have to give a major thrust to agriculture in the remaining years of the 7th Plan"

In the Budget, Plan outlays for agriculture and irrigation have been increased by about 40%. The hon. Minister in his Budget speech has assured greater resources for achieving agricultural targets, and to make more allocations which are necessary. The hon. Minister has announced a number of benefits to the farmers. I welcome those announcements because these benefits will defiantly be a blessing to our agriculturists who work in the rural areas of this country.

I am sure that the steps taken by the Minister to bring down the cost of agricultural credit are important, welcome steps. In addition, I find that the direct finance to agriculture by public sector banks is being raised to 17% of the advances them. This will increase the availability of credit to agriculture by Rs. 3,000 crores.

Another welcome step which will definitely help the agriculturists is also there. The farmers will appreciate it. I congratulate the Minister for the discount on fertilizer prices. This will give a great relief to our agriculturists. For example, this will make for reduction in the price of bag of urea by Rs. 8,80. It will be a great help to our farmers.

Another programme is *Jaladhaara*. This is an imaginative and useful scheme for the farmers. But I would like to tell hon. Minister as my senior colleagues put it, that this should be implemented properly. I also ask the Minister; what will be the mechanism for implementing this scheme, to enable its benefits to reach the targeted group, the farmers, in a proper way?

That is the main question. So, government should think of it.

Another announcement made by the hon. Minister is the new strategy of giving a service area of about 15-20 villages to each branch of banks. This will definitely help the farmers to meet their credit needs. But in this

[Sh. T. Basheer]

case also proper implementation should be done because we know the attitude always of banks; and if that attitude still continues, I do not know what will happen to this very imaginative and useful schemes. So, government should think about implementing it strictly from this point of view.

Another important feature in the budget is social security schemes. The hon. Minister has announced so many social security schemes. These schemes are all for the poor people, for the weaker sections of this country. And I wonder how the opposition members always say that these schemes are anti poor people schemes, etc. The insurance protection scheme for the huts of landless labourers and other poor families will be a blessing for the poor in rural areas. Setting up of a social security fund is another important step. Another scheme announced by the hon. Finance Minister is the group insurance scheme for regular income groups like teachers and shop-keepers. In this case also the question is the implementation. But the government must think and evolve some effective mechanism to implement these schemes.

Another thing is about our anti-poverty programme. We have to reiterate our commitment to Indiraji's war against poverty. The emphasis in the budget on anti-poverty programmes undertakes that commitment. The budget envisages schemes and programmes for the rural poor.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to a few points relating to the problems of my State. I will be failing in my duty if I do not touch upon the serious problems of my state Kerala. Kerala has a limited land area of 39,000 sq. kms. The density of population is the highest in the country. The problem of unemployment in Kerala is acute. The figure of educated unemployed stands at a staggering figure of 25 lakh. Kerala has

great potential for development of material and human resources which remained untapped. Kerala is a State which is industrially very backward. There is no heavy industrial unit in the public sector except HMT unit in Kalamassery. There is no major railway industrial establishment. So, I would like to urge upon the government to take steps to set up such industries in the public sector in Kerala.

Another point is about the traditional industries in Kerala. The traditional industries like coir, cashew and handloom in Kerala are in doldrums. These industries are the means of livelihood of lakhs of people in my State, especially in the rural areas. So I urge upon the Government to formulate some projects to revive those traditional industries in the State. Our hon. Minister for Industries is also here. I am happy that actually both the Ministers are here now.

Yet another point I want to make is, sometime back I have raised this point here, about the thousands of young men from Kerala who are working in the Gulf countries. At one stage the inward remittances from the Gulf countries were more than our State revenue per year. But the Gulf boom is over. The exodus back home has begun. This will have serious repercussions on the economy of the Kerala State. My impression is that the former Government of Kerala submitted some proposals to the Central Government to rehabilitate them and I would urge upon the Government to consider this aspect and to give all help from the Central Government to implement those projects and to rehabilitate those people who are coming back from the Gulf countries.

With these words, I have pleasure in once again supporting this Budget.

SHRI GOPESHWAR (Jamshedpur): This is a rational budget and it has its own balanced approach towards several pro-

grammes affecting the economy. Today we are having a lot of problems in the public sector. I am sorry to say that some persons have called for a strike in the public sector for three days—yesterday, today and tomorrow,—and in Coal for six days.

The month of March is the most important month for any industrial undertaking to cover up the losses, the backlog and all that. And if they do not work properly in March, it reflects in the losses for the coming year. Why this strike call in the month of March and that also now only in the public sector undertakings? Why not in the private sector?

Recently in the public sector the employees have got Rs. 700 crores as interim relief and also got a D.A. rate of 1.65 per point. There is nothing like that in the private sector. These so-called trade unions centres in the country, have not even served a strike notice, they have not even served the demands on the private sector for the dearness allowance rate that has been given to the central undertakings. They have not even asked for interim relief. But they have gone on strike knowing full-well that this strike will cost a minimum of Rs. 30 crores of loss per undertaking, and they would not be able to make up this loss. This will be adding to the increasing losses. Already the public sector units are making heavy losses. And then they talk of privatisation! And the workers, they will lose their wages, in respect of those who have gone on strike. It is very interesting that those friends, particularly my friends in Parliament, the hon. Members have they lost wages for these three days? And are they not showing their attendance for 14th, 15th and 16th and will they not get their own wages, daily allowance and everything for these three days?

But the workers will lose heavily. This is a contradiction of how things are moving. The Government is considering setting up of a Standing Committee of Public Sector Enterprises with the representatives of the public

undertakings and labour. We are trying to show that this public sector system will continue, but that had been given a very severe jolt, I would say it is a very unfortunate attack on the public sector system, by those who are crying only for the public sector. Sir, I am very happy that the employees of the public sector undertakings by and large have refused outright to be guided by them. I am very happy to say that most of the workers have already joined duty and in some places, for example in Bhilai Steel Plant, the attendance is one hundred per cent. In some States — Kerala and West Bengal — there have been bomb attacks in one or two units and some of our boys have been injured. I am very happy to say that the workers under the banner of INTUC have been resisting with a sense of nationalism under the guidance of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and they are showing that the working class have rejected these people who are talking so much of working class.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Now, I would like to say certain things about the Budget. What is the industrial growth and how do you want to add the industrial growth? Personally I feel that the present system of working for the industrial growth will not work. The so-called system of Planning Commission is now obsolete and it requires modernisation, re-thinking, a perspective thinking — not the thinking of yesterday for tomorrow, which is nothing but a post-dated cheque — and the Planning Commission requires re-hauling and re-vamping. The representatives and experts of all shades of opinion, of science, of technology, sociology, workers, should be there in the Planning Commission. Only then, the Planning Commission will work.

Then, the public sector is being guided by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. The

[Sh. Gopeshwar]

Bureau of Public Enterprises should be under the Finance Ministry and not under the Industry Ministry, because it has to take care of the employees in the Industry of all the employing Ministries and those who are not in the Industry Ministry rather feel, out of sort. It is necessary that the Bureau of Public Enterprises, as it was before, should be under the Finance Ministry.

Now, I would like to say about the features of the Budget. You have allocated Rs. 13,000 crores for Defence, I can understand and appreciate. The other allocation was Rs. 12,000 crores for paying interest and the major allocation was Rs. 800 crores for variable Dearness Allowance—payment for the compensation of inflation. But, there is no such allotment for other things. We may have hundred and one items. The export and import oriented economy has to go. The whole Budget has no features, which would help the growth of the human being. There is no growth for employment. The employment rate will be 'zero'. We have already got thirty million people in the employment exchanges searching for employment. Besides this, there will be further registration of three lakh workers this year. How are they going to be taken care of? That means, this Budget does not have any consideration for human role, which is a very important thing.

Another aspect, I would like to say, is consumption. Now, we have a total population of eight hundred million. The population which can take care of consumption is hardly ten crores out of eight crores. So, there is no consumption for the remaining 70 crores of population. They cannot consume, they cannot purchase as their purchasing power is nil. What are you doing for that? What is the step you are taking for that? You are not taking any steps. Rather you are mopping up income-tax deductions from the salaried class. You are not able to show any direction towards mopping up black-money which is

ruling the country. But you are only taxing, exacting from those who are wage earners and thereby there is a very serious situation. On resource utilisation, we have been pressing that there should be a 10 per cent provident fund deduction. That will itself mean about Rs. 100 crores coming as revenue. In the banks, the provident fund is deducted only on basic wage. It should be on the dearness allowance also as in other industries. This thing can bring about a lot of money and at the same time there will be saving also.

I am sorry to say that the public sector undertakings have been given a directive by the Government not to recruit even one worker. For the last three years, there has been no recruitment in the public sector undertakings. I have given you the figures of unemployment. What is this Budget which does not help and how do you want to see the future of so many millions of people without jobs? Will that not disturb the social fibre of the country? It has to be taken very serious note of.

About industrial sickness, there are now more than 150 thousands units which are sick. And a minimum of 500 to 600 units are getting sick every year. There is a very serious situation there which should be taken care of.

In the case of textiles, I understand that you are giving so much of money for modernisation of textile units. But what about the textile labour? 175 thousand workers are idle and there is no scope for them. I suggest, that there should be a textile labour policy.

About prices, you have yourself admitted by providing Rs. 800 crores as compensation for inflation that there is possibility of a further escalation in inflation. And therefore, you have provided for that. There is no balanced approach. I suggest that there should be one National Incomes. Prices and

Wages Commission which will go into the totality of the whole thing. There should be uniformity of DA; there should be uniformity of approach of DA; there should be uniformity of approach to take care of the prices and also other related matters. I suggest that this matter should also be considered by the hon. Finance Minister.

With these words, I hope that there would be some re-thinking and some consideration.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): I stand to support the Budget for 1988-89. The Finance Minister must be thanked for the admirable Budget he has presented this year. The facilities offered to the poorer sections will certainly help them. But the Government should keep in mind the accelerating prices of essential commodities and ensure that these be kept down.

This year's Budget deserves commendable congratulations because it is pro-people. It gives concessions to millions of farmers, who form the backbone of our national economy, by reducing the prices of urea by Rs. 8.80 per bag. The proposal to set up a National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund to provide relief to farmers will help them immensely. The proposal to consider the pension scheme for journalists is very much welcome. Concessions given to the small scale industry and some other industries, are also welcome.

There are many points one would like to point out. But I know the time is limited. So I would like to point out certain things which, I think, most of my colleagues, will not bring out.

If allocations of crores of rupees for defence was made to face any military challenge from America backed Pakistan or from other places, people would have accepted it. But I must say that we are very happy that the

Defence expenditure, whatever be the reason, is less this year than last year. It gives very much mental relief to the common people. There are losses in some public sector enterprises. It cannot be allowed any further. I suggest that a new thinking must be evolved. We cannot go on with the same thinking any more. It may be considered that all employees of public sector may be appointed on contract basis. The renewal of contract should be considered on the basis of performance only.

I further suggest that no bonus should be given to anybody if the unit does not make any profit. I say most humbly that this issue should be discussed and something must be decided about this.

I like to point out one very important national issue, that is, the family planning. Crores of rupees are spent on this account but not much effective service is forthcoming. I strongly appeal that a review must be done why the scheme is not effective. I would request the Government that a new thinking for the effective implementation of this scheme must be sought. I can give a number of examples but I have no time, so, I am not going into it.

With very heavy heart I point out that the working of the Central Social Welfare Board, along with the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards, must be improved. I am one of those who were connected with this organisation from the very beginning. It would not be wrong if I say that I was a part of this organisation for a very very long time. I feel very sad that this organisation, which deals with women and children, is not functioning very satisfactorily.

I may mention that some socio-economic programmes are not working properly. There are a number of examples but I give only one example. These schemes are to be implemented for earning by women. In

[Sh. Phulrenu Guha]

some socio-economic programmes, women are trained because money is provided, but women do not get opportunity to earn, which is the main objective of the socio-economic programmes. I feel that either the planning is wrong or no good management and marketing facilities exist.

In the beginning of seventies a scheme for short stay homes was started. It may be remembered that after a great deal of persuasion, only two such homes were sanctioned by the authorities because the authorities were not sure of the utility of this scheme. But now it is proved that the service of this scheme is very much needed for the country. So, there may be more short stay homes, and I would request that more money should be allotted for that. In this connection, I like to mention that the salary of Psychologists must be raised. It is not easy to get proper Psychologists, leave aside Psychiatrists, in the district towns, if proper remuneration is not offered to them.

In the changed circumstances, the Government should come forward to help the voluntary organisations to open old age homes. The scheme should be for three types of people. One category should be of those who are completely helpless. They should be given full help. The second category should be of those who need partial help. Those people should pay according to their capacity. There is third category who have money but they need help to look after them. This category should pay fully. They must be told that the Society is to look after them, they have to pay fully, they cannot keep money for their children who are not looking after them, whatever may be the reason.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to point out that there is a great scope for improvement in cashewnuts and deep-sea fishery in my constituency, Contai. I would

request the Commerce Ministry to look into these points. I further request that there are certain crafts such as mat and others in West Bengal. These crafts are to be developed and the craftsmen are to be helped. Sir, there are many points to mention, but the time is limited and before you ring the bell, I would like to conclude my speech. So, with these suggestions, I support the budget most heartily. Thank you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Budget proposals for 1988-89 presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, it is true that in his budget proposals, the hon. Finance Minister has estimated the deficit to be of the order of Rs. 7484 crores, but yesterday, when the opposition Members initiated the debate, they expressed apprehension that since this is deficit financing, it will result in inflation and increased prices, which will have an adverse effect on our economy. I do not agree with them, because many countries including the developed nations like America, England and France have deficit Budgets today so much so that American Budget have deficit to the tune of billions of dollars. So it is a routine thing for a developing country to present a deficit budget because it is essential to do accelerate the rate of growth of the economy. Therefore, we cannot but appreciate this Budget.

Sir, besides, some concessions have also been given in this deficit Budget. When we see the deficit budget, we should also view it from another angle. We should see whether it is based on the policies, which help in increasing our national production besides increasing avenues of employment for the unemployed and generating additional resources for the common man. When we view it from that angle, we find that this Budget will increase production and generate more employment opportunities.

Sir, this Budget is a step forward towards realisation of that pattern of socialistic society, which our leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress Party had envisaged.

I call this Budget a budget on socialistic pattern also because the hon. Finance Minister has received the revenue receipts from those people who are resourceful. Only those people have been taxed who are in a position to pay these taxes. These revenues are being spent on the drought-hit people as also on those who are unable to afford even the basic necessities of life, this being the commitment of our party.

I appreciate the special concessions given by the hon. Minister to the farmers, because in many States of our country the drought has hit consecutively for four, five years. I come from Rajasthan, the State which has been hit by drought for the fifth year in succession. Our neighbouring State Gujarat is facing drought for the third year in succession and the states of Haryana and western U.P. are also facing drought situation. Is it not necessary to raise more funds to fight this drought? We are raising these funds from those who can afford. The money thus raised should be spent in the areas where it is needed most.

The opening of banks for the farmers and especially, the credit facility given to them are other commendable steps taken by the hon. Finance Minister but he has lost sight of one essential provision. Has any provision been made for writing off rural credit? You have said that there is a provision in this regard, but how much it will be effective in reality is not mentioned anywhere in the Budget. My suggestion is that the Government should establish a rural credit bank or create a fund for this purpose. You should consider how to write off the

credit of the farmers of those States which are facing drought for the second year in succession. Today, the country needs the farmer and labourer. How can we expect a farmer, who is facing drought for more than two years, has nothing to eat, is unable to feed his cattle and has no drinking water, to repay the bank loan in time. It is simply not possible. Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister should make a clear provision for writing off the loans of such farmers. This provision is very necessary.

The subsidy given to the farmers in the form of fertilizers goes to the owners of fertilizer factories. The farmers should get this subsidy. The farmer should be given pass-book from the bank in which entries regard of his land holding should be made so as to fix the limit of loan required by him for two crops. He should get loan from the bank accordingly. The Central Government should give this subsidy to those banks who give subsidy to the farmers.

The provision made by the Government in regard to the rural credit is that the public sector bank will give 17% of its total loan to the farmer. The ceiling for this purpose is Rs. three thousand crores. Will the marginal and small farmers of a village be able to get its full benefit? It is necessary that you should give instruction to such banks for the implementation of instruction regarding rural credits so as to benefit the farmers.

This Budget envisage increase in foodgrains production. In this year's annual plan, the target is 175 million tonnes of foodgrains production. That means it should be increased by at least 25 million tonnes. According to the Budget, this desired increase in foodgrains production can only be achieved if 2.5 million hectares of land is brought under irrigation and credit, fertilizer and seeds are made available to the farmers. If it comes true, then the opposition's apprehension that the foodgrains produc-

[Sh. Ram Singh Yadav]

tion cannot be increased to 175 million tonnes this year, will prove to be baseless.

The farmer will be able to produce 175 million tonnes of foodgrains provided the promises made in the Budget and the Schemes proposed therein are implemented fully by the State Governments.

I would also like to say that the need of the hour today is that the farmer should be paid remunerative price for this produce. Along with this, it is also essential that vegetables, fruits and other such commodities should be exported. Similar export incentive should be given to fruit and vegetable growers as in the case of industrial units. By this, the Government will be able to earn a huge amount of foreign exchange and farmers will also be encouraged.

My second suggestion is that you should make some provisions for the farmers at national level. Today we are importing large quantities of edible oil and oilseeds. We shall have to make some provision in this regard so that there is no need to import them. You may be aware that mustard seed and *taramira* is grown in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh on a large scale. I can say it with challenge that during the last 10 years production has not been as high as this year. But I regret to say, that there is a lobby in the country which pressurises the Government for importing edible oil. I want to say that the decision of importing edible oil is taken by the Government. After all what are the reasons that the Government is being influenced by these pressure groups? I feel that there is no need of importing mustard seed and Rape Seed oil. I want to inform the hon. Minister that the price of mustard seed was Rs. 1000 per quintal three months back whereas it is Rs. 700 per quintal now and the price can further slump to Rs. 400-500 per quintal on arrival of the new crop in the market. Therefore, it is

essential to give incentives to the farmers and this can be done only when the policy of the Government aims at providing benefit to the farmers. The Government should not accept any such proposal which denies incentives to the farmers. You will have to pay special attention in this direction.

There is a lobby in the country which is thinking in terms of importing foodgrains. You will have to pay attention towards it too. Subsidy is granted to F.C.I. and farmers alike on fertilisers. This benefits the urban consumers to a great extent. If the Government decides to import wheat, the farmers will not get remunerative price for their produce. Under such circumstances, the farmers will not like to produce wheat and rice, and they will start producing other cash-crops. As a result of this the nation will suffer a huge loss and the farmers will also not be able to increase their production. Therefore, I would urge the Government not to take a decision regarding importing of foodgrains at least before July. I think that if such a decision is taken just now there will be no buyers in the market to lift the next crop which is likely to arrive soon and it will create critical condition for the farmers.

Besides, there is a great scope for improvement in export-import policy. Unless we do not increase our exports, we cannot strengthen our economic condition. There is a proposal to import insecticides. In this connection, I would like to suggest that incentive should be given to insecticides industry so that there is no need to import them. The lesser we depend on imports, the stronger will be our economic condition.

A colleague from the opposition stated yesterday that balance of payment position is no good. I do not agree with it because the World Bank has mentioned in this connection that India's balance of payment position is far better than that of other countries and it has further strengthened the country's

economy. Here I would like to cite World Bank Annual Report, 1987. It is stated therein:

[*English*]

The World Bank Annual Report, 1987:—

"A major contribution of the Bank, both directly and through the consortium of donors headed by the Bank, has taken the form of a large volume of concessional assistance provided to support India's balance of payments while adjustment to the major changes in the worsened world economic situation takes place. India continues to need a large volume of foreign assistance in absolute terms if the higher rate of investment and growth required to achieve improved standards of living is to be attained."

[*Translation*]

It implies that foreign loans are essential to cope up with the demands of developing economy and swift pace of development. There is no need of panic due to these loans. But I would like to submit here that keeping in view the present growth rate, the deficit at the end of 7th five year plan should have been Rs. 14,000 crores, whereas within a period of 4 years, our deficit has risen to Rs. 26,000 crores. The deficit is thus increasing every year. Our planners, economists, the hon. Finance Minister and the Ministry of Finance should ponder over the ways to contain this deficit. The only way to overcome this is to increase our production. Our target was to increase agricultural production by 4 per cent during 7th five year plan but we have been able to achieve only 1.5 per cent increase. We have achieved a target of 8 per cent in industrial sector and our posi-

tion during 1987-88 is far better. We will be benefited if we enhance our targets. I would like to submit that we have been benefited by the liberalised trade policy adopted for the industrial sector in India to a great extent, I would like to quote from the World Development Report 1987, it has been mentioned therein:—

[*English*]

World Development Report, 1987:—

"By 1985, the Government had relaxed its capacity licensing requirements for two-wheeled motor vehicles and had eased its restrictions on technical collaboration with foreign firms. The result was a rapid expansion of capacity. The larger scooter manufacturer in India is now expanding its capacity to 750,000 vehicles in a year and will eventually become the fourth largest in the world. And competition between companies has stimulated the production of technically superior products at international standards of price and quality."

[*Translation*]

I mean to say that our liberalised industrial policy has been appreciated all over the world and it has strengthened our economy and its rank among world economies has improved further. We have progressed a lot. I support these Budget proposals and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA (Monghyr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Budget. I do not welcome it simply because it contains detailed figures and statistics but I welcome it because it has a policy, a philosophy, a direction and has a definite objective. What

[Sh. D.P. Yadav]

is the aim of this Budget? To a layman like me the aim of this Budget is to wipe off tears of the poor who had been a neglected a lot all along.

We cannot eradicate poverty with a magic wand. Eradication of poverty would depend on the stress that has been laid in this regard in this Budget, and it would affect production and productivity. We can discuss a few main points of this Budget. What is planning; what are the new steps proposed in this Budget and what are the points which have been left out. Members of Parliament should be consulted and improvement should be effected. When we go to villages and towns, we find that the increase in sales tax or in income tax does not affect life as much as the fact whether we have achieved self-reliance in our basic requirements. Today we find that there is no dearth of cement in the villages. There was a time when there was stiff competition to obtain cement dealership but now there is nobody to opt for its dealership. There is cement glut in the market. It means that our country has become self-sufficient in cement which is essential for infrastructure development. I congratulate hon. Vengalraoji for it.

Now we come to fertilisers. There was a time, about 4 or 5 years back when a urea bag was priced at Rs. 175. Now a urea bag is available in the market for Rs. 121, Rs. 119, Rs. 118 or Rs. 120. Have we succeeded in achieving the aim of self-sufficiency? So this is all about cement and fertilisers.

So far as steel is concerned, 10 to 15 years back when I was a Member of this House, people used to come to us and request us to arrange some permits of steel for them. We asked them what they would do with the permits. They used to reply that as it was profitable it would add to their income. But now nobody comes forward to obtain a

permit, because there is no shortage of steel in our country. There is no shortage of steel and cement, bricks and sand, whether a bridge or a house is to be constructed or any other developmental work is to be accomplished. There is no shortage of any building material in the country. Therefore, we have achieved the desired self-sufficiency in the field of construction. Our leadership has proved, through this Budget that we are not weak in any field.

Now about coal. We have achieved success with respect to coal. It is definitely a bold step and is a matter of pride for all of us.

About planning, I would like to submit that everybody should know what provisions have been made for different sectors. For example, we would be spending Rs. 1295 crores on agriculture and it will lead to increase in agricultural production. Similarly, we are going to spend Rs. 2200 crores on poverty eradication programmes; Rs. 529 crores on rural employment, and Rs. 430 crores on water supply schemes. In the field of energy viz coal and petroleum we would be spending Rs. 9196 crores. We are going to spend a huge sum of Rs. 5572 crores on Transport, which includes surface transport etc. Rs. 751 crores will be spent on science and technology and environment which is not a small sum. We are going to spend Rs. 3268 crores on social services. Whether it is education, social services or health services, we intend to spend huge sums on them.

Similarly, you may be aware that the operation blackboard which has been launched in this Budget to implement new education policy is definitely a new feature and altogether a new concept. When people say what is new in this Budget, we can tell them about the provisions that have been made in the fields of agriculture and labour in this Budget. That is definitely a matter of pride for us. The subsidy will be going to the farmers directly. We are thinking of having

one-window system. The Hon. Prime Minister has constituted a Committee at the party level to see as to how maximum benefits can reach the farmers. Accordingly, we will make provisions in this Budget so that the benefits reach the farmers. As regards creating infrastructure, there are 40,000 branches of the various banks in the rural areas. I want to tell you about my district Monghyr. There are about 170 branches of different banks in my district. 170 branches for 20 blocks is not a small number. Indeed, it is an achievement. We see that even then we are not making the desired progress so there are some shortcomings somewhere and they must therefore be removed.

The most important requirement next to food is of shelter and Rs. 100 crores have been earmarked for it. There is a proposal of a pension scheme for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which would provide social security to them. In the field of minor irrigation projects, we are making definite progress. Without delivering a long speech, I want to submit that the provisions made for the journalists are welcome but you must add the term *Mufassil* here. Some arrangement should also be made for their housing. There are some working journalists who do not own a house either in their native place, or in Delhi or Patna. Therefore, arrangements should be made to provide them housing facility. Besides, there is another section — the lawyers — who do not get a fixed salary... (*Interruptions*).

The Government pays salary to the judges and to other people but not to the lawyers. The role played by the lawyers during the freedom struggle cannot be forgotten and today also they are fighting to eradicate poverty. Therefore, I want to submit that the Government should think sympathetically about the lawyers also because their plight is not very happy. Some pension or relief should be provided to them, so that they can lead a better life.

Now I want to submit about the teachers. Shri Parashar who is himself a teacher is sitting here. The school and college teachers attend seminars on unity and integrity in various parts of the country. My submission is that they should at least be given concessions in railway fares. We say that national unity should be our prime concern, but if the teachers are not able to attend the seminars then how can the message of national unity be spread. Therefore, if you want that teachers should attend such seminars in large numbers you should provide them concessions in railway fares.

How can the Budget meet our expectations. I think there is need to pay some attention in this direction. I was just thinking as to which type of Budget will be most effective. The Budget encourages consumerism. However, if there is a ceiling on consumerism it would end wasteful expenditure. Therefore, it has to be seen as to how far it can be consumer oriented. There must be some limit to it so that in the name of consumption there is no wasteful expenditure. Hence, there must be a balance between consumption and waste. Secondly, we need to pay attention to the consumer orientation of the Budget. Instead of being consumer oriented our Budget should be utility oriented. We have to set a target, a goal and give a direction to our Budget in order to make it effective.

Another point which I have observed is that the Hon. Prime Minister expects that by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan 175 million tonnes of foodgrain should be produced annually in the country which means that foodgrain production will have to be increased by 30 to 35 million tonnes. Government is providing fertilizers and agricultural implements. Under the '*Jaldhara*' scheme pump sets are being distributed. You may provide everything but unless transfer of technology takes place, the target will never be reached. Therefore, there must

[Sh. D.P. Yadav]

be technology transfer for agricultural development. I know that there are some resource constraints but it needs urgent attention. I want to cite an example. There is a simple equipment called the seed drill by which both seed and fertilisers can be put into the soil at the same time during the sowing period. This saves 50 per cent of fertilisers and seeds. The seed drill is used in Punjab, Gujarat and Maharashtra but not in the areas between Kanpur and Bengal. Because we are not using this equipment, in these areas we are putting double the amount of fertiliser in the fields. This is just an example to show how important it is to have the transfer of technology. The farmers should know as to when pesticides should be put in the fields. If it is put after the paddy crop has been affected, then the crop cannot be saved. Wheat crop is susceptible to 'Katwa Pillu'. It should be destroyed as soon as it starts affecting the crop. Aerial spraying and putting insecticides will not serve the purpose once the crop is already affected and the pest is in flying stage. Therefore in order to achieve an optimum growth of agriculture, transfer of developed technology is very essential. Arrangements have to be made for technology transfer in order to achieve optimum productivity.

I would like tell you that expenditure should be curtailed. When we talk of giving facilities to the Members of Parliament the journalists say that they should not get these facilities. I would suggest that a commission consisting of journalists should be set up in this regard. If we go through the features of the various Parliament of the world. We find that the facilities enjoyed by the members including the Ministers there is for more than the facilities provided to a Member of Indian Parliament. I would urge the government to provide at least one tenth of these facilities to the members of Indian Parliament. I was reading about the facilities provided to the Members of the American Parliament. Each

member gets 4 or 5 million sheets of paper per year for publicity and for having correspondence with his constituents. The paper is also of a high quality. This is just an example. I would like that this should be rationalized. A Member of Parliament who represents 15 lakhs of people should get all these facilities. The Government need not raise their salary, but they should enjoy all facilities. I received a telephone bill for Rs. 2000. If a person from my constituency comes and requests me that he wants to make a call to Monghyr, I cannot refuse him because if I do so he will not cast his vote in my favour next time and he will also lodge a complaint against me. Thus we have certain compulsions, which should be favourably considered. Shrimati Sheila Dikshit is present here. She should bring a Bill in this regard in this session and help the poor Members. It will benefit the hon. Minister as well.

Another point which has struck me is that our non-plan expenditure has increased. It is necessary to identify non-plan or infructuous expenditure. Infructuous and wasteful expenditure should be curtailed wherever it is incurred.

We have also to undertake manpower planning. We shall have to replace audit oriented planning by output oriented planning. We have to pay attention to the non-plan expenditure especially at the State level.

Finally, I want to conclude by referring to my constituency. The Budget should be pragmatic and meet the actual requirements of the country. All types of medicines are not suitable for all types of diseases. Every disease can be cured by a particular medicine. Bihar, particularly southern Bihar, is very backward in the matter of roads and railways. Before constructing roads or taking up other schemes the local people should be consulted. Similarly, the local people should be taken into confidence while allocating

funds and keeping in view the requirements of the area that will be beneficial to them. Priority should be given to the construction of the National Highway. The construction of lateral road in the *Teraī* region has been pending since long. The Chhitauni-Bagha bridge should be constructed immediately. The Government should spend on these heads even if it has to curtail other expenditures. The Central Government should undertake this task.

With these words, I thank you and support this Budget.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget. This budget is constructive, positive, growth oriented and unique for which the Finance Minister deserves congratulations for his creditable performance under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister.

The additional expenditure to meet the unprecedented drought and floods has been met by additional resource mobilisation and cut in the expenditure. The cautious monetary and fiscal policy of government and Reserve Bank could prevent the aggravation of the price rise. There is a check on the side of budgetary deficiency to contain inflation and the budget has taken care of all the sections of the society — farmers, farming workers, consumers, weavers, weaker sections and also unemployed and poor people. It is meant to re-organise the drought economy to raise production. It is growth oriented with relief to all the areas, such as, agriculture, industry especially the public sector, to alleviate poverty, provide employment, housing, group insurance, enhanced standard deduction upto Rs. 12,000/- and for power generation. It provides relief for environment, education, health, drugs. Certainly, it is a rural-biased budget and meant to boost the agricultural production. It is

undoubtedly performance-oriented for rural development.

The rate of interest on crop loan has been reduced. Agriculture credit has been increased by Rs. 3,000 crores. About Rs. 1,000 crores more have been allotted by way of subsidy to the inputs to the farmers. The fertiliser factories are being asked to give to the farmers a discount of 7.5 per cent in the notified price of fertilisers. It is proposed to attach 15-25 villages to the branch of a bank making it responsible to give credit facilities to the villagers. The special provision of *Jaldhara Kutirjyoti* and housing are new conceptions of this budget.

Sir, owing to the worst drought during the agricultural year 1987-88, it is expected that there will be a sharp fall in the agricultural produce up to 130 million tonnes.

Over 70 per cent of land in India is still unirrigated. For water supply, it depends on vagaries of monsoon. So, top priority should be given to irrigation. The irrigation projects in hand are to be completed under a time-bound programme and no plea should be taken that there is a financial constraint. High priority should be given to the chain of tubewells wherever it is possible. A proposal has been sent by the Orissa Government for *Rushikulya* a command area development scheme in the agricultural district of Ganjam. I would suggest that it should be implemented. It has also been discussed at the Central level. The irrigation projects should be completed within the time so that they boost the production.

Our scientists are able to develop seeds of certain foodgrains which can stand the stress of moisture. Wide publicity is to be given and farmers should be encouraged to use these seeds.

Water management is most important. Besides irrigation, the water management

[Sh. Somnath Rath]
should be taught to the farmers.

The country has developed science technology. The production of surface-to-surface missile in our country is not a small achievement for this Government and the scientists. So, when the Opposition criticises that relief has been given to *Kajal* only, I say that they have not gone through the provisions of the Budget. The relief has been given from *Kajal* to computer. It has been lost sight of by the Opposition.

As you know, the expenditure on defence, subsidies and interest puts a great pressure on the finance. Defence is a must. In the budget, about Rs. 1,000 more crores have been given by way of subsidy to the farmers. This subsidy should reach the farmers. The Government has made a very good framework of the Budget but the administration should see that it percolates to the grass-root level and benefit the beneficiaries. Then and then alone the production will increase and we can make the country self-sufficient.

17.00 hrs.

Another point that we have been speaking in this House is about the self-sufficiency of irrigation in this country to connect different rivers in the country just like that of Russia so that the water which flows from one end to the other end towards the ocean, causing havoc during the floods, can be better utilised for irrigation and till today no specific study has been published or the investigation is not complete. We have got a separate Ministry called the Water Resources Ministry. I hope, the Ministry will rise to the occasion and see that long term problem of irrigation could be solved.

Another aspect is about the talk of black money. In this House, we have discussed about the utterance that ex-President has

come out saying that Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores were offered to him by certain persons to fight the Presidential election and if it is so, it is high time that the Government should investigate into the matter and take drastic steps regarding the black money which is responsible to upset our finance, and the Budget of the country.

About planning, we have got District Planning Boards but these District Planning Boards are functioning now for name sake only. They must be made active and the plan should come from the district level so that the growth will increase taking into account the infrastructure prevailing in that district.

We have gone to other countries abroad and we all know that democracy stood the test of time in India. About democracy in other countries, for example, in Britain there is a Parliamentary system of Government. There are two main parties, the Labour and the Conservative. In America with the Presidential system, there are two main parties. Before the election, they say who will be the leader if that party comes to power and who will be the Prime Minister and who will be the President. In India, unfortunately, there is no opposite political party to the Congress (I). The Congress is the only political party which has existed for a long time and that is the only party that can rule India. The Opposition house is divided and today there is *bandh*. In this fortnight, we had two *bandhs*. Yesterday the Railway Minister stated in this House that there will be colossal waste of public funds if there is a strike. What is the use of *bandhs*? When the Opposition is divided, when they are not able to say who will be their Leader in case they come to power, then what is the use of wasting the human and public resource by calling a *Bandh* when the Congress Party is able to say that we can rule, we have ruled and we will rule and our Leader is Rajiv Gandhi; I ask our Opposition Parties, who is their Leader whom they want to make the

Prime Minister? Under these circumstances, the Government must be very-very positive to see that the provisions made in the Budget which are meant for growth, and which are meant for rural poor, farmers should be implemented in right earnest and the production should increase so that the deficits can be met.

I would once again thank the Finance Minister and hope that the implementation will be done in right earnest, though there are certain hurdles. The hurdle is the States implement these projects and schemes and while implementing, they divert the funds. The Opposition Members said that the funds allotted for fighting the drought had been mis-utilised. I want to know from the hon. Members of the Opposition, who has mis-utilised it? It is their States who had mis-utilised the funds. So, if their States have mis-utilised it, then who is to be blamed. It is not the Centre which is to be blamed, but it is they themselves who are to be blamed. Under these circumstances, the Centre must have a supervising agency or monitoring agency to see how best the provisions made in the Budget to help the poor, to raise the standard of living to alleviate the poverty are implemented in right earnest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr, Chairman, Sir, I whole-heartedly welcome the Budget presented by the hon. Minister of Finance. Many hon. Members have expressed their views on the Budget and I also want to say a few words on it. This Budget is being welcomed all over the country. The Budget presented by the Finance Minister under the stewardship of the Hon. Prime Minister would benefit all sections of society. No section has been left untouched whether it be farmers, labourers or rural people. This Budget is going to benefit people of all sections of society. I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister Shri

Rajiv Gandhi and the Finance Minister for it. Right now country is facing severe drought. Initially it was felt that the country will not be able to face unprecedented drought, but the Government has successfully helped all sections of society by distributing foodgrains and employment generation for the people. There is not even a single person who may have died due to starvation. It may not be surprising, if the hon. Members of the opposition give statistics to prove their point and counter the claim of the Government because they do it just for the sake of opposition. They do not have constructive approach to development. At present, large foodgrains stocks are lying in the country. We had 23 crore metric tons of foodgrains in July 1987. In addition to this, many developmental programmes were also started by the Government like construction of approach roads in order to provide employment to the people. They were paid wages both in cash and kind. 'Food for work' programme helped in mitigating their sufferings. No amount of appreciation of the Government in this regard would suffice.

Sir, in addition to this the Government also provided drinking water and irrigation facilities to reduce the impact of drought in the country. It is true that there was acute drinking water problem but the Government took timely steps to make drinking water available in villages and localities. The Government also tried to solve the problem of scarcity of fodder at some places by taking appropriate steps.

Sir, despite this the farmers and other sections of society are facing several problems. The poor are in distress. This is because as a result of untimely rains the remaining Kharif Crop in some areas has been infested by insects and has been destroyed. My suggestion to the Government is that, in addition to relief assistance, spraying of insecticides should also be undertaken free of charge in the affected areas.

[Sh. Kamla Prasad Singh]

Undoubtedly, Government has made arrangements to provide seeds and fertilisers to the farmers for Rabi Crop. It is sad that majority of the tubewells in my constituency, are out of order and farmers are therefore, finding it difficult to irrigate their fields. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the paucity of funds in this respect in the Budget. In my opinion farmers and poor depend on tubewells, and therefore, more and more allocation should be made in the Budget for maintenance of tubewells and other facilities.

So far as the question of electricity is concerned, I believe that adequate funds should be sanctioned for it in the Budget otherwise our economy will collapse. No other developmental work can be undertaken nor farmers will get water for irrigation. Therefore, on priority basis funds should be allocated for electricity generation.

So far as the question of education is concerned, the Government is aware of the problems. I would like to draw your attention to many Primary and Junior High Schools in my constituency which are without buildings. Even if they have their own buildings they are in dilapidated condition. For promotion of education many appreciable steps have been taken by the Government and required allocation has also been made, but merely giving Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 to schools is going to be of any help. I would request the Government to allocate adequate funds for construction of school buildings so that proper education facilities in all schools are made available.

In my constituency, Jaunpur, a cable factory was to be set up in Sataria, but due to some reasons the pace of progress has slackened. During his stint in the Ministry of Industry the present Finance Minister had

announced that allocation of Rs. 60 crores would be sanctioned for early completion of the project. We are fortunate that he is now, in charge of Finance Ministry. I, therefore, request him to provide adequate resources and thereby help in early completion of projects. I would also like to apprise the Hon. Prime Minister, through you, about the backwardness of my constituency Jaunpur. Jaunpur district is a backward area. I would urge the hon. Minister to mobilise resources for early completion of this cable factory.

I would like to repeat once again today in this august House that there is the need to set up industries in my constituency Jaunpur. Besides big industries, small scale industry should also be set up there. The unemployed educated youth of Jaunpur continue to migrate to Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi in search of employment. If a core sector industry and a few small scale units are set up in Jaunpur, the unemployment problem can be solved to some extent. Therefore, I request the Government to set up a heavy industry and several small scale units in Jaunpur to solve the problem of unemployment so that the youth can look after their families instead of running away in search of employment to other places.

Sir, in addition to these difficulties, I would also like to submit that a network of approach roads is being laid in the country. This has been done to fulfill the desire of late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi who thought that unless a network of approach roads is not laid, the poor farmers will not be benefited. Once these are constructed the farmer will be willing to go to the city and sell his produce and get remunerative price. Sir, today the hon. Members of opposition are not present in the august House, I wanted to tell them that construction of these approach roads has been done keeping in view the interests of the farmers. Through these roads the farmers can hope to sell their produce like wheat, rice and sugarcane at

remunerative price in the market. Keeping these things in view the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi did not stop construction of these approach roads. Due to this the farmers are able to earn remunerative price for their produce. I would like to thank the Government, the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister for it.

Sir, I would like to submit that earth work has completed on some roads constructed under RLEGP, but as funds are not being made available for metalling them, they are getting washed away. Therefore, there is the need to allocate funds for making them all weather roads. Similarly, funds should also be allocated for metalling roads constructed under other programmes. Besides, Sir, funds are not allocated for repairing the roads constructed for repair and maintenance of roads constructed under these programmes as is done in case of P.W.D. This work will benefit the masses. For these programmes funds should also be allocated wherever required on priority basis. With these words, I whole-heartedly support and thank the hon. Finance Minister for presenting such a Budget.

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I support the Budget presented to this House by Shri N.D. Tiwari. The comments which have come out in the Press have given a rural orientation to the Budget. One of the papers has called it a Jai Kisan Budget and the other that it has got the Tikait virus! So, in a nutshell it can be said that the Budget is rural oriented and gives more to the rural sector but not at the cost of the urban sector.

There are some welcome features and the honourable Finance Minister has been pleased to announce the setting up of the National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund which will be helpful to the people in the

villages. Then, also rural housing will get a boost with a provision of additional Rs. 1000 crores through national housing bank and similarly the social security fund. So, some of the measures including the launching of Jaldhara and Kutir Jyoti for providing electricity to the poorer sections of the society which are welcome features and they need appreciation of all sides.

Reeling under drought some parts of the country were badly in need of funds, and other parts were reeling under the floods; so they were also in need of immediate relief. So, the Finance Minister had to have a very difficult exercise under the shadow of drought on the one hand and flood on the other. Yet, he has been able to carry on with the task, and also fulfil the promise made by the Prime Minister last year when he presented the budget on the 28th February, 1987, that the deficit would be contained within limits. So, the Finance Minister this time has been able to keep that limit in view

Unfortunately, however, the expenditure has grown considerably and concern has been expressed from various sections on the growth of expenditure and the mounting expenditure on that. There is a deficit between the revenue receipts and the revenue expenditure and the result is that the Finance Minister had to take recourse to certain imports. He was almost forced to keep the surcharge imposed on account of drought and also enter into new avenues for raising resources.

All these are the compulsions under which the economy has been labouring and the complete or incomplete stagnation in agricultural production on account of the failure of rains has cast its shadow on the exercise undertaken by the Finance Minister.

In spite of this, a brave effort has been made to support the plan and we are now in

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]
the position to claim that about 86 per cent of the Plan would be fulfilled by the end of the year and therefore there would be some relief on that score.

On this score, I want to make a comment regarding the plight of special category States. It appears that the National Development Council and the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister are out to and eager to help the difficult areas located on the borders of the country, the hilly areas, backward areas, tribal areas, and therefore the concept of special category States and various area development plans like the Hill Area Development Plan, the Drought Area Development Plan, the Desert Area Development Plan. They have been brought into play and the people are given high hopes. But what happens is that though allocations are made and special category States get priority and weightage in allocations they get 90 per cent of the allocations as grant and only 10 per cent as loans, as compared to the other States where the ratio is almost fifty-fifty. But what happens is that down below, the administration does not respond. You allot money for special category States, but what about the administrative infrastructure down below. The norms remain the same, the criteria remain the same and the end result is that these States instead of marching forward or at least keeping pace with the rest of the country, lag behind because everywhere the Finance Ministry puts it down saying, 'well, this workload is not sufficient, so a post office cannot be sanctioned; a postal division cannot be sanctioned; a telegraph office cannot be opened; a public call office cannot be opened because the number of calls is not sufficient'. You can create a separate State, you can give Statehood to Goa, but you cannot create a postal circle for Goa. Mr. Finance Minister, this is a very sad reality of the situation — Assemblies are there, fullfledged States are there; and the States are equal at the time of voting

the Constitution Amendment, but when it comes to having some facilities at the grass-root level, at the district level, at the block level for getting the branch, then these States are left high and dry. The same criteria are applied. To quote one instance, the United Commercial Bank was given nineteen licences under the New Branch Expansion Licensing Policy for the Seventh Plan. It refused to open even a single branch in Madhya Pradesh, saying that all these were the desert branches and they would not get sufficient funds; and the result was that these branches had to be allotted to other sectors. So, this is one instance. Similarly it is very difficult for any facility to come up in those States because the workload remain the same. Unless you remove this concept of workload or give at least thirty three per cent weightage in all these calculations, these areas of the country will not come up or will not catch up with the rest of the country and whatever your concessions, whatever your slogans may be, these States will remain where they are. So, I plead for a new approach. Unfortunately, the Finance Minister has missed this approach. I wanted to highlight this. What is happening? Since 1st January 1984, there is a ban on recruitment to the existing vacancies and also on fresh recruitments. With the result, nothing can be done without the approval of the Ministry of Finance and every Ministry has become dependent upon the norms of the Ministry of Finance. An Officer in the Ministry of Finance today is more powerful than the Secretary of any other administrative Ministry. If he wants to get a post sanctioned; if he wants to have an office opened; if he wants to have any worthwhile executive unit opened to re-organise within his own Department, the Ministry of Finance puts it down all these proposals in the name of curbing the expenditure. If the Seventh Plan is to have any meaning for the people, then the simple question would be asked, what about the target? Six thousand post offices were to be opened in the sixth Plan, but not even a single post office

was opened because the Ministry imposed a ban and with the great difficulty, 215 Members of Congress Parliamentary Party had to approach the Prime Minister for necessary sanction for getting these post offices opened.

What about the upgradation? This is a far more difficult job and it cannot be undertaken. What I mean to say is that, you curb the expenditure; all right, you move in various directions and control your deficit, but please see, for Heaven sake, that the Seventh Plan targets are fulfilled and the people down below are able to get the benefit of whatever promises you have made in the Budget.

The Budget appears to be all rosy to the people when they read it. But will they get encouraged by it? Does the farmer or the Scheduled Caste man or the person below the poverty line, who is sitting in the village get the feeling of safety and a smile from the Bank Manager? It is meant only as a tool for the purpose of furthering the interests of those people who are sitting there as masters. Unfortunately, our experience is that you have created a big impression about the Budget, but you have failed to link the public representatives with this set up. The voice of the members of Panchayat, Assembly and Parliament has no meaning so far as implementation of your programme at the grassroot is concerned. Unless you associate yourself in a representative capacity with the delivery of these very items at the grassroot level, to the villagers, to the sections for whom they are meant, persons below the poverty line, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, unemployed and you are able to give them the hope that their applications would be entertained and would not be rejected outright, till then nothing would happen. Is it not a fact that in all the anti-poverty programmes and in various other programmes launched by the Government of India including the 20-Point Programme it is the well-to-do who are getting the benefit of

these programmes and the poor man is still to get the full benefits. He may be getting benefits partly. I do not blame the system, but please do something because your system is not supported by public participation at the grass root level.

You have now thought of district planning which is a very good idea. You have thought of block planning. And you have two years of the Plan left with you. Who will prepare these plans? Will the physical targets be fixed? You will only allocate this much amount for roads. But one kilometre of railway track in Himachal Pradesh or Jammu & Kashmir or hills of Uttar Pradesh will cost ten times as compared to the same track in the lower portions of that very State or the neighbouring State. So the result is that you would say that you have allotted Rs. 5 crores for the railway line in Himachal Pradesh or Kashmir or somewhere. But the fact is that Jammu-Udhampur railway line for which the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, laid the foundation stone in 1983, is still to take off and even a single kilometre of track has not been laid because it costs more than Rs. 1 crore per kilometre whereas in other areas it is possible to construct 10 kilometres within that amount. Therefore, when you talk of financial targets, talk of physical targets. Unless the physical targets are fixed, all planning and all talk of planning becomes meaningless because the Railway Convention Committee has given a report that there are 24 railway lines for which the Prime Minister or the Minister of Transport laid the foundation more than 10 years ago and most of them are not even half complete. Total completion is ruled out. According to one answer given in Lok Sabha 134 projects costing more than Rs. 20 crores are not keeping the schedule of completion or construction. They are lagging far behind. So there is cost over-run. Therefore, unless something is done to complete the targets in terms of physical targets and not in terms of financial targets, the hope for the country is not bright.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

I am happy that 40 per cent of the allocations are for the agriculture and water resources. But there is a snag. There is no proper monitoring. An irrigation scheme, which has a command area of, say, 100 hectares at the time of launching, ultimately ends up with only 10 hectares. There is no proper legislation for distribution channels. People refuse to allow channels to be constructed because you have not empowered the Executive Engineer for carrying the distribution channel to the field. There are various other schemes which are already held up because there are various snags. So financial allocations are all right, because they present a very good picture in the Budget. But what about the snags, maybe, due to legislation, or due to centralisation. Please remember that the Central Government should not stand for centralisation. It should stand for de-centralisation of authority and process of implementation at the block, district and state level. We stand for unity and not for uniformity. We stand for strong Centre and not for centralisation in every aspect. With the result, no road can be constructed, no school can be built, no programme can be launched unless the Central Government from here, the Minister of Environment, gives you the clearances for felling 10 trees and by that time the entire region will be in the grip of drought.

The well cannot be constructed, the irrigation channel cannot be laid down, the electric line cannot be planned because you have created a centralised Act. So, what I mean is that the legislative support to your financial targets, the physical achievement of the various schemes that you have in mind and also the popular participation, are the essential ingredients for the sound implementation of the various proposals contained in this Budget, and unless this is done, things will not be easy.

Now I come to the schemes under

Energy and Power. You have created a good hope that the hydel generation would be there, electricity would be generated from the various projects. Himachal Pradesh alone can supply electricity to the entire North, but the resources are not there. So, where there is potential, you have not given the financial resources and where there are no resources, you are having plan for linking the big rivers and all that. So, please look to the States where potential is there and protect the rights of the riparian States. What happens when the dams come up? Our roads are submerged, our bridges are submerged. You carry the water, you carry the electricity. Dr. K.L. Rao went to Bhakra and started weeping. I took him there. I said: "Dr. Rao, see this Bhakra Gram Panchayat, the village. There is no electricity." He sanctioned the scheme immediately. There is no drinking water in the Bhakra villages because all the wells have been submerged. So, when you are thinking of building projects, big dams and things of this type, look to the people who are being ousted also, look to the areas which are being submerged also. Give them royalty.

I would plead with you for one or two moments for one thing that this Budget should also do something to contain the rise in prices. Not much has been said about this. We have to tackle this problem number one effectively. Giving a little exemption to the income-tax payers, giving relief to the salaried class, providing Rs. 800 crores to the people who are going to get additional D.A., is not sufficient for the country because the common man who is tilling the field, who is working under a big landlord, is not getting fixed salary. He is at the mercy of the grain dealer, he is at the mercy of the store keeper. The consumers' interests have to be protected. So, please do something about the rise in prices. In answer to one of my questions, it was revealed that keeping 1960-61 as the base year, the purchasing power of rupee, as on date, is 13.55 paise. If that is the

poor purchasing power of the rupee, what about the common man? So, I plead for the common man because he is the hardest hit in view of the rising prices. Budget gives high hopes for reviving the rural economy and giving a boost to agricultural production. Also enough concessions have been given in it. Though the Railway Budget and the hike in the price of petrol and in telecom and postal rates had frightened the people earlier, but fortunately, the Finance Minister has held his hand back and given some relief by way of concessions. So, all these concessions and incentive are quite good. But my points would be well made if there is popular participation of the people, members of Panchayat Samitis, Zila Parishads, Assemblies and Parliament, in all Government of India operations, involving banking, etc. and things of this type and also if special concessions, in relaxation of norms are given and if small manageable executive units are created at the level of all these special category States and for all the people who are the focus of your attention, the objects of your mercy, and the recipients of the compassion. They will stand to benefit only if the administrators of all your Departments at the block level, at the district level and at the State level, look with a heart full of sympathy and with a face covered with smile and not with a frown towards the man who is the master, who is the voter of India and who is the common man. With these words, I support the Budget and congratulate the Finance Minister for giving a rural orientation to the Budget and the economy of the country

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Budget is that mirror of a country, which reflects the factual conditions. When we see in this mirror, this year, we find that our present Finance Minister has presented such a Budget before us that we do not have words to express our apprecia-

tion, while the opposition is feeling extremely abashed. This is causing them frustration. They displayed this frustration, by leaving the House instead of participating in the discussion. The criticism of the Budget by a few opposition members yesterday, was nothing but giving vent to their frustration. I want to submit that a common man's Budget has been presented for the first time during the four years. We saw the budget presented by a Raja and now this years budget has been presented by a party worker. It has provided relief in the real sense to the farmers, for which they had been waiting since long. Provision has also been made in this budget to provide loans to the farmers. They will prosper in no time if this programme is implemented properly. We have also made provisions for housing in the Budget. There are three basic necessities of a country. We used to raise a slogan during our childhood — *Maang Raha hai Hindustan, Roti Kapda Aur Makan* (The people of India are in dire need of three basic necessities of life, food, clothing and shelter.) This is the first Budget which has provided for all the three basic necessities of life. Provision has been made to increase agricultural production so that there is no shortage of foodgrains in the country. We have fixed a target for the farmers. Suitable arrangements like providing irrigation facilities to the farmers through "Jaldhara" and other scheme and providing subsidy on fertilizers have been made in this year's Budget.

The revised Estimates of total expenditure in the Budget for 1987-88 is Rs. 66,161 crores which is the highest ever. It is such a balanced Budget that if it is implemented in the right spirit this year, I think that our economy and planning will reach such a stage that infrastructure for development could be provided in every corner of the country. We will be able to create an atmosphere of industrialization every where. If this Budget is implemented smoothly it will create a good atmosphere in the country. The

[Sh. Madan Pandey]

country can progress rapidly if these frequent 'Bandhs' are put to an end. They are like speed breakers on a smooth road. We are fortunate that Congress is ruling the country today. It is most unfortunate that the opposition which is supposed to play constructive role, is not doing so at all. They are not discharging their duty to the democratic set up.

When we consider the different aspects of the Budget we find that we ourselves have to give the constructive suggestions which should have come from the opposition. The Members of Congress party are compelled to play the role of opposition too. Our planning has reached such a stage today, that it is capable to meet the challenge of unprecedented drought which has hit the country continuously for the fourth year. Today our economy is capable of creating infrastructure in those parts of the country which lack them. We will have to see, it in historical perspective. We shall have to study the schemes in this regard during the British rule. They also made schemes for our defence from the invaders. I know that this is not a Railway Budget. It was presented separately but as I was not given an opportunity then I want to express my views now whether they are considered or not.

In this General Budget, you will have to bear in mind the Defence of the country and provide railway lines wherever possible. You must think from this point of view. I had said last time also that there is only one bridge between Sonpur and Hajipur on Gandak which flows in East Uttar Pradesh and Western Bihar. There is possibility that we may need an alternative route keeping in view the crucial circumstances that our country is facing. Our enemy is not happy with our progress and is making efforts to ruin us. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had laid down the foundation of Chhitauni-Bagha bridge in Western Bihar. Lakhs of people were present on that occasion and crores of

rupees were spent on it, but now the project has been shelved. The proposal has been thrown in the waste paper basket. This is just one scheme about which I am speaking. All such schemes should be studied thoroughly. Our economy has now reached such a stage where we can spend Rs. 80 to 90 crores or even Rs. 100 crores to construct a railway line or a road bridge.

Next comes economic discipline. Discipline is required in all the departments of Centre and the State. There is a long standing demand for gauge conversion on Bhatni-Varanasi Section. I am speaking about it now because I did not get a chance to speak on the Railway Budget. I want to submit that originally Rs. 11 crores were to be spent, the scheme would have been completed. There is no doubt that Shri Madhavrao Scindia has performed well in the Railways. He sanctioned an amount of Rs. six and a half crores last year and has provided Rs. 8.6 crores for this work this year. If Rs. 50 crores are provided gauge conversion will be easily possible, and the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh which is the most backward area in India will make progress. I would urge the hon. Minister to pay attention in this direction in the next Budget. I am not saying what should be done now, but we must learn a lesson in future. Successive drought for fourth year in the country is alarming and is an indication that the cycle of season has changed and we must be ready to face it. I know about Uttar Pradesh. A few Tehsils in Mirzapur and Allahabad were considered to be drought prone areas and we had been demanding to provide facilities there. Tehsils Meja and Karchhana in Allahabad, and Mirzapur city were believed to be drought hit. There are schemes which can meet the challenge of change in the cycle of seasons. There was a scheme to set up a grid which could cater to Southern and Northern areas. Now the economy of this country is capable to undertake such ambitious schemes. The country can progress only when such ambitious plans are imple-

mented. The time has come when imported wheat, rapeseed and mustard oil will not help us much. The economy of this country demands that our planning should be such that it may enable us not only to become self sufficient but also to fulfil the needs of those non-aligned countries which we are leading. I would request you to bear this message in mind during the next Budget.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, besides these issues which I have just mentioned, there are some problems in our area. I have observed that the funds allocated are not being spent wisely. We are thankful to you for providing the funds. But if those funds are misutilised we are responsible for it. Nobody else is responsible for it. The Opposition Members can do nothing except criticizing. This responsibility also lies upon us.

I have reviewed the conditions of farmers in eight States. I have noticed that the funds allocated to Bihar are equal to other States. Shri Yadav will pardon me, if I say that M.Ps. should visit these area. We will have to construct approach roads in Uttar Pradesh and other places. There are no approach roads in those backward areas of Bihar where massacres take place due to tussle of the rich and the poor daily. We had to keep our jeep in which we travelled, about 3 kms away, from the village. But we could not even find way to go on foot to that village. Besides Bihar, other areas should also be identified, in this respect and the funds for development should be properly utilized.

Whether it is roads or canals there is need to change our thinking. A water grid system should be developed. We should change our out look regarding electricity. If electricity could be generated from gas plants efforts should be made in the backward areas, in the this regard. There should be no difficulty in the identification of the areas facing power shortage. Till now I have been speaking about the national issues and now I would like to submit a few points about

my constituency. Gorakhpur is the most backward area of the country. A Fertilizer Plant had been established there in 1960. The technology in that factory has become out of date now and it has turned sick. It is on the verge of closure. There is need not only to revive it but perform a major surgery on it. Only these efforts will be fruitful.

The Fertiliser Plant should be gas based instead of being naphtha based. We have got land, trained personnel and infrastructure. I, therefore, request him to accept the scheme of re-modernising the Gorakhpur Fertiliser Plant. If it is not feasible to take up the work in the next one or two years, a provision should be made to undertake the same within the first two or three years of the next plan period. If it is not done, this industry will collapse in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Subsequently the doors of progress will be closed for the farmers and labourers, in this region.

As regards the railway lines, I would like to state that the Ministry of Railway should be instructed to convert the narrow gauge lines which had been constructed by the British regime, into broad gauge lines. This is what of our economy needs today. We should have such a railway system that a person starting his journey by train from one end of the country should be able to reach the other end without any change of train. There is also a need to lay new lines. The Britishers had laid railway lines according to their own requirements. But now, adequate arrangements should be made to provide railway lines in the areas which have none.

With these words, I thank the hon. Minister who is a friend of mine and who has also been my co-prisoner on several occasions. At the same time I would like to remind him that nothing has been said about the passes issued to freedom fighters. The freedom fighters are a dying race. Only a few of them are alive now and their number is fast declining. If the railways to not have

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adequate funds for this purpose, this Budget should make such a provision so that the freedom fighters could get the opportunity of travelling throughout the country.

With these words I thank him once again.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (SALEM-PUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on an important subject like the Budget.

Mr. Chairman, no amount of appreciation of the Budget which has been presented by the hon. Minister of Finance would suffice. I think it is for the first time that I have come across a rural oriented Budget. The hon. Minister has diverted his attention from cities towards the villages. Never before have such facilities been made available to the villages. I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Minister for this and would expect that in future also he will take similar interest in the villages.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to say that the farmers are happy that the Central Government has given them some monetary benefits, from Rs. 50, to Rs. 400 through this Budget. They have been given concessions at the rate of Rs. 9/- per bag of urea. This concession has benefited all categories of farmers, whether he is a small marginal or rich farmer. Now-a-days every farmer makes use of urea. Now the farmers would be getting loans from the banks at a low rate of interest. Previously they used to pay compound rates of interest against such loans. This is for the first time when a Finance Minister has acted vigilantly and carefully. I thank him for this.

Just now Shri Pandey was speaking about the Members of opposition. I find that they have since left the House as they do not have any point to criticize. I read in the newspapers and have also come to learn

that the opposition is very apprehensive of the Budget. They describe it as an election Budget. They say, that otherwise such a good Budget would not have been presented. We have no remedies for such apprehensions.

Sir, Parliament is the supreme body in the country. It represents 70 crore people. Our Government has accepted the principles of socialism. In this connection I would like to point out that a man in a village after toiling hard acquires 30 to 50 acres of land. But now a ceiling has been fixed on this small property and it has been restricted between 18 and 27 acres. Further, zamindari of landlords and kings have been abolished. But when these village landlords visit a city and come across big palatial buildings worth crores of rupees it pinches their hearts. Now the question is that when ceiling can be imposed on village land, why cannot it be imposed on urban property. It should be applied to urban property also. When the Government talks about socialism, it should ensure that laws are made for all. On the one hand, the Government fixed a ceiling on land of those villagers who comprise 80 percent of the country's population and on the other hand, it exempted the city dwellers from such restrictions. The hon. Minister of Finance should therefore ensure that a ceiling is also fixed on the urban property as in the case of village land which has been restricted between 18 and 27 acres. If the price of the land is computed at Rs. 50,000 per acre, the total cost of 18 acres of land works out to Rs. 9 lakhs only. But people in the cities possess property worth millions of rupees. Therefore the ceiling should be applicable to all. A limit should be fixed at certain amount, say Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 4 crores.

18.00 hrs.

The Government should seize property beyond that limit and distribute the same among people as has been done in case of

agricultural land. In this way property worth billions and billions of rupees could be taken from people and utilised for country's development. It is only then that our Government could be called a truly socialistic Government.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mishra, you can continue to-morrow. Now, Secretary-General.

18.01 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy

of the Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1988, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1988."

(CONSTITUTION (FIFTY — NINTH
AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY
RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1988, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 16, 1988.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 16, 1988/Phalguna 26, 1909 (Saka).

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