

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 2, 1988/ Sravana 11,
1910 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Exploration of Oil by HIL in Vietnam

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

(a) whether the Hydrocarbons India Limited (HIL) a subsidiary of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), proposes to drill oil exploration wells in Vietnam;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what will be the investment and when the work is likely to start?

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). A Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for exploration and exploitation of petroleum was signed between HIL and

Petrovietnam, the national oil company of Vietnam on May 19, 1988.

2. According to the agreement the entire exploration risk will be taken by HIL. If commercial quantities of petroleum are not discovered, HIL will have the right to terminate the contract. The exploration is to be carried out in an offshore area covering approximately 14,200 sq. kms.

3. If commercial quantities of oil are discovered, it would be shared between HIL & Petrovietnam according to a sliding scale based on volumes of production. HIL would also be entitled to recover its costs. The entire production and development of the discovery would be carried out by HIL. The duration of the contract is 25 years.

4. It is expected that during the first phase of four years an investment of the order of US\$ 21.5 million would be required.

5. It will not be in HIL's commercial interest to disclose the actual profit shares or the work programmes.

6. HIL has already started the work of reprocessing the existing seismic data.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a production sharing contract has been signed between the HIL and Petrovietnam. It is a major South-and-South collaboration venture in petroleum sector between two developing countries. The hon. Minister in his statement mentioned that for the first phase of the four years an investment of the order of US\$ 21.5 million would be required. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the HIL is going to get the required amount.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, this will be provided by us.'

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Sir, is there any provision in the contract for training of Vietnamese personnel in various disciplines of the oil industry? If so, what is the provision?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, of course, there is a provision to undertake training of Vietnamese personnel. This training programme of the Vietnamese personnel has been finalised. The cost in the first phase of the programme will be 2,55,000 \$ approximately. In the subsequent phases, the training programme will be taken up by HIL in consultation with the Petrovietnam.

Hike in Vital Drug Prices

*85. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA†: SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of 300 medicines, many of them vital drugs for treating serious ailments have shot up steeply as has been reported in the Hindustan Times of 10 June, 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons for increasing the prices of drugs after the new Drugs (Prices Control) Order was introduced;

(c) whether it is a fact that the prices of certain drugs have been increased by 420 per cent;

(d) whether the drug manufacturing companies have sought the permission of Government before increasing the prices;

(e) if not, the action taken by Government against those companies; and

(f) the efforts made by Government to check the rising trend of prices of drugs?

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (f). Most vital drugs for serious ailments are under price control. As per the provisions of DPCO, 1987, manufacturers of decontrolled medicines are free to revise prices. However, Government is keeping a watch and has intervened wherever found necessary. After Government's intervention, 15 manufacturers brought down the prices of 55 packs of formulations/bulk drugs to reasonable levels.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your kind indulgence and your kind protection.

My categorical question was whether it is a fact that the prices of certain drugs have been increased by 420 per cent. Sir, you may kindly go through the Statement. Sir, it is a five-line statement which the Minister should have read in the House, but he has not read it for concealing the truth. However, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the prices which are not under the Drug Price Control Order have increased tremendously in the recent past? In this connection, may I categorically know from the hon. Minister whether the prices of drugs for treating heart diseases, cancer, vaccines against snake bites, and all bulk vitamins which are used by common mass, along with calcium and iron products had been increased recently to 200 to 400%. If so, what are the reasons? May I know from the hon. Minister whether the increase of price of drugs is affecting severely the common mass? If so, how can we achieve "Health for all" by 2,000 A.D. if the common mass cannot purchase medicines whose prices are tremendously increased?

PROF. N.G.RANGA: Are you able to follow it?

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: According to the latest DPCO, under category I, 27 essential drugs, selected by Health and Family Welfare Ministry which are very useful to common men are under control. Under category II, 139 drugs are controlled. The others are decontrolled drugs. If there is any abnormal price increase, the Government has the right to bring it under the control of Category II. We are not allowing increase of more than 100% in the price of any drugs.

The hon. Member mentioned about vaccines and sera. The production of vaccines and sera in the country is very low. We are importing them from other countries. The total import bill for this is Rs.2.31 crores. The indigenous production is very low. The manufacture of this item is not done by private party. Only Government and semi-Government agencies are producing vaccines and sera in the country.

SHRICHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether some essential drugs which are available in foreign countries are not manufactured in our country and perhaps the drug manufacturers are taking the plea, especially the private monopolies and giving the reason that R & D for producing these medicines would be more costly for which, they are not manufacturing. May I know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government is thinking to give R & D support to public undertakings which are manufacturing drugs so that they may manufacture these types of drugs which are most essential for the human beings.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: We are manufacturing the most essential drugs the IDPL and Hindustan anti-biotics in the public sector. We are also exporting drugs to other countries.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: He is not aware of what is going on in the drug industry. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: Please allow me to answer.

MR.SPEAKER: Don't interrupt. You carry on.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: He has mentioned about the foreign manufacturers. We will not allow them in this country to have such right. We will control them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like this, Mr. Kurup.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I also seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I will extend all the protection, Madam.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I have never seen such a cynical answer to such a vital question.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it statistical answer?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You want a clinical answer!

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The statement says that most vital drugs for serious ailments are under price control. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that recently a study was made by All India Consumers Association where they said, that 3 times increase of all the drugs is likely to be achieved. In some cases, it has already been achieved.

MR.SPEAKER: Is it going to be achieved?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: No, it has already been achieved. A 420 per cent increase in the drug prices has been referred to in this question and that has not been answered. Is not the drug so vital for the people? What is that drug? I would like to ask whether the hon. Minister is aware that Bharat Upbhokta Sahkar, a Consumer Cooperative Society in a study found that price of six tablets of iopanoic acid used in arresting cardiac failure and liver insufficiency has gone up from Rs.4.47 to Rs.23.19 — an increase of 420 per cent. Is cardiac arrest a non-serious ailment?

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have personal experience.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Yes, Sir, you are also concerned. But you don't give me opportunity for supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to guard you.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Is it not a fact that this rise in price is due to the New Drug Price Control Order? Is it not a fact that as against the 268 drugs which were under the price control under the 1978 DPCO, at present, under the present 1987 DPCO only 151 drugs are under control basket? Is it also not a fact that the mark-ups for controlled drugs under the current DPCO are substantially higher than the previous ones? Is it also not a fact that even 26 drugs for the National Health Programme has a mark-up of 75 per cent as against 40 per cent of the previous DPCO? Are these measures supposed to bring down the prices? Or, are these measures which are aimed at pushing up the prices? I would also like to know whether the beneficiary of all these are mostly the multi-national companies and the victims are the ordinary people. I would like to know the categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you are satisfied. I have given the fullest support.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't give cynical answer but clinical answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Medical Answer.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: About the first question, I have not yet become cynical. It would take some more time.

MR.SPEAKER: He will become more chivalrous.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: As the hon. Member has mentioned, according to Health Department, 27 essential drugs are under Category No.I and 139 under Category No.II. As the hon. Member has mentioned, there are some drugs in respect of which some abnormal increase in price was there. But, on the intervention of the Government, we called all the drug manufacturers for a discussion. They reduced the prices below 100 per cent mark-ups. *(Interruptions)* These drug prices were fixed in 1981. Now it is 1988. The price of the raw-materials and the components of the drugs has gone up. That is why we allow 75 per cent in the Category No. I and we allow 100 per cent maximum mark ups. The Government has also got control to increase up to 25 per cent. The hon. Member has mentioned about the drug in respect of cardiac arrest. If it is true, I will take a note of it and I will bring it under control.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will ask him to bring it under control.

(Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon Speaker, Sir, this is definitely a technical question. The Minister of Industry in charge

of Chemicals is finding it much more difficult to answer the technical aspect of the subject. About the life-saving drugs, we should have some deep common-sense. Without knowing the medical sciences also, we should have some common-sense. Take the case of tetanus, take the case of cancer which can be treated by chemotherapy, take the case of asthma; these are life-saving drugs used for these diseases. Will the hon. Minister categorically answer as to what was the cost of tetanus vaccine last year and what is the cost of tetanus vaccine now, what was the cost of Aronophylin injection/ tablet last year and what is the cost now, what was the cost of Adriamycin last year and what is the cost now? I know, the cost of particularly these drugs has gone up more than two hundred per cent. I want to know whether the hon. Minister will investigate the matter and give a concrete answer so that the indigenous drug manufacturers can make the formulation without depending on the multinationals abroad.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: If the hon. Member sends the list to me, I will certainly send a reply to him.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: During the last Session I had asked the Minister one supplementary question regarding the prices of drugs. He evaded the question and you assured me you would get me the answer. For your information, Sir, I have not got any answer from the Ministry...

MR. SPEAKER: So, far, you also sidetracked it! Why did you not inform me?

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Now, with your permission, I repeat that question. One of the most important factors for the rise in drug prices is that these companies are using the brand names of their own. They are not willing to use the generic names, and

the Government is now compelling them to use the generic names. Various consumer organisations have been repeatedly demanding use of generic names. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry will take steps to compel the companies to use the generic names for medicines. If he is not aware of this, he can ask Mr. Vasant Sathe who was a member of the Hathi Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is a veterinary doctor.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: He is a veterinary doctor, Sir!

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Vasant Sathe or Dr. Bhoi?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not a doctor at all, either veterinary or otherwise.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I have taken note of what the hon. Member has said. I will definitely send a reply.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOT-TAMBHAI PATEL: I would like to know whether it is a fact that manufacturers of drugs donate generously to the Congress fund following a steep hike in the drug prices?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

[*English*]

Irregularities in Accounts of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

*86. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gross

operational irregularities in the accounts of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking pertaining to the period from September, 1985 to January, 1986 were recently pointed out by the auditors with the possibility of embezzlement/ misappropriation of Undertaking's money;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the amount involved; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been made into the irregularities pointed out by the auditors to fix responsibility and if so, the outcome thereof, stating the action taken/ proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

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

STATEMENT

(a) According to DESU, the Municipal Chief Auditor has, inter alia, observed on the Monthly Accounts of DESU for the period under reference that bank accounts for the months of September 1985 to January 1986 have not been reconciled so far and the accounts cannot be taken as complete. In the absence of the reconciliation, the position of debit and credit outstanding, collection outstanding and cheques outstanding could not be verified in audit. According to the Chief Auditor, in these circumstances, the possibility of any embezzlement/ misappropriation of the Undertaking's money could not be ruled out.

(b) and (c). The reconciliation of accounts is in progress and it would be possible to take necessary action after the details of the loss suffered by DESU, if any, have been ascertained on completion of the reconciliation work.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: The reconciliation of accounts for the period September 1985 to January 1986 was taken up only after it was pointed out by the Auditors. It means that there is some bungling in the accounts. Although the accounts pertain to 4 to 5 months only, yet they could not reconcile them, which indicates towards the possibility of embezzlement. Therefore, you must get it checked. Will the hon. Minister state whether the DESU accounts were audited earlier by another auditor and whether any discrepancies were found therein?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPANATH RAI): As soon as we got the complaint regarding the irregularity, a special task force was created and it was enquired into. From 1982 to 84, no discrepancy was found, this special task force has come to the conclusion that no discrepancy is found. From 1985 to 86 enquiry is going on; as soon as the Report is submitted, I shall let the House know and any wrong doing will be reported to the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what to say of submitting report, the hon. Minister even could not get the accounts reconciled although four-five months have since passed. It clearly indicates that there is some misappropriation or embezzlement in DESU's accounts. It appears from the reply of the hon. Minister that the people involved in embezzlement are being protected. That is why he could not get the accounts reconciled even after such a long time. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much estimated loss is

likely to be suffered by the DESU and by which time the entire accounts are expected to be reconciled and what are the specific reasons for delay?

[*English*]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: During this financial year the Report will be submitted. I cannot say anybody to be guilty until and unless he is proved to be guilty. Therefore a special task force is enquiring into the matter and the moment any wrong is known, you will know about it.

DR.G.S.RAJHANS: Corruption is the order of the day in DESU. Whereas the consumers get inflated bills and despite several requests to look into the matter nothing is done, a large number of industrialists in Delhi are in connivance with the officers of DESU and the Bill given to them is to the tune of only Rs.50 or Rs.100. They get a very small Bill. Is the hon. Minister aware of this fact or is he prepared to look into the matter?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: I admit wrong billings are there; I admit defective metres are there. During one month sixty persons have been arrested, one thousand theft cases have been detected and raids have been organised on the industrial houses and several people have been arrested and cases have been referred to the CBI.

I want to tell one point to my friend that transmission loss has been reduced and we are trying to improve the situation. The strongest action will be taken against all the culprits and wrong doers.

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: Sir, you are not even

accepting the facts. Shri Chandra Shekhara Murthy.... Shri Sreenivasa Prasad.... Shri Sriballavji.....

Construction Work On Power Projects

*88. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI †:**
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work of any new power projects has commenced in 1988;

(b) if so, the names of the projects and the progress till 30th June, 1988;

(c) whether there is any programme for commencement of the work of Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant and Ib Thermal Power Plant in Orissa during this year, if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (b). A list of major power projects started during 1988 and their status is given in the Annexure below.

(c) Yes, Sir; work on infrastructural development activities on both these projects have already commenced.

(d) Does not arise.

ANNEXURE

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>project</i> | <i>Capacity (MW)</i> | <i>Status</i> |
|--------------|---|----------------------|---|
| 1. | Dudhganga Hydel Project | 2x12 | Orders for generating units placed, excavation for power house, tail race channel and penstock in progress. |
| 2. | Birsinghpur Hydel Project | 1x20 | Work on infrastructural facilities has been initiated. |
| 3. | Santhanur Dam Hydel Project | 2x75 | —do— |
| 4. | Srinagar Hydel Project | 6x55 | —do— |
| 5. | Combined Cycle gas based Station at Narsapur Razole | 3x33 | Letter of intent for supply of plant & equipment has been issued to BHEL. |
| 6. | Sikka Extn. Thermal Project (Unit 2) | 120 | Order for main plant and equipment is under finalisation. |
| 7. | Khaperkheda Extn Project (Stage-II) (Units 3 & 4) | 2x210 | —do— |
| 8. | Rayalseema (Muddanur) Thermal Station | 2x210 | —do— |
| 9. | Lakwa Waste Heat Plant | 1x22 | —do— |
| 10. | Chamera Stage II Hydro Project | 3x100 | Infrastructural work in Progress. |
| 11. | Salal Stage II Hydro Project | 3x115 | —do— |
| 12. | Gas Turbines at Pampore | 3x25 | Orders placed on BHEL. Work on foundation in progress. |
| 13. | Lakwa Gas Turbines Ph. II | 3x20 | Orders for main plant placed on BHEL. |

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: To the Part (c) of my question, the Hon. Minister has given the reply that work on infrastructural development activities on both these proj-

ects have already commenced. As you know, this infrastructural development is quite a wide term and with a certain amount of vagueness also.

I would like to specifically know the exact work that has been done on these projects so far. What is the amount spent and whether any time-schedule was drawn in respect of these two projects? I would also like to know whether that time schedule has been followed so far. If not, the reasons thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to overcome and to put them on schedule.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): The Seventh Five Year Plan power generation target is 22,245 MW. There is shortage of power in Orissa. For meeting the requirement Government of India is going to build up Talcher Super Thermal Power Station and also Ib Valley Thermal station. NTPC has decided to get this project completed within time-schedule. Ib Valley thermal station is to be constructed as a turn-key project by BHEL. That will also be completed within time-schedule. The moment we get these two projects completed the power problem of Orissa shall be met to some extent. There will even then be shortage of power. For meeting that requirement we are trying to get power from the Eastern zone and the transmission line is under construction. West Bengal Government and Orissa Government are constructing Rengali Kolaghat inter-State transmission line. After the completion of this line the power problem to a great extent will be solved.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: The question was something else and the answer is quite different. The Minister has not touched my question. With your permission may I put my first question again? The words 'time-schedule' uttered by me have been uttered by him also several times but the context is different. I wanted to know what were these 'infra-structural activities' used in part (c) of the reply is quite vague. I want to know specifically the work so far done on

these two projects, the amount that has been spent and whether it is in consonance or according to the time-schedule. If not, the reasons thereof and steps being taken by Government to overcome that.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: NTPC Talcher project has been cleared by CEA and PIB. We have decided to get this project completed within time-schedule.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: What is the time-schedule?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Two units of 500 MW each, that is 1000 MW power generation is the objective. For that we have got the clearance by Forest Deptt. and CEA has also cleared and we shall have this thermal power plant within the time that has been decided by the NTPC. I may tell the House that any project which has been taken up by NTPC in this country has been completed within time-schedule. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Do not make general remarks.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. The question is only of time factor. If you have this information now you can tell him or you can tell him later on.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as Talcher is concerned, it is an Eighth Plan project. We have already started taking advance action. As a part of the advance action, forest clearance has been obtained in February 1988. CEA clearance and PIB clearance have already been done. This is a project which will involve Rs. 1,480 crores.

It is an Eighth Plan project. Therefore, within the Seventh Plan — this is a 1 1/2 years — we intend to spend Rs. 273 crores in this period so that advance action is complete and this project is completed in the Eighth Plan.

As far as Ib Valley is concerned, it is a State project. It is being done in collaboration with BHEL. BHEL is also taking collaboration of some international organisations. This is also a project which will be taken up in the Eighth Plan. The first phase will be completed in 1990 to 1995. The second phase will be completed in 1993-94.

So, these are the future projects. Advance actions are being taken on both these projects.

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: These two projects — The Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant and the Ib Valley Thermal Power Plant — shall be the dream of the Government of Orissa as well as the people of Orissa. There is an acute shortage of power in Orissa and also in the country as a whole. Therefore, the Prime Minister is laying a lot of emphasis on power generation. But the Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant has been lingering on since the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Minister now says that it is an Eighth Five Year Plan Project.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that, in view of the emphasis laid on new power projects to tide over the power crisis in the country — particularly in Orissa, where there is a near famine condition in respect of power — it should be expedited.

Secondly, whether the amount already allotted to the NTPC for spending in the financial year is also not being spent because of certain rider/ restriction? Some clearance is yet to be given to the NTPC by the PiB, etc., and the Government of India. Will that be cleared immediately?

As regards the Ib Thermal Power Plant, whether the Minister knows that the capacity is now being reduced to half. Earlier, it was four units of 210 MW each. But now it has been reduced to half — 2 x 210 — because of financial constraints. BHEL could not

arrange foreign collaboration, finance, etc.

In view of the overall situation in the power sector, I would like to know whether action will be taken by the Government of India for speedy implementation of the original programme of having four units of 210 MW each in the Eighth Plan. For that, you have to start action vigorously right now.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: As the hon. Member has asked, I have told him that the objective of the Seventh Five Year Plan was 22,245 MW power generation. Our target was 22,245 MW. After the completion of the Seventh Five Year Plan, we are going to achieve the target of 22,402 MW. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: I have told that as we have to achieve our target of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Talcher project is to be commissioned in the Eighth Five Year Plan. (*Interruptions*) We have entered into an agreement with the World Bank. The World Bank has cleared this project of about Rs 1,400 crores and has entered into an agreement. The Forest Department has given the clearance. The CEA has given the clearance.

Infrastructural development activities are going on. Therefore, we shall get this project completed within the time-schedule and power shall be provided to the people of Orissa.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I say that the amount as far as this year is concerned is already earmarked, as far as Talcher advance action is concerned? Of course, as far as Ib Valley is concerned, we cannot do anything as it is a State project. As far as Talcher is concerned, there will be no shortage. Only in February, we have got the forest and environment clearance and all

necessary advance action steps and expenditure will be fully met.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The people of Orissa are aggrieved by the answers given by the bureaucrats, which are very small. Now, hon. Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe has explained the detailed position about the power generation and the proposed installed capacity for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The hon. Minister of State has categorically answered that 22000 MW of installed capacity has been proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Can the Minister answer categorically as to what is the share of Orissa's installed capacity? In 1986, the High Power Committee has earmarked six places for the location of super power plants like Singrauli, Farakka, Naveli, Ramgundam, Korba, etc. and out of the six places, work has already commenced in five places. More than 3000 to 4000 MW installed capacity had been commissioned. I want to know from the hon. Minister, particularly from Shri Sathe whether he will prepone the installation of Talcher Super Thermal Power Station and more than Rs. 70 crores should be earmarked in these two years for this plant diverting money from other sources because Orissa has been neglected in this respect. Not a single Megawatt of installed capacity from the central sector has been given within the Seventh Five Year Plan out of the 22000 installed capacity. What is the quantity of power share to be installed in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

About 1b Thermal Power Station, the hon. Minister is quite aware of the coal field in 1b which is the biggest in Asia, 72 km. in length and 32 km. in breadth, basin-shaped and having more than two billion of thermal grade coal, having less silica and ash content is available for the country. The cost of power generation will be cheaper per megawatt, i.e., Rs.1.5 crores which can be reduced to Rs. 1.2 crores in the present design

parameters. Will the hon. Minister instruct the BHEL to start the work for the project? The hon. Minister Shri Panigrahi at that time suggested that BHEL should come forward with international assistance or allow the State Government to get international assistance and complete the project within 2-3 years for the drought-affected and poverty-stricken people of Orissa.

SHRI V. SANT SATHE: It is not correct to say that no addition was planned in the Seventh Five Year Plan in Orissa. A capacity addition of 483.5 MW is targeted in Orissa during the Seventh Plan Period of which 260 MW so far has been commissioned. The details of the power generation capacity to be installed in the Seventh Five Year Plan can be given. I can send it to him. We are conscious of the fact that not only Orissa but the whole country needs more power. Orissa has a great potential because of coal and the policy is now to set up thermal power units near the pitheads. That is why, we have identified Talcher and IB Valley where coal is being produced for setting up of Super Thermal Power Stations. Talcher will be set up by NTPC and I have replied that what action have been taken. After all, we cannot prepone a project of Rs.1400 crores overnight. It is not possible. Preliminary steps to advance action have been taken and I can assure the hon. Member that Rs.273 crores will be spent as advance action in the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan. This is the best thing that we can do.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, even if we achieve a target of 22000 megawatts of power production, still there would be a gap in the demand and supply. During the 8th Plan, there will be a deficit of 1000 megawatts in West Bengal itself. In order to improve the position and meet this deficit, the Government of West Bengal sent a proposal for the establishment of a thermal power station at Bakreshwar. This project

has been pending for the last two years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the clearance has been given to the Government of West Bengal for the construction of this thermal power station.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I need a separate notice for this question. It does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Power is a key input for the development of our economy, from the industrial and agricultural point of view. The Prime Minister has laid a great emphasis on the question of power generation. While it is so at the Centre, in Andhra Pradesh, may be because of the lack of vision, or may be because it does not secure votes immediately, the Andhra Pradesh State has been suffering for want of power and 80 per cent power cut was there till the other day. Here, the hon. Minister has said that they have cleared 3 x 33 megawatt capacity Combined Cycle gas based station; the gas is found in abundance in Andhra Pradesh. It has been stated that the letter of intent for supply of plant and equipment has been issued to BHEL. This we have been hearing for the last six months. I want to know whether the hon. Minister will ensure that the work commences immediately or whether the Government of India will take it on its own.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Honestly, I have not understood the question. We have not thought of any gas based projects in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K.S. RAO: It is written here. Item 5: Combined cycle gas based station at Narsapur, Razole.

MR. SPEAKER: See him in his chamber.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Why? The entire House should know the answer and understand the position.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is by the State Government. They have already placed the order on BHEL. What do you want me to do? I have stated already. What can I add to that?.....(*Interruptions*).

Denotification of Industrial Units in West Bengal

*90. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrial units denotified and those likely to be denotified in West Bengal; and

(b) the reasons for this denotification?

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) The following industrial units in West Bengal have been denotified:—

1. M/s. Indian Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta.
2. M/s. Containers & Closures Ltd., Calcutta.
3. M/s. Carter Pooler & Company (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
4. M/s. Motor & Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta.
5. M/s. Sri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Calcutta.
6. M/s. Rohini Mills Ltd., Belgharia.

The Government of India have also

decided to denotify M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta with effect from 1.11.1987. However, Bengal Potteries Workers and Staff Unions and Others have filed a writ petition before the Calcutta High Court and the High Court Vide their order dated 30.10.1987 have stayed the implementation of the Central Government's decision until further orders. Since then, the matter is sub-judice.

It is not possible to indicate the information on the number of units to be denotified in future.

(b) The industrial undertakings were denotified only after the Central Government, having considered all options for revival, had come to the conclusion that it was not possible to make them economically viable.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister has disappointed us by his reply particularly on the subject of Bengal Potteries, whose nationalization we have been demanding for a long time. I think, the hon. Minister knows it very well that on the 17th September, 1976, the Bengal Potteries had been taken over and after that Tata Consultancy firm was entrusted with the job of studying the revival of this project. The hon. Minister also knows it very well that during the time of last session of Parliament, Members of Parliament from West Bengal, Members of the Legislative Assembly, West Bengal and all the trade unions, particularly INTUC, AITUC, CITU and others met the hon. Minister in his chamber and he assured us that the Bengal Potteries would not be denotified and that a recommendation had been made to the Union Government for release of Rs.15 crores to modernise it and to make it viable. May I know from the hon. Minister, whether that was placed before the Cabinet. The hon. Prime Minister is also here? Was there a positive response to grant Rs.15 crores to

make this unit viable? May I know whether the Government proposes to withdraw the denotification order and nationalise the Bengal Potteries immediately? Whether Rs.15 crores has been released for the revival of the Bengal Potteries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO): Shri Basudeb Acharya, the leader of the CPM was there in the meeting. I never gave an assurance. The Bengal Potteries was denotified on 1.11.87. However, the workers have filed a write petition before the Calcutta High Court and the High Court has stayed the implementation of the Central Government decision. The matter is sub-judice.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: The Hon. Minister has stated that he has recommended for Rs.15 crores. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Assurance is something else.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: May I know what is the report of the Tata Consultancy in this regard?

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: There is no question of the report of the Tata Consultancy because we denotified it on 1.11.87 and the matter is pending in the High Court. I cannot do anything in this regard.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, May I put my second supplementary?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying to you.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Now, I would like to speak about the M/s Shri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills and M/s Mohini Mills. Sir, that is not the problem of the West Bengal alone this is the problem of the whole

country. May I know whether you are going to nationalise these weaving mills or not?

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: All these mills were denotified long back. Moreover, these do not come under my Ministry. They come under the Textile Ministry.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister regarding denotification of M/s. Mohini Mills Ltd., in Belgharia. This mill was denotified on 21 June, 1988. May I know from the Hon. Minister what are the grounds for the denotification of the Mohini Mills whereas another cotton mill, Madhusoodan Mill, whose financial position is as bad if not worse than the Mohini mill, has not been denotified. So, may I know what is the criterion for denotification of the Mohini mills?

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: Even though this comes under the Textile Ministry I will answer it. Sir, the NTC Mill ceased to give orders to Mohini Mills w.e.f. 22.6.88. The employees of Mohini Mills filed writ petition in the Calcutta High Court and the High Court has granted an interim stay. The position is status quo. However, the position as on 21.6.88 may continue. This order has been stayed by the Supreme Court.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, West Bengal people want protection from you because (*Interruptions*)

Why are you shouting? Let me ask the question first. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, our Hon. Prime Minister is here. He always help us. He always helped the poor people. Sir, the West Bengal people have really become sick now because of..

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Because of the CPM Government.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We

have become sick because our State Government is not at all interested to save the poor workers. That is why we have every right to request our Prime Minister to put a stop to it. In the presence of the Prime Minister, I would like to ask the hon. Industries Minister as to why all these units are denotified in West Bengal. If you close down all these units, lakh of workers are going to suffer. The units might have become sick due to the negligence of the State Government. The State Government may be responsible for this state of affairs. But the Central Government is the mother and it should come to the rescue of the workers. Sir, nearly two lakh workers are now on the streets, starving for food. But our State Government is not interested in protecting them. It is your duty to see that these industries are not closed down. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Let the Prime Minister reply.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: This is my subject and I will answer. There are 146 major sick units in West Bengal and the amount outstanding is Rs.779 crores. The total number of sick small scale industries in West Bengal is 28,707 and the amount outstanding is Rs.184 crores. Sir, both the Treasury Benches and the Opposition are one on this and they want that these sick units should continue. But how is it possible Sir? Hundreds of crores of rupees are....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We want them to be revived.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: Please allow a discussion on this Sir.

SHRI ANIL BASU: The 'mother' Centre should come to their rescue!

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, Bengal Potteries is one of the oldest units and it is

the most prestigious unit in pottery industry. Its name is very famous. But there is a calculated attempt to kill this unit because a new unit is going to be set up in the constituency of the Prime Minister. I wonder whether there is any conspiracy to kill this unit so as to promote the other one. I want to know whether Bengal Potteries is being killed with an ulterior motive.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Is the Centre motherly or step-motherly?

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: Mr. Choubey can explain it better.

[*English*]

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: This is a baseless allegation. This unit was started in 1909 during the British regime and it is one of the oldest units.

Research Studies Conducted By NISIET

*91. **SHRI C.SAMBU †:**
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training (NISIET), Hyderabad conducted any research studies and training related to organisational and communication aspects of the small scale industry;

(b) if so, the details of such training programmes and research studies conducted since the inception;

(c) whether any further studies in this regard are expected to be conducted in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of training programmes and research studies conducted since inception are not maintained. However, the details from 1972 onwards are as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Organisational Development</i> | | (Twenty one programmes) |
| Management of Motivation | — | five programmes |
| Organisational Behaviour | — | three programmes |
| Managing for Organisational Effectiveness | — | six programmes |
| Managerial Effectiveness | — | seven programmes |

Communications

(Sixteen programmes)

| | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| Optimisation of ORGANISATION COMMUNICATION | — | four programmes |
| Communication and Information handling in Organisation | — | one programme |
| Information and communication for development | — | one programme |
| Communication and Management Communication and | — | one programme |
| Interpersonal Skills | — | eight programmes |
| Organisational Communication | — | one programme |

Research Projects (five studies)

Leadership Styles and their impact on Organisational Effectiveness in Small Industry
 Attitudes of Supervisors and Workers in Small Industry
 Installation of an Information System for the Directorate of Industries of Andhra Pradesh
 Installation of an Information System for the Andhra Pradesh State Small Industries Development Corporation
 Assessment of requirement of information of DIC General Managers

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The following two research studies are in progress:

- (1) Role, expectations and preferences of personnel in development agencies of small scale industry.
- (2) A study of organisational climate and job attitudes of personnel of development agencies for small scale industry.

SHRI C.SAMBU: Sir, so far, research and training facilities available at the institute are quite inadequate. Hence, is there any programme before the Government to expand the activities of the Institution so as to make the benefits available to everyone?

SHRI C.SAMBU: Our rural areas are very backward. There is every need to set up small scale industries in rural areas. Therefore, I would like to know whether there is any special programme to train the persons coming from rural areas in this institute.

SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM: It is a good suggestion and we will consider it.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO): This unit is located in Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. People from rural areas are also coming to join this institute and they are being giving training.

MR. SPEAKER: Favourably?

SHRI C.SAMBU: My suggestions is that institutes of this type should be set up in rural areas as well.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: This unit is located in Hyderabad. It is for the whole country and not for Andhra Pradesh alone. This is the only unit of its kind in the whole country.

SHRI V.SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The Institute is doing good work. I enquire from the hon. Minister — in view of the fact that we have to take several measures for encouraging the entrepreneurs as well as the technicians in these several programmes that are aimed at — if the Government will take necessary steps to have two Centres under this Institute one at Vijayawada and the other at Vishakhapatnam to enable more number of small entrepreneurs and technicians to undergo these training programmes so that more service can be rendered to those areas

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: This unit is the only one of its kind in the whole country and it is located in Hyderabad. Not only candidates from this country come for training but candidates from other countries are also coming for training. We are giving them training. Recently I visited that Centre in order to know how it is functioning. It is functioning all right. There is no proposal to set up branches at Vijayawada and Vizag. We have to set up such institutes in other States also.

SHRI V.SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Do it. We have no objection.

Bombay High Court Judgement on TV Interviews

*92. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA†**
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the Bombay High Court ruling over censorship or distortion of views by Doordarshan in a writ petition as published in the Times of India dated 28 June, 1988; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S.KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The ruling of the Honourable Court has been noted carefully for future guidance and compliance.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like the Minister to let me know whether Government are formulating guidelines for censorship on Doordarshan and if so whether Government would also like to lay down any norms for telecasting news when news are critical of Government.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT): I would like to inform the hon. lady Member that there is already a code which is applicable to the AIR and Doordarshan

Secondly, with regard to news also, the Media Advisory Committee had given certain guidelines. Those guidelines will be for the news. Both the AIR and Doordarshan are guided by the code.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: My second supplementary is, in the light of this judgement, whether Government would consider hiring out specific time over the T V for parties or groups critical of views and policies of Government not only regarding

political but also regarding social, economical and environmental matters.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Social, economical, environmental and quite a lot of other matters of interest to the country, i.e. cultural and other things are also projected on the TV and on the Radio. There is no fixed time for any political party as such though political events, political news, political developments are projected and the judgement does not say that any such reservation should be done. There is no need for that. At the time of elections, the political parties are given some time for placing their viewpoints and that code with regard to elections was done with the approval of the Election Commission.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the judgement basically relates to the censorship of interviews telecast by the Doordarshan. It arose after that one interview. May I know whether the Government has totally accepted what has been laid down in the said judgement or whether the Government differs on the said judgement and I would like to know whether you are going to enact some new guidelines or legislation to have these viewpoints carried out?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: So far as this judgement is concerned, I have just gone through the judgement and the crux in this was that a certain person who was invited to express herself on a subject, i.e. laws relating to women, made some observation about the Muslim Women Bill which was then pending before the Parliament. The Station Director had deleted that part of it from the record thinking that the matter is pending before the Parliament. The Court said that this should not have been done. We have sent the judgement to the Station Director for compliance but that does not mean that the code which is applicable to the Radio and Doordarshan has been nullified. The code stands. They are supposed to go

by the code which has been existing for a very very long time and that still stands. If any situation arises for examining this question from any other angle, we will examine it. The code, as it is, stands.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Production of Formed Coke for Steel Mills

*81. **SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad has produced formed coke for use in steel mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to manufacture formed coke for economic use in the steel mills; 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) and (b). Central Fuel Research Institute has developed the technology for production of Formed Coke on a pilot plant scale. This coke was tested in low shaft blast furnaces of Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil (Orissa) and at Indian Iron and Steel Company, Kulti.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The CFRI technology has yet to be upgraded to an economically viable commercial venture.

Indigenous Polyester Staple Fibre

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

(a) whether there is surplus of indige-
nous polyester staple fibre in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to
be taken to find market abroad;

(c) whether the present 5 per cent cash
support is standing in the way of its market-
ing abroad; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose
to consider an upward revision of cash
compensatory support and if not, reasons
therefor?

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

(b) The manufacturers have been per-
mitted to export polyester staple fibre upto a
ceiling of 60,000 tonnes during 1988-89. A
cash compensatory support of 5% has been
sanctioned for such exports.

(c) Representations have been re-
ceived for enhancement of the cash com-
pensatory support.

(d) Decisions on such cases are taken
on merits.

Flaring up of Gas

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

(a) the quantum and the price of natural
gas flared up by the Oil and Natural Gas
Commission in 1987-88; and

(b) the reasons for flaring up the gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Dur-
ing 1987-88, a quantity of 2895 million cubic
metres of gas flared from ONGC's oil fields.

The notional value of this gas, based on the
minimum price of Rs.500/ 1000 m³, works
out to Rs.144.75 crores.

(b) The major reasons for flaring of gas
are:

i) Failure of consumers to life the
committed quantity of gas; and

ii) Mismatch between production
and compression facilities in the
Western Offshore Region.

Supply of Coal to Cement Plants

*87. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether inadequate supply of coal to
cement plants since January this year has
seriously affected the cement production,
particularly in the southern sector;

(b) if so, the details of the cement plants
in the country seriously suffering due to
inadequate coal supply;

(c) the reason for not keeping adequate
supply of coal to cement plants; and

(d) the steps Government propose to
take to provide adequate supply of coal to
these plants?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI
VASANT SATHE): (a) During the months
January to May, 1988, about 62 lakh tonnes
of production capacity of cement plants was
lost on account of various factors, of which
short supply of coal accounted for a loss of
1.68 lakh tonnes i.e. less than 2.7%.

(b) The coal companies supplied 3.45 million tonnes of coal from January to June '88 as against the pro-rata demand of 5.34 million tonnes, assessed for the same period, by the Planning Commission. The following cement plants suffered some cuts in production on account of inadequate availability of coal:—

Churk, Jamul, Satna, Sevalia, Lakshmi, Wadi, Shahbad, Alangulam, Ariyalur, Sankaridurg and Talaiyuthu.

(c) and (d). The shortfall in production in Singareni Collieries Company Limited, to which most of the consumers in the southern part of the country are linked for supplies, was the prime reason for shortfall in supplies to the southern cement plants. The situation was accentuated on account of workers strike in Singareni Collieries from 12th February 1988 to 23rd February, 1988 and, again, due to general strike in the coal industry from 15 to 20 March, 1988. Efforts have been made to supplement supplies of coal to cement plants in southern and western India by moving coal from the mines in Bengal, Bihar and Assam coalfields. As a special measure, 17 rakes of coal was ordered to be moved to southern cement plants during June, 1988 from Bengal and Bihar coalfields. Southern cement plants were also sanctioned over 60,000 tonnes of SLV coal from BCCL. Linkages have been given to some of the cement plants in southern India from ECL/BCCL to ensure regular supplies.

Assistance by Canada in Oil and Gas Exploration

*89. SHRI M.RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI SITARAM J.GAVALI:

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

(a) whether Union Government have recently invited Canadian co-operation and

assistance in oil and gas exploration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be provided by Canada for this purpose?

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

(b) and (c). Canada have provided a Line of Credit of upto C\$ 198 million for financing the import from Canada of equipment and services related to Oil and Gas Exploration and development. Of this assistance upto C\$ 75 million (38%) has been provided by Canadian International Development Agency as grant under an Agreement signed by Government of India on 16th October, 1987. This grant will be utilised in parallel with a loan upto C\$ 123 million (62%) to be provided by Export Development Corporation, Canada.

There has been no other offer from the Canadian Government in this regard.

Recommendations of Bajaj Committee

*93. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Bajaj Committee about the industrialisation of backward areas;

(b) which of them have been accepted; and

(c) which of them have been rejected along with the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). Bajaj Committee's recommendations inter-alia deal with :-

- (a) Establishment of growth centres
- (b) Identification of backward districts
- (c) Revision of existing Central Incentive Scheme

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

Stagnation in Domestic Crude Production

*94 DR B L SHAILESH
SHRI SRI HARI RAO

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

(a) whether the country is slipping on the oil front with domestic crude production remaining stagnant and the dependence on imports increasing,

(b) the likely shortfall in crude oil production in the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the anticipated gap between demand and supply,

(c) its impact on the rising oil import bill

(d) whether the causes for the widening gap have been analysed and identified, and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) Production of crude oil has not been stagnant. Domestic crude production during the 7th Plan period will be considerably higher than during the 6th Plan period.

(b) and (c) The target of 34.53 million tonnes of crude oil production in the terminal year of the 7th Plan is expected to be met. There would, however, be a gap of about 22.11 million tonnes between the production and demand of crude oil. This will necessitate increased imports.

(d) The gap between demand and production of crude oil is due to the fact that consumption of petroleum products is growing at a rate faster than the rate of increase of domestic production.

(e) Besides efforts towards demand management and the measures taken for conservation of petroleum products, the following steps have been taken to increase the production of crude oil,

- Intensification of exploration, which may eventually lead to enhanced production
- Intensification of work over operations
- Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques
- Induction of advanced technology

Proposals for Power Projects in West Bengal

*95 SHRI ANIL BASU Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of proposals for setting up of power projects (Hydel or Thermal) received from West Bengal under consideration of Union Government and

(b) the present position of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(a) and (b). The proposal of West Bengal to set up Unit 7 (110 MW) of the Durgapur Power Station of Durgapur Projects Ltd. is under techno-economic appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority. Environmental clearance for the project and compliance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Electricity (Supply) Act have not yet been tied up.

The Bakreshwar thermal project (3x210 MW) has been sanctioned in principle by the Planning Commission subject to adequate financial provision, and clearance from the Forest Department for ash disposal area.

The Murshidabad and North Bengal thermal projects are not being processed in the Central Electricity Authority in the absence of requisite coal linkage for the Murshidabad project and lack of proper site investigation details and feasibility of coal supply in the case of the North Bengal project.

Liberalisation of Industrial Licensing System

*96. SHRI S.M.GURADDI:
SHRI S.B.SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

◆ (a) whether a new package of measures for liberalising the industrial licensing system for backward areas further in order to promote dispersal of industries for balanced regional growth has been announced by Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any other facilities are proposed to be provided for 100 per cent growth centres; and

(d) the extent to which it will give boost to the setting up of industries in backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A new scheme of liberalisation of industrial system has been announced to promote further the development of backward areas.

Projects involving investment in fixed assets of more than Rs. 50 crores of Non-MRTP and non-FERA companies will require no licence if located in backward areas.

It is proposed to establish growth centres with infrastructural facilities such as power, water supply, telecommunication and banking facilities.

It is hoped that this scheme will catalyse industrial growth in the backward areas, as, at present, infrastructural inadequacies are one of the major constraints to development.

The approach intended is to locate the growth centres within a reasonable proximity of district headquarters tehsil headquarters in backward areas where, a better potential for attracting industries exists. Thus the impact of this approach is expected to be significant.

Nicotin and Tar Value of Indian Cigarettes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a per United Nations and other sources, nicotin and tar value of Indian cigarettes, including foreign brands made in India, is very high as compared to cigarettes made in the western countries; and

(b) if so, what corrective steps have

been take or are proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). According to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, there is no safe cigarette. Cigarette and beedi smoking, irrespective of Tar and Nicotin contents, is injurious to health. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have stated that the available data indicate the tar and nicotin contents of Indian cigarettes and beedi are higher than that used in some Western Countries. The policy of the Government is to educate the people on the risks of tobacco usage.

Sick Industries in Karnataka

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

(a) whether a large number of industries have fallen sick in Karnataka and are yet to be revived;

(b) if so, the number of such units as on 31 March, 1987; and

(c) the details of efforts made to revive those units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest information available from RBI, there were 43 large and 3077 small scale sick industries as at the end of December, 1986 in Karnataka.

(c) For revival of sick industrial units, Government of India have got a uniform policy for the whole country. Some of the important aspects are as follows:

- i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely; 'The Sick Industrial Companies (special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner. It has become operational with effect from the 15th may, 1987.
- ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.
- iii) The Banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.
- iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.
- v) Government of India introduced a 'Margin Money Scheme' with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector.

Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Proposal to Privatisise Public Sector Units

*99. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI RAM DHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to privatise some public sector units;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons; and

(c) whether these units are loss incurring and if so, the amount of loss incurred by each during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):(a) to (c). No policy decision has been taken by the Government to privatise public sector units.

Setting up of Solar Power Plants

*100. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up solar power plants in the country;

(b) the names of places and the States;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up such a plant in the State of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the name of place and the period by which it will be set up?

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

(b) to (d). A few experimental solar photovoltaic power plants in the range of 1-5 kw have been installed at the following locations:

1. Salojipally, Medak district, Andhra Pradesh.
2. Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
3. Tudou, Sanguem Taluka, Goa.
4. Kalyanpura, Kheda District, Gujarat.
5. Belkineeadugu, Bangalore district, Karnataka
6. Bitra Island, Lakshadweep.
7. Kinathur, South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu
8. Naranampattu, South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu.
9. Pachery, South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu
10. Periyapalepoondy, South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu.
11. Athipaddy, South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu
12. Mekinikadu, Salem district, Tamil Nadu
13. Kipady-pelapady, Salem district, Tamil Nadu
14. Kuki Colony, Tripura.

15. Achheja, Ghaziabad district, U.P.
16. Tuntowala, Dehradun district, Uttar Pradesh.
17. Mazhwara, Sultanpur district, Uttar Pradesh.

Two larger plants of capacity 20-25 kwp are under installation at Rai in Haryana and Lulung in Orissa. Additional projects have been planned at Radhanagar village in Havelock Island in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Kharsol, Shahdol district and Mohbanda in Bilaspur District in Madhya Pradesh, Zuni in Nagaland, Shuddabhavi Thanda, Nalgonda district, Madhavapally, Hyderabad and Gollapally, Medak district in Ladakh and Andhra Pradesh.

Under R & D cum demonstration scheme of solar thermal power plants, a 22 KW plant has been installed at Saijipati in Andhra Pradesh. Another such plant of 50 KW is under installation at Solar Energy Centres near Delhi. A 30 MW solar power station has been designed and project report prepared.

Requests have been received from the states of Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat for setting up such plants. It is envisaged that in due course, solar power plants could be set up in many States with good solar radiation, including Bihar.

Requirement and Production of Coal

800. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment made by Government about the requirement of coal in the country as a whole by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the total expected production of coal during that period;

(c) whether there will be any gap; and

(d) if so, how it would be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) According to the mid-term appraisal done by the Planning Commission demand of coal during the terminal year (1989-90) of the Seventh Five Year Plan will be of the order of 220 million tonnes.

(b) Expected production of coal during the year 1989-90 will be of the order of 212 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). The gap between expected demand and production is planned to be met by drawing from pit head stocks and import of coking coal.

Electrification of Villages

801. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for electrification of villages during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 in different States; and

(b) the number of villages electrified during the aforesaid period, State-wise details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). A statement indicating Statewise targets and achievement of village electrification during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below.

STATEMENT

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of Villages Electrified During 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

| Sl No. | States/ Uts | Electrification of Village | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---|
| | | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | | 1987-88 | |
| 1 | 2 | Target | Achievement (1971 Census) | Target | Achievement (1981 Census) | Target | Achievement (1981 Census) (Prov.) |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 800 | 826 | 815 | 905 (*) | 815 | 1076 (*) |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 | 90 | 50 | 71 | 60 | 74 |
| 3 | Assam | 1700 | 1842 | 2211 | 2081 (*) | 2185 | 2168 (*) |
| 4. | Bihar | 2000 | 2127 | 3500 | 3205 (*) | 3500 | 2309 (*) |
| 5. | Goa | 1 | Nil | — | 14 | 1 | 8 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 870 | 822 | 900 | 694 (*) | 418 | 216 (Prov.) |
| 7. | Haryana | @ | @ | @ | @ + 14 | @ | @ |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 425 | 702 | 500 | 825 (*) | 470 | 637 (*) |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 300 | 89 | 295 | 111 (*) | 110 | 105 (*) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|----------------|------|------|------|----------|------|----------|
| 10. | Karnataka | 1092 | 1038 | 1000 | 1060 (*) | 700 | 746 (*) |
| 11. | Kerala | @ | @ | @ | @ - 49 | @ | @ |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 3000 | 3371 | 3000 | 3756 (*) | 3000 | 3950 (*) |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 500 | 561 | 500 | 3275 | 500 | 816 |
| 14. | Manipur | 106 | 53 | 85 | 110 (*) | 100 | 122 (*) |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 146 | 59 | 212 | 76 (*) | 225 | 225 (*) |
| 16. | Mizoram | 40 | 32 | 50 | 41 | 60 | 45 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 45 | 73 | 35 | 137 | 90 | 182 |
| 18. | Orissa | 1560 | 1141 | 1386 | 1392 (*) | 1400 | 1520 (*) |
| 19. | Punjab | @ | @ | @ | @ + 216 | @ | @ |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 1000 | 1100 | 875 | 1070 | 1000 | 1070 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 45 | 35 | 30 | 30 (*) | 33 | 44 (*) |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 9 | 15 | 8 | 16 (*) | @ | @ (*) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| 23 | Tripura | 110 | 150 | 141 | 159 (*) | 160 | 155 (*) |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 4600 | 4486 | 3610 | 4003 | 4080 | 4185 |
| 25 | West Bengal | 2180 | 1330 | 2356 | 1350 (*) | 2410 | 1604 (*) |
| TOTAL (States) | | 20629 | 19942 | 21559 | 24562 | 21317 | 21257 |
| Total (UTs.) | | 19 | 19 | 33 | -10 | 60 | 70 |
| Total (All-India) | | 20648 | 19961 | 21592 | 24552 | 21377 | 21327 |

@ --- Cent percent villages electrified (*) --- Achievement as per 1971 census

Note:— Plus (+) and Minus (-) signs against the figures show the increase/decrease on account of changes in total number of inhabited villages in 1981 Census

Setting up of Industries in Tripura

802. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up modern industries with central assistance in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to set up any new Public Sector Unit in Tripura.

Telephone Exchanges in States

803. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/Circle which has the

maximum number of telephone exchanges with details thereof;

(b) the number of exchanges in Kerala;

(c) which kind of telephone exchanges is the most common in Kerala and the reason for promoting use of such exchanges; and

(d) the details of the Telecom. Circle which showed the most development during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Andhra Pradesh Telecom. Circle has the maximum number of Telephone Exchanges. The total number of Telephone Exchanges as on 31-3-88 was 1921. The details of the Exchanges are given below:-

| | | |
|---|-------|------|
| i) Pentaconta and Indian Pentaconta Crossbar. | ..... | 5 |
| ii) <i>Strowger</i> | | |
| a) MAX I | ..... | 11 |
| b) MAX II | ..... | 49 |
| c) MAX III | ..... | 1697 |
| iii) <i>Manual</i> | | |
| a) CBM | ..... | 36 |
| b) CBNM | ..... | 103 |
| iv) <i>Electronics</i> | | |
| a) PRX | ..... | 1 |
| b) NEAX | ..... | 3 |
| c) ESAX | ..... | 15 |
| d) ILT (512L) | ..... | 1 |

(b) There are 621 telephone exchanges in Kerala Telecom. Circle as on 1-4-88 but of which 611 are in Kerala State and 10 in Union Territories.

(c) The most common type exchange in Kerala as well as in other States is small strowger exchange (MAX III) which provides a maximum of 90 telephone connections.

The production of small capacity electronic exchanges has just commenced and in future more and more of small electronic exchanges will be installed.

(d) Tamil Nadu Telecom. Circle showed most development during the past three years by providing 59789 telephone connections. Yearwise achievement is -

| | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1985 - 86 | ----- | 18588 |
| 1986 - 87 | ----- | 23941 |
| 1987 - 88 | ----- | 17260 |

Setting up of Industries in West Bengal

804. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal sent by Government of West Bengal for setting up of new industries in the State are under the consideration of Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in according approval to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). At present, only one Industrial Licence application received from West Bengal State Govt. Undertakings is under processing in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals,

Ministry of Industry. This application is from M/s. West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Ltd. for manufacture of Electronic Power Supply Systems as new article. The proposal has been received during July 1988 only and the time prescribed for disposal of such applications is two months.

Installation of Local and Long Distance Public Call Offices in Rural Areas.

805. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of local and long distance public call offices to be installed in the rural areas during the remaining period of Seventh Plan; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). No separate targets for local PCOs in the rural areas are fixed. However, when an LDPT (Long Distance Public Telephone) working in a post office in the rural area is converted into an exchange due to increase in demand the telephone in the Post office starts functioning as local P.C.O.

There is a plan to open 5476 LDPTs in the rural areas during the remaining period of the 7th Five Year Plan. State-wise and year-wise targets are given in a statement below.

STATEMENT

State-wise Targets for LDPTs during 1988-89 & 1989-90

| Sl. No. | Circle/State | Annual Targets | |
|---------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | 1988 - 89 | 1989 - 90 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 20 | 11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--------------------|-----|-----|
| 2. | Assam | 66 | 84 |
| 3. | Bihar | 266 | 334 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 121 | 151 |
| | Dadra Nagar Haveli | 3 | 3 |
| | Daman Diu | 1 | 1 |
| 5. | Haryana | 71 | 89 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 53 | 67 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 62 | 78 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 151 | 189 |
| 9. | Kerala | 9 | 1 |
| 10. | L.Deep Island | 1 | — |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 328 | 412 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 298 | 372 |
| | Goa | — | — |
| 13. | North East | | |
| | Arunachal Pradesh | 8 | 12 |
| | Manipur | 26 | 34 |
| | Meghalaya | 26 | 34 |
| | Mizoram | 17 | 23 |
| | Nagaland | 26 | 34 |
| | Tripura | 5 | 5 |
| 14. | Orissa | 160 | 200 |
| 15. | Punjab | 100 | 61 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|------|------|
| 16. | Rajasthan | 324 | 404 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 25 | 16 |
| | Pondicherry | — | — |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 178 | 222 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 124 | 156 |
| | A & N Islands | 2 | 2 |
| | Sikkim | 5 | 5 |
| TOTAL | | 2476 | 3000 |

Setting up of Film Centre in West Bengal

806. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Film Centre in West Bengal with the help of the National Film Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) to (c). The National Film Development Corporation has already set up a film centre at Behala, Calcutta with the latest sophisticated film equipments for post-production facilities like dubbing, recording and editing etc. It also provides 16 mm cameras and recorders for location shooting for the benefit of Producers in Eastern Region. In addition, West

Bengal Government has also set up a film processing laboratory at Salt Lake, Calcutta.

Pending Applications for Telephone connections in Trichur District

807. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending applications for telephone connections in Trichur district of Kerala;

(b) whether any time frame has been fixed for wiping out this pending list; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A total no. 11573 applications are pending for telephone connections in Trichur District of Kerala as on 30-6-88.

(b) The 7th Five Year Plan objectives is to meet the average telephone demand

registered upto 1-4-87 in large exchange areas and upto 1-4-88 in medium exchanges by 31st March 90. The balance applicants will be provided with telephone connections progressively during the 8th Plan.

(c) Following major steps have been taken for the expansion of Telecom. network:

- (i) Expansion of Trichur Cross-bar exchange by 1000 lines, from 9000 lines to 10,000 lines during 1988-89.
- (ii) Expansion of Telephone exchanges of Cherpu, Ollur, Guruvayoor and Kattoor by 100 lines each during 1988-89.
- (iii) Installation of Electronic Exchanges at Trichur, Kunnamkulam, Guruvayoor, Chowghat, Kandassankadavu, Cranganore during the 8th Plan period.
- (iv) Installation of Cross-bar exchanges at Chalakudy and Irinjakkuda.

Public Sector projects in West Bengal

808. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the central investment made so far in public sector projects in different districts of West Bengal;

(b) the details of the projects set up, employment generated and the number of local people given benefits; and

(c) the future plans of the Union Government for industrialisation of different dis-

tricts of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The total Central Government investment made so far in West Bengal in terms of Gross Block in the public sector enterprises is Rs. 4524.94 crores as on 31.3.1987. District-wise break-up is not available. The number of employees engaged in all the public sector units located in West Bengal was 4.22 lakhs as on 31.3.1987. No information relating to local people is available.

(c) The 7th Plan contemplates total investment of Rs. 1801.30 crores in public sector enterprises in West Bengal. District-wise break-up is not available.

Import of Pipes fittings and heavy Duty valves by ONGC

809. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 8359 regarding the import of pipes, fittings and heavy duty valves by ONGC and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of copper-nickel pipes that is generally imported each year along with its value and countries of origin and total-amount spent for procurement of such pipes during the last three years;

(d) whether this kind of copper-nickel pipes are not domestically available or manufactured; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

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

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

(c) During 1987-88 ONGC placed orders for 14,330 metres of Nickel base alloy tubings valued at Rs. 3.87 crores on a Japanese firm.

(d) and (e). No Sir.

STATEMENT

The information sought in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8359 dated 26.4.1988 is as follows:—

(a) and

(b). No such comparison is available for nickel base alloy tubings as no orders were placed prior to 1987-88. However, the order for nickel alloy X-mas trees placed in 1987 was at prices that were 40% lower than those at which an order was placed in 1986.

(c) During 1987-88 ONGC placed orders for 14,330 meters of nickel base alloy tubings valued at Rs. 3.87 crores on a Japanese firm and for 15 sets of nickel alloy X-mas trees valued at Rs. 5.45 crores on a firm from Singapore.

(d) Nickel base alloy tubings
50,200 metres (approx)

Nickel alloy X-mas trees 12 sets (approx)

Carbon Steel Line pipes 3,05,000 metres (approx)

LPG facility in Kerala

810. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns in Kerala where LPG facility is available to the consumers for domestic use through regular dealers; and

(b) the number of towns/places which are likely to be provided with this facility during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Presently LPG facility is available in 83 towns/cities of Kerala through regular LPG distributors;

(b) The oil industry has planned to provide LPG facility in 25 more towns/cities of Kerala. As various steps precede the actual commissioning of LPG distributorship, it is not feasible to indicate the exact time by which these distributorships would be commissioned.

Installation of Electronic Telephone Exchanges

811. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places where electronic telephone exchanges have been installed so far and when;

(b) whether there is any proposal to instal such exchange at Raniganj; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

cal telephone exchanges have been installed at 131 places progressively since 1979-80.

(b) Yes, Sir. a 2500 lines Remote Line Unit of digital electronic type is proposed to be installed at Raniganj. This will be par-entented to the proposed E 10B type digital electronic local main telephone exchange at Asansol.

(c) Does not arise.

Substitute for Cement

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

(a) whether a new cheaper and stronger substitute for cement known as "aish moh" has been prepared by the Development Research and Experiment Division of the Uttar Pradesh State Planning Institute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Planning Research & Action Division of the State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh, have informed that they have developed a technology for the manufacture of ash moh binder from hydrated lime and rice husk ash which can be used for cementing purposes in flooring, plastering, masonry mortar etc. It is, however, not considered suitable for RCC work. The Institute have also stated that the material is cheaper than the Portland Cement.

Production cost of Slag Cement

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

(a) whether the production cost of slag cement is less than half of the production cost of ordinary portland cement;

(b) if so, whether ACC, Bhilai has been selling its slag cement since December 1964 at the same rate as ordinary portland cement; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to protect the interests of the consumers?

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). There has not been any recent study into the comparative cost of portland slag cement and ordinary portland cement. Earlier studies done by the High Level Committee on Cement Industry in 1978 and the Committee on the Development of Cement Industry in 1981 have indicated that the cost of production of slag cement is less than that of ordinary portland cement. There has however, since then, been an increase in the cost of granulated slag which is fixed by mutual negotiations between SAIL and cement producers.

Jamul Cement Works of Associated Cement Companies Ltd. near Bhilai has been producing and selling portland blast furnace slag cement since 1961-62. The FOR prices of ordinary portland cement and portland slag cement for levy category have all along been fixed at a uniform level on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and the High Level Committees who examined the cost structure of the cement industry from time to time. Non-levy category is beyond the purview of price and distribution control.

Modernisation of P.I.B.

814. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had stated at a three-day Conference of the Kerala Union of Working Journalists at Quilon that the Press Information Bureau (PIB) would be soon modernised and telephoto facilities would be provided to them; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed plan of modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) In his speech at the valedictory function of the 32nd State Meeting of the Kerala Union of Working Journalists at Quilon, the Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting had stated that it is intended to modernise PIB offices and that modern facilities like telephoto will also be expanded.

(b) The 7th Plan Schemes include proposal to expand telephoto services to some other offices of PIB.

Strike by Telecom. Technicians

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

(a) whether the strike launched by the Telecom. technicians has adversely affected the functioning of Telecom. network in the country and crippled its services, especially in the trunk and transit exchanges, lowering the percentage of the maturing of trunk calls and also resulting in many other 'faults' during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the action taken by Govern-

ment to maintain efficiency and ensure quality of service alongwith the main demands of the employees; and

(c) the date by which the normalcy returned to the system and the extent to which the demands raised by the employees were met to their satisfaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Telecommunication services in the country had been adversely affected due to agitation launched by the Telecommunication technicians in the department of Telecommunications.

(b) Discussions were held with the Union and they were advised to get the matter settled through such discussions rather than resort into strike. As a result of the discussions the union suspended their agitation. Main demands of the Bhartiya Telecom. Technicians Union are given in the Statement below.

(c) Normalcy returned to the system around the third week of March, 1988. The whole issue is still under the consideration of the Government.

STATEMENT*List of Demands made by the Bharatiya Telecom. Technicians Union*

- (i) Revision of pay scales of Technicians to Rs. 1400-2300;
- (ii) Revision of pay scales of technical supervisors to Rs. 1640-2900;
- (iii) One time bound promotion by counting the entire service period as Technicians;

- (iv) For giving effect to the revised pay scale from 1.1.1986;
- (v) Existing Technicians/Technical Supervisors may be upgraded without any qualifying test and fitment training;
- (vi) The newly restructured cadre of Technicians to be designated as Junior Engineer instead of Telecom. Assistant and higher grade Junior Engineer instead of Senior Telecom. Assistant;
- (vii) 50% of vacancies be reserved for promotion to the J.T.O. grade;
- (viii) "Diploma in Engineering" should be prescribed as the minimum qualification for direct entry for the post of Telecom. Assistant; and
- (ix) The day of upgraded Technicians be fixed as per existing rules of the D.O.T.

Hike in prices of Maruti Vehicles

816. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has recently announced a sharp hike in the ex-factory prices of all categories of its vehicles;

(b) if so, the details of price increase in each category; and

(c) the number of times the prices of Maruti vehicles have been increased since the company came into production and the total amount increased so far in each category and what are the main reasons for the increase in prices of Maruti vehicles so frequently?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). A Statement indicating the ex-factory price (inclusive of excise duty and dealers' commission) of Maruti vehicles from time to time is given below.

(c) The price increase of Maruti vehicles has been occasioned mainly by increase in fiscal levies, appreciation of Yen and US \$ against Rupee and increase in cost of production.

STATEMENT

Regarding hike in prices of Maruti vehicles by Shri Amarsingh Rathawa and Shri Mohanbhai Patel

| Model | Initial price | From 1.4.85 | From 29.3.86 | From 4.6.86 | From 12.3.87 | From 14.10.87 | From 1.3.88 | From 21.5.88 |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Maruti-800 Standard | 47,500 | — | — | 63900 | 71550 | 72550 | 73260 | 77210 |
| Blue & White | — | 49950 | 57100 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Red Brown & Green | — | 50700 | 57850 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maruti-800 A/C | 62,200 | — | 69000 | 78500 | 86750 | 88075 | 88940 | 94320 |
| Maruti-800 Deluxe | 79,000 | 79450 | 85000 | 93800 | 102650 | 103975 | 105000 | 109880 |
| OMNI (VAN) (Flat Roof) | 47500 | — | — | 67500 | 72450 | 73450 | 74170 | 77450 |
| Blue & White | — | 54500 | 61500 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Red Brown & Green | — | 55250 | 62250 | — | — | — | — | — |
| OMNI A/C (Flat Roof) | 73400 | — | — | 82900 | 88450 | 89775 | 90660 | 96970 |
| OMNI (High Roof) | 49250 | — | — | 68900 | 74450 | 75450 | 76190 | 79470 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| White & Blue | — | 56250 | 63100 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Red Green & Brown | — | 57000 | 63850 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gypsy (Soft Top) | 83900 | — | 87000 | 94900 | 101550 | 103050 | 104060 | 107560 |

Gas based Thermal Plant in Andhra Pradesh

817. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist Andhra Pradesh to establish gas based thermal plants utilizing the gas explored in Krishna-Godavari basin to solve the power problem in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). A proposal in respect of a 3 x 33 MW gas turbine combined cycle power station at Narsapur Razole in Andhra Pradesh has been accorded investment approval in February, 1988. Another proposal in regard to installation of mobile gas turbine sets of 3 x 3 MW capacity at Yenuguvani Lanka in Andhra Pradesh, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1440 lakhs, was also received in the Central Electricity Authority from the State Electricity Board and could be techno-economically appraised after the availability of various inputs, including gas, is confirmed, site details have been settled and requisite clearances have been obtained.

Creation of Postal Division for Kalahandi District

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a 'Postal Division' for the district of Kalahandi, in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No final decision has been taken so far.

Selection of places to have Electronics Exchange

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

(a) the basis of selecting the places to have electronic telephone exchange; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). So far electronic equipment for MAX-I exchanges was, generally, allotted in the capacity range of 5000 lines and above. Because of the limited production, such exchanges were generally being allotted in the metro, major and minor telecom district, and in some big towns in the Telecom. Circles where the demand is in the range of 5000 lines.

Electronic equipment in the size range between 2000 and 4000 lines is expected to be indigenously available during the 8th Plan. Hence, electronic exchanges are also being allotted now to some stations in this range in the Telecom. Circles.

Medium and small capacity electronic exchanges are being allotted in replacement of MAX-II and MAX-III in integrated digital network scheme already identified for implementation in 7th Plan. Due to limited production of electronic exchanges indigenously, the replacement of exchanges is planned in phases.

Induction of more power capacity in Karnataka

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

(a) the total power capacity created in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala during the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the power capacity in these States had not been to the extent they needed;

(c) if so, whether these states propose to induct more MWs of power in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the total number of projects expected to be commissioned in Karnataka during the Eighth plan period; and

(e) to what extent it will be more than in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). A total capacity of 1232 MW has been added in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan against a target of 1961.75 MW during the Plan period. The States are expected to have a peaking deficit of 1290 MW at the end of Seventh Plan. A capacity of 4541 MW has been tentatively programmed for addition during the Eighth Plan period in these States.

(d) and (e). 8 Projects are expected to yield a capacity addition of 1633 MW during the Eighth Plan in Karnataka against a capacity addition target of 593.25 MW during the Seventh Plan period.

Work Culture in Delhi Telephones

821. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any mechanism in the Offices of the General Manager, Delhi Telephones and of the Area Managers of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited where the receipt and reply to all communications received from the subscribers is monitored and supervised; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether D.O. letters written to the Manager, Delhi Telephones are acknowledged and any action taken thereon;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for the Area Managers' offices to reply to letters; and

(d) the measures proposed to make the system more result-oriented?

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

Installation of Long Distance Telephones in West Bengal

822. SHRIGADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in West Bengal where long distance telephones will be installed during the year 1988-89, district-wise; and

(b) the names of the places in West Bengal where such telephones were installed during 1987-88, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) During 88-89,
131 nos of Long Distance Public Telephone
(LDPTs) are proposed to be opened in West

Bengal. Places will be selected depending
upon technical feasibility.

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

STATEMENT

Names of LDPTs installed during the year 1987-88 in West Bengal Circle

BANKURA DISTRICT

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) Tajpur | (2) Kamalpur |
|------------|--------------|

BIRBHUM DISTRICT

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) Dabuk | (2) Derpur |
|-----------|------------|

BURDWAN DISTRICT

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) Daurdange | (2) Dhandadhi | (3) Palsona |
| (4) Parasia | (5) Putsuri | |

DARJEELING DISTRICT

- | |
|------------------------|
| (1) Badrajole (Batasi) |
|------------------------|

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Ataibari | (2) Brojopur |
|--------------|--------------|

MIDNAPUR DISTRICT

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Bhagautapur | (2) Changaal | (3) Chandpur |
| (4) Dingal-Kamargori | (5) Kharaigarh | (6) Nilkhutia |
| (7) Sasindia | (8) Sultanpur | |

MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|
| (1) Bachra | (2) Kuchiamara | (3) Malancha |
|------------|----------------|--------------|

PURULIA DISTRICT

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|
| (1) Bararolr | (2) Keshargarh | (3) Satare |
| (4) Tatayara | | |

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

(1) Fatehpurhat

(2) Maharajhat

(3) Pachbhaya

24 PARGANA DISTRICT

(1) Kaikhali Ashram

(2) Thakarganj

[Translation]

transfer of telephone rules.

Transfer of Telephones

[English]

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

(a) whether the telephone installed in a
house can also be transferred in the name of
the new owner after that house is sold;

(b) if so, the charges to be paid for this
change of ownership and the reasons for
such changes; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the
negative, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The telephone connections are
sanctioned in the name of individuals/organ-
isations and for their use. They are not
transferable except those covered under the

Public Call Offices in West Bengal

824. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the
Minister of GOMMUNICATIONS be pleased
to state:

(a) the number of public telephones in
different major towns of West Bengal; and

(b) the number of such PCOs to be
opened during 1988-89, town-wise details
thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There are 189
Local Public Telephones in 21 major Towns
of West Bengal.

(b) 80 more public telephones are
expected to be opened during 1988-89.

Town-wise details are given in the
Statement below.

STATEMENT

| <i>Sl. No</i> | <i>Name of the Town</i> | <i>Nos. of Public Telephones expected to be opened during 1988-89</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Asansol | 5 |
| 2. | Bankura | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------|---|
| 3. | Balurghat | 2 |
| 4. | Behrampur | 3 |
| 5. | Durgapur | 3 |
| 6. | Jalpaiguri | 6 |
| 7. | Khargpur | 4 |
| 8. | Malda | 6 |
| 9. | Purulia | 4 |
| 10. | Siliguri | 5 |
| 11. | Santhia | 3 |
| 12. | Alipur Duar | 3 |
| 13. | Burdwan | 5 |
| 14. | Bolpur | 3 |
| 15. | Cooch Bihar | 5 |
| 16. | Darjeeling | 4 |
| 17. | Krishnanagar | 3 |
| 18. | Midnapur | 5 |
| 19. | Navdvp | 2 |
| 20. | Raiganj | 3 |
| 21. | Suri | 1 |

Chukha and Jaldhaka Hydel Project

plus power;

825. SHRI PIYUS TIRKY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details of their installed capacity and the actual generation;

(a) whether Chukha Hydel Project and Jaldhaka Hydel Project are generating sur-

(c) whether Government are contemplating to supply power and electricity to the

labour quarters of tea-gardens of North Bengal who are discriminated;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The details of installed capacity and actual generation during 1987-88 are indicated below:

| <i>Name of the Project in Bhutan</i> | <i>Installed capacity</i> | <i>Actual generation during 1987-88</i> |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| | <i>(MW)</i> | <i>(Million Units)</i> |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Chukha Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan | 3 x 84 = 252 | 1106 |
| 2. Jaladhaka St. I | 3 x 9 = 27.35 MW | 85 * |
| Jaladhaka St. II | 2 x 4 = 8 | |

*Includes generation at Rinchington (2 x 1 MW) and Messanjore (2 x 2 MW) which is negligible.

(c) to (e). It is for the State Authorities to arrange power supply within the State.

LPG facility in West Bengal

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

(a) the number and names of the towns/cities of West Bengal where LPG facility has been provided till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) The required information is given in the Statement below.

(b) In addition to the above, 21 towns/cities in West Bengal have been proposed for setting up of LPG distributorships under the oil industry's Annual Marketing Plan upto 1987-88. The selection of distributors for these locations is at various stages of finalisation. Since various steps precede the actual commissioning of a distributorship, it is not feasible to indicate the exact time by which these distributorships will be commissioned.

STATEMENT

Names of towns/cities in West Bengal having LPG facility as on 1.7.1988

| <i>S. No.</i> | <i>Name of the town/city</i> |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Asansol |
| 2. | Alipurduar |

| S. No. | Name of the town/city | S. No. | Name of the town/city |
|--------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 3. | Agra | 26. | Krishna Nagar |
| 4. | Arambagh | 27. | Kolaghat (R) |
| 5. | Burdwan | 28. | Kalimpong |
| 6. | Balurghat | 29. | Kandi |
| 7. | Bankura | 30. | Katwa |
| 8. | Berhampur | 31. | Kurseong |
| 9. | Bagdogra | 32. | Kulti-Barakar |
| 10. | Bongaon | 33. | Kalna |
| 11. | Binaguri | 34. | Kalaikunda (R) |
| 12. | Calcutta *(U.A.) | 35. | Malda (English Bazar) |
| 13. | Cooch-Bihar | 36. | Midnapur |
| 14. | Chittaranjan | 37. | Mal |
| 15. | Canning | 38. | Nabadwip |
| 16. | Durgapur | 39. | Niyamatpur |
| 17. | Darjeeling | 40. | Purulia |
| 18. | Farakka (R) | 41. | Raiganj |
| 19. | Ghatal | 42. | Raniganj |
| 20. | Haldia (R) | 43. | Ranaghat |
| 21. | Hasimara | 44. | Rampurhat |
| 22. | Jalpaiguri | 45. | Siliguri |
| 23. | Jhargram | 46. | Santaldih (R) |
| 24. | Jangipur | 47. | Suri |
| 25. | Kharagpur | 48. | Calcutta |

| <i>S. No.</i> | <i>Name of the town/city</i> |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 49. | Panagarh |
| 50. | Shantipur |
| 51. | Contai |
| 52. | Birnagar |
| 53. | Bolpur |
| 54. | Bishnupur |
| 55. | Tamluk |
| 56. | Howrah |
| 57. | Chandennagar |
| 58. | Chakdah |
| 59. | Andal |

Includes Howrah, Budge-Budge, Barrackpur, Kalyani, Basirhat, Baishnabaghatta, Rishra, Rajarhat, Tribeni, Diamond Harbour.

R =Restricted Supplies

Development of Western Offshore and Gas Field

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas

Commission (ONGC) has plans for development of Western Offshore oil and gas fields;

(b) whether the ONGC invited tenders for works in respect of Western offshore integrated development project, gas lift schemes in north and south Bombay High, Heera gas process platforms and Heera-Uran oil and gas pipelines;

(c) if so, the names of the companies which responded to the tenders for these projects;

(d) if any company has been selected, its name, order value, project completion schedule, scope of work involved and benefits to the ONGC in terms of production increase; and

(e) the expenditure involved in each of the above projects and tentative dates when they are to be completed?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The information is as under:—

| Tender | Name of the company responded | Name of the company selected | Order value | Completion schedule | Scope of work | Benefits to ONGC |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| WESTERN OFFSHORE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN | | | | | | |
| (a) Procurement of line pipes | | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Closing date of the tender deferred | | | | | |
| (b) Bombay High to Heera trunk pipeline and associated facilities | " | — | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Oil and gas booster platform complex in Heera field | | — | — | — | — | — |
| (d) Bombay High to Hazira trunk pipeline via Panna and associated facilities | " | — | — | — | — | — |

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

**GAS LIFT SCHEME
FOR BOMBAY
HIGH FIELD**

(a) Gas lift facilities
Ph-I (Bombay High
North)

Due to changes in the scope of
work the original tenders floated
have been cancelled and fresh
bids have been invited.

(b) Gas Lift facilities
Ph-II (Bombay High South)

Due to changes in the scope of
work the original tenders floated
have been cancelled and fresh
bids have been invited.

**GAS PROCESS
COMPLEX FOR
BOMBAY HIGH
FIELD**

- (i) Hyundai Heavy
Industries,
South Korea.
- (ii) Nippon Kokon,
Japan
- (iii) Samsung Co.
Ltd., South Korea

Yen 5753.714
million +
US \$ 93.683
million

10.3.90

Providing
following
facilities from
engineering
to commissi-
oning on turn-
key basis:—

Implemen-
tation of gas
lift scheme in
Bombay High
would result in
additional oil
production
to the tune of
49.38 millions
till year 2000.

(i) 8 legged ICG
gas process
complex.

(ii) Bridges co-
nnecting ICG
and ICW.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(b) Heera-Urban trunk pipe-line.

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---|
| (i) Procurement of line pipes | (i) Japanese Consortium consisting: | M/S. Sider-export, Italy | Italian Lira 25245 million | 11.1.89 | Delivery of 26" X 22.2 MM size pipes 85 Kms. | (i) Completion of Heera-Urban Trunkpipe-lines will result |
| (a) Mitsui & Co. Ltd. | (a) Mitsui & Co. Ltd. | M/S. GTS Industry France. | French Frances 90.261 million + US \$ 1.219 million (CIF Basis) | in avoiding 11.1.89 | Delivery of 24" x 20.6 MM size pipes 85 Kms. | flaring of gas produced from Heera field. |
| (b) Semi-Tomo Cor. | (b) Semi-Tomo Cor. | | | | | |
| (c) C. Idoh & Co. Ltd. | (c) C. Idoh & Co. Ltd. | | | | | |
| (d) Mitsubishi Cor. | (d) Mitsubishi Cor. | | | | | (ii) Transportation of oil produced from Heera field on 365 days per year basis |

(iii) Submarine pipe flare system

(iv) Bridge connecting with HRA

(v) Modification of existing platform HRA and HA.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--|---|---|---|----------|---|--|
| (i) ... Export. Italy. | (e) Marubani Cor. France. | | | days per | | instead of about 300 |
| (ii) | (ii) GTS Industries France. | | | | | year. (with tanker trans- portation). |
| (iii) | (iii) Inter-Oceanic Ltd., UK. | | | | | (iii) Transpor- tation of oil and gas from fur- ther fields in the area. |
| (ii) Coating of line pipe | (i) PSL pipe coaters, Delhi | | | | | |
| | (ii) Raysis (India) Ltd., Bombay. | | | | | |
| | (iii) Mazagon Docks Ltd., Bombay. | | | | | |
| | (iv) Larson and Tubro Bombay. | | | | | |
| | (v) Dodsai-Bredero Price Consortium. | | | | | |
| (iii) Laying of trunk pipe- line | 1. Bouygues offshore, France. | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

2. Nippon Steel Corporation,
Japan.

3. ETPM, France.

4. Saipem, Italy.

5. Hyundai Heavy Industries,
South Korea.

6. Essar Gujarat Ltd.,

7. MII, Dubai.

8. Dodsai India & Band
R (USA) Consortium.

(e) 1. *Western Offshore Integrated Development Project*

Estimated cost: Rs. 1008 Crores.

Schedule (based on PIB approval by September, 1988).

(i) Bombay High to Heera Trunk Pipeline—15.4.91

(ii) Oil & Gas Booster Platform in Heera field: (HIRE)—31.5.91

(iii) Bombay High to Hazira Trunk pipeline via Panna and curde stabilisation Unit at Hazira—15.5.92.

2. *Gas Lift Scheme in North and South Bombay High*

The cost of the project as approved by PIB is Rs. 561.3 crores (without considering the modification) schedule:

(a) Pipelines on turnkey basis—15.4.90

(b) ICG—10.3.90

3. *Heera field development Phase-II including Heera Gas Process Platform and Heera Uran Oil and Gas Pipelines*

The approved cost is Rs. 682.02 crores and it is likely to be completed by May, 1990.

Seminar on Telecommunication Service at Calcutta

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

(a) the consensus opinion expressed at the Seminar on "Telecommunication service-special emphasis on maintenance and installation" organised at Calcutta on 13 December, 1987;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Department is not aware of any such Seminars organised at Calcutta. However, it has been ascertained that this seminar was organised by Institution of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineers.

(b) and (c). On going through the preliminary report, it may be stated that the Department is fully aware of the measures needed for improvement in the telecommunication services. A mission 'Better Communication' was launched in January, 1987 under which Action Plans have been drawn for improvement in the telecom. services. Some of the remedial steps taken/proposed are:—

- (i) Proper training of staff.
- (ii) Replace worn-out and unserviceable instruments.
- (iii) Replace long loops by drop-wire.
- (iv) Replace of overhead lines with

small capacity cables.

- (v) Provide cable ducts.
- (vi) Introduce computerised subscriber line testing.
- (vii) Computerised fault control services.
- (viii) Replace old and worn-out electromechanical exchanges.
- (ix) Computerisation of the Directory Enquiry and trunk manual services.
- (x) Improve billing credibility by installing MLOEs* and Automatic Message Accounting Systems.

LPG Agencies in Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government propose to open new LPG agencies in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any new LPG agencies would be opened in Barabanki, Lucknow, Sitapur and Bahraich districts of Uttar Pradesh during the current year;

(c) if so, the time by which these agencies are likely to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Upto the current year's Marketing Plan, the oil industry has planned to open eight new LPG distributorships in the districts of Barabanki, Lucknow & Sitapur as under:

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>No. of LPG distributorships proposed to be opened</i> |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Barabanki | Rudauli | 1 |
| 2. | Lucknow | Lucknow | 3 |
| 3. | Sitapur | Sitapur, Laharpur & Biswan | 4 |
| 4. | Bahraich | | — |

While selection of a distributor of Sitapur in District Sitapur has been finalised, selection for the remaining seven distributors (three in Sitapur, one in Barabanki and three in Lucknow) are at various stages of finalisation. As various steps precede the actual commissioning of a distributorship, it is not feasible to indicate the exact time by which these would be commissioned.

[*Translation*]

Refund of Registration Fee by M/s. A.P. Scooters

830. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 15 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3119 regarding refund of registration amount by Andhra Pradesh Scooters and state:

(a) the number of applications whose registration fee has been refunded by M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters, Patanchery, district Medak (Andhra Pradesh) since September 1986;

(b) the number of persons whose registration fee is yet to be refunded till date and the time by which the fee will be refunded to them; and

(c) the reasons for which Government are not taking legal action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) As reported by the Company, the no. of refunds made by them since September 1986 to March 1988 are 18,792.

(b) The no. of requests for refunds pending are 56,454. The company is negotiating with their bankers/ financial institutions for financial assistance. The company has indicated that refunds in these cases will be made soon after the sanctions are received from the Banks/ financial institutions.

(c) This is purely a private transaction between the depositor and the company, and there is no scope for Govt. taking legal action in the matter.

[*English*]

LPG Facility in Tripura

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

(a) the number of towns in Tripura where LPG facility is available to the consumers for domestic use through regular dealers; and

(b) the details of the towns/ places which are likely to be provided with this facility during the current financial year:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) LPG facilities are at present available to consumers in five towns through regular distributors in Tripura, viz., Agartala, Udaipur, Kailasahar, Badharghat and Dharam Nagar;

(b) In addition to the above, two more towns, viz., Khowai and Shantir Bazar have been proposed by the oil industry for provision of LPG. As various steps precede the actual commissioning of LPG distributorships, it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which these will be commissioned.

[*Translation*]

LPG Agency for Bihar Shariff

832. SHRI VJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether another LPG agency has been allotted for Bihar Shariff, the headquarters of Nalanda district in Bihar;

(b) if so, when this agency has been allotted;

(c) whether the said agency has not actually be opened so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the second agency is also proposed to be opened in the congested area of Sohasram; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) the Letter of Intent was issued to the selected candidate on January 21, 1988;

(c) Yes, Sir;

(d) The Explosives Licence for the storage godown is in the process of being obtained;

(e) No, Sir;

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

[*English*]

Committee to Verify Polyester filament Yarn Capacity

833. SHRI NATVAR SINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has set up a Committee to verify and certify the existing Polyester Filament Yarn capacity;

(b) whether one of the members of the panel is from M/s Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. which is a rival producer of Polyester Filament Yarn for other producers;

(c) if so, whether the producers of Polyester Filament Yarn have voiced against this decision; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to meet the grievances of producers of Polyester Filament Yarn?

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

(c) and (d). The Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry (ASFI) has expressed that the Polyester Filament Yarn units may find it

difficult to allow the competing units to visit their plants in view of certain secrecy clauses in their foreign collaboration agreements. The Technical Committee will take a view on this matter at the appropriate time.

Titagarh Paper Mills, West Bengal

834. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Titagarh Paper Mills in West Bengal is closed for sometime; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to revive the mill?

• THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). M/s. Titagarh Paper Mills has three units, two in West Bengal and the third in Orissa. The two units located in West Bengal are lying closed. The Titagarh Paper Mills is a sick industrial company in terms of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. As required under the provisions of the Act, the Mill had made a reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in June, 1987. The BIFR has appointed the Industrial Development Bank of India as the operating agency for formulating a scheme for the revival of the mill.

Foreign Collaboration of Non-priority Items

835. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy regarding foreign collaboration for non-priority items; and

(b) whether export commitment

changes a non priority item into a priority item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government has laid down the Foreign Collaboration guidelines which are based on national priorities. Import of technical know-how is permitted in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacturing or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet efficiently domestic requirement and/ or to become competitive in the export market.

[*Translation*]

Handing Over of Scooters India Ltd. to a Private Company

836. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for handing over the Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow to a private company; and

(b) the acreage of land with Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow and the price of the land, the value of machines installed there and the price at which it has been sold?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO): (a) As Scooters India Ltd. has been incurring losses since inception, the Govt. have decided to transfer the agreed assets and equivalent liabilities of the Scooters India Limited's Lucknow unit for the manufacture of two-wheelers and three-wheelers to a leading two-wheeler manufacturer in the private sector, so that the capacity created and the skills developed in the unit are not wasted.

(b) The assets of Scooters India Ltd. have not been transferred or sold so far. Scooters India Ltd. holds 147.499 acre of land on lease basis. As per terms of offer, the agreed assets for transfer will be valued by mutually appointed assessors with the condition that the aggregate assessed value will not be less than the aggregate depreciated book value of the assets.

[*English*]

Power From Nepal

837. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to buy power from Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the price agreed upon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). India has indicated its willingness to consider purchase of surplus power at reasonable price from Karnali Multipurpose Project proposed in Nepal. Nepal had also offered to supply surplus power from a medium size project, they propose to set up. The price of power has not been discussed with Nepal.

[*Translation*]

Highest charges Paid for A T.V. Serial

838. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of T.V. serial among the serials being telecast presently which has been booked at highest transmission charges and income earned so far from its

telecast; and

(b) the time of telecast, duration, title and main terms of contract of this T.V. serial?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). All the sponsored serials produced by outsiders telecast at 9.00 P.M. slot presently and the serial 'Ramayana' telecast at 9.30 A.M. on Sundays are charged at the highest rate of Super 'A' time classification. However, the serial 'Ramayana' has earned highest gross revenue for Doordarshan from sponsorship fee and associated spot advertisement charges, which came to Rs. 23.73 crores upto the end of June '88. The other particulars of this serial are given below:

(1) time of telecast.... 9.30 A.M. on Sunday

(2) Duration of time slot.... 45 minutes per episode

(3) Main terms of contract:

(i) Sponsorship fee of Rs. 2.25 lakhs per episode

(ii) Free commercial time of 90 seconds and two credit lines of 10 seconds each per episode

(iii) Number of sponsors...two

[*English*]

"Panchayat Dak Sewaks"/Scheme

839. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme known as

"Panchayat Dak Sewaks" which is meant to provide postal facilities in 74000 gram panchayats in the country without postal facilities; and

(b) the progress of implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The details are furnished in the Statement below.

(b) All Postmasters General have been requested to implement the scheme on an experimental basis in two selected districts in each state.

STATEMENT

Scheme of Panchayat Dak Sewaks

- (i) A gram panchayat which has no Post Office will be eligible for the services of a panchayat dak sewak. The Gram Panchayat will be by a resolution nominate a suitable local resident who is willing to serve as panchayat dak sewak and notify the name to the department.
- (ii) The gram panchayat will be entitled to a monthly grant of Rs. 150/- from the postal department for engaging the dak sewak, the additional expenditure, if any, being met by the gram panchayat from its own resources. Additionally, the gram panchayat will also receive a commission for payment to the dak sewak on sale of postage stamps and stationery at the following rates:

| <i>Total sale per month</i> | <i>Rate of Commission</i> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Upto Rs.100 | 5% |
| Rs.101 to Rs.200 | 7.5% |
| Rs.201 and above | 10% |

(iii) The services of the dak sewak who will not be an employee or agent of the postal department but only a volunteer engaged by the gram panchayat will be supervised by the gram panchayat it-self and will include the following:

(a) Sale of postage stamps and stationery.

(b) Registration of postal letters for despatch (The sewak will issue provisional receipt and after the article is booked, the regular postal receipt will be given to the sender by the dak sewak)

(c) Collection of unregistered postal articles from the villagers for despatch to the post office, including articles posted in the panchayat letter box.

(d) Such other postal work connected with that gram panchayat as may be entrusted to the sewak by the Postal Department including delivery of unregistered postal articles and notices to the local residents.

(iv) Delivery of registered and insured mail will continue to be done by the post office through

its own extra-departmental delivery agents or other officials as at present. The dak sewak will also not be entrusted with booking or payment of money orders so that there are no accounting formalities involved in his work.

- (v) The dak sewak will be attached to an existing post office from whom he will receive a suitable imprest of postage stamps and stationery. The imprest will be replenished as and when necessary on the sewak depositing the requisite cash. It is to this post office that the dak sewak will bring mail collected by him on a day-to-day basis for onward despatch and also receive the mail for delivery to residents of his gram panchayat, if required to do so.
- (vi) The dak sewak will function from the panchayat Bhavan or other public place set apart by the gram panchayat for the purpose. A letter box will invariably be provided at the premises which will be opened by the dak sewak day-to-day and contents taken to the designated post office.

Wind Mills

840. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where windmills have been successful;

(b) whether wind map of India has been completed;

(c) whether any new designs of wind mills have been developed and/or new tech-

nology imported; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Wind energy projects for water pumping and power generation have been successful in various parts of the country, notably in the States of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) A Handbook on "Wind Energy Data for India" was published under a project sponsored by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources which gives a broad indication of the windy locations in the country. Wind monitoring and wind mapping projects have been taken up subsequently in 15 States of the country to provide a more detailed assessment of the wind power potential.

(c) and (d). Several designs of water pumping windmills such as 12-PU-500, Samira, Indoxy etc. have been indigenously developed. Under the R&D programme, modifications and evolution of new designs is constantly pursued. Some Indian companies are also planning to start indigenous manufacture of large wind electric generators in cooperation with outside specialists.

Public Sector Industries in Karnataka

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

(a) the present number and the names of the Central Public Sector Industries in Karnataka;

(b) the number of workers working in these public sector industries;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up any new industry in the Central Sector in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

i.e. upto 1989-90 in the Industry and Minerals Sector are as under:-

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). There are 14 Central Public Sector Enterprises with their registered Offices located in the State of Karnataka. The names of the Central Public Sector Enterprises and the number of employees working in these enterprises are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The new projects to be set up in Karnataka during the 7th plan period

| <i>Sl.No.</i> | <i>New Schemes/ Projects</i> |
|---------------|---|
| 1. | Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Co.Ltd.- Energy Savings Scheme |
| 2. | Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bangalore - Electronic automation for steam turbines, other electronic projects. |

STATEMENT

| <i>Sl.No.</i> | <i>Name of Enterprise</i> | <i>Number of Employees</i> |
|---------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. | Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.Ltd. | 1947 |
| 2. | Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. | 18843 |
| 3. | Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. | 15893 |
| 4. | Bharat Electronics Ltd. | 13713 |
| 5. | H.M.T. Ltd | 11670 |
| 6. | Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. | 19034 |
| 7. | Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. | 11123 |
| 8. | NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, & Mahe) Ltd. | 9711 |
| 9. | The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. | 1155 |
| 10. | Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. | 1420 |
| 11. | Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | 162 |
| 12. | Vijayanagar Steel Ltd. | 46 |
| 13. | H.M.T. (International) Ltd. | 156 |
| 14. | The Cardamom Trading Corpn. Ltd. | 23 |

Telegraph Facilities in Rural Areas

842. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to provide better telegraph facilities in remote rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether a satellite-based rural telegraphy project with 50 terminals has been approved; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). There is no such decision covering the remote rural areas of the entire country. However, a pilot project has been sanctioned for establishing a rural telegraph network in the North Eastern region.

(c) The pilot project proposed to establish 50 Rural Telegraph terminals in the North Eastern States. Telegrams will be transmitted between these 50 Terminal Stations and the rest of the country through the Satellite medium. Orders for the terminals have been placed on Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.

LPG Agencies in East Delhi

843. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No.600 regarding LPG agencies in East Delhi and State:

(a) the progress made in setting up of seven distributorships there;

(b) the names of the areas where these distributorships are being set up; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be

taken for early setting up of these distributorships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Out of the seven new LPG distributorships proposed (One each of Geeta Colony, Yamuna Vihar, Pratap Ganj and two each at Mayur Vihar and Gandhi Nagar), the two distributorships at Pratap Ganj and Gandhi Nagar have already been commissioned. Selection for the remaining five distributorships is at various stages of finalisation;

(c) As various steps precede the actual commissioning of distributorships, it is not feasible to indicate the exact time by which these distributorships will be commissioned.

Indo - Danish Joint Venture

844. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some Danish companies have expressed a desire to set up the Indo-Danish Joint Ventures;

(b) if so, whether efforts have been made for setting up such joint ventures;

(c) if so, the response of Union Government thereto; and

(d) the details of the Indo-Danish joint ventures proposed to be set up in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India had sent a high-powered 18-member delegation to Copenhagen for the deliberations of the first Busi-

ness Session of the joint Business Council (JBC) held from June 8-10, 1988. The delegation had fruitful deliberations and useful contacts were established for going in for joint ventures between the two countries in such areas as electronics, fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, bio-technology, non-conventional energy, precision instruments, food processing, dairy industry, specialised engineering products, traffic and communication systems, auto ancillaries, corrosion protections and computer software.

(c) and (d). Some proposals for joint ventures are under active consideration of the entrepreneurs from the two sides and Government will consider the joint venture proposals as and when these are submitted to Government.

Setting up of National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Authority

845. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Authority is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the proposal so far;

(c) whether the proposal is expected to be implemented during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). Various aspects relating to the setting up of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Authority are under active consideration of the Government and are expected to be finalised soon.

Hike in Prices of Soaps

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

(a) the extent to which the prices of washing and toilet soaps, have risen during the last one and a half year ending June 30, 1988, itemwise;

(b) the reasons of the price rise; and

(c) the steps taken to check the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The effective prices of washing and toilet soaps have risen to the extent of 26% and 30% respectively during the last 1 1/2 year ending June, 1988.

(b) The rise in the price of toilet and washing soaps was due to the increase in the price of soapery oils which constitute a major cost of finished product.

(c) The Government imports, every year, Crude Palm Stearing/Palm Fatty Acid Distillate to bridge the gap between the demand for and supply of soapery oils in the country in order to ensure that the prices of soaps are kept within reasonable limits. In the year 1987-88 the quantum of these imports was increased from 80,000 MTs. to 100,000 MTs. and this year the increased quantum of import of 1 lakh MTs is being maintained.

Further, in this year's budget, the threshold level of popular varieties of toilet soaps has been raised from Rs. 25,000/- per tonne to Rs.30,000/- per tonne for purposes of availing the lower rate of excise duty of 15% as against 25% applicable earlier so that consumers of soap benefit by reduced prices.

Electrification of Villages in Gujarat

847. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI U.H.PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise names of villages in Gujarat electrified during the last three years;

(b) the target fixed for each year district-wise;

(c) how much assistance was given by Union Government therefor, year-wise details;

(d) the targets for the period 1988 to 1991 for the electrification of villages in Gujarat and other States; and

(e) the names of villages which have no electricity in Gujarat so far and when these are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a), (b) and (e). All the villages in Gujarat (feasible for electrification) have been electrified, except the following 5 villages in Dangs district, which are located in pro-

tected forest areas:

| <i>Name of the villages</i> | <i>Census Code No. (1971)</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Baradipadi | 6 |
| 2. Kadmal | 23 |
| 3. Mahal | 39 |
| 4. Subir | 44 |
| 5. Pipaldahad | 49 |

Statement—I indicating districtwise numbers of villages electrified during the last three years is given below.

(c) The Rural Electrification Corporation provided Rs. 19.28 crores, 17.11 crores and Rs. 29.01 crores as financial assistance during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively for rural electrification programme in Gujarat.

(d) Annual targets for villages electrification are fixed by the Planning Commission at the time of finalisation of the annual Plans of each State, depending upon the performance of the State and the availability of the necessary inputs. Statement-II indicating the targets fixed for villages electrification by the Planning Commission for 1988-89 in various States is given below.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise villages electrification in Gujarat State during 1985-86, 86-87 & 1987-88

| <i>S.No</i> | <i>Name of Distt.</i> | <i>Villages electrified during the year</i> | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|---|---------|---------|
| | | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Valsad | 65 | 37 | 10 |
| 2. | Surat | 66 | 11 | 8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------|---------------|-----|-----|
| 3. | Dangs | 36 | 72 | 94 |
| 4. | Bharuch | 48 | 22 | 34 |
| 5. | Vadodara | 134 | 85 | 24 |
| 6. | Kheda | — | 4 | — |
| 7. | Ahmedabad | 6 | 4 | — |
| 8. | Panchmahal | 284 | 232 | 92 |
| 9. | Gandhinagar | — | — | — |
| 10. | Sabarkantha | 52 | 5 | 10 |
| 11. | Mehsana | 8 | 3 | — |
| 12. | Banaskantha | 82 | 110 | 9 |
| 13. | Kutch | 60 | 63 | 64 |
| 14. | Rajkot | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 15. | Surendranagar | 35 | 3 | — |
| 16. | Bhavnagar | 18 | 5 | 2 |
| 17. | Amreli | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| 18. | Jamnagar | 3 | 32 | 12 |
| 19. | Junagadh | — | 3 | 36 |
| Total | | 915 | 694 | 398 |
| | | +3 | | |
| | | (1981 Census) | | |

STATEMENT-II*Indicating the State-wise Targets for Villages Electrification for the Annual Plan 1988-89.*

| <i>Sl.No.</i> | <i>Name of the State</i> | <i>Target</i> |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 500 |
| 2. | Ārunachal Pradesh | 70 |
| 3. | Assam | 2155 |
| 4. | Bihar | 3342 |
| 5. | Goa | 40 (Wadas) |
| 6. | Gujarat | — |
| 7. | Haryana | — |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | — |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 120 |
| 10. | Karnataka | — |
| 11. | Kerala | — |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 3000 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 500 |
| 14. | Manipur | 118 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 200 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 55 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 10 |
| 18. | Orissa | 1222 |
| 19. | Punjab | — |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 942 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|---------------|-------|
| 21. | Sikkim | 30 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | — |
| 23. | Tripura | 160 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 2750 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 1850 |
| Total (States) | | 17064 |

Technology for Running Gas Fired Diesel Engines

848. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has successfully experimented to run gas fired diesel engines;

(b) whether a similar technology is available in India; and

(c) if not, whether efforts will be made to seek this technology from the Soviet Union or any other country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Ashok Leyland Ltd. Madras is reported to have signed a Memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Automobile Industry of the Soviet Union in 1986 for acquiring technology in the field of gas diesel process as well as technical know how on use of compressed natural gas as auto fuel.

(b) and (c). A pilot project for testing the suitability of compressed natural gas in In-

dian conditions and for examining its feasibility has been taken up by Oil & Natural Gas Commission, which is experimenting with gasoline and diesel vehicle converted to run on natural gas by fitting kits imported from Italy.

M/s. Transenergy Ltd., Madras, which has collaboration with a Netherland firm, has tested its bi-fuel systems on Indian made vehicles.

These projects are in experimental stages.

Inclusion of Kalyan Complex Area in Bombay Telephone Nigam

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

(a) whether Kalyan, Ambarnath, Dombivaly and Ulhasnagar have demanded to include whole of Kalyan complex area in Bombay Telephone Nigam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No such

demand has been received by the Department of Telecommunications.

(b) Does not arise.

Companies taken out from the Purview of MRTP Act.

850. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI VJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 69 companies which come under the purview of the MRTP Act have been taken out of the licensing net;

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

(c) whether Government propose of dismantle the MRTP Act gradually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The position is explained in the press Note No. 16(1988 Series), a copy of which is given below in the form of Statement.

(c) There is no proposal to dismantle the MRTP Act.

STATEMENT

PRESS NOTE No. 16 (1988 Series)

Subject: Industrial Licensing Policy in respect of MRTP Undertakings falling under Section 20(b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Section 20 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 divides the undertakings into two categories;

(a) Those undertakings which either on their own, or with those of their interconnected undertakings, have assets of a total value of not less than Rs. 100 crores; and (b) those undertakings which either on their own, or together with their inter-connected undertakings, are regarded as "dominant" undertakings in accordance with the definition of dominant undertakings given in the Act.

2. All the above undertakings are referred to as "MRTP Undertakings" or "MRTP companies". The undertakings belonging to first category are usually referred to as the "large industrial houses", while those belonging to the second category are referred to as "dominant undertakings;"

3. At present, the industrial licensing policy is being applied in the same manner to both these categories of MRTP companies. In the context of the increase in the threshold asset value under the MRTP Act for large industrial houses to Rs. 100 crores and the liberalisation in licensing policy being followed by the Government, the position relating to MRTP undertakings which are only dominant undertakings, but whose assets are less than Rs. 100 crores, has been reviewed for the purposes of industrial licensing. It has been decided that the licensing policy restrictions applicable to MRTP Companies will be confined only to those MRTP companies that belong to the category of "large industrial houses", that is to say, those MRTP companies that fall under Section 20(a) of the MRTP Act. In respect of MRTP compa-

nies that belong to the category of "dominant" undertakings, that is to say, those MRTP companies that fall under Section 20(b) only of the MRTP Act, the licensing policy restrictions would be confined only to the product(s) in respect of which they are classified as dominant. In respect of other products, they will be treated on par with non-MRTP companies for the purposes of industrial licensing policy. Accordingly they can avail of the benefits and facilities given by the Government in various Press Notes and notifications for non-MRTP companies.

4. It must be emphasized that the benefits mentioned above for MRTP companies falling under Section 20(b) only of the MRTP Act apply in respect of industrial licensing policy only and there is no relaxation of the provisions of the MRTP Act applicable to them. It is further clarified that where an MRTP company is covered by both sections 20(a) and 20(b) of the MRTP Act, the provisions of the this Press Note will not apply to it.

F.No. 10/6/88-L.P. New Delhi,
the 30th June, 1988

Forwarded to Press Information Bureau for giving wide publicity to the contents of the above press note.

Sd/-

(A.V.GENESAN)

ADDL. Secy, to the Govt of India.

Principal Information Officers
Press Information Bureau,
New Delhi.

Local Radio Station At Phulbani, Orissa

851. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of local radio stations - proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1988-89;
- (b) whether Government have a proposal to open one such radio station at Phulabani; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) Two local radio
stations one each at Keonjhar and Baripada
are envisaged to be commissioned during
the 1988-89 in the State of Orissa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does Not arise.

Raising of coal Production by Central Coalfields Ltd.

852. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Ltd., (CCL), Ranchi has finalised a comprehensive programme to raise coal production in the coalfields of Hazaribagh district.

(b) If so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Central Coalfields Ltd. to the production of coal; and

(c) the estimated rise in production of coal in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Coalfields Ltd. has drawn up a programme of increasing the coal production of the company from the present level of 27.30 million tonnes (1987-88) to about 30.00 million tonnes by 1989-90 and to 49.00 million tonnes by 1994-95. This will be achieved by production from existing mines, opening of new mines and reorganisation of existing mines including those in the Hazaribagh district.

[*Translation*]

Development of Energy Villages

853. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages identified to be developed as energy villages in the country and the number of those which are functioning successfully out of them;

(b) whether integrated non-conventional sources of energy are being harnessed in all the villages;

(c) whether the attitude of the State Government is lukewarm as is evident from the manner in which they extend their cooperation in the development of energy villages; and

(d) if so, the steps being contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Energy surveys in over 1000 villages have been taken up with a view to identifying suitable villages for

energy village projects. 54 such projects have been completed and are reported to be functioning successfully. In addition, projects in 112 villages are under implementation.

(b) These projects are based on the concept of integrated use of non-conventional energy sources.

(c) and (d). State Government's co-operation and involvement entail selection of villages and execution and management of energy village projects. Response has been forthcoming from those States where State nodal agencies exist and are active. In other States, steps are being taken to implement projects through universities research institutions, industry, voluntary agencies, etc.

[*English*]

Telephone Lines in Nagpur

854. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 50 per cent telephone lines in Nagpur District have been lying dead since June 1988;

(b) if so, the exact number of lines, lying dead since June 1988 and the number of complaints received during June and July 1988;

(c) whether the telephone authorities at Nagpur have not set right the lines despite repeated reminders by the consumers; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to get the lines in intact position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). No, Sir more than 50 percent telephone lines in Nagpur District are not lying dead since June 1988. Exact number of lines lying dead since June 1988 is ten.

Total number of complaints received during June and July, 1988 are 58 and 125 respectively.

(c) and (d). Telephone authorities at Nagpur are trying their best to set right the lines for which complaints are received and every effort is made to reduce the duration of a fault.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Ernakulam

855. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending in Ernakulam Telephones as on 30 June, 1988;

(b) the steps taken to provide telephone connections to these pending applicants; and

(c) the time by which the pending applicants will be given telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The number of persons waiting for telephone connection was 10144 as on 30.6.1988.

(b) The following steps have been taken:-

- (i) Expansion of Ernakulam Cross Bar Exchange by 1800 lines from 8,200 lines to 10,000 lines, during 1988-89.

(ii) Expansion of Kalamassery Strouger Exchange by 900 lines from 2400 to 3300 lines during 1988-89.

(iii) Installation of a new cross-bar exchange at Trippunithara in 1989-90.

(iv) Installation of Electronic RLUs at Palarivattom and Panampallinagar during 1989-90.

(c) The 7th Five Year Plan objective is to meet the average telephone demand upto 1.4.87 in respect of large exchanges and upto 1.4.88 in respect of medium type exchanges by 31st March, 1990. The remaining applicants will be provided telephone connections progressively during the 8th Plan period.

Incentives to Cement Industry

856. SHRIG.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Union Government propose to give a fresh package of incentives to the cement industry;

(b) if so, whether this will be in addition to the retention price increase proposal;

(c) what are the main incentives that are being considered;

(d) by what time the same are likely to be announced; and

(e) to what extent, it will increase the cement capacity in the country?

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

STATEMENT

With a view to improve the economic viability of the cement industry, Government have recently given the following incentives to the industry:-

- (i) Levy obligation of sick cement units has been reduced from 30% to 15% of actual production w.e.f. 1.3.88.
- (ii) Levy obligation of pre 1982 units has been reduced from 50% to 30% of actual production w.e.f.1.3.88.
- (iii) Levy obligation of units which commenced production sometimes prior to 1.1.1982 but deemed to have started their production after 1.1.1982, has been reduced from 30% to 20% of actual production w.e.f.1.3.88.
- (iv) In March/April, 1987 a rebate in excise duty to the extent of Rs. 20 per tonne and Rs. 50 per tonne had been given in respect of new units which commenced production between 1.1.1982 to 31st March, 1986 and on or after 1.4.1986 respectively. Levy Obligation of such units had been reduced to 20% of production and 15% of production respectively.
- (v) Excise duty on cement has been reduced from Rs. 225/- per tonne to Rs. 205/- per tonne w.e.f. 1.3.1988.

2. Representations have been received from the Cement manufacturers Associations as well as from some individual cement units seeking further reliefs to the industry.

No decision has so far been taken by the Government in this regard.

Participation of Private Sector in Power Generation

857. SHRI G.M.BANATWALA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for allowing private sector to participate in power projects in a big way;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal, stating the conditions under which the participation will be allowed;

(c) whether the private sector would be allowed to borrow from the market or from sources abroad like the World Bank;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of conditions, if any, with respect of pricing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):(a) to (e). The policy with regard to the generation and distribution of electricity continues to be regulated by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. The expansion of the existing privately owned utilities or the establishment of new units in the private sector is not precluded under the Resolution. The modalities for facilitating private sector participation in power generation are being worked out.

Vacancies in Programme and Engineering Cadres of Doordarshan

858. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD. Will the

Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of vacancies exist in the programme and engineering cadres of Doordarshan hampering its programme production at the different centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Doord-
arshan has a vast work of 260 TV Centres
with Headquarters Office at New Delhi. In
such a vast net-work, vacancies will natu-
rally arise due to retirements in various
grades, promotions from one grade to an-
other and creation of new posts to meet the
needs of rapid expansion. About 800 new
posts were created during April to June,
1988 in programme and engineering cadres
of Doordarshan. The number of vacancies
vacant posts keeps on changing. The total
number of vacant posts at present is about
25 percent of the total sanctioned strength
but the programme production continues
unhindered on account of careful deploy-
ment of available human resources.

Most of the vacancies upto Group "C"
are filled up by Direct Recruitment through
Employment Exchanges, etc. Such Direct
Recruitment action has been vested in zonal
offices/kendras to expedite matters.

In Group 'A' and 'B' the vacancies are
filled up through Union Public Service
Commission either by the Direct Recruit-
ment method or the Departmental Promo-
tion Committee method. There was delay in
filling posts in some categories as Courts
had passed stay orders in respect of promo-

tions. Efforts are made to expedite the mat-
ter of filling of posts which is a continuous
process.

Recommendations of High Power Pay Committee

859. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Power Pay Commit-
tee was set up to look into the interests of the
employees of those units where central
pattern of dearness allowance existed;

(b) if so, when was set up and what were
its terms of reference;

(c) whether it has submitted its report
and if so, what are the main recommenda-
tions and Government's response to each of
them;

(d) whether there is a delay in the an-
nouncement of Government's decisions in
this regard; and

(e) if so, whether Government would
announce payment of any interim relief to
mitigate the long sufferings of the employ-
ees and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
J.VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The
Committee was constituted by the Govern-
ment vide Ministry of Industry, BPE's Reso-
lution dated 7.4.1986. The terms of refer-
ence of the Committee are given below in
Statement -I below.

(c) to (e). The Committee has so far
submitted three interim reports. The main
recommendations of the first two are given in
the Statement-II below. These recommen-
dations have been accepted and imple-
mented by the Government. The third report
is under consideration.

STATEMENT-I*Terms of Reference of the Committee*

- I To examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service taking into account the total packet of benefits in cash and kind, available to the workers, clerical staff, supervisors and officers, below the Board level following the Central DA pattern and to suggest changes which may be desirable and feasible.
- II To examine the variety of allowances and benefits in kind that are presently available to the above noted employees in addition to pay and DA and suggest rationalisation, simplification thereof with a view to promotion efficiency.
- III To examine matters relating to grant of interim relief to the employees of all such public enterprises (belonging to the Government of India and following the Central DA pattern), who are drawing basic pay above Rs. 1000/- per month and grant necessary relief to them, if called for as expeditiously as possible; but in any event not later than one month from the date of assumption of the office.
- IV. While making recommendations on the above points, the Committee would keep in view other related factors such as scales of pay, DA and allowances, prevailing in other public sector undertakings on industrial DA formula, economic conditions in the country, resources

available at the disposal of these public enterprises.

STATEMENT-II

The High Power Pay Committee in their 1st Interim Report submitted to the Government on 9.3.1987, made the following recommendations:-

- (i) That D.A. be continued to be released to these employees on the same basis on which they were getting such D.A prior to 1.1.1986 i.e. on the basis on which D.A. was being released to Central Government employees following the pattern recommended by the Third Pay Commission and as amended by the Government of India from time to time upto that date. The D.A due to these employees on various dates subsequent to 1.1.1986 in accordance with the increase in the Consumer Price Index be released to them with effect from such due dates on the same basis.
- (ii) The Interim Relief granted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to all employees of these undertakings drawing a basic pay of Rs. 1000/- or less be extended to all employees of these undertakings i.e. even to those employees drawing a basic pay over Rs. 1000/- with effect from the same date from which the Hon'ble Supreme Court had given the above relief, namely, January 1.1986.
- (iii) The recommendation in regard to D.A to item (i) will govern these employees till such time as the Committee consider this issue

and make recommendations regarding the pattern to be followed hereafter. The D.A to be paid in accordance with item (i) till such time as a new pattern of D.A is adopted will not be recoverable. In the case of some of these employees the instalments of D.A that fell due prior to 1.1.1986 were released in accordance with the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court or Hon'ble High Court and were subject to the condition imposed in those orders that in case such payment results in the employee concerned receiving an excess over the payment to which he would be entitled in case their petitions failed, such excess would be recoverable from the employee from future payments to which he would be entitled. In view of what has been stated above, this condition need not be enforced.

- (iv) In cases where either the Hon'ble Supreme Court or Hon'ble High Courts had ordered the grant of Interim Relief to some employees from dates a prior to 1.1.1986 the same condition regarding recovery of such payments as has been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs had been prescribed. Since the position in these cases prior to 1.1.86 is not modified this condition will continue to apply in the case of Interim Relief given in such cases prior to 1.1.86. However, in regard to the Interim Relief recommended under item (ii) with effect from 1.1.86 no such condition has been prescribed, since it is considered to be an Interim Relief pending final

recommendations. Therefore, no such condition need be applied in the case of any relief received by the employees from 1.1.86 onwards. This would apply both to those employees whose basic pay is over Rs. 1000/- and who are covered by item (ii) above and those employees whose basic pay is Rs. 1000/- or less and who had already received this Interim Relief in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of 19.2.86. This slight modification of the earlier orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is necessary to avoid a discrimination between these two categories of employees. This will avoid hardship to the employees retiring or who have already retired since 1.1.1986.

The above recommendations have been accepted by the Government. Suitable instructions have been issued to the public enterprises on 19.3.1987 & 26.5.1987.

The High Power Pay Committee in their 2nd Interim Report submitted to the Government on 15.12.87 made the following recommendations.

- (i) The Public enterprises following 3rd CPC DA formula can release another instalment of IR at the rate of 10% of basic pay only subject to a minimum of Rs. 50/- to their employees who have not yet opted for revised scales of pay and Industrial DA pattern. This IR is payable w.e.f. 1.12.1987. The IR will not count for any purpose.
- (ii) These enterprises would continue to pay HRA to their employ-

ees at the existing percentage rates relating to the basic pay of the concerned employee. If an employee who claims HRA is not in a position to produce rent receipt or stays in his own house or a house owned by his/her spouse, whose rental value as assessed by the Municipal Authorities is either small or negligible, can be paid HRA at the percentage rates applicable to him related to his basic pay but such payments would be restricted to Rs. 1000/- per month in A, B1 and B2 class cities and Rs.500/- per month in C class cities and Rs. 300/- per month in unclassified areas.

- (iii) These public enterprises would also continue to pay City Compensatory Allowance to their employees at the existing percentage rates which are in force at present. This will continue to be related to the basic pay of the concerned employee. However, the ceilings on payment of CCA would be Rs. 100/- as against Rs. 75/- in A class cities, Rs. 75/- as against Rs 50/- in B1 class cities and a Rs. 20/- as against Rs. 10/- in B2 class cities.
- (iv) The enhanced ceilings for payment of HRA without the production of rent receipt as well as for payment of CCA are effective from 1.4.1987.

The above recommendations have been accepted by the Govt. and suitable instructions were issued to PEs etc. vide BPP O.M dated 5.4.1988.

Setting up of Branch Post Offices in Villages of Bihar

860. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for setting up Branch Post Offices in villages;

(b) the number of villages covered by Branch Post Offices in Gaya District of Bihar so far;

(c) whether many villages in Bihar have still not been provided with Branch Post Offices ever though they fulfil the said criteria; and

(d) the time by which the villages in Gaya District which are without Branch Post offices will be provided such Post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is furnished in the Statement below.

(b) There are 1961 villages in the District: Postal services are provided to all the villages through 250 post offices functioning in the rural areas of the District.

(c) yes, Sir.

(d). No time limit has been fixed as this is a continuous and gradual process.

STATEMENT

ANNEXURE-I

Liberalised guidelines for Opening of Post Office in rural areas introduced with effect from 19.11.1987.

1. Having regard to the Seventh Plan target of 6,000 new post offices in the rural sector, bulk of which has to be achieved

during the remaining two Annual Plans 1988-89 and 1989-90, the Postal Services Board have decided that proposal for opening of branch post offices in rural areas will henceforth be regulated according to the following guidelines.

- (i) A group of villages constituting a single gram panchayat will be eligible for a post office provided that (a) the aggregate population of the group of villages is not less than 300 in normal rural areas and 1500 in hilly, backward and tribal areas and (b) there is no other post office within the group.
- (ii) The post office will normally be opened at the headquarter village of the gram panchayat. If such a village falls within 3 Kms. of an existing post office, the post office may be opened in another suitable village within the same gram panchayat which fulfills the distance condition.
- (iii) The 3 Kms. restriction can be relaxed in hilly areas in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances.
- (iv) The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 2/3% of the cost in normal rural areas and 15% of the cost in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

2. Classification of hilly, backward and tribal areas will be made according to the following criteria;

Hilly areas:

- (i) "Special Category States" namely, Himachal Pradesh,

Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram.

- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Talukas in other States or Union Territories identified by the Planning Commission as hill areas for purposes of Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)

Tribal Areas

- (i) States/Union Territories which have tribal population exceeding 50% of the total population namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram.
- (ii) Districts/Block/Sub divisions/ Tehsils/Villages in other States/ Union Territories identified Tribal Development programme (ITDP).

Backward Areas:

- (i) Areas identified by the State Government for implementation of the Backward Areas Development Programme under the Seventh Plan (village and small Industries sector).

In view of the continuing ban on creation of posts, proposals for opening of new branch offices will be submitted by the Department of Posts to the Ministry of Finance for grant of exemption.

3. Instructions have been issued to all Hads of Circles to consult Hon'ble Members of Parliament in regard to opening of new post offices and give due and urgent consideration to proposals recommended by them

in the light of the afore stated norms,

Setting up of Long Distance Public Call Offices in Karnataka

861. SHRI H.B.PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up long distance public call offices in Karnataka particularly in the tribal/backward areas of the State during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) whether Government have achieved success in the targets fixed during the Seventh Five Year Plan in this regard in the State of Karnataka;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the sites selected for this purpose;

(e) the number of such long distance public offices which are likely to be set up during the current financial year; and

(f) the details of funds, if any, allocated so far for this purpose?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, except for the first year of the Plan.

(c) The details are given below:

| Year | Target | Achievement |
|---------|--------|-------------|
| 1985-86 | 200 | 49 |
| 1986-87 | 75 | 115 |
| 1987-88 | 70 | 79 |

(d) The details of the sites (hexagons) selected are given below:

| Year | Areas | | |
|---------|----------|--------|-------------|
| | Backward | Tribal | Other Rural |
| 1985-86 | 18 | Nil | 31 |
| 1986-87 | 60 | Nil | 55 |
| 1987-88 | 44 | 2 | 33 |

(e) There is a target for opening of 151 Long Distance Public Telephones during the current financial year as per details given below:

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Backward Area | 55 |
| Tribal Areas | 14 |
| Other Rural Areas | 82 |

(f) The funds are met from the lumpsum grant placed at the disposal of Telecom. Circle and no separate funds are allotted for this purpose.

Import of Crude Oil

862. SHRI K.P.UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in imports of crude oil this year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the actual quantity imported during the last three years and the average prices paid and the names of major countries of origin;

(d) whether the Ministry has urged upon the bulk consumers and other Government organisations the need for restraint in consumption of petroleum and related products and tried to create an awareness of conservation; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). It is proposed to import a quantity of 18.06 million tonnes of crude oil during the year 1988-89 as against 18.34 million tonnes imported during the year 1987-88.

(c) The quantity of crude oil imported from various countries during the last three years and the average prices paid is indicated below:

| Year | Qty. (In million tonnes) | Average price paid(Rs./tonne) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1985-86 | 15.14 | 2435 |
| 1986-87 | 15.48 | 1370 |
| 1987-88 (provisional) | 18.34 | 1698 |

The important sources are USSR, Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Petroleum Conservation Research Association under the administrative control of this Ministry is engaged in promoting conservation of petroleum products in India in various sectors of the economy viz. industrial, transport, agriculture and domestic. The measures taken on conservation include intensification of education campaign to popularise fuel efficient cooking appliances and other equipment, driving training programmes and model depot projects in the organised transport sector. The

economic use of petrol is sought to be achieved through both the pricing policy and induction of fuel efficient automobiles etc. The concerned Ministries/Departments have also been advised to identify measures for conservation of Petroleum products and draw action plans for implementation of the same.

Telephone Facility to Every Village

863. DR. DATTA SAMANT:
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunications Department has drawn up a programme to extend telephone facilities to every village so as to make telephone connections available on demand in all the cities and towns by the year 2000; and

(b) if so, the details of this programme and the total likely to expenses for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The draft perspective Plan 2000 AD envisages:

- (i) provision of telephone practically on demand by 2000 AD and
- (ii) A telephone in every village by 2000 AD.

The estimated investment at 1987-88 prices is about Rs. 48,000 crore.

TV Relay Centre for Osmanabad, Maharashtra

864. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI KAMBLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the date by which the proposed Low Power TV Relay Centre for Osmanabad is scheduled for commissioning;

(b) whether the work has since been completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) As per the pres-

ent indication, the proposed TV relay centre for Osmanabad in Maharashtra is expected to be ready for commissioning into service before the expiry of the current financial year.

(b) and (c). A building for the purpose has been acquired and orders for the required equipment placed on the manufactur- ers. The completion of the project is depend- ent on the time needed by the manufacturers to supply the required equipment.

[*Translation*]

Explosion in TV Tower at Kodaikanal

865. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRI- PATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a bomb explosion in a TV Tower at Kodaikanal in April 1987;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has since been made in this case; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Necessary investigations are under progress.

[*English*]

Licences for manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn

866. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued

licences for the manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn to a number of companies during 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether a large number of these firms have linked with the Deniers of Polyester Filament Yarn;'

(c) whether most of the firms have exceeded production beyond their licensed capacity; and

(d) if so, the names of those firms and the action taken against them for the violation of the licensed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Licences have been issued to various units for manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn since 1982-83. Some units, for certain years, achieved higher production than the licensed capacity mainly due to improvements in process and change in denier, etc. Besides, with a view to encourage productivity, Government has been announcing from time to time the policy regarding re-endorsement of capacity based on the highest production achieved by the unit. Hence, the question of taking action for violation of the licensed capacity does not arise.

The following units produced more than 125% of the licensed capacity during certain years mainly due to improvements in process and change in denier, etc:-

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Name of the Unit</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | M/s. Baroda Rayon Corporation Limited |
| 2. | M/s. Century Enka Limited |
| 3. | M/s. Garware Nylons Limited |
| 4. | M/s. Modipon Limited |

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Name of the Unit</i> |
|--------------|---|
| 5. | M/s. Nirlon Synthetic fibres & Chemicals Ltd. |
| 6. | M/s. Reliance Industries Limited |
| 7. | M/s. Shree Synthetics Limited. |

A.I.R. Training Programme for Talented Rural and Urban Youths

867. SHRIP. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Radio proposed to launch a drive to scout for talent among youth and those in the urban slums to develop them on sound lines;

(b) if so, the details of training programme planned by AIR; and

(c) the number of youths would be given training in year-State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Scouting of talents is an on-going process in All India Radio. There are a number of programmes like Yuv Vani, rural programmes etc. in which rural and urban youth participate and get opportunity to develop their artistic faculties. Regular auditions for drama and music are also conducted by All India Radio stations for giving opportunity to new talents to participate in these programmes. The O.B. Units of All India Radio also visit rural and interior areas and record the talents in the artistic and cultural fields. All India Radio Music Competition are held every year for scouting young artists in the age group of 16 to 24 years. The establishment of local radio

stations in the Seventh Five Year Plan will also encourage local talents in rural areas and provide them opportunity for participating in radio programmes.

Action Taken for Violation of MRTP Act

868. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports including administrative reports submitted in 1985-86 and 1986-87 by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(b) whether these reports have referred to big industrial houses and individuals who have violated the MRTP Act;

(c) if so, the details thereto; and

(d) whether the MRTP Commission has any authority to take penal action against those violating the MRTP Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). During the period April, 1985 to March, 1987, the MRTP Commission had submitted four administrative reports including two on the working of the MRTP Commission for inclusion in the Annual Reports pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969 for the years 1984 & 1985 and the other two relating to the provisions of the monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices as contained in the MRTP Act for the purposes of the Annual Reports of the Department of Company Affairs for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. While the Annual Reports pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the MRTP Act for the years 1984 & 1985 were laid on the Table of the House on 6.5.86 & 25.8.87 respectively, the Annual Reports for

the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 of the Department of Company Affairs were circulated amongst the Members of the House on 16.4.86 and 7.4.87 respectively.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Scarcity of Plastic Raw Material

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the perennial scarcity of plastic raw material in the country;

(b) what is the projected gap between demand and supply of plastic material in the country in the next five years; and

(c) the details of steps taken to close the gap between demand and supply of plastics?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Government is aware that the present domestic availability of plastic raw materials is not adequate to meet the indigenous demand in full and situation of shortages will continue for some years. The projected gaps between demand and domestic availability of plastic raw materials during the current financial year and as in 1994-95 are as follows:-

| | ('000 tonnes) |
|---------|--|
| | Projected gap in demand and domestic availability: |
| 1988-89 | 340 |
| 1994-95 | 1085 |

(c) To facilitate coverage of the gap between demand and domestic availability, import of plastic raw materials is permitted on OGL.

By way of long term solution to the problem, additional capacities for the manufacture of plastic raw materials are being established in the country. In the Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex under implementation by IPCL which is slated for mechanical completion in 1989, following major polymers will be produced:-

| | ('000 tonnes) |
|--------------|---------------|
| LDPE | 80 |
| HDPE/LLDPE | 135 |
| PP | 60 |
| Total | 275 |

Industrialisation of Backward Districts

870. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(b) the number of districts in the country identified by Government as industrially backward for industrialisation;

(b) the nature of industrialisation considered to be suitable in these industrially backward districts;

(c) the amount of subsidy disbursed by Government upto 1985-86 and from 1987 to date to the industrial units set up in the backward areas so far; and

(d) the achievements made so far in this

direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) 300 Districts have been identified as industrially backward by the Central Government.

(b) The nature of industrialisation depends upon the area concerned.

(c) The amount of Central Investment Subsidy reimbursed to various States/Union Territories is given below:-

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1972-85 | Rs. 291.75 crores |
| 1985-86 | Rs. 101.27 crores |
| 1986-87 | Rs. 125.12 crores |
| 1987-88 | Rs. 154.35 crores |
| 1988-89 (upto 28.7.88) | Rs. 25.75 crores |

(d) Industrialisation is a continuous process. However, the central incentives provided for setting up industries in backward areas have helped the entrepreneurs to set up industries in backward areas have helped the entrepreneurs to set up industries in these areas as is evident from the following number of Letters of Intent (LOI), Industrial Licences (IL), Delicensed Industries Registrations (DLR) and DGTD Registrations during the last three years:-

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

Film on Indira Gandhi

871. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any short film has been prepared on the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi;

(b) if so, by whom and what are the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether the film is to be screened at the Fifth Mediterranean Film Festival in September, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has produced 23 documentaries/short films and 11 news magazines on late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi.

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

(c) Films Division has not so far received any entry forms for participation in the Fifth Mediterranean Film Festival likely to be held in September, 1988. If and when entry forms, regulations etc. are received, the question of participation in the Fifth Mediterranean Film Festival will be considered by the Films Division.

STATEMENT

List of Films on Smt. Indira Gandhi Made by Films Division

1. INDIRA GANDHI PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA (1968):
B & W—370 metres—35 mm:

Compilation film:

Compiled by: Shri N.V.K. Murthy

The film attempts to project the personality of P.M. Indira Gandhi against the broad background of the problems of India.

2. MESSAGE FROM THE P.M. SMT. INDIRA GANDHI—(1968):
B & W—144 metres—35mm:

Producer : G.P. Asthana

Director : K.K. Garg

A Message to the nation from P.M. on Family Planning

3. AT THE HELM (1969):
B & W—369 metres—35 mm:

Producer & Director: S.S. Varma

The T.V. Film deals with Mrs. Indira Gandhi's role as P.M. of India since January, 1966. It was meant to project her Government's achievements in Japan before she visited that country in June, 1969.

4. **A FRIEND OF ASIA (1969):**
B & W—390 metres—35 mm:

Producer & Director: S.S. Varma

This film is meant to project our P.M. as a friend of Asia prior to her visit to Indonesia in the month of June and July, 1969.

5. **NEW GOALS (1971)**
B & W—290 metres—35 mm:

Producer & Director: S.S. Varma

The film is based on P.M. Indira Gandhi's speech at the U.N. in October, 1970.

6. **NO OPTION BUT TO FIGHT (1971)**
B & W—127 metres—35 mm.

Producer : G.P. Asthana
Director : P.N. Kaul

The film is based on the P.M.'s broadcast to the nation on 4th December at 00.25 a.m when she declared Emergency and warned people of the danger resulting from Pakistan's aggression and asked the people to stand united to face the enemy.

7. **OUR INDIRA (1974):**
B & W—393 metres—35 mm:

Producer: P. Pati
Director : S.N.S. Sastry

A film on Smt. Indira Gandhi bringing out her personality both as an individual and P.M.

8. **PORTRAIT OF A P.M. (1974):**
B & W—467 metres—35 mm:

Producer: P. Pati
Director : S.N.S. Sastry

A film portraying Smt. Indira Gandhi as the third P.M. of India.

9. **DESTINATION TECHNOLOGY (1976):**
B & W—289 metres—35 mm:

Producer: P.B. Pendharkar
Director : Samiran Dutta

A film on the convocation address by Smt. Indira Gandhi during the Silver Jubilee year of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

10. INDIRA GANDHI IN HALPUR (1976):

Colour—273 metres—35 mm:

Producer: K.K. Kapil
Director : E.H. David

It is a reportage on the padayatra undertaken by Smt. Indira Gandhi in Halaur, a village in Rai Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. It also shows the progress made under the 20-Point Economic Programme in that village.

11. PRADHAN MANTRI AUR KISAN (1976):

B & W—343 metres—35 mm:

Producer: K.K. Kapil
Director : Yash Chaudhary

The film brings to the screen the message of P.M. Smt. Indira Gandhi to the farmers of India in her own voice.

12. Prime Minister—The (1976):

Colour—603 metres—35 mm:

Producer: K.K. Kapil
Director : Yash Chaudhary

The film gives glimpses of the life and busy work schedule and multifarious activities of the P.M. Smt. Indira Gandhi.

13. PRIME MINISTER VISIT ASSAM AND MEGHALAYA (1976):

Colour—312 metres—35 mm:

Producer: P.B. Pendharkar
Director : B.G. Davare

A film on the visit of P.M. to Assam and Meghalaya in the context of the implementation of 20-Point Programme in both the States.

14. FROM THE RAMPARTS OF THE RED FORT (1984):

B & W—456 metres—35 mm:

Producer: Girish Vaidya
Director : M. Rahim

This documentary film is based on the speeches of Smt. Indira Gandhi delivered from the Red Fort focussing views on National integration, Communal harmony and highlighting progress and achievements in India, also showing her concern for minorities, scheduled castes and under privileged people of India.

15. **WITH THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE (1984):**
B & W—356 metres—35 mm:

Producer & Director: P. B. Pendharkar

This documentary film is on Smt. Indira Gandhi focussing her concern for the common man and his problems and also for minorities, scheduled castes and the under privileged people of India.

16. **TOWARDS A VISION (1984):**
Colour—598 metres—35 mm:

Producer: G. Vaidya B.N. Mehra
Director : Y.N. Engineer

This is a film showing the inaugurations of different projects and development programmes done by late P.M. Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This film is also shows the achievements and progress in various spheres relevant to the common man of India.

17. **PRIYADARSHINI (1985):**
Colour—586 metres—35 mm:

Producer: V.B. Chandra
Director : Yash Chaudhary

This film deals with the life and works of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

18. **INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI (1985):**
Colour—1190 metres—35 mm:

Producer: V.B. Chandra
Director : Yash Chaudhary

This is a biographical film on the life and works of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

19. **MEMORABLE MOMENTS (1983)**
B & W—584 metres—35 mm.

Producer & Director: N.S. Thapa

A film on the loving and intimate relationship between Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi based on letters from father to a daughter.

20. **INDIRA'S VISION (1985):**
Colour—890 metres—35 mm.

Producer: Girish Vaidya
Director : Mazahir Rahim

This film is designed to be shown on three screens simultaneously. It is a film on the life and ideals of late P.M. Smt. Indira Gandhi.

21. **INDIRA GANDHI—1917—1984 (1985):**
Colour—150 metres—35 mm:

Producer: V.B. Chandra
Director : Mazahir Rahim

A short curtain-raiser film on the life of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

22. **INDIRA GANDHI—A TRIBUTE-I (1985)**
Colour—16 mm (No commentary):

Producer &: Girish Vaidya
Director

A tribute to the late P.M. Smt. Indira Gandhi through Konkani song.

23. **A TRIBUTE TO SMT. INDIRA GANDHI BY ASHA SACHDEV (1985)**
Colour—32.61 metres—16 mm:

Producer: V.B. Chandra
Director : R. Vasudevan

A poetry recitation as a tribute to late P.M. Smt. Indira Gandhi.

The News Magazines on late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi produced and released are as under:-

| | Date of release |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. News Magazine No. 7 (Col.) (P.M. in Andaman and Nicobar Island) | 23.3.1981 |
| 2. News Magazine No. 8 (Col.) | 22.5.1981 |
| i) (A Call For Health Revolution) P.M. address the 34th World Health Assembly in Geneva. | |
| ii) (A Mission for Goodwill and Friendship) P.M. visit Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Dubai | |
| 3. News Magazine No. 12 (Col.) (Towards Global Understanding) P.M. visit Bulgaria, Italy and France | 4.12.1981 |

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------|
| 4. | News Magazine No. 13 (Col.) (Indo-Saudi Ties Reaffirmed) P.M. visit Saudi Arabia | 7.5.1982* |
| 5. | News Magazine No. 14 (Col.) (A Mission of Friendship) P.M. visit U.S.A. and Japan | 27.8.1982 |
| 6. | News Magazine No. 17 (Col.) (For Peace and Development) P.M. visit five European Nations (Yugoslavia, Finland, Denmark, Norway & Austria) | 8.7.1983 |
| 7. | News Magazine No. 19 (Col.) The Call of the Non-Aligned P.M. visit Cyprus, Greece and U.N. Headquarters in New York. | 28.10.1983 |
| 8. | News Magazine No. 29 (Col.) P.M. visit to Libiya and Tunisia | 20.04.1984 |
| 9. | News Magazine No. 42 (Col.) (Indira Gandhi A Life of Dedication) | 4.11.1984 |
| 10. | News Magazine No. 43 (Col.) (India Mourns Indira) | 9.11.1984 |
| 11. | News Magazine No. 44 (Col.) (The End of An Era) | 16.11.1984 |

**T.V. Coverage in Remote, Hilly, Border
and Tribal Areas**

872. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

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

(a) whether Government have drawn
up any schemes to increase T.V. coverage
in remote, sensitive hilly, border and tribal
areas; 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). Yes,
Sir. The main schemes drawn up in this
regard are:- (i) North East TV Expansion
Plan; (ii) TV coverage of Border Areas; (iii)
TV coverage of Remote and Sensitive ar-
eas; (iv) Strengthening of TV coverage in
border areas; and (v) Strengthening of TV
service in Ladakh region. Besides, a number
of transmitters envisaged to be set up under
the Seventh Plan for expansion of TV ser-
vice in the country as a whole are planned to
provide service in such areas.

Issue of Industrial Licences

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

(a) whether Government have decided upon a major package of de-licensing and exempted certain industries from obtaining industrial licences;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the follow up steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The new package of exemptions from industrial licensing is given in press Note No. 14 (1988 Series) dated 3rd June, 1988, copy of which is given in the statement below

(c) Notification in this regard has been issued.

STATEMENT

PRESS NOTE NO. 14
(1988 Series)

Package of Delicensing of Industries and Incentives

In order to accelerate the industrial growth and give a strong impetus to the industrialisation of backward areas of the country, Government have decided upon a major package of delicensing and incentives. The salient feature of the decision of the Government are as follows:

A Liberalisation of the Industrial Licensing system

The industrial licensing system has been liberalised in very substantial manner for non-MRTP/non-FERA Companies.

Henceforth, there will be no need for non-MRTP/non-FERA Companies to obtain industrial licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, except in the following cases:

(1) Projects involving an investment in fixed assets of more than Rs. 50 crores if they are located in Centrally declared backward areas or more than Rs. 15 crores if they are located in non-backward areas provided, however, that the facility of delicensing will not be available in both cases if the project is located within:-

(a) 50 Kms of the periphery (i.e. boundary of the urban area limits) of cities having a population of more than 25 lakhs;

(b) 30 Kms of the periphery of cities having a population of more than 15 lakhs but less than 25 lakhs;

(c) 15 Kms of the periphery of cities having a population of more than 7.5 lakh but less than 15 lakhs;

(d) the standard urban area/municipal limits of other cities and towns.

(2) Projects falling in industries included in a "special list" (the special list is attached). This list supercedes the existing Schedules IV and V of the notification under the IDR Act.

(3) Projects which require exchange for imported raw materials (other than steel and specified items) and components for more than 30% of the value of

ex-factory production from the first year of commercial production.

So far as the reservation for small scale of public sector is concerned the existing policy would continue.

B. Development of growth centres

For promoting industrialisation of backward areas in an effective manner, the focus would henceforth be on the development of growth centres that would act as the magnet for attracting industries to backward areas. Such growth centres would be endowed with infrastructural facilities on par with the best available in the country, particularly in respect of power, water, telecommunications and banking.

2. To begin with, atleast 100 such growth centres would be developed throughout the country over the next about 5 years. Each growth centre would be provided with funds of the order of Rs.25-30 crores in order to create infrastructural facilities of a high order. In other words, an investment of the order of Rs.2500-3000 crores is envisaged over the next about 5 years for creating sound and efficient infrastructural facilities in selected growth centres in backward areas. The funds for this purpose will be found by the Centre, the States and the all India financial institutions acting together.

3. The growth centres will be located within a reasonable proximity of district headquarters or tehsil headquarters in backward areas at such places that have a good potential for attracting industries. A committee of Secretaries and representatives of all India financial institutions, headed by the Secretary, Planning Commission is being appointed to formulate the criteria and

guidelines for the selection and location of the growth centres. The States will be asked to submit their proposals for location of growth centres, in accordance with these criteria/ guidelines.

4. As stated above, atleast 100 growth centres would be selected to begin with and developed over the next about 5 years. Thereafter, the development of growth centres would be further expanded so that over the next 10 to 15 years, most of the backward areas of the country are covered by them. The ultimate objective is to develop one growth center in each of the 430 odd districts in the country.

5. The development of the growth centres is in addition to the existing backward areas scheme and is not in substitution of it. However, the backward areas scheme would be reviewed periodically with the progress in the establishment of the growth centres and such modifications will be made in it as are necessary.

C. Financial incentives

At present, any new industrial undertaking established in a Centrally declared backward district is eligible to income tax relief under the Section 80 HH of the Income Tax Act by way of deduction of 20% of the profits for a period of 10 years. Furthermore, under section 80I of the Income Tax Act, all new industrial undertakings are entitled to an income tax relief by way of deduction of 25% of the profits for a period of 8 years. The benefits of both these Sections are available cumulatively to industrial undertakings established in notified backward districts. The investment allowance scheme has recently been reintroduced and industrial units will be eligible to claim its benefit also. All these benefits will be available both to the industrial units established in the growth centres as well as those located in other Centrally declared backward areas.

D. Monetary incentives

In order to provide greater assistance, the norms for working capital funds required by industrial units established in backward areas would be reviewed and they will be accorded a more liberal treatment. The committee under Planning Secretary would also look into this matter and make its recommendations.

Government hope that these measures will give a boost to the investment climate and industrialisation of backward areas in the country.

List of Industries in Respect of which Industrial Licensing is Compulsory

1. Coal
2. Textiles: Units operated by power;
 - a) All weaving units
 - b) All spinning units with investment in fixed assets of more than Rs.15 crores.
3. Milk foods and malted foods.
4. Vegetable oils and vanaspati, excluding solvent extracted oils from minor oil seeds other than cotton seeds, rice bran oil and oil cakes.
5. Leather
6. Matches
7. Distillation and Brewing of alcoholic drinks.
8. Hot rolling of semis, bars, wire rods and structural sections of steel.
9. Tractors and self-propelled combine harvestors.
10. Motor cars, buses, trucks, jeeps, vans, scooters, motor cycles, mopeds and all other types of automobiles.
11. Slitting/ confectioning of photosensitized material from jumbo rolls.
12. Asbestos and asbestos based products.
13. Plywood, decorative veneers, particle board, medium density fibre board, block board and the like.
14. Sugar.
15. All types of steel manufactured through induction and electric arc furnaces.
16. Iron and steel pipes and tubes, and stainless steel tubes.
17. Cold rolled/ hot rolled and coated coils/ sheets/ strips including box strappings and plates of all categories of steel.
18. Non-ferrous semis, alloys, flat products and extrusions excluding those aluminium.
19. Cold rolled formed sections.
20. Ferro alloys.
21.
 - a) Telecommunication Equipment
 - b) Subscriber (End User) Communication Terminal Equipment
 - c) Wireless equipment: All types.
22. Computer peripherals excluding key boards and monitors.
23. Micro-processor based industrial control instrumentation system.

24. **Electronic aerospace and defence equipment: All types.** (xi) Nitro chloro benzenes
(xi), Formaldehyde
(xiii) Nylon chips/ Nylon moulding powder.
25. **Industrial explosives, including detonating fuse, safety fuse, gun powder and nitrocellulose.** (xiv) Polyester chips/ Polyester moulding powder.
(xv) Industrial alcohol.
26. **Chemicals (Other than fertilisers)** (xvi) Sodium/ Potassium Cyanide.
(xvii) Pesticides/ Insecticides formulations based on technical material obtained from sources other than own manufacture.
- (i) Sodium/ Potassium Chlorate
(ii) Calcium Carbonate
(iii) Elemental Phosphorous
(iv) Calcium Carbide (xviii) Carbaryl
(v) BHC Technical (xix) Quinalphos.
(vi) m-amino phenol (xx) Dimethoate.
(vii) m-dinitro benzene (xxi) Aluminium Phosphide
(viii) Nitro benzenes. (xxii) Isoproturon.
(ix) Nitro toluenes (xxiii) Phorate
(x) Alcohol based chemicals, (xxiv) Monocrotophes
namely Acetaldehyde, Acetic (xxv) Carbondazine
Acid, Acetic Anhydride, Ethyl (xxvi) Fenitrophion
Acetate and Diethyl ether. (xxvii) 6-APA.

Population of Selected Cities and Towns According to the 1981 Census Data

Category I (Cities with a population of above 25 lakhs)

| | | <i>Population in lakhs</i> |
|----|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Calcutta | 91.9 |
| 2. | Bombay | 82.4 |
| 3. | Delhi | 57.3 |
| 4. | Madras | 42.9 |
| 5. | Bangalore | 29.2 |
| 6. | Ahmedabad | 25.5 |
| 7. | Hyderabad | 25.5 |

Category II (Cities having a population of above 15 lakhs but less than 25 lakhs)

| | | |
|----|--------|------|
| 1. | Pune | 16.9 |
| 2. | Kanpur | 16.4 |

*Population in lakhs***Category III (Cities and Towns with a population of above 7.5 lakhs but less than 15 lakhs)**

| | | |
|-----|------------|------|
| 1. | Nagpur | 15.0 |
| 2. | Jaipur | 10.2 |
| 3. | Lucknow | 10.1 |
| 4. | Coimbatore | 9.2 |
| 5. | Patna | 9.2 |
| 6. | Surat | 9.1 |
| 7. | Madurai | 9.1 |
| 8. | Indore | 8.3 |
| 9. | Varanasi | 8.0 |
| 10. | Jabalpur | 7.6 |
| 11. | Agra | 7.5 |
| 12. | Vadodra | 7.5 |

**Completion of Western Yamuna
Hydro-Electric Project in Haryana**

874. SHRI Y.S.MAHAJAN:
SHRI SHIVENDRA
BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Yamuna hydro-electric project in Haryana which started in 1980 has not been completed so far;

(b) the reasons for delay and the steps taken by Government or proposed for expeditious completion of first stage of the project;

(c) the escalation in the cost of the proj-

ect over the original estimated cost and the anticipated cost at the time of completion; and

(d) when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Four units of Western Yamuna Canal H.E. Project Stage-I (6 x 8 MW) sanctioned by the planning commission in March, 1980, have been commissioned between 1985-1988.

(b) The project was originally scheduled for commissioning in 1984-85. The delay in commissioning of the project has

been due to slow progress of civil works of the power house building because of dewatering problems and unit erection activities. A number of measures have been taken to assist the State/ Project authorities in expediting the implementation of power projects. These measures include regular monitoring of the project by the Central Electricity Authority to expedite supply of equipment and materials, visits to project sites by engineers of the Central Electricity Authority to resolve problems and organising review meetings of agencies concerned to coordinate project implementation. The need to obviate time and cost overruns in project implementation. The need to obviate time and cost overruns in project implementation is being constantly emphasised on project authorities.

(c) The Project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission for an estimated cost of Rs. 4572 lakhs. The latest cost of the project has been indicated as Rs.10,175 lakhs by the project authorities.

(d) The remaining two units are scheduled for commissioning during the current year, i.e. 1988-89.

Power Shortage in Kerala

875. SHRI A.CHARLES:
SHRI T.BASHEER:
SHRI P.A.ANTONY:
SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute power shortage in Kerala;

(b) whether there is a proposal for setting up a thermal power station in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the

reasons for delay in implementing the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) During the period April, 1988 — June, 1988 the energy requirement of Kerala was, 1555 million units against which the availability was 1329 million units which represents a shortage of 14.5%.

(b) and (c). The Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) have planned to set up three thermal power stations (i) Kayamkulam TPS (2 x 210 MW); (ii) a thermal power station at Trikaripur (2 x 210 MW) and (iii) a gas turbine plant at Cochin. The proposal for Kayamkulam TPS has been techno-economically cleared by the CEA subject to certain conditions and the scheme had also been recommended for investment approval. The State Government have, however now proposed the Kayamkulam TPP to be taken up in the Central Sector. As regards other two proposals, these are under different stages of examination in the CEA whose techno-economic clearance could be accorded after all the necessary inputs have been tied up and required clearances become available.

Transmission of Regional Programmes at Palghat

876. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide facilities for transmission of regional programmes in the respective States during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this facility is being provided in Palghat also; and

(d) 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). Intro-
duction of primary (regional) service pro-
grammes in the languages of the respective
State is an important goal of Doordarshan.
However, such facilities are envisaged to be
provided in a phased manner, subject to
availability of microwave or satellite modes
of linkages.

(c) and (d). The Seventh Plan does not
envisage provision of such a facility in
Palghat. However, a proposal for a short
microwave link from near Trichur to Palghat
to tackle this problem will be examined by
the Government.

Telephone Connections in Every village in Kerala

877. SHRI K.KUNJAMBU: Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government are imple-
menting a scheme to provide telephone
connections in every village in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of villages
covered under this scheme in Kerala; and

(c) the number of villages yet to be
covered and the time likely to be taken to
cover all the villages in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Department of
Telecommunication has a proposal to pro-
vide a telephone in every village in the coun-
try by the year 2000 A.D.

(b) 531 villages in Kerala are already
having telephone facilities.

(c) The remaining villages are proposed
to be progressively covered by the year 2000
A.D.

Poor Quality of T.V.Serials and Mispro- nunciation of News

878. SHRI K.MOHANDAS: Will the
Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD-
CASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received
complaints about the poor quality of serials
and other entertainment programmes on
Doordarshan;

(b) whether Government have also
received complaints about mispronuncia-
tion of names of persons and places in
southern parts of the country by the T.V
news-readers and announcers; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken in this
regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Letters from
viewers occasionally suggest a mixed reac-
tion for the serials and other entertainment
programmes telecast by Doordarshan.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Kendras have
been advised to take corrective measures.

Group Dialling Facilities in Todupuzha and Other Exchanges of Idukki District of Kerala

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

(a) whether there has been a strong
public demand for group dialling facilities in
Todupuzha and other exchanges in the
Idukki district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Out of forty four (44) exchanges in Idukki District 15 are already having group dialling and 4 have inter-dialling facilities. The facility will be extended to more stations progressively subject to technical feasibility and availability of media.

[*Translation*]

Time Given for Telecast of Urdu Programmes by TV Centres

880. SHRI K.N.PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total time given for telecast of programmes in national network on Doordarshan during the last three years, language-wise; and

(b) the time given for the telecast of programmes in Urdu language by each Television Centre?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Information as available in Doordarshan is given in Statements I and II below. However, it is not possible to make a strict classification between languages, specially in case of Hindi and Urdu, as both the languages in the mixed format are used in many programmes.

STATEMENT I

*Break up of Total TV Transmission by Language (Delhi Doordarshan)**

(Including Morning Transmission but excluding STV/ UGC Transmission)

| S.No. | Language | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
|-------|----------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | English | 57,787 | 71,910 | 69,714 |
| 2. | Hindi | 87,021 | 87,044 | 1,00,515 |
| 3. | Urdu | 2,367 | 2,552 | 2,024 |
| 4. | Assamese | 401 | 657 | 85 |
| 5. | Bengali | 659 | 741 | 1,604 |
| 6. | Kashmiri | 197 | — | 66 |
| 7. | Kannada | 428 | 1,022 | 1,330 |
| 8. | Gujarati | 537 | 185 | 662 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------------|---|--------|----------|----------|
| 9. | Malayalam | 385 | 534 | 1,128 |
| 10. | Marathi | 831 | 421 | 1,359 |
| 11. | Oriya | 305 | 478 | 534 |
| 12. | Punjabi | 989 | 173 | 10,75 |
| 13. | Sindhi | 156 | 17 | 42 |
| 14. | Sanskrit | — | 58 | .97 |
| 15. | Tamil | 639 | 814 | 1,114 |
| 16. | Telugu | 470 | 660 | 356 |
| 17. | Other Indian Languages | 225 | 275 | 261 |
| 18. | Foreign languages | — | — | 593 |
| 19. | No language programme | 7,093 | 6,306 | 7,235 |
| 20. | Slide/ fillor/ highlight/ Announcement | 6,934 | 9,733 | 14,405 |
| TOTAL TRANSMISSION TIME | | 16,724 | 1,84,120 | 2,06,649 |

BASE: Programme composition prepared on the basis of Transmission Log Book.

* Channel I of Delhi Doordarshan.

STATEMENT II

Duration of Urdu Programmes Telecast by Different Doordarshan Kendras

| Kendra | Duration in Minutes | % |
|----------|---------------------|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Delhi | 200 | 1 |
| Madras | 153 | 1 |
| Srinagar | 2,477 | 16 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------|-----|---|
| Lucknow | 390 | 3 |
| Jalandhar | 294 | 2 |
| Ranchi | 250 | 2 |
| Hyderabad | 306 | 2 |
| Calcutta | 130 | 1 |
| Cuttack | 130 | 1 |
| Nagpur | 130 | 1 |
| Bombay | 149 | 1 |

BASE: Programme of composition prepared on the basis of transmission Log Book, May, 1988.

TV Relay Centres in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) the present transmission capacity of TV Relay Centres located at Shivpuri, Guna, Ratlam, Mandsur and Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh, separately and the range of each of the relay centres and the time by which the capacity of these centres will be fully utilised so as to extend the benefit to the people of rural areas;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the capacity of TV Relay Centres at Ratlam, Mandsaar, Neemuch, Guna and Shivpuri; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up TV Relay centres at Jaora, Ashok Nagar, Chanderi, Pichhor and other places in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Power and
services range of TV relay centers function-
ing at Shivpuri, Guna, Ratlam, Mandsaar
and Neemuch are given below:—

| <i>Transmitter</i> | <i>Power in Watt</i> | <i>Frequency Band of operation</i> | <i>Service Range in KM (including areas getting weak useable signals which can be received with elevated antennae & boosters)</i> |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Shivpuri | 100 | UHF | 15 |
| Guna | 100 | VHF | 25 |
| Ratlam | 100 | VHF | 25 |
| Mandsaur | 100 | UHF | 15 |
| Neemuch | 100 | UHF | 15 |

All the relay centres mentioned above are already functioning on their full rated power.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The following relay centre projects for the state of Madhya Pradesh are included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan and are under implementation:—

- (i) Replacement of the existing low power TV transmitters (100 W) at Gwalior and Jabalpur by high power transmitters (10 KW)
- (ii) Replacement of the existing low power transmitter (100 W) at Jagdalpur by high power transmitter (1 KW)
- (iii) Replacement of the existing high power transmitter (1 KW) at Raipur by high power transmitter (10 KW)
- (iv) Establishment of low power transmitters (100 W) at Balaghat, Betul; Chhatarpur, Chindwara, Jhabua, Khargaon, Mandla, Panna, Raigarh, Rajgarh, Satna, Seoni & Tikamgarh.

Further expansion of TV service in Madhya Pradesh would depend on availability of resources in the future plans of TV expansion.

[English]

Telephone Connection Within Two Weeks

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

(a) whether it has been decided to introduce all over the country a new scheme with which a subscriber will pay Rs.30,000/- and get his telephone connection within two weeks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The information is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

The details of 'Tatkal' scheme for new telephone connections are explained in the subsequent paragraphs.

1. The scheme will be applicable to telephone exchanges 'all over the country.
2. The prospective subscribers under the scheme will be required to pay a non-interest bearing deposit of Rs.30,000 per connection. The telephone connection under the scheme will be provided within two weeks positively after the necessary deposit has been taken.
3. The applications under the scheme will be registered on the priced application form along with a payment of Rs.1,000/-. The remaining amount of Rs.29,000/- will be collected only if telephone connection is feasible to be provided within two weeks.
4. Separate waiting list of applicants exchangewise under the scheme will be maintained. The telephone connections will be provided strictly according to the date of receipt of application. All efforts should be made to provide the connections with minimum possible delay. Only when it is found that the telephone connection cannot be provided to an applicant due to non-availability of cable pairs, telephone to the next person in the waiting list should be provided. Applicants of all non-feasible cases should be informed immediately.
5. A reservation upto 5% connections to be provided under the scheme will be made at the time of a bulk release. However connections to individual applicants would only be provided subject to availability and feasibility.
6. General Managers can suspend operation of the scheme in an exchange temporarily through adequate publicity in leading newspapers for certain months when there is no possibility of meeting such demands due to paucity of exchange capacity. For this General Managers will review the position every month and take suitable action regarding operation or otherwise of the scheme.
7. Telephone connections under the scheme would be provided upto a maximum of 5% of any bulk release subject to feasibility as and when the demands are received from the capacity rendered spare due to shifts, disconnections and from reserve exchange capacity (beyond 90%).
8. Normal rental for the telephone will be charged.
9. A subscriber can surrender the telephone obtained under the scheme at any time. In such an event, the following refunds out of the deposit of Rs.30,000/- will be allowed;

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| If surrendered during 1st year | : | Amount of refund Rs.12,000/- |
| 2nd year | : | Rs.15,000/- |
| 3rd year and beyond | : | Rs.18,000/- |

10. Applicants who are already registered under the present OYT and Non-OYT categories will be permitted to transfer their registrations to 'Tatkal' Scheme on payment of difference of amount of deposit of the two schemes. Interest on amount of deposit of OYT/ Non-OYT would be paid upto the date of transfer of the application to this scheme.

11. An advance rental for two months and installation charges would be recovered in the regular bill sent subsequently to the installation of the telephone.

12. If after deposit of initial Rs.1,000/- under the scheme, it is found that the telephone connection is not feasible the amount will be refunded within 2 weeks. However, if the applicant expresses his wish to continue in the waiting list for telephone under 'Tatkal' Scheme, he will be allowed to be in the waiting list.

13. A telephone obtained under the scheme would not be eligible for third party transfer in the first three years. The transfer after three years will be permitted as per the existing instructions on the subject.

14. Normal rules for shift/ transfer (other than third party) of telephones would be applicable to the telephones provided under the scheme.

[Translation]

Linking of Azamgarh District in Uttar Pradesh with Metropolitan Cities by STD

883 SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to linking Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh and metropolitan cities of the country by S.T.D.; and

(b) the time by which Government will provide S.T.D. facility there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Azamgarh is planned to be connected to Kanpur Trunk Automatic Exchange for National and International STD facilities by means of UHF link which is to be commissioned during 1989-90.

(b) STD facility is expected to be provided by March, 1990.

[English]

Dishonouring of Cheques issued by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

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

(a) whether the cheques issued by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation have been dishonoured by their bankers several times in the past year;

(b) whether it is a fact that over 100 cheques were dishonoured in the month of April, 1988; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken to set right this gross financial mismanagement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. About 100 cheques issued by the company in April, 1988 were dishonoured by their bankers. However, these payments have been fully discharged by the bankers in May, 1988. The company have also taken measures to improve their liquidity by minimising sundry debtors.

Pending Applications for Telephone

| OYT | OYT-S | NON-OYT | TOTAL |
|------|-------|---------|-------|
| 2976 | 2920 | 38214 | 44110 |

(b) The following steps have been taken; to meet the demand;

(i) Capacity of the electronic Exchange has been increased by 6175 lines during the first quarter of 1988-89.

(ii) About 10000 lines of electronic

Connections in Hyderabad and Secunderabad

885. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications pending so far in different categories for telephone connections in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad of Andhra Pradesh separately;

(b) the steps taken to meet the increasing requirements;

(c) how many applications are similarly pending in different States; and

(d) the action taken and/or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are served by Hyderabad Telephone System having 19 exchanges. Therefore the waiting list of the twin cities is maintained exchange-wise. The total number of applicants pending for telephone connections as on 31.5.1988 under various categories are as under:-

exchange capacity is proposed to be added, during the remaining period of current year

(iii) Additional 10000 lines of electronic exchange capacity is proposed to be added during 1989-90.

(iv) Further expansion has been planned during the 8th Plan period.

(c) The number of applicants pending for telephone connections in different States

is indicated in the Statement below:

(d) The Department has planned to provide 4 lakhs telephone connections during 1988-89 and 5 lakhs telephone connections during 1989-90 in the country

Statement

Total Number of Applications for Telephone Connections Pending in Different States on 31st May, 1988

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the State</i> | <i>Total No. of applications pending</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 69351 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 366 |
| 3. | Assam | 8755 |
| 4. | Bihar | 13061 |
| 5. | Delhi Union Territory | 194038 |
| 6. | Goa | 6210 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 101601 |
| 8. | Haryana | 31842 |
| 9. | Himachal | 5549 |
| 10. | J & K | 10781 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 67848 |
| 12. | Kerala | 103435 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 51631 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 339520 |
| 15. | Manipur | 576 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------|------------------|
| 16. | Meghalaya | 833 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 517 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 722 |
| 19. | Orissa | 6630 |
| 20. | Punjab | 73993 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 54557 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 171 (31.3.88) |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 86878 |
| 24. | Tripura | 664 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 58531 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 46941 |

Demand and supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

886. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the gap between the demand and indigenous supply in respect of petroleum products is rising;

(b) whether the gap is likely to be closed during the remaining years of the current plan period;

(c) the estimated life of crude oil reserves at the present level of exploitation; and

(d) whether the crude oil reserves have increased during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL
GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and
(b). The gap between the demand and
indigenous supply of petroleum products is
increasing and is expected to increase further
during the remaining period of the Seventh
Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). The present balance
recoverable reserve will last 19 years at the
present rate of recovery & exploitation.

The crude oil reserves have increased
during the last three years and are expected
to increase in the coming years.

Waiting List for telephones in Ulsoor Exchange Bangalore

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

(a) the total number of persons who are on the waiting list for telephones in Ulsoor Exchange, Bangalore;

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

(c) whether Government propose to bifurcate Ulsoor Exchange into Ulsoor I and II to provide more lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There are 11366 persons waiting for telephone connections in Ulsoor exchange area of Bangalore as on 30.6.1988.

(b) The 7th Five Year Plan objective is to meet the average telephone demand registered upto 30.9.1986 by 31st March, 1990. The remaining applicants will be provided with telephone connections progressively during the 8th Plan period.

(c) As the demand grows in any area and exceeds the optimum capacity of the exchange, another exchange is opened. As demand in Ulsoor area is increasing, this will be served by a number of exchanges located in the same building or different buildings.

Import of Crude Oil

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

(a) whether any crude oil was imported in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and whether any contract has been signed for 1988; and

(b) if so, the details of the contracts signed for import of oil in the year 1988-89?

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

(b). A quantity of 15.14 million tonnes and 15.48 million tonnes of crude oil was imported during 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. Contracts for import of crude oil have been signed with National Oil Companies of various countries for the quantities indicated below:-

| <i>Name of Country</i> | <i>Qty. Contracted (In million tonnes)</i> |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| USSR | 4.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2.0 |
| Iraq | 3.5 |
| UAE | 0.5 |
| Iran | 2.0 |

The contract with Kuwait for import of 0.5 million tonnes of crude is yet to be finalised.

Technology to Set up Cold Storages with Solar Power

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

(a) whether technology to set up cold storages with solar power is available in the country;

(b) whether any assessment of cost has been made comparing it with thermal hydro energy;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) whether Government have formulated any plan to set up solar power cold storage in different States for fruits, vegetables, fish and other perishable commodities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e). Solar powered cold storage technology has been developed in the country. Two such cold storage plants of capacities 30 tone and 10 tons have been installed at padorna in Uttar Pradesh and Baroda in Gujarat respectively. Currently the performance of these plants is being monitored. Based on the performance and the cost economics of these plants, decision for putting up larger number of such plants for preservation of variety of perishable commodities in different parts of the country may be taken

Committee on Major Thermal Power Stations

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

(a) whether a special committee has been appointed by Government to select places to establish major thermal power stations in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the places selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). In March 1988, the Department of Power has constituted a Committee for selection of sites for setting up large thermal power stations. The Committee is to submit its report within a year.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Gas Agencies in Chambal Division

891. SHRI KAMMODILAI JATAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open LPG agencies in each development block in Chambal Division keeping in view the shortage of wood and coal there; and

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The oil industry is normally taking up, in a phased manner, locations in the country including those in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh, with a population of around 20,000 and above (as per 1981 Census) which offer sufficient potential for viable marketing of LPG. Based on this policy the oil industry has planned to open two LPG distributorships one each at Sabaigarh (Samaigarh) and Ambah in Chambal Division;

(b) As various steps precede the actual commissioning of LPG distributorships, it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which these distributorships would be commissioned.

[*English*]

S.T.D. Facility in Rajnandgaon

892. SHRI SHIVENDRA BHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Rajnandgaon district will get electronic exchange, and

(b) the time by which the STD facility will be made available there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Rajnandgaon at present has MAX-II exchange with 700

lines capacity. There is no proposal to convert it into an electronic exchange at present.

(b) STD facility is planned to be provided to Rajnandgaon during 1989-90.

Direct Dialling System from the Capital Cities

893. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the cities and towns in U.S.A., U.K. and Europe for which direct dialling facility was provided during the years, 1986, 1987 and 1988; and

(b) the towns and cities in Pakistan for which there is direct dialling system from the

capital cities of Indian States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The International Subscriber Dialed (ISD) telephone service was provided from India to U.K. in 1976. A list of countries/destinations in Europe and U.S.A. for which the International Subscriber Dialed telephone facility has been provided in the Years 1986 and 1987 is given in Statement-I. below. No country in these regions was added to the ISD network in 1988. All the cities and towns connected on the national subscriber dialling network in a particular country can be directly contacted through (ISD) service from India.

(b) A list is given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

List of Countries/Destinations in Europe and U.S.A. with which international Subscriber dialed telephone service has been started in the years 1986 and 1987

| <i>1986</i> | <i>1987</i> |
|---|----------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> |
| 1. Austria | 1. Finland |
| 2. Belgium | 2. Norway |
| 3. Netherlands | 3. Sweden |
| 4. Federal Republic of Germany | 4. Denmark |
| 5. Turkey | 5. Switzerland |
| 6. U.S.A. (Excluding Alaska and Hawaii) | 6. Greece |
| 7. U.S.S.R. | 7. Spain |
| | 8. Azores |
| | 9. Madeira |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|--------------------------------|
| | 10. Bulgaria |
| | 11. Cyprus |
| | 12. German Democratic Republic |
| | 13. Hungary |
| | 14. Iceland |
| | 15. Luxembourg |
| | 16. Poland |
| | 17. Vatican city |
| | 18. Roumania |
| | 19. Gibraltar |
| | 20. Ireland |
| | 21. Czechoslovakia |
| | 22. Portugal |
| | 23. Yugoslavia |
| | 24. Alaska and Hawaii of U S A |

STATEMENT - II

| STATEMENT - II | | 1 | 2 |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----|------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of towns/ cities | | |
| 1 | 2 | | |
| 1. | Abbotabad | 5. | Bannu |
| 2. | Attock | 6. | Dadu |
| 3. | Bahawalnagar | 7. | D G.Khan |
| 4. | Bahawalpur | 8. | D.I.Khan |
| | | 9. | Kina |
| | | 10. | Faisalabad |

| 1. | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|-----|---------------|-----|------------------|
| 11. | Gaddani | 34. | Mian Chanu |
| 12. | Gujaranwala | 35. | Mian Wali |
| 13. | Gujarat | 36. | Mirpur A.J.K. |
| 14. | Haripur | 37. | Mirpur Khas |
| 15. | Hassana-badal | 38. | Moro |
| 16. | Hazro | 39. | Multan |
| 17. | Hyderabad | 40. | Murreo |
| 18. | Islamabad | 41. | Muzaffarabad |
| 19. | Jakababad | 42. | Muzaffar Ghar |
| 20. | Jhang | 43. | Nawab Shah |
| 21. | Jhelum | 44. | Nowshera |
| 22. | Karachi | 45. | Okara |
| 23. | Kasur | 46. | Peshawar |
| 24. | Khairpur | 47. | Quila Sheikhpura |
| 25. | Khanawal | 48. | Quetta |
| 26. | Khuzdar | 49. | Rahim Yar Khan |
| 27. | Kohat | 50. | Rawalpindi |
| 28. | Kotly | 51. | Sahiwal |
| 29. | Lahore | 52. | Sanghar |
| 30. | Larkana | 53. | Sargodha |
| 31. | Mangora | 54. | Sawabi |
| 32. | Marsahra | 55. | Shikarpur |
| 33. | Mardan | 56. | Sialkot |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|---------------------|
| 57. | Sibi |
| 58. | Sukkar |
| 59. | Takht Bai |
| 60. | Tando Adam |
| 61. | Tando Muhammed Khan |
| 62. | Tavitha |
| 63. | Thatha |
| 64. | Uthal |

Shortfall in Power Generation

894. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for power production in the country by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the projects to be completed and installed during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the estimated capacity of these plants for power generation;

(c) the expected shortfall in power generation by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortfall?

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

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) The target set for power production in the country in the final year of the Seventh Plan, on the basis of the mid-term appraisal, is about 252 billion units by utilities.

(b) It is expected that 140 projects with a total capacity of about 22,400 MW will be commissioned during the Seventh Plan.

(c) According to the Central Electricity Authority, no shortfall is expected in the power generation targetted by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(d) The measures taken to augment the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, optimising generation from existing capacity, reducing transmission & distribution losses, and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

[Translation]

Supply of Diesel to Consumers at International Prices

895. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

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

(a) whether Government have announced to supply diesel at international rates to those export industrial units which will generate captive power for their own use with the permission of the State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, whether the motive of this scheme is to encourage exports;

(c) if so, whether a proposal to supply diesel at the international rates to farmers for

agricultural purposes in order to encourage agricultural production is under consideration of Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Government have formulated a scheme to supply diesel at special prices comparable to international prices for captive power generation to production units which export at least 25% of their production, to help competitive export production.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. The factors considered in the scheme referred to in the reply to parts (a) & (b) above are not relevant in the context of the agricultural production.

Telephone Connections in Almora, Uttar Pradesh

896. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the existing capacity of telephone exchange in Almora, Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89;

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

(c) if not, the time by which telephone connections will be provided to the persons who are in the waiting list there?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A proposal to expand the capacity of

the existing exchange is under consideration. The waiting list will be cleared when the equipment is received and commissioned.

[*English*]

Setting up of Wind Power Station in Karnataka

897. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIDC) propose to set up a wind power station in the State;

(b) whether Union Government have agreed to contribute Rupees sixty five lakh for the said project;

(c) whether the site has since been identified for the purpose; and

(d) to what extent the energy shortage in the Karnataka will be met?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) has taken up a 550 KW wind-farm power project in association with Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIDC) in Brahmagiri Hills at Talcauvery, Karnataka. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have provided Rs. 60.50 lakhs for the project.

(d) The wind farm is expected to supply nearly a million units of electricity per annum to the State grid.

[*Translation*]

Load Shedding in Delhi

898. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA.
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times load shedding was resorted to in Delhi during the last two months and the reasons therefor;

(b) the areas where load shedding was resorted to and the timings/period of load shedding there;

(c) whether any criteria have been laid down for load shedding and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether residential and industrial areas have been distinguished in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Regional Service through Satellite Linkage to Orissa

899. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional service for States has been introduced by providing satellite linkage between the studio centres in the capital and the transmitters operating in the respective State; and

(b) if so, the details of facilities which are going to be extended to Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The primary (regional) TV service has so far been intro-

duced via satellite in the States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) It is envisaged to introduce the primary (regional) TV service in Orissa by use of space segment facility on INSAT-1C when it is fully operationalized and on availability of requisite uplink facility being provided by the Department of Telecommunications.

Selection of Feature Films for Doordarshan

900. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of feature films/serials selected by Doordarshan for telecast during the next six months;

(b) whether it is proposed to telecast some good Hindi feature films of Producers Director-Late Shri Raj Kapoor viz. Barsat, Awara, Sangam etc.; and

(c) the date from which T.V. serial on Mahabharat is proposed to be telecast?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Normally a quarterly schedule for telecast of films is tentatively prepared by Doordarshan. A list of films scheduled for telecast during the coming months is given in the Statement-I below. Details of serials selected for telecast in the National network during the next six months are given in the Statement-II below.

(b) As and when any offer of films of late Shri Raj Kapoor is received by Doordarshan, it will be considered for telecast as per the prescribed procedure.

(c) No date has yet been fixed.

STATEMENT-I

Films scheduled for telecast during the coming months is given as under:—

HINDI FEATURE FILMS & OLD CLASSICS FILMS

1. Teen Bahu Raniya
2. Mausam
3. Taaquat
4. Naya Din Nai Raat
5. Janam Bhoomi (B & W)
6. Jhansi Ki Rani (B & W)
7. Mujhe Jeene Do (B & W)

REGIONAL LANGUAGE FILMS

1. Iru Kodugal (Tamil)
2. Desmante Manushukoi (Telugu)
3. Ronga Police (Assamese)
4. Phatik Chand (Bengali)
5. Naguva Hoovu (Kannada)

INTERNATIONAL FEATURE FILMS

1. Farewell to the arms (U.S.A.)
2. Parting of the ways (Cuba)
3. The fate of a man (Russian)

LATE NIGHT FEATURE FILMS

1. The Quack (Polish)
2. Samna (Marathi)

3. Anna Pavalova (Russian)
4. Gragana (Kannada)
5. Mandi (Hindi)

STATEMENT-II

Details of serials selected by Doordarshan for telecast during the next six months:

1. Chand Sitare
2. Lekhu
3. Guftagoo
4. Super-Six
5. Panchatantra (Animation)
6. Quiz Time
7. Wage ki Duniya
8. Lohit Kinare
9. Guldasta
10. Kisse Miya Bibi Ke
11. Karam Bhoomi
12. Gandevata

Increase in the price of Crude Oil

901. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of crude oil have increased recently;

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

(c) the extent to which such an increase

in price of crude will adversely affect the common man in the country; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to maintain the prices of crude and other allied oils in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The prices of petroleum products fixed under the administered pricing system are not generally revised with changes in the international prices of crude oil. The prices have been stable over a reasonably long period of time. With the exception of petrol, the prices of major petroleum products have not been revised since February, 1986.

Second Digital Electronic Switching factory

902. **SHRI VJAY N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is delay in setting up the second digital electronic switching factory;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have any plans to import digital electronic lines; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. do not accept indigenous components to avoid imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Paucity of funds.

(c) Yes, Sir; some quantities of equipment are planned to be imported in order to bridge the gap between essential requirements and indigenous production.

(d) The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. are using indigenous components to the maximum possible extent.

Industrial Investment

903. **SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in industrial investment due to liberalisations introduced in respect of industries since the financial year 1985-86;

(b) the increase in the employment due to liberalisations introduced in respect of industries since the financial year 1985-86; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated to be taken by Government to ensure that relaxations or liberalisations result in additional employment generation and increased production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The investment and employment patterns of Letter of Intent for projects subject to industrial licensing and SIA registrations in respect of industries delicensed for non-MRTP companies, as available from the relevant applications, for the last 3 years were as under:—

* Amount in Rs. in crores

** Number of Persons

| Year | Total investment envisaged in | | Employment envisaged in | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Projects covered by LOIs | projects covered by SIA registration | Projects covered by LOIs | Projects covered by SIA registration |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1986 | 8658.38 | 11579.23 | 247751 | 357704 |
| 1987 | 7728.46 | 5601.66 | 192518 | 204346 |
| 1988 (upto March) | 1022.72 | 1629.06 | 30721 | 47714 |

(c) Liberalisation in Industrial licensing policy is a continuous process and requirement of additional employment generation and increased production are some of the important factors taken into account while taking decisions in this regard.

Demand and production of Tractors

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

(a) whether there is a boom in tractor sales this year;

(b) if so, whether this represents an increasing rural prosperity;

(c) whether tractor industry has raised prices taking advantage of this boom;

(d) whether a greater part of this sales is in Punjab; and

(e) the estimated demand and production of tractors in 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). There has been a significant increase in the sales of tractors in 1987/88 over the earlier years. The sales of tractors appear to have picked up because of the liberalised credit facilities being made for the purchase of farm machinery as well as the drought conditions of last year.

(c) There is no price control on tractors. The price of a tractor varies with the manufacturing costs. There is sufficient competition in the tractor industry to keep a check on prices.

(d) Punjab occupies a premier position in the sales of tractors as compared to other States.

(e) As worked out by the Sub-group on:

Automobile and Earthmoving Industry for the 7th Five Year Plan, the demand for tractors for the year 1988-89 is 1,23,000 Nos. The production of tractors during 1988-89 is estimated to exceed 1,00,000 Nos.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Post Offices in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh

905. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices proposed to be opened in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh during the year 1988-89, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of such post offices opened during 1986-87 which have not yet started functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The targets fixed for opening of new post offices in Himachal Pradesh under Annual Plan 1988-89 are:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----|
| Branch Post Offices | — | 75 |
| Departmental Sub Post Offices | — | 3 |

It is not practicable at this stage to give further details.

(b) No new post offices were opened in the State during 1986-87.

[*English*]

Supply of Electricity to Kerala from Central Grid

906. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of electricity supplied to Kerala from the Central grid during the last two years; and

(b) the charge levied on the Central grid electricity?

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

(a) The quantity of electricity supplied to Kerala from the Central Grid during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 472.4 Million Units and 1080.2 Million Units respectively.

(b) Energy charge per unit of electricity of Central Stations supplied to Kerala is given below:—

| | | |
|-----------------|---------|--|
| (i) Ramagundem | — | 43 paise + fuel price adjustment charge |
| (ii) Neyveli | 1986-87 | — 51 paise |
| | 1987-88 | — 52 paise |
| (iii) Kalpakkam | 1986-87 | — 43.29 paise |
| | 1987-88 | — 44.61 paise |

Industrial licence for Export Oriented Units in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted certain proposals for grant of industrial licences to set up export oriented units in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have approved these proposals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No proposal for grant of industrial licence for setting up 100% export oriented units in the State of Maharashtra has been received from the Government of Maharashtra during the calendar years 1985 to 1988 (upto 20.7.1988).

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

Audition Training Institutes in New Delhi

908. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain institutes in New Delhi have been imparting training in audition in Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the names of such institutes;

(c) whether these institutes are recognised by his Ministry; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). An advertisement to this effect has come to the notice of the Government. Details of the Institute are, however, not available.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. No recognition is proposed to be granted to such institutes.

Supply of equipment to disconnect STD facility in Vijayawada

909. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARARAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment needed to disconnect STD facility when requested by the subscribers is in short supply at Vijayawada due to which the subscribers are suffering;

(b) if so, the likely date by which this equipment will be made available at Vijayawada to cater to the requests from the subscribers; and

(c) the number of subscribers who are waiting for disconnection of STD facility to their phones as on 30th June, 1988 and since how long their request could not be complied with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, sir. The equipment is already available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No request for STD barring pending as on 30th June, 1988.

[*Translation*]

New criteria for opening of new post offices in rural areas

910. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down new criteria to open new post offices in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details in regard thereto and the total number of representations received by Government so far opening of new post offices in the rural areas, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government have since considered these representations; and

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

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

(b) The information is furnished in Statements I and II below.

(c) and (d). The procedure followed is that the representations are sent to concerned Heads of Postal Circles for scrutiny with reference to the prescribed norms and annual targets. The eligible proposals are re-submitted by the Postal Circles for further processing in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The representations referred to in Statement II are being dealt with in accordance with the above procedure

STATEMENT-I

ANNEXURE-I

Liberalised guidelines for opening of Post Offices in rural areas introduced with effect from 19.11.1987

1. Having regard to the Seventh Plan target of 6,000 new post offices in the rural sector, bulk of which has to be achieved during the remaining two Annual Plans 1988-89 and 1989-90, the Postal Services Board have decided that proposals for opening of branch post offices in rural areas will henceforth be regulated according to the following guidelines.

- (i) A group of villages constituting a single gram Panchayat will be eligible for a post office provided that (a) the aggregate population of the group of villages is not less than 3000 in normal rural areas and 1500 in hilly, backward and tribal areas and (b) there is no other post office within the group.
- (ii) The post office will normally be opened at the headquarter village of the gram panchayat. If such a village falls within 3 Kms. of an existing post offices, the post office may be opened in another suitable village within the same gram Panchayat which fulfills the distance condition.
- (iii) The 3 Kms. restriction can be relaxed in hilly areas in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances.
- (iv) The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 1/2% of the cost

in normal rural areas and 15% of the cost in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

2. Classification of hilly, backward and tribal areas will be made according to the following criteria:

Hilly areas:

- (i) "Special Category States" namely Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram.
- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Talukas in other States or Union Territories identified by the Planning Commission as hill areas for purposes of Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)

Tribal areas:

- (i) States/Union Territories which have tribal population exceeding 50% of the total population namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, La-

kshadweep, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram.

- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Sub divisions/ Tehsils/Villages in other States/Union Territories identified Tribal Development Programme (ITDP)

Backward areas:

- (iii) Areas identified by the State Government for implementation of the Backward Areas Development Programme under the Seventh Plan (Village and Small Industries sector).

In view of the continuing ban on creation of posts, proposals for opening of new branch offices will be submitted by the Department of Posts to the Ministry of Finance for grant of exemption.

3. Instructions have been issued to all Heads of Circles to consult Hon'ble Members of Parliament in regard to opening of new post offices and give due and urgent consideration to proposals recommended by them in the light of the aforesaid norms.

STATEMENT II

| <i>Name of Circle</i> | <i>Number of representations received</i> |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1 |
| Bihar | 51 |
| Delhi | 6 |
| Gujarat | 12 |
| Haryana | 2 |

| 1 | 2 |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Himachal Pradesh | 10 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 9 |
| Karnataka | — |
| Kerala | 1 |
| Maharashtra | 10 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 22 |
| Assam & North Eastern Circles | 10 |
| Orissa | 1 |
| Punjab | 6 |
| Rajasthan | 6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 148 |
| West Bengal | 12 |

[English]

Royalty on Crude Oil to Gujarat

911. SHPIRANJITSINGH GAEKWAD:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total crude oil produced in Gujarat and its percentage share in crude oil production on all India basis during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the royalty of crude oil paid to Gujarat State and its rate during the above period;

(c) whether the State Government of

Gujarat had urged Union Government to revise the rate of royalty paid on crude oil produced from the State, retrospectively from April 1, 1987; and

(d) if so, the details of State Government's representation and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The
details of total crude oil production in Gujarat
and its percentage share of the total crude oil
production on All India basis during 1986-87
and 1987-88 are as under:

| <i>Year production</i> | <i>All India crude oil production in Gujarat (million tonnes)</i> | <i>Crude oil production (million tonnes)</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1986-87 | 30.50 | 4.56 | 14.9 |
| 1987-88 | 30.36 | 4.99 | 16.4 |

(b) The royalty paid to the Gujarat State on crude oil and condensate during 1986-87

and 1987-88 is as under:

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Amount paid (Rs. in lakhs)</i> | <i>Rate of Payment (Rs. per metric tonne)</i> |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1986-87 | 8588.91 | 192/- |
| 1987-88 | 9443.10 | 192/- |

(c) Yes, Sir.

lected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The next review of the rate of royalty would be considered after taking into account all relevant factors, including the views of the concerned State Government.

Construction of T.V. Tower in Pitampura

Street Lighting in Delhi

913. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

914. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state to refer to the reply given on 22 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4312 regarding construction of TV Tower in Pitampura and state:

(a) whether there is poor street lighting in Delhi, particularly in Nehru Place; and

(a) the time by which the TV Tower will be put into operation;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to ensure proper lighting in Delhi in all the areas at all times and to make authorities accountable for their lapses?

(b) what are the special highlights of this tower;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that certain emergency arrangements have also been made for exit of people when there is a light failure or some other reasons;

(a) and (b). The information is being col-

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The 2 x 10 KW
TV transmitter at Pitampura is expected to
be commissioned into service during the
third quarter of the current financial year.

(b) The tower is planned to have a
revolving restaurant at a height of 155
Metres moving at a speed of one revolution
per hour and an observation gallery at a
height of 158 Metres.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In addition to the staircase, the
tower is planned to have two lifts with capac-
ity to accommodate 13 persons each at a
time with a stand-by arrangement for its
operation on diesel generators.

(e) Does not arise.

Posting of Spouse at same station

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

(a) whether the detailed guidelines for
posting of husband and wife at the same
station issued under the Union Ministry of
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pen-
sions, O.M. No 28034/7/86-Estt (A), dated
3.4.1986 are being followed by the Depart-
ments of Posts and Telecommunications,

(b) if so, whether any percentage of
vacancies has been earmarked for obser-
vance of those guidelines;

(c) if not, the percentage proposed to be
fixed for this purpose;

(d) whether applications from persons
covered under this policy for posting at the
same station are invited before making pro-
motions/transfers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) the guidelines do not envisage fixa-
tion of any percentage

(c) No sir. No such vacancies have
been earmarked.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise. However, applica-
tions of individuals for posting of husband
and wife at same station are considered in
accordance with the instruction on the sub-
ject.

Import of technology from USA by I.T.I.

916. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone In-
dustries (ITI) proposes to collaborate with
some U.S. company for import of technology
to manufacture application specific inte-
grated circuits;

(b) if so, the total cost of that technology
and whether it cannot be developed indi-
genously;

(c) whether the proposal has been
cleared and if so, when; and

(d) the advantage of importing such
technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) Yes Sir, ITI has entered into an agreement with M/s. VLSI and Arcus Technology Inc., California for transfer of technology for design and fabrication of complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) application specific integrated circuits (ASIC);

(b) The total cost of the technology in US\$ is 3.501 million. This technology cannot be developed indigenously at present;

(c) Board of Directors of ITI have approved the proposal in their meeting held in May'1988.

(d) This technology is essentially for making state-of-the-art equipment in ITI to increase reliability and to reduce cost.

**Increase in prices of vaccines for
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis and
Antigen**

917. **SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether country has attained self-sufficiency in the production of vaccines for Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis and Antigen;

(b) whether there are no imports of these vaccines since last more than three years;

(c) whether the prices of these vaccines have gone up by 200 per cent;

(d) whether as per Drug Policy, 1986 all drugs required for National Health Programme were to be included in Category I of the list of price controlled drugs; and

(e) if so, the reasons for increase in prices of these vaccines?

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

(b) The required details to the extent available are given at the Statement below.

(c) and (e). As per the provisions of DPCO, 1987 the manufacturer of decontrolled medicines are free to revise the prices. However, Government has intervened wherever found necessary.

(d) As recommended by Kelkar Committee the referred drugs have been excluded from DPCO, 1987, as their availability is extremely critical.

STATEMENT

| S.No. | Name of the Drug | Unit | 1984-85 | | 1985-86 | |
|-------|---|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Qty. | Value in Rs. | Qty. | Value in Rs. |
| 1. | Diphtheria Antitoxin Bulk Preparation. | O.U. | 40 | 2,31,784 | 40 | 2,67,498 |
| 2. | Poliomyelitis Vaccine Deses (Oral) | Tri Mono | 7252280 52500000 | 21,69,975 50,41,049 | 8080275 45000000 | 26,83,186 51,75,813 |
| 3 | Other vaccines (value only) | — | — | 11269293 | — | 1,62,32,600 |

Waiting List for LPG Connections

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

(a) the total number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in different States as on 30th June, 1988;

(b) when this backlog is likely to be cleared; and

(c) the steps so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) As on the 30th June, 1988 there were about 34.56 lakh persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in the country;

(b) and (c). Release of new LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG and bottling capacity. Efforts are being made to maximise indigenous LPG production and also augment supplies through imports to the extent feasible.

Manufacture of LPG cylinders

920. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of cylinders manufactured during the last three years, year-wise, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The production of LPG cylinders during the last three years and that in the year 1988 (upto April) has been as under:-

| | |
|--------|------------------|
| 1985 : | 19.64 Lakhs Nos. |
| 1986 : | 21.90 Lakhs Nos. |
| 1987 : | 19.40 Lakhs Nos. |
| 1988 : | 3.13. Lakhs Nos. |

(Upto April)

Transportation of Surplus Gas from Assam and Tripura Gas fields to West Bengal

921. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to transport surplus gas from the Assam Oil and gas fields and Tripura gas field to West Bengal through pipeline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. There is at present no proposal to transport surplus gas from Assam and Tripura to West Bengal. The need and viability of such a project is yet to be established.

Two Time Zones Plan for Saving of Power

922. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether energy experts have come up with a scheme to divide India into two time zones aimed at reducing the peak power

demand of the country in the existing patterns of electricity consumption;

(b) if so, the broad features of this two time zones plan;

(c) the likely drop in the peak demand and saving of power resulting therefrom and the expenditure involved thereby?

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

(a) to (c). A study has been carried out by the Tata Energy Research Institute recently at the instance of the Advisory Board on Energy on the possibility of reduction in peak power demand by creation of two time zones in the country i.e. by advancing the clocks in the Eastern Time Zone by 30 minutes from the present Indian Standard Time and setting back the clocks in the Western Time Zone by 30 minutes from the present Indian Standard Time so as to stagger the clock-related energy demand in these zones by one hour. The findings of the study are that

the savings whether in peak demand or in energy are not significant enough to justify the creation of time zones.

Opening of Post Offices in Rural Areas

923. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open more post offices in the rural areas in the remaining period of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise number of such post offices to be opened?

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

(b) and (c). The details are furnished in Statement I and II below:-

STATEMENT-I

Annual Plan 1988-89.

State-wise Targets for Opening of New Post Offices

| <i>State/Union Territories</i> | <i>Number of New Post offices Proposed to be Opened</i> | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | <i>Rural Branch Offices</i> | <i>Department Sub-Offices in project areas/developing areas.</i> |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| States | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 150 | 5 |
| Assam | 230 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------------------|-----|---|
| Bihar | 225 | 5 |
| Gujarat | 100 | 5 |
| Haryana | 30 | 5 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 75 | 3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 75 | 2 |
| Karnataka | 100 | 5 |
| Kerala | 75 | 5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 230 | 5 |
| Maharashtra | 230 | 6 |
| Manipur | 30 | 2 |
| Meghalaya | 30 | 1 |
| Nagaland | 20 | 1 |
| Orissa | 175 | 5 |
| Punjab | 50 | 2 |
| Rajasthan | 175 | 5 |
| Sikkim | 25 | 2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 125 | 5 |
| Tripura | 30 | 2 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 275 | 5 |
| West Bengal | 165 | 5 |
| Union Territories | | |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 15 | 2 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 30 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Chandigarh | | 2 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 10 | 1 |
| Delhi | 10 | 3 |
| Goa | 30 | 2 |
| Lakshadweep | 5 | 1 |
| Mizoram | 25 | 1 |
| Pondicherry | 5 | 1 |
| | 2750 | 100 |

Note: The annual plan provides for 3,000 new post offices. The balance of 150 post offices will be allocated after a mid-year review.

STATEMENT-II

Annual Plan 1989-90

State-wise Targets for Opening of New Post Offices

| <i>State/Union Territories</i> | <i>Number of New Post Offices Proposed to be opened.</i> | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| | <i>Rural Branch Offices</i> | <i>Departmental Sub-Offices in Project Areas/Developing Areas</i> |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| States | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 80 | 6 |
| Assam | 140 | 5 |
| Bihar | 175 | 6 |
| Gujarat | 70 | 9 |
| Haryana | 20 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------------------|-----|---|
| Himachal Pradesh | 70 | 4 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 50 | 2 |
| Karnataka | 80 | 6 |
| Kerala | 70 | 5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 175 | 6 |
| Manipur | 20 | 1 |
| Meghalaya | 20 | 2 |
| Nagaland | 15 | 2 |
| Orissa | 120 | 7 |
| Punjab | 30 | 3 |
| Rajasthan | 120 | 6 |
| Sikkim | 15 | 2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 80 | 6 |
| Tripura | 20 | 3 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 275 | 5 |
| West Bengal | 140 | 6 |
| Maharashtra | 150 | 7 |
| <i>Union Territories</i> | | |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 6 | 2 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 15 | 2 |
| Chandigarh | — | 2 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 5 | 1 |
| Delhi | 5 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------|----|---|
| Goa | 20 | 3 |
| Mizoram | 10 | 1 |
| Pondicherry. | 4 | 1 |

Note: The targets indicated above are tentative and are dependent upon adequate resources being allocated by the Planning Commission for the purpose in Annual Plan 1989-90.

Complaints Against 45-49 Exchange of Calcutta Telephones

924. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints by the subscribers of telephones against the 45-49 exchange of Calcutta Telephones has been raising abnormally high due to want of proper service from the concerned telephone administration;

(b) whether the cases for grant of necessary rebate have also been awaiting sanction of the authority for a long time ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action being taken in this regard?

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

(b) All the cases of rent rebate upto May'1988 have been processed and cleared.

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

Scarcity of Soft Coke in States

925. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Governments are facing scarcity of soft coke;

(b) if so, the names of those States which have approached the Union Government to regulate the supply of soft coke to them to meet the requirement; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Union Government to solve the problems of shortage of soft coke in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) Supplies of soft coke from subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. to different States are lower than allocations sanctioned by Department of Coal. Requirement of soft coke projected by different States is higher than allocation sanctioned.

(b) States like West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Delhi have been requesting for increased allocation and supply of soft coke.

(c) Steps being taken to solve the problem of shortage of soft coke in in the country include;

(i) Encouragement to private entrepreneurs to manufacture Smokeless Solid Fuel (SSF) using latest technology devel-

oped by Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL), a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd.

- (ii) Offer of natural soft coke to West Bengal over and above the soft coke supplies.
- (iii) Offer of steam coal by CIL to States to make up for shortfall in supplies of soft coke.

Second T.V Channel for Calcutta and Madras

926. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan had proposed to commission 10 KW transmitters for second TV channel at Calcutta and Madras during 1987-88 and at Delhi and Bombay during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the progress and likely dates of their commissioning?

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

(b) the 10 KW TV transmitters for dissemination of second channel at Calcutta and Madras were commissioned into service in November, 1987 and July, 1988 respectively. The work for establishment of 10 KW transmitters for second TV channel service at Delhi and Bombay (in replacement of the already functioning 1 KW transmitters) has reached advanced stage of completion and the two transmitters are expected to be ready for being commissioned into service before the end of the current financial year.

Discovery of Oil near Konkan Coast in Maharashtra

927. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether off-shore drilling near the Konkan Coast of Maharashtra has led to the exploration of new oil sources;

(b) if so, the details of the potential of oil expected to be recovered from these sources; and

(c) when the work of the project for extracting oil is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No new oil sources have been established so far in the Konkan Coast off Maharashtra.

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

Installation of Local Public Call Offices from Telephone Exchanges

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

(a) whether Government propose to follow a liberal approach for the sanction and installation of local PCOs from a Telephone Exchange, which is either already installed or is under installation, in Departmental and Extra Departmental Post Offices located within a radial distance of 5 km. of the Exchange installed;

(b) if so, whether the necessary sanction for such PCOs, is proposed to be given without quoting rent and guarantee terms and their installation taken up on priority basis; and

(c) whether a programme for the installation of such PCOs, within a reasonable period of one year of the installation of local exchange is proposed to be chalked out and implemented in the villages and not from private telephones installed within the local area of the Exchange?

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

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

Creation of New Telegraph Engineering Divisions

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

(a) whether the weightage given to hill areas in the matter of creation of new Telegraph Engineering Divisions was actually taken into account for the creation of Dharamsala and Mandi Divisions of Himachal Pradesh and Mizoram;

(b) if so, the date of creation of each of the Division alongwith the workload in each case at the time of creation and the weightage given for each of them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). (i) Dharamsala TE Division was created in February, 1974, with a workload of 6061 ELH. No weightage was given.

(ii) Mandi Telecom. District was formed in September 1986 by redeploying one DE from Amritsar to Mandi under the SSA Scheme. The workload of Mandi

Telecom. District consisting of Mandi and Kulu SSAs was 4275 SIU.

(iii) Mizoram TE Division was created in July 1984 by upgradation, considering the strategic location of the Union Territory. The workload was 1758 SIU.

Formation of Telecom. Advisory Committee Under the Control of District Telecom. Engineer

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

(a) whether it has been decided to form Telecom. Advisory Committee of SSAs under the control of District Telecom. Engineer i.e. for each Telegraph Engineering Division constituting one or more SSAs.

(b) if so, whether separate Committee for Shimla, Dharamsala and Mandi Telegraph Engineering Divisions of Himachal Pradesh Telecom. Circle have since been formed or are being formed separately for each Division; and

(c) if not, the reasons for forming one Committee for two Telegraph Engineering Divisions of Mandi and Dharamsala and another for Shimla?

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

(b) and (c). One Telecom. Advisory Committee for Shimla and Nahan Secondary Switching Areas under Telecom. District Engineer Shimla has since been constituted. One Telecom. Advisory Committee for Secondary Switching Areas of Kangra

and Hamirpur under Telecom. District Engineer Dharamsala and one Telecom. Advisory Committee for secondary switching areas of Mandi and Kullu under telecom. District Engineer Mandi are under formation.

Setting of New Thermal Plants In Power Deficit States

931. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the those States which are deficit in regard to power production and depend on other States; and

(b) the steps being taken to establish new thermal plants in the country and particularly in deficit power production States during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan and during Eighth Five Year Plan to bring those States at par with other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) During the first quarter of 1988-89, the overall energy shortage in the country was about 9%. The States which had power shortages of more than 10% included Andhra Pradesh, U.P., Kerala, Karnataka, Bihar and Orissa. Assistance was provided to the deficit States from the neighbouring systems to the extent feasible. To increase the availability of power, measures are being taken to establish new thermal generating capacity of about 7190 MW in the remaining two years of the Seventy Plan. A thermal capacity of about 28,000 MW is envisaged to be added during the Eighth Plan period.

Sick Industrial Units

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

state:

(a) the number of sick industrial units in small, medium and large sectors in each State detected till 1987-88;

(b) whether a high powered committee has been constituted to know the causes of the sickness of such a large number of industrial units in the country; and

(c) the details of suggestions/proposals made for the revival of these sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Data on sick industrial units in the country is collected by Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest information available from RBI, a statement containing state-wise break-up of large and small sick units is given below.

(b) and (c). Though the Government have appointed a number of committees from time to time to examine the problem of industrial sickness in the country, however, no such committee is in existence at present. Government is already seized of the problem and a number of steps have been taken to prevent sickness in industries. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage and also indicate the parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI, both in the large and small scale sector.

Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985" which provides for setting up of a quasi-judicial body designated as the Board

for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner. The BIFR has become operational with effect from 15th May, 1987.

The Margin Money Scheme which was

introduced with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing incidence of sickness in the small scale sector has been liberalised as a result of which the maximum amount of assistance per unit for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20000 to Rs. 50000.

STATEMENT

State-wise data on sick industrial units as at the end of 1986
(Source: Reserve Bank of India)

| <i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i> | <i>No. of large sick Units</i> | <i>No. of SSJ Sick Units</i> |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 44 | 13004 |
| Assam | 7 | 4485 |
| Bihar | 17 | 9649 |
| Gujarat | 68 | 4523 |
| Haryana | 17 | 1747 |
| Himachal Pradesh | — | 602 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | — | 2229 |
| Karnataka | 43 | 3077 |
| Kerala | 20 | 4046 |
| Maharashtra | 161 | 10605 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 9895 |
| Orissa | 10 | 6489 |
| Punjab | 6 | 1830 |
| Rajasthan | 11 | 6222 |
| Tamil Nadu | 53 | 17024 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | 68 | 15815 |
| West Bengal | 146 | 28777 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | 4 | 1074 |
| Nagaland | — | 8 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | — | 9 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | — | 16 |
| Chandigarh | 2 | 207 |
| Delhi | 7 | 2716 |
| Manipur | — | 908 |
| Meghalaya | — | 110 |
| Mizoram | — | — |
| Pondicherry | 3 | 223 |
| Tripura | 1 | 284 |
| Sikkim | — | 1 |
| Total | 714 | 145776 |

Note: The data for 1987-88 is not available from RBI.

**Distribution Policy for Allocation of
Canalised Drugs**

933. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has formulated its distribution policy for the allocation of canalised drugs that are imported through the State Trading Corporation; and

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

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

(b) A copy of the Distribution Policy for the years 1988-91 is given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

Distribution Policy for the Years 1988-91 for Canalised Drug Items

In pursuance of paragraph 49 of the Import & Export Policy, 1988-91 (Volume-I)

it has been decided in this Ministry that the following distribution policy shall be followed during 1988-91 (July, '88 -June, '91) for allocation of canalised drug items appearing in Appendix -5-B of the aforesaid Import & Export Policy:-

2 (a). DGTD UNITS

- i) With a view to encourage higher domestic production, each DGTD unit shall be entitled to receive canalised drug materials on the basis of formulation-wise capacities as indicated in its licence plus an item-wise annual growth of 25%.
- ii) In cases where no specific formulation-wise capacity is indicated in the licence, the entitlement will equal the unit's entitlement of the preceding year. The item-wise growth of 25% will be allowed when the licensed capacity is fixed or re-fixed and endorsed on the licence. The calculations of entitlement in any year will depend upon, the licensed capacity at that point of time plus 25% thereof, and the licensed capacity if at all changes, it can change on the basis of re-endorsement/recognition of capacity, modernisation and automatic growth. Unless the licence is re-endorsed for the enhanced capacity, the original licensed capacity should be taken into consideration for working entitlement. The calculations of entitlement would be based upon the capacities as indicated in the industrial licence and also drug manufacturing licence. It would also be necessary to check whether drug

manufacturing licence is available with the party in relation to which canalised items is being demanded.

- iii) Where any DGTD unit in the Indian Sector requires canalised raw materials in excess of its entitlement, as worked out on the basis of (i) and (ii) above, it may be issued canalised raw materials as requested, provided it produces utilisation certificates to prove the consumption of previously issued materials. At the end of the year, the unit will have to provide a utilisation certificate with respect to this additional and adhoc allotment. In case, any part of it has been left unutilised, it will be adjusted against the next year's entitlement of the unit.

In order to enable the STC to take advance action to plan imports, the DGTD Units should be requested to keep the STC informed of the progress of consumption of canalised raw materials at least one month in advance of each quarter.

3 (B) SMALL SCALE UNITS :

In line with para 6 (5) of the Import & Export Policy, 1988-91 an industrial unit whose capital investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs 365 lakhs shall be treated as a small scale unit. The Small Scale units may be asked to produce a certificate from a practising Chartered Accountant/Cost Accountant regarding the total value of their plant and machinery.

- i) A small scale unit shall be entitled to get during 1988-91 canalised raw materials to the extent of the item-wise entitlement for the year 1987-88 plus a

growth factor of 50% subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 lakhs in value. Similarly, it shall be entitled to get such material during the subsequent years on the basis of the item-wise entitlement for the previous year plus a growth factor of 50%.

- ii) A small scale unit would have the freedom to ask for any new item or items other than received by such a unit in the previous year. For this purpose a Small Scale Unit shall be required to surrender its entitlement of any or each of the items in respect of which it had entitlement during the previous year upto 15% per item. Within the value of the surrendered items such a unit can be allowed additional entitlement in respect of any one or more new items.

4(C). NEW SMALL SCALE UNITS:

- (i) A new small scale unit shall be entitled to get canalised items not exceeding the total value of Rs. 7.5 lakhs.
- ii) In the case of small scale units set up in specified industrially backward areas or by graduates/diploma holders in professional subjects or by ex-servicemen/ persons belong to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, the maximum value of entitlement shall be Rupees ten lakhs.

5.(D). LOAN LICENSEE UNITS.

Loan Licensee units which do not have their own manufacturing capacity shall be entitled to get canalised raw materials for a

value not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh during the first year of their existence. Such units which have operated for one year shall be entitled to get canalised raw materials for a value not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs and those which have operated for two years shall be entitled to get canalised raw material for a value of not exceeding Rs 3 lakhs. This facility has to be phased out by the end of the Seventh Plan, as per the New Measures on Drug Policy announced by the Govt. in December, 1986, the facility of entitlement in the 4th and 5th year may be permitted without any further enhancement in the entitlement.

6 (E). POLICY FOR NEWLY CANALISED ITEMS DGTD UNITS:

- i) In respect of newly canalised items (i.e. items which were not canalised during the previous year), the entitlement shall be on the basis of formulation-wise capacities as indicated in licence (s) plus an item-wise growth of 25%.
- ii) In cases where no specific capacity of a particular formulation or formulations is mentioned in the licence, the entitlement of the DGTD units in the Indian Sector shall be equal to the highest consumption during any one of the previous year five years. In both cases once the capacity is fixed or refixed, the entitlement will be equal to such capacity plus an item-wise growth of 25%. In the case of DGTD units in the FERA sector (foreign companies) the entitlement shall be

equal to the highest consumption during any one of the previous five years. In both cases once the capacity is fixed or re-fixed, the entitlement will be equal to such capacity plus an item-wise growth of 25%;

- iii) Where any DGTD unit in the Indian Sector is likely to require more of those newly canalised items than its entitlement calculated on the basis mentioned at (i) and (ii) above, it can approach the canalising agency and secure additional allocation on the basis of utilisation certificate to prove actual consumption.
- iv) Whenever a claim is made on the basis of consumption, the concerned units shall be supply a consumption certificate furnished by a practising Chartered/Cost Accountant.

SMALL SCALE UNITS:

- i) The entitlement of these units shall be equal to the highest annual consumption in respect of each of the newly canalised items in any one of the previous five years, plus an item-wise annual growth rate of 50%.
- ii) The consumption figures furnished to the canalising agency shall be certified by a Practising Chartered/Cost Accountant.

7 (F) Entitlements of Canalised Items for Non-Drug Use:

The entitlement of canalised items required for production of non-drug items by both DGTD and Small Scale Sector units shall be on the basis of the highest annual

consumption of the relevant canalised item during any one of the previous five years. For this purpose the units shall be required to furnish to the canalising agency their actual consumption figures duly certified by a practising Chartered/Cost Accountant. The non-pharma units (both SSI and large) using drug items in their manufacturing activity shall be treated at par with pharma units with regard to the entitlement of the canalised items and the growth rate in this case will be 100%.

8 (G) Treatment of Period of "No Registration" for Fixing Entitlement:

The entitlement of an actual user, who approaches STC for registration of canalised items after a gap of more than 2 years, would be fixed treating the unit as a new unit. Where the period of "No Registration" does not exceed 2 years, the entitlement will be pegged at the level which existed in the year in which the company last procured the canalised item (s) from the canalising agency;

9 (H) Additional Release for Meeting Govt. Orders Etc.

When any DGTD unit in the Indian Sector or a small scale unit requires canalised raw materials in excess of its entitlement for executing supply orders from institutions/hospitals/dispensaries of the Central/State Govts. and Public Sector units and Municipal Corporations, Municipal Committees and such other bodies under the Local Self Govt., it may be given additional release of canalised raw materials on production of documentary evidence towards contractual commitments for such supplies. Such units would be required to produce a utilisation certificate two towards consumption of the previously issued material from a Chartered Account. Releases of such additional quantities for discharging the contractual obligations will not be taken into account for computing the future entitlement of the concerned actual user.

10 (I) Cancellation of Registered Demand:

Requests from actual users for cancellation of their registered demand with the canalising agency for one or more items, on account of previous revision of price of drug (s) by the Govt., would be considered by the canalising agency on a case to case basis, on merits. The canalising agency will examine such requests keeping in view the contractual commitments for import of the raw materials already entered into by it or the allocation orders already issued on the indigenous manufacturers. If the canalising agency on examination of such cases agrees to cancel the demands, the earnest money deposited by the actual user for such registration, will not be forfeited.

11. Notwithstanding the above policy, the Ministry may, from time to time, give such instructions regarding the entitlement of any actual user or in respect of any canalised drug items as are warranted in public interest.

Backward Area Development Programme

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

(a) whether the Backward Area Development Programme as announced is now being extended on ad-hock basis for a few months at a time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps being taken to continue the Backward Area Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Pending finalisation of Government's decision on the recommendations of the Inter-

Ministerial Committee set up to review and revise the Central Incentives Schemes for industrialisation of backward areas, the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme has been extended upto 30.9.1988. In the meantime it has been decided to set up 100 growth centres over a period of five years all over the country. These centres will be identified in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchange into Automatic Exchange at Canning in Sundarbars

935. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the new set up at Canning in Sundarbars, there is an urgent need to automatize the existing telephone exchange and also to link it to Calcutta by STD in view of the location of the Headquarters of the 24-Parganas there;

(b) whether Government propose to convert the existing manual exchange to automatic exchange during the current Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and when it is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE ON THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) At present Canning is already having an automatic exchange of MAX III type of 90 lines capacity having 68 working connections and nil waiting list. There is no proposal to provide STD facility at present.

(b) Existing exchange is already automatic.

(c) Does not arise.

Interim Injunctions Issued by MRTP Commission

936. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has recently passed ex-parte interim injunctions against the action of a large number of firms pertaining to restrictive and unfair trade practices followed by them in respect of marketing their products;

(b) whether these injunctions have now been finally wound up after the parties have pleaded guilty and agreed to mend their ways;

(c) if so, which are these companies and the products marketed by them; and

(d) what other steps Government propose to take to prevent such unfair trade practices being followed by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) Relevant details of cases since 1. 1. 1988 are given in the statement below.

(d) The MRTP Act, 1969 contains necessary provisions in this regard.

STATEMENT

| <i>SL. No.</i> | <i>Name of Firms/ Companies</i> | <i>Name of the Product</i> | <i>Stage of the Injunction Order</i> |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | M/s Afgan Stores, New Delhi. | Milk Powder | Subsisting. |
| 2. | M/s. Gulati Watch Company, New Delhi. | Watches. | —do— |
| 3. | M/s. Chawla Watch Co., New Delhi. | Watches. | —do— |
| 4. | M/s. Polar Fan Industries Limited, Calcutta. | Fans. | —do— |
| 5. | M/s. Godfrey Phillips India Limited, Bombay. | Cigarettes. | Injunction appli- cation disposed of on the basis of the undertaking given by the party to mend its ways or the party being directed by the Commission to mend its ways. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--|--|------|
| 6. | M/s. Bengali Dawakhana, Faridabad. | Medicines. | —do— |
| 7. | M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta | Booking of Contessa Classic Cars. | —do— |
| 8. | M/s. Roots, New Delhi | Medicines. | —do— |
| 9. | M/s. Dynavision Ltd., Madras. | Televisions. | —do— |
| 10. | M/s. Roche Product Ltd., Bombay. | Ferro Redoxon Capsules. (Medicines). | —do— |
| 11. | M/s. K.C. Bhardwaj, Gift Centre, New Delhi. | Sarees. | —do— |

Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

937. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to defer the implementation of all measures to beef up the functioning of the Engineering Projects India Ltd. and all decisions pertaining to its final restructuring;

(b) if so, the broad features of such an overhaul; and

(c) the reasons for deferring it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). After considering several proposal for restructuring of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., Government have decided to allow the Company to continue its operations till 31st March, 1989 and to review the position thereafter. In the meantime several measures have been ini-

tiated for improving the viability of the company.

Scheme of Workers Participation in ONGC

938. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the scheme of workers participation as implemented by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission alongwith as implemented by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission alongwith the status, role, power and responsibility entrusted upon participative forums;

(b) the area of work on major specific issues in respect of which workers representatives under the scheme played significant role in the growth and improving the performance of the ONGC; and

(c) the concrete gains to the ONGC as

a result of this scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The ONGC introduced, in March, 1976, a modified version of the Government scheme of 1975 for workers participation in public sector units. The ONGC's scheme consisted of the formation of joint Advisory Council in the Bombay Offshore project, which was later extended to the central workshop at Baroda and Sibsagar. This scheme did not evoke desired response from the employees and, therefore, in 1982 ONGC decided to implement the Government scheme of 1975 in full, in the three units already mentioned above. It was further extended to the Regional Office in Baroda, Ankleshwar Project, Tripura Project and East Bengal Project. The scheme envisaged Ship Councils and Joint Councils with representation from both officers and staff.

(b) and (c). Meeting of Shop/Joint Councils have been held, but desired results are not always forthcoming.

In 1983, Government prepared a revised scheme for workers participation. Based on this ONGC have circulated a scheme for workers participation to their recognised unions. This scheme envisages a three tier system of participative forums namely, Joint Advisory Council, Site/Field/Shop Council and the Project Council. This scheme will be finalised by the ONGC for implementation after the views of the recognised unions are received.

White Paper on Public Sector

939. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given an

assurance during the last Budget Session of Parliament that a white paper on public sector will be presented to Parliament; and

(b) if so, when it is expected?

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

(b) The White Paper on Public Sector is likely to be placed before Parliament in the current Session.

[Translation]

Telephone System in Delhi

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

(a) whether telephone in the walled city of Delhi generally remain out of order and are not repaired despite complaints;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any time limit for repairing the telephones after receiving the complaint and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delhi Telephones has fixed the following targets for clearance of faults:

- On same day = 70%
- By next working day = 95%
- Within 7 days = 100%

Rise in Compulsory Collection for Public Call Offices

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

(a) whether compulsory collection for a Public Call Office has been raised by Government from rupees 100 per month to rupees 500 per month;

(b) if so, the reasons for making such a huge increase therein and whether there is great resentment among the Public Call Office holders; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to realise the compulsory collection at the old rates and with draw the increased amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The minimum monthly revenue from private Guaranteed public telephones has been increased to Rs. 500. The increase has been due to the fact that the hirers of such telephones are permitted to charge Rs. 1/- per unit call instead of 50 P earlier. Also, this is expected to lead to greater availability of these telephones to the public.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Under-Filling of Gas Cylinders

942. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under-filling of gas in LPG cylinders in Delhi has become a common practice;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints

received by Government during the last one year; and

(c) the action taken by Government to dispose of these complaints and to ensure that such complaints do not recur in future?

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

(b) During the last one year 70 complaints were received regarding under-filling of cylinders;

(c) The complaints received by the Oil Companies against LPG distributors are investigated promptly whenever necessary, and appropriate action ranging from warning letters to even termination of distributorships in some cases, is taken against the erring LPG distributors in accordance with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines. Checks are conducted at various points to ensure that LPG refills of the correct weight are delivered to the consumers.

[English]

Activities/Achievements of ONGC in West Bengal

943. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

the details of the activities and achievements of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission in West Bengal during 1987-88 and 188-89 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): ONGC has been carrying out the hydrocarbon exploration activities in West Bengal by deploying three deep drilling rigs and six survey parties.

The details of achievements of exploration activities during 1987-88 and 1988-89 (April-June, 88) are as under:-

| 1987-88 | 1988-89 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|------|
| Drilling | | |
| Wells completed | 2 | 1 |
| Metreage (000 mts.) | 7.4 | 1.6 |
| Surveys | | |
| Seismic (SLK + GLK) | 2328 | 1979 |
| Gravity Magnetic (No. of stations) | 1710 | 593 |

Commemorative Postal Stamp on Birsa Munda

944. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to release commemorative postal stamp on the great martyr Birsa Munda;

(b) if so, by what time;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the number and details of commemorative postal stamps released during

the last three years year-wise?

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

(b) The stamp is tentatively proposed to be released within this year.

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

(d) 38, 29 and 56 commemorative/Special postage stamps were released during 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively. The details of such stamps are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List of Commemorative/Special Postage Stamps Issued During the Year 1985

| Sl. No. | Date of Release | Subject | Denomination in paise |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | 2nd January | Fergusson College, Pune | 100 |
| 2. | 10th | Narhar Vishnu Gadgil | 50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|--------------|--|---------|
| 3. | 15th " | Regiment of Artillery | 100 |
| 4. | 31st " | Indira Gandhi : Crusader of World Peace | 200 |
| 5. | 2nd February | Minicoy Lighthouse | 100 |
| 6. | 20th " | Medical College, Calcutta | 100 |
| 7. | 6th March | Medical College, Madras | 100 |
| 8. | 29th " | The Assam Rifles Sentinels of the North-East | 100 |
| 9. | 1st April | 50 Years of Potato Research | 50 |
| 10. | 4th " | Baba Jassa Singh Ahluwalia | 50 |
| 11. | 12th " | St. Xavier's College, Calcutta | 100 |
| 12. | 18th May | White Winged Wood Duck | 200 |
| 13-14 | 5th June | Bougainvillea | 50, 100 |
| 15. | th June | Festival of India | |
| 16. | 13th June | i) (YAUDHEYA COIN) | 200 |
| | | ii) (DJDARGANJ YAKSHI) | 100 |
| 17. | 21st July | Jairamdas Doulatram | 50 |
| 18. | 22nd " | Nellie Sengupta jatindra Mohan Sengupta | 50 |
| 19. | 19th Sep. | Swami Haridas | 100 |
| 20. | 10th October | Border Roads Organisation Silver Jubilee | 200 |
| 21. | 24th " | 40th Anniversary of United Nations | 200 |
| 22. | 31st " | Indira Gandhi-in the service of the Nation | 200 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------|---------------|---|------------|
| 23. | 14th November | Children's Day | 50 |
| 24. | 19th " | XIX General Assembly International Astronomical Union, New Delhi. | 100 |
| 25. | 19th " | Indira Gandhi-Priyadarshini | 300 |
| 26. | 25th " | St. Stephen's Hospital New Delhi. | 100 |
| 27. | 2nd December | Kakasaheb Kalelkar | 50 |
| 28-29 | 8th " | South Asian Regional co-operation | 100- 300 |
| 30. | 21st " | Shyama Shastri | 100 |
| 31. | 23rd " | Master Tara Singh | 50 |
| 32. | 24th " | Ravishankar Maharaj | 50 |
| 33. | 24th " | International Youth Year | 200 |
| 34. | 27th " | Bach & Handel | 500 |
| 35-38 | 28th " | Centenary of Indian National Congress (A set of Four Stamps) | 100 (each) |
| Total No. of Stamps=38 | | | |

List of Commemorative/ Special Postage Stamps Issued During 1986.

| Sl. No. | Date of Issue | Name of Stamp | Denomination paise |
|---------|---------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | 11.1.1986 | Naval Dockyard Bombay 250th Anniversary | 250 |
| 2-3. | 14.2.1986 | INPEX-86 | 50,200 |
| 4. | 16.2.1986 | I.N.S. Vikrant | 200 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 5-6. | 18.2.1986 | 75th Anniversary of First Aerial Post | 50,300 |
| 7. | 22.2.1986 | Sixth Triennale-India-86 | 100 |
| 8. | 13.3.1986 | Chaitanya Mahaprabhu | 200 |
| 9. | 12.4.1986 | Mayo College, Ajmer | 100 |
| 10. | 31.5.1986 | World Cup Football Mexico | 500 |
| 11. | 14.8.1986 | Bhim Sen Sachar | 50 |
| 12. | 8.9.1986 | Swami Sivananda | 200 |
| 13-14. | 16.9.1986 | X Asian Games | 150,300 |
| 15. | 9.10.1986 | 200 Years of Madras GPO | 500 |
| 16. | 17.10.1986 | 1 Para (Commando) | 300 |
| 17-18. | 21.10.1986 | 125th Anniversary of Indian Police | 150, 200 |
| 19. | 24.10.1986 | International Year of Peace 1986 | 500 |
| 20. | 14.11.1986 | Children's Day | 50 |
| 21-22. | 11.12.1986 | 40th Anniversary of UNICEF | 50,500 |
| 23. | 12.12.1986 | Tansen | 100 |
| 24-25. | 15.12.1986 | 50 Years of Corbett National Park | 100, 200 |
| 26. | 26.12.1986 | Alluri Seeta Rama Raju | 50 |
| 27. | 29.12.1986 | Sagar Mal Gopa | 50 |
| 28. | 30.12.1986 | Veer Surendra Sai | 50 |
| 29. | 30.12.1986 | St Martha's Hospital, Bangalore | 100 |
| Total Number of Stamps Issued-29 | | | |

List of Commemorative/Special Postage Stamps Issued During the Year 1985

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Date of Release</i> | <i>Subject</i> | <i>Denomination in paisa</i> |
|----------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 1. | 10.1.1987 | First Indian Sailing Expedition Around the world 1985-87 | 650 |
| 2. | 25.1.1987 | Africa Fund | 650 |
| 3. | 11.2.1987 | 29th Congress of ICC New Delhi | 500 |
| 4. | 13.2.1987 | Hakim Ajmal Khan | 60 |
| 5. | 18.3.1987 | Lala Har Dayal | 60 |
| 6. | 21.3.1987 | M.N. Roy | 60 |
| 7-10. | 28.3.1987 | Centenary of South Eastern Railway 1887-1987 | 100,150 200,400 |
| 11. | 14.4.1987 | Kalia Bhomora Bridge, Assam | 200 |
| 12. | 16.4.1987 | Madras Christian College | 150 |
| 13. | 25.4.1987 | T. Ramaswamy Chowdary | 60 |
| 14. | 1.5.1987 | Shree Shree Ma Anandamayee | 100 |
| 15. | 8.5.1987 | Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore | 200 |
| 16. | 10.5.1987 | The Garhwal Rifles And the Garhwal Scouts 1887-1987 | 100 |
| 17. | 11.5.1987 | J. Krishnamurti | 60 |
| 18. | 3.6.1987 | 7 Mechanised Battalion (1 Dogra) | 100 |
| 19-20. | 15.6.1987 | India-89 World Philatelic Exhibition | 50,500 |
| 21. | 17.6.1987 | Dr. Kailash Nath Katju | 60 |
| 22. | 3.7.1987 | The Festival of India | 650 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------|------------|---|----------------------|
| 23. | 15.8.1987 | Forty Years of Freedom 1947-1987 | 60 |
| 24. | 20.8.1987 | Sant Harchand Singh Longowal | 100 |
| 25. | 22.8.1987 | S. Satyamurti | 60 |
| 26. | 1.9.1987 | Guru Ghasi Das | 60 |
| 27. | 2.9.1987 | Sri Srithakur Anukulchandra | 100 |
| 28. | 23.9.1987 | University of Allahabad Centenary | 200 |
| 29. | 1.10.1987 | Phool Walon Ki Sair | 200 |
| 30. | 2.10.1987 | Chatrasal | 60 |
| 31. | 5.10.1987 | International Year of Shelter for the Homeless | 500 |
| 32-33. | 14.10.1987 | Rotary International Asia Regional-Conference, New Delhi | 60, 650 |
| 34.35. | 15.10.1987 | Eye Donation & 100 Years of Services to the Blind | 100, 200 |
| 36-39. | 17.10.1987 | India-89 World Philatelic Exhibiton | 60, 150 500, 650 |
| 40. | 2.11.1987 | Tyagmurti Goswami Ganeshdutt | 60 |
| 41. | 14.11.1987 | Children's Day | 60 |
| 42-45. | 19.11.1987 | Indian Trees | 60, 150, 500, 650 |
| 46. | 21.11.1987 | Festival of the USSR in India | 500 |
| 47-48. | 29.11.1987 | Wild Life i) White Tiger ii) Snow Leopard | 100, 500 |
| 49. | 10.12.1987 | Smt. Rameshwari Nehru | 60 |
| 50. | 10.12.1987 | Veer Narayan Singh | 60 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------|-----------------------------------|----|
| 51. | 20.12.1987 | Father Kuriakose Elias Chavara | 60 |
| 52. | 21.12.1987 | Dr. Rajah Sir Ma Muthiah Chettiar | 60 |
| 53. | 26.12.1987 | Sri Harmandir Sahib Amritsar | 60 |
| 54. | 27.12.1987 | Rukmini Devi | 60 |
| 55. | 31.12.1987 | Dr. Hira Lal | 60 |
| 56. | 31.12.1987 | Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru | 60 |

Total number of stamps issued = 56

Opening of Rural Post Offices in West Bengal

945. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural post offices are being opened in the State of West Bengal;

(b) the number/details of new rural post offices to be opened in Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar districts of West Bengal;

(c) whether Government consider the public petitions submitted from time to time in that connection;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 12 branch post offices are proposed

to be opened in Jalpaiguri District and 13 branch post offices in Coochbehar District under Annual Plan 1988-89. It is not practicable at this stage to specify the places where these offices will be opened since the proposals are under different stages of scrutiny.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Postmaster General, West Bengal Circle has received 6 representations for opening of post offices in Jalpaiguri District and 8 in Coochbehar District. These representations form part of the proposals for the current year's Annual Plan.

Expansion of A.I.R. Net-Work in West Bengal

946. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio net-work provided in West Bengal is less as compared to many other States; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken to expand the existing A.I.R. network in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. The
existing All India Radio Stations at Calcutta,
Kurseong and Siliguri already provide 100%
coverage to the State of West Bengal.

(b) The power of the Siliguri Transmitter
has been recently upgraded to 200 KW MW.
Moreover, during the 7th Plan, two new
Radio Stations viz. Asansol and Murshi-
dabad, are to be set up. There are also
schemes to upgrade the power of the three
transmitters at Calcutta and the existing
transmitter at Kurseong.

Complaints about Malfunctioning of Group Dialling System in West Bengal

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

(a) whether numerous complaints
about malfunctioning of the Ten Group di-
alling telephone system in West Bengal
Coalfields were received;

(b) if so, whether it is contemplated to
replace the old, obsolete telephone ex-
changes by electronic ones by any specified
time and programme therefor has been
sanctioned and taken up; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes Sir, a few
complaints have been received mainly from
Raniganj regarding malfunctioning of group
dialling system. However, all these systems
connected to Group Dialling were tested

from Raniganj and other places and it was
observed that more than 80% of calls were
successful.

(b) and (c). However, field units of all the
exchanges are taking due care to maintain
the exchanges. In addition to this, there is
a plan to modernise the telephone systems
of Asansol Coal-belt area by replacement of
exchange by electronic switching network
with main units at Asansol and connected to
other units by RLUs at Raniganj, Barakar,
Bahula, Rupanarayanpur, Neamatpur
Jamuria, and Andal. This replacement will
take place during 8th Five Year Plan.

Growth of Industry in North-Eastern Region

948. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is
negligible growth of industry in North-East-
ern region particularly in Tripura; and

(b) the details of industries set up in the
State, licences in respect of which have
been issued by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVEL-
OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-
TRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) Indus-
trialisation of the North-Eastern Region is
picking up slowly. The Central Government
has extended the highest rate of Central
Investment Subsidy 25% (subject to a maxi-
mum of Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs for
electronic industry set up in hilly districts) to
entrepreneurs for setting up industries there.
Transport Subsidy is available @ 90% for
movement from and to Siliguri. It is also
available @ 75% for air lift of electronic
components/ product from Calcutta Airport

to the Airport nearest to the location of industrial unit and vice versa. Transport Subsidy is also available for inter-State movement of raw materials (90%) and finished products (50%).

(b) During the last three years 1985 to 1987 one letter of intent, four Delicensed Industries Registrations and one DGTD Registration have been issued in Tripura as per details in the Statement below:

STATEMENT

| Sl.No. | Name of the Party | Location | Products | Capacity | L/DIRF/DGTD.Regn. No. |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| A. Letter of intent (1985) | | | | | |
| 1. | M/s. Tripura Apex Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd. Agartala. | Agartala | Cotton yarn | 25,000 Spindles | LI:1125/85 dt.24.10.85 |
| B Delicensed Industries Registration | | | | | |
| (i) 1986. | | | | | |
| 2. | M/s. Tripura Roller Flour Mills, Z.Camac Street, Calcutta | Dharamnagar Kailshar Tripura | Wheat Products viz. Maida, Suji, Atta & Bran | 30,000 tonnes (Expansion) | R-1308/86 dt.17.9.86 |
| 3. | M/s. Banwarker Bawri C/o. Bawri Plywood Limited Dharamnagar Tripura. | Tripura | Wheat Products viz. Maida, Suji, Atta & Bran | 30,000 | R-02012/86 dt.19.11.1986 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|--|--|---|----------------------|---|
| | (ii) 1987 | | | | |
| 4. | M/s. B.P.S. Roller Flour Mills, Assam Agartala Road, Tripura | Tripura | Wheat Products, viz. Maida, Suji, Atta & Bran | 30,000 | R-420/87 dt. 13.3.87 |
| 5. | M/s. Kanchan Investment Pvt. Ltd. P.O. Agartala ONGC Tripura West | Tripura | -do- | 30,000 tonnes | R-654/87 dt. 22.4.1987 |
| | C. DGTD Registration | | | | |
| 6. | M/s. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corpn. Rajgarh Road Gauhati | Nalkat Teh. Kumarghat Distt. North Tripura | Fruit Juice (1) Pin Apple Juice Concentrates (2) Orange Juice Concentrates. | 555 tons 195 tons | DGTD/CAL/B/S-40/R. 50067/C-26 (1)/NU/86 dated 26.5.1986 |

Committee on Development of Backward Areas

949. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have set up a committee to consider various issues on the establishment and development of growth centres in backward areas;

(b) the main functions of the committee;

(c) whether the committee will visit and consider such areas like Rayalaseema for all round development; and

(d) when the committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) to (d). Government has constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission on 17th June, 1988 to formulate the criteria and guidelines for the selection and location of Growth Centres. The Committee would inter-alia consider the criteria for allocation of various growth centres to the States, pattern of financing, liberal treatment of industrial units which would be located in these growth centres, review of the existing scheme of growth centres and its future, review of the existing Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, and any other matter relevant to the establishment and development of growth centres on sound and efficient lines. The Committee would submit its recommendations on the various terms of reference from time to time. There is no proposal for the Committee to visit any areas.

Evaluation of District Industries Centres in Bihar

950. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation has been made on the working of the District Industries Centres in the country, particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that this programme has not been successful in Bihar, particularly in Munghyr and Bhagalpur districts; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Five Reputed Institutions viz. IIM, Bangalore IIM, Ahmedabad, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University, Gujarat Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd., Ahmedabad and Management Development Institute, Gurgaon have been entrusted the work of evaluating DIC Programme. DIC Programme in Bihar is being evaluated by GITCO. The evaluation work is in progress.

(c) and (d). On the basis of review and monitoring of DIC Programme, there is no evidence to suggest that programme has been a failure in any district in Bihar.

Memorandum Submitted by Utkal Chamber of Commerce and the Association

951. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Utkal Chamber of Commerce and the Association submitted a joint memorandum to him when he visited Orissa in May, 1988;

(b) if so, the main demands in the memorandum; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon?

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

(b) The extracts of the main demands of the Association are given in the statement below.

(c) The relevant extracts listed in the Memorandum have been communicated to the concerned Departments for appropriate action.

STATEMENT

1. Change in norms for identification of backward areas.
2. Change in policy of liberalisation and broad-banding in a way to protect the interests of backward areas.
3. Freight equalisation.
4. Not allowing large companies to take up the manufacture of items reserved for small scale sector.
5. Raising of exemption limit of Central Excise Duty for products manufactured by SSI units.
6. Supply of essential raw-materials mainly steel, PVC, LDPE and

HDPE and channeling of these supplies by locating DGS & D's Regional Purchase office in Orissa.

7. Upgradation of Office of NSIC.
8. Reduction in delay in sanction of working capital by the banks.
9. Change in licensing policy.
10. Promotion of ancillarisation by public sector undertakings and enactment of Bill for protection of small scale industrial units.

Supply of Coal by Coal India Limited

952. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints against the Coal India Limited for supplying inferior quality of coal, under-weighting and adulteration of coal by black and white stones, etc. have come to the notice of Government from private as well as public sector units procuring coal from CIL;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been ordered into these complaints; and if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes Sir. Some complaints have been received from consumers regarding the inferior quality of coal, shortage and mixture of extraneous material like shale and stones.

(b) and (c). Coal companies investigate complaints received about quality of coal and take corrective action as warranted.

Disciplinary action against the officials found at fault is also taken if warranted. The Government also refers complaints received by it to coal companies for investigation and remedial action. Efforts are made to see that grievances of consumers are redressed to the extent possible.

Autonomy for Telecom. Department

953. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal envisaging greater autonomy and flexibility for the Telecom. Department realistic pricing of the service ensuring adequate rate of return and generation of internal resources and creation of a separate financing body for the sector;

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

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken on the said proposal?

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

(b) and (c). Various alternatives are being examined; it would be difficult to indicate the precise shape of reorganisation which would finally emerge or the time by which final decision would be taken in the matter.

Setting up of Haldia petrochemical Complex

954. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:
SHRI PIYUSH TIRAKY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the initial estimated cost of the Petrochemical Complex at Haldia in West Bengal when the proposal for establishing the project was submitted to Union Government;

(b) the cost escalation over the years since the project was cleared by Union Government and the letter of intent was issued and the present estimated cost of the project;

(c) the reasons for delay in commissioning the project and the remedy for the same;

(d) whether the issues relating to tie up of resources etc. have been resolved; and

(e) when the project is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The cost of the Petrochemical Complex at Haldia was initially estimated in the year 1980 at Rs. 428 crores. The estimated cost has gone up to Rs. 1470 crores.

(c) to (e). The party are yet to take effective steps like tying up of funds, filing application for the import of capital goods etc.

Completion of Power Projects in Northern Region

955. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage rise in the cost of power projects in the northern region, the completion and commissioning of which have been inordinately delayed at the end of 1987 as compared to their estimated cost;

(b) the main reasons for delay in their completion stating the period by which each of these power projects has been delayed;

(c) the measures taken by Government to accelerate the process of their completion stating the period by which these projects are now likely to be completed; and

(d) the estimated additional power generation likely to be added to the existing power availability in the northern region as a result thereof?

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

(a). The desired information in respect of medium and major power projects is given in the Statement below.

(b) The delay in the commissioning of the projects is indicated in the Annexure. The main reasons affecting the commission-

ing scheduled of power projects include delays in environment and forest clearance, placement of orders, and in supply of equipment, changes in the scope of the works, delays in acquisition of land and in execution of civil works and, at times, due to constraints of funds.

(c) The likely commissioning schedule of the projects is indicated in the Annexure. A number of measures have been taken to assist the State/Project authorities in expediting the implementation of power projects. These measures include regular monitoring of the projects by the Central Electricity Authority to expedite supply of equipment and materials, visits to the project sites by engineers of the Central Electricity Authority to resolve problems and organising review meetings of agencies concerned to coordinate project implementation. The need to obviate time and cost overruns in project implementation is being constantly emphasised on Project authorities.

(d) With the commissioning of these medium and major projects a capacity of 8839 MW is likely to be added to the existing capacity of Northern Region.

| STATEMENT | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Sl.No. | Name of the Project | Orig | Anticipated schedule | Orig | Latest Revised Cost (Rs.crores) | % increase in cost |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| THERMAL: | | | | | | |
| 1. | Panipat St. II | 12/85 | 12/88 | 111.0 | 250.48 | 125.45 |
| 2. | Yamunanagar St. I | 90-91 | ** | 315.20 | 480.45 | 52.42 |
| 3. | Kota St. II | 12/85 | 6/89 | 133.78 | 439.57 | 228.57 |
| 4. | Rajghat Replmt. | 8/88 | 3/89 | 159.42 | 209.98 | 31.70 |
| 5. | Anpara 'B' | 87/88 | ** | 416.10 | 1531.00 | 267.94 |
| 6. | Tanda | 3.85 | 9/89 | 159.25 | 390.00 | 144.89 |
| 7. | Feroza Gandhi TPS at Unchahar | 3/87 | 12/88 | 193.05 | 465.15 | 140.94 |
| 8. | Rihand STPS | 6/88 | 88-89 | 1033.00 | 1475.57 | 42.84 |
| 9. | Anta Combined Cycle | 6/90 | 8/90 | 265.03 | 310.54 | 17.17* |
| 10. | Auriya Comb. Cycle | 10/90 | 12/90 | 371.67 | 447.30 | -20.34 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| HYDRO: | | | | | | |
| 1. | Western Yamuna Canal | 84-85 | U-1 to 4 comnd 88-89 | 45.72 | 101.75 | 122.55 |
| 2. | Sanjay (Bhabha) | 85-86 | 88-89 | 55.80 | 159.85 | 186.46 |
| 3. | Upper Sindh St. II | 88-89 | 8th Plan | 76.46 | 148.82 | 94.63 |
| 4. | Mukerian | 84-85 | 88-90 | 115.58 | 370.18 | 220.28 |
| 5. | UBDC St. II | 88-89 | 8th Plan | 20.84 | 62.42 | 199.52 |
| 6. | Mahi Bajaj Sagar | 82-83 | 88-90 | 59.38 | 174.79 | 194.35 |
| 7. | Maneri Bhali St. II | 89-90 | 9th Plan | 82.63 | 338.66 | 309.85 |
| 8. | Tehri | 81-82 | Beyond 8th Plan | 197.92 | 1076.48 | 443.89 |
| 9. | Lakwa Vyasi | NA | 8th Plan | 140.97 | 425.00 | 231.02 |
| 10. | Vishnu Prayag | 84-85 | Beyond 8th Plan | 104.51 | 345.95 | 231.02 |
| 11. | Chamera I | 89-90 | 90-92 | 809.29 | 1078.75 | 33.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 12. | Dulhasti | 90-91 | 92-93 | 183.45 | 673.00 | 267.00 |
| 13. | Srinagar (U.P.) | 91-92 | 94-95 | 144.18 | 372.32 | 158.00 |
| 14. | Thein Dam | 91-93 | 94-95 | 242.32 | 952.00 | 293.00 |

** As order for main plant and equipment have not been placed, commissioning schedule cannot be anticipated.

Electricity Share of DESU from Northern Grid

956. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative imposition of power cuts on the industrial commercial and domestic consumption since May, 1988;

(b) the percentage of the actual demand of electricity met in these areas of consumption by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking since the beginning of 1988;

(c) the percentage of Delhi's share of electricity being actually received by DESU from the Northern grid and the reasons for the short supply; and

(d) the progress made so far in the implementation of the programme, if any chalked out to augment the electricity supply in the city?

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

(a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The power requirement of all categories of consumers is met by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, by and large, fully.

(c) Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has received its full share of power from the Northern Grid as is evident from the table given below:-

(All figures in MU)

| Supply to Delhi from | May, 88 | | June, 88 | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Entitlement | Actual drawal | Entitlement | Actual drawal |
| Badarpur TPS | 320.6 | 320.6 | 289.1 | 289.1 |
| Bara Siul HPS | 12.1 | 12.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| Salal HPS | 29.8 (ad hoc) | 29.8 | 26.7 (ad hoc) | 26.7 |
| Singrauli STPS | 132.5 | 184.5 | 145.3 | 189.0 |

(d) To meet the growing demand in Delhi, steps have been taken to improve the performance of IP and Badarpur power stations, strengthening the transmission and distribution systems in Delhi, and setting up of 135 MW capacity at Rajghat power station.

In addition, the National Capital Power Project of 840 MW has been sanctioned to

meet the long term power requirements of the National Capital.

The gas based power station at Dadri with a capacity of 600 MW is also envisaged

Oil Exploration Contracts with Foreign Companies

957. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "ONGC, shell India sign contracts" appearing in The Hindustan Times dated 5 June, 1988 wherein it is stated that the ONGC have signed two separate contracts with Shell India Production Development B:V.Netherlands, a Shell Group Company for exploration and exploitation of Hydrocarbons in two off-shore blocks off the Karnataka and Kerala Coasts;

(b) if so, what are the terms of the contract; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved therein?

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

(b) The salient features of the contract are:

1. Foreign oil company will explore for petroleum at its own risk and cost.

2. If there is commercial discovery, ONGC will have the option to participate forty percent in development and production of the discovery.

3. If ONGC decides to participate, it will contribute 40% of development and production costs and remaining 60% will be borne by the foreign oil co.

4. ONGC will be entitled to the corresponding share of oil produced for its participation.

5. The foreign oil company's share of oil will be available to the Government at international market price till India reaches self-sufficiency.

6. After recovery of Costs, the contractor will share petroleum with the Government on a sliding scale basis. Government's share of petroleum will increase as the economics of the project improves.

7. The contractor will pay tax at the rate of 50% on its profits.

8. ONGC will not contribute to exploration costs but it will be associated with the foreign company's work right from the beginning.

9. The entire data acquired by the foreign company will be available to ONGC.

10. The assets acquired for permanent use in petroleum operations would become ONGC's property once the cost recovery for such assets is claimed by the foreign oil company, without any further payment by ONGC.

(c) No foreign exchange out go is involved until a commercial discovery of petroleum is made and ONGC exercises the option to participate in the development and production of such discovery.

Second Channel in States and Installation of T.V. Stations in Backward Areas

958. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

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

(a) the T.V. stations where second channel has started functioning and since

when;

(b) which are other T.V. stations where second channel is proposed;

(c) the expenditure involved in setting up a second channel;

(d) whether Government propose to set up some new T.V. Stations in the backward areas; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) Second Chan-
nel TV service has been commenced at
Delhi, Bombay Calcutta and Madras with
effect from the date indicated against each:-

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Delhi | 17.9.84 |
| Bombay | 1.5.85 |
| Calcutta | 19.11.87 |
| Madras | 1.7.88 |

(b) There is no scheme in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan to commence Second Channel TV service from any other Centre.

(c) The expenditure involved on the setting up of a 10 KW high power TV transmitter for Second Channel service along with associated Programme production facilities, at current prices, is estimated at about rupees ten crores.

(d) and (e). Establishment of 25 additional TV Programme Production Centres and 155 transmitters in the backward areas, is included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan.

Harnessing of Wind Energy from Oceans Mountains and Plains

959. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 29 June, 1988 wherein it is stated that the Metallurgical consultants of India is planning to harness wind energy from oceans, mountains and plains;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) Metallurgical Consultants of India (MECON) has put forward certain preliminary project ideas regarding use of advanced flywheel technology in wind energy systems, mentioned in the press report, but no concrete proposal has so far been received from them.

(c) Does not arise.

Farakka Super Thermal Power Project

960. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news items appearing in the Financial Express dated 20 June, 1988 wherein it has been stated that

Farakka Supper Thermal Power Project, a unit of the National Thermal Power Corporation, is heading towards a financial disaster;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to save this plant?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no financial crisis in regard to the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project of the NTPC. The project is facing temporary constraints such as delays in the completion of the transmission system for evacuation of power and non-payment of dues by the beneficiary States. The Eastern Regional Electricity Board has been asked to monitor the supply of power from the project to the State Electricity Boards etc. who have also been advised expedite clearance of the outstanding dues and to open Letters of Credit in favour of the NTPC.

Letters of Intent issued for West Bengal

961. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of letters of intent issued for West Bengal during the period from 1986 to 1988 (till 30 June, 1988) and the stage of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): 99 letters of intent have been issued during the period 1st January '86 to 30th June, 88 for setting up of industries in West Bengal.

Under the existing procedure, a letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of three of years to enable the entrepreneur

to take effective steps for the implementation of the project. After the entrepreneur has taken all effective steps and fulfilled the conditions of the letter of intent, the same is converted into an industrial licence. Nine out of the above mentioned 99 letters of intent have already been converted into industrial licences.

Bakreswar Thermal Power Project

962. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
KUMARI MAMATA BANER-
JEE:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the latest position regarding the clearance of 690 MW Bakreswar Thermal Power Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): The proposed Bakreswar Thermal Power Project (3 x 210 MW) has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The Planning Commission have accepted, 'in principle', the feasibility of the project subject to adequate financial provision being made in the State Plan and clearance being obtained from the forestry angle in regard to acquisition of land required for the ash disposal system.

The State Government were authorised to start work on infrastructure development with the available funds. The possibility of availing external assistance for the project is also being explored.

Invested Capital of Twenty Big Business Houses

963. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) The invested capital of each of the twenty big business houses in 1952 and the invested capital of each of them as on 31st March, 1980; and

(b) the steps taken to put a check on the growth of capital of these business houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member desires information on assets of the undertakings registered under the MRTP Act and belonging to the twenty big business houses. This

information for the year 1952 is not available since the MRTP Act was brought into force with effect from 1.6.1970. Further, information as on 31st March, 1988 is not available since all the balance sheets as at 31st March, 1988 are not yet due. However, a statement showing the assets in 1986-87 i.e. accounting period ending during April, 1986 and March, 1987 of each of the twenty big business house of the country ranked according to their assets in that year is given below.

(b) Through the administration of the provisions of MRTP Act it is continuously ensured that concentration of economic power to common detriment does not take place.

STATEMENT

Assets in 1986-87 of companies registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act and belonging to the twenty Big Business Houses ranked according to their assets in 1986-87.

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the Industrial House</i> | <i>Assets (Rs. in crores)</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Tata | 4939.88 |
| 2. | Birla | 4771.38 |
| 3. | Reliance | 2021.53 |
| 4. | J.K.Singhania | 1426.67 |
| 5. | Thapar | 1151.48 |
| 6. | Mafatlal | 1050.50 |
| 7. | Modi | 860.16 |
| 8. | Larsen & Toubro | 830.56 |
| 9. | M.A.Chidambaram | 807.50 |
| 10. | Bajaj | 777.79 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------------|---------|
| 11. | A.C.C. | 760.68 |
| 12. | Bangur | 678.49 |
| 13. | Hindustan Lever | 631.89 |
| 14. | Walchand | 629.47 |
| 15. | T.V.S.Iyengar | 622.77, |
| 16. | Shri Ram | 590.89 |
| 17. | I.T.C. | 552.95 |
| 18. | Kirloskar | 474.78 |
| 19. | Mahindra & Mahindra | 465.87 |
| 20. | I.C.I. | 453.52 |

Constitution of Telecom. Advisory Committee at Sangareddy Town of Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government have constituted a Telecom. Advisory Committee at Sangareddy town in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the committee along with the list of members; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in constituting the Committee and the time by which it is expected to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Advisory Committee for Sangareddy Secondary Switching area is expected to be constituted shortly.

Allotment of LPG Dealership to Backward Classes

965. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI C. SAMBU:

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

(a) whether there is any plan to allot some quota of LPG dealerships to the backward classes of people:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any such proposals for allotting LPG dealership quota to backward classes were received by Government from any States; and

(e) if so, the details of such proposals?

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

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

(c) Other than the reservation of 25% for SC/ST, there is no reservation on the basis of caste, community or economic condition in respect of petroleum products dealerships;

(d) No, Sir;

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Second Channel for Hyderabad Doordarshan

966. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to introduce second channel on Hyderabad Doordarshan in near future;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per the approved arrangement the second

channel service was planned to be introduced in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras only. No funds have, therefore, been allocated under the VII Plan for introduction of the similar service in any other city.

Rise in Security Guarantee Amount of Public Call Officers

967. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has raised the maximum guarantee amount and the security of Public Call Offices;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to taken any remedial measure for providing relief to the Public Call Office owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The amount of minimum monthly guarantee money and the amount of security deposit has been increased recently which is applicable to the entire country including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam.

(b) The increase in minimum monthly guaranteed money has been due to the fact that the hirers of such telephone are permitted to charge Rs. 1/- per unit call instead of 50 P earlier and due to increased costs of the equipments.

(c) The commission to PCO hirer has also been raised from 20 paise to 40 paise.

Memory of Raj Kapoor

968. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to institute any film award to perpetuate the memory of Raj Kapoor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any festival of Raj Kapoor films has been planned within the country as well as abroad in this connection; and

(d) what other steps this Ministry propose to honour the great Indian showman?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to institute any film award in the memory of late Shri Raj Kapoor. There is, though a proposal to organise a retrospective of such of his films as many become available at the time of the XII th Indian International Film Festival in January, 1989.

(d) Shri Raj Kapoor was awarded the Dada Saheb Phalke Award-1987 by the Government of India in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema during the 35th National Film Festival held in May 1988.

[Translation]

Electrification of Villages in Barabanki District, U.P.

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

(a) the number of villages in Barabanki

district in Uttar Pradesh which have not yet been electrified under the Rural Electrification Programme although orders for their electrification have been issued; and

(b) the reasons thereof?

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

(a) and (b). In Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh, 1194 villages as per 1981 census were yet to be electrified as on 31.5.1988. District-wise priorities for rural electrification programme are decided at the State level by the respective State Electricity Board.

Telephone System in Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh

970. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone system in Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh has completely deteriorated and Government have been informed about it in writing also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No Sir; telephone system in Barabanki is working satisfactory compared with other areas in U.P.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Target for Self-Employment Scheme for Unemployed Educated Youth

971. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for 1988-89 for the self-employment scheme for the educated unemployed youth in the country State-wise; and

(b) the number of unemployed youth who could get employment in the self-employment scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (A) A Statement showing state-wise targets fixed for 1988-89 under Self-employment Scheme is given below.

(b) Total number of unemployed youth sanctioned loan under the scheme in the country beginning from 1983-84 to 1987-88 is 10.27 lakhs.

STATEMENT

State/U.T.-wise targets under SEEUY scheme for 1988-89

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the State/U.T</i> | <i>Targets for 1988-89</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 17,300 |
| 2. | Assam | 6,200 |
| 3. | Bihar | 29,600 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 10,700 |
| 5. | Haryana | 4,600 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 1,600 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1,400 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 12,400 |
| 9. | Kerala | 19,950 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 17,600 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 15,500 |
| 12. | Manipur | 1,500 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 300 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 200 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------------|----------|
| 15. | Orissa | 9,300 |
| 16. | Punjab | 15,000 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 10,300 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 100 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 18,100 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 31,300 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 24,300 |
| 22. | A&N Islands | 100 |
| 23. | Tripura | 900 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 175 ** |
| 26. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 100 |
| 27. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 350 * |
| 28. | Mizoram | 200 |
| 29. | Pondicherry | 450 |
| 30. | Lakshadweep | 50 |
| | | 2,49,675 |
| | Surplus Balance | 325 |
| | Total: | 2,50,000 |

* Goa 300

Daman & Diu 50

**Reduced from 500 to 175 at the request of GM, DIC, Chandigarh U.T.

Telegraph Offices in West Bengal

972. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegraph offices functioning at present in West Bengal;

(b) the number of new telegraph offices established during the last three years;

(c) the number of new post offices and telegraph offices likely to be established during the next two years;

(d) the average area served by each telegraph office in West Bengal; and

(e) how does this compare with the National average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) 1474 telegraph offices are functioning at present in West Bengal.

(b) 114 telegraph offices were established during the last three years.

(c) 316 new post offices and 261 telegraph offices are proposed to be opened in West Bengal during the next two years.

(d) and (e). Average areas served by a Telegraph office in West Bengal is sixty one sq. Kms. against the national average of 86 sq. Kms.

Tyre Prices

973. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the average price difference in common varieties of tyres, between international prices and local prices; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to bring down the tyre prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As the prices of tyres vary depending on the type and source of origin, it is not possible to indicate an average price difference in common varieties of tyres as between international and local prices.

(b) Government have taken a decision to allow import of certain categories of truck and bus tyres under OGL at reduced rates of duty. Government are also in regular touch with the tyre manufacturers to maximise production of truck and bus tyres to ensure their adequate availability in the market.

Parallel Telephone Network

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

(a) whether some commercial establishments in the capital have created a parallel telephone network by simply converting a public utility into a flourishing business by commercial use of fascinate machines (FAX);

(b) whether any investigation had been ordered into this 'criminal breach of trust' by such companies and sub-letting FAX machines and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps being taken to bar these privately operated FAX machines providing services to other parts of the country and abroad both in Delhi and Bombay and other places?

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

firm in Delhi had invited customers through press advertisements. In Bombay one company M/S Killick Nixon Ltd. who was reported to be having FAX facilities on their telephones at various places in India e.g. Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Bangalore was noticed to be commercially exploiting FAX facility provided to them.

(b) In Delhi the premises of one firm which had invited the customers through press advertisements had been inspected.

In Bombay a complaint has been lodged with a Magistrate of Criminal Court against the Company i.e. M/S Killick Nixon Ltd. The machines and documents have been seized and a case of criminal breach of trust has been registered against the firm.

(c) In Bombay M/s. Killick Nixon Ltd. have appealed to Bombay High Court against the investigation and disposal of the criminal case by the Magistrate. Their application has been admitted by the Bombay High Court. The policy is being reviewed.

Central Intervention about Clearance of Dues by State Electricity Boards

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

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has sought the intervention of Union Government to get the dues cleared from the State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if so, the reasons given in support of such intervention and the steps Union Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The arrears of the dues payable to the National Thermal Corporation (NTPC) by the various State Electricity Boards etc. stood at Rs.412.38 crores in June, 1988. In order that the position relating to generation of internal resources by the Corporation is not adversely affected, the State Government etc. concerned have been advised to expedite liquidation of the arrears and open Letters of Credit for payment of the dues. The matter is being followed up with them by the Government of India.

World Bank Assistance for Power Projects in Karnataka

976. SHRI S.M.GURADDI:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:
SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and the Overseas Economic Development Fund have agreed to extend financial assistance to three power projects in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the total World Bank aid that will be provided for these projects and the projects that will be covered under this aid;

(c) to what extent the World Bank has agreed to help Kali Stage 2 Project and Raichur Thermal Power Project; and

(d) to what extent the execution of these three power projects will improve the power position of the state?

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

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The World Bank is extending loan assistance amounting to US \$ 330 million and US \$ 260 million for the Karnataka Power Projects I and II respectively which will, inter alia, cover the Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project Stage II (270 MW) and the Shravathi Tail Race Scheme (240 MW). The Government of Japan have pledged an OECF loan of Yen 23.142 billion for the fourth unit of 210 MW at the Raichur Thermal Power Project. The Exchange of Notes with the Government of Japan is yet to be signed.

Implementation of the projects would assist in meeting the electricity demand in Karnataka and in effecting institutional, operational and financial improvements in relation to the Karnataka Power Corporation and the Karnataka Electricity Board.

Power Crisis

977. SHRI S.M.GURADDI:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI MATILAL HANSDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during May to July, 1988 there remains very acute power crisis in spite of number of measures taken in this regard; and

(b) the names of the States affected, the reasons leading to power crisis and the steps taken to avoid this occurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The demand for power shows an

upward trend during the summer season particularly when the agricultural load also increases. The States which had a comparatively higher power shortage during May to July, 1988 included Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

The measures taken to augment the availability of power include supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal to thermal stations, expeditious repair of units under forced outages, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units and arranging assistance to deficit States from neighbouring systems wherever possible. The generation of power in the country during the period from 1st April 1988 to 26th July 1988 showed an increase of about 5105 million units as compared with the generation during the corresponding period of last Year.

Transmission Line from Manipur to Jammu & Kashmir

978. SHRI S.M.GURADDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to join the select band of two countries where work on the first 800 KV transmission line has been taken up for execution,

(b) if so, whether this will be the first 800 KV transmission line from Manipur to Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) if so, whether this work is being entrusted to the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation; and

(d) if so, the total expenditure involved and to what extent it will be beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The National Hydroelectric Power

Corporation have formulated a project Report for the construction of 800 kv transmission line from Manipur (Jammu and Kashmir) to Moga (Punjab), at an estimated cost of about Rs.196 crores. This transmission line has been proposed for the evacuation of power from the various hydroelectric projects being set up in Jammu and Kashmir, and to facilitate the dispersal of power from these projects to the other beneficiary States in the Northern region. In India, the highest transmission voltage at present is 400 KV, and the countries which are already having 800 kv transmission lines are U.S.A., Canada, U.S.S.R., Brazil, and Venezuela.

Flaring up of Gas

979. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that flaring of gas has been going on since last several years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per Tata's Statistical Outline of India (1986-87) page 66, in 1984-85, 3052 million cubic metres of natural gas flared and 4141 million cubic metres was the net production; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a fact finding Commission to fix responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). In 1984-85, the total-production of natural gas was 7241 million cubic metres out of which 3052 million cubic metres was flared. The percentage of gas flared has come down from 42% in 1984-85 to 30% in 1987-88. The major reasons for flaring of gas are:-

i) Failure of consumers to lift the committed quantity of gas.

ii) Mismatch between production and compression facilities in the Western Offshore Region.

2. Following steps have been taken to reduce flaring:-

i) Compression facilities have been augmented and are proposed to be augmented further.

ii) Fall back consumers are being encouraged so that they can take the gas when the regular consumers fail to do so. 15% discount on the basic price of gas for the fall-back consumers is available.

iii) Additional consumers have been developed in Assam where the offtake by the regular consumers has been very low, Presently the total commitment exceeds production of gas in Assam.

3. As a result of these measures, flaring of gas has been reduced over the last four years.

Fuel Efficient Technologies

980. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has drawn to the news-item captioned "PHD Chamber wants steps to conserve crude oil" appearing in the Hindu dated 10 June, 1988;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to adopt more fuel efficient technologies and oil conservation measures, particularly in industrial and transport sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the anticipated crude oil requirement for the Eighth Plan and imported/ indigenous ratio thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Government have seen the report in the "HINDU" dated June 10, 1988.

(b) and (c). The measures identified/ taken in conserve petroleum products include:

- (1) Upgradation of technology to manufacture fuel efficient vehicles, and revision of fuel efficiency norms.
- (2) Standardisation of Bus Chassis and design of Bus bodies.
- (3) Replacement of inefficient oilfired boilers with efficient ones.
- (4) Fuel oil utilisation studies in industrial units and in State Transport Organisations for adopting more efficient practices.
- (5) Implementation of integrated energy audit in major consuming industries.
- (6) Development of fuel efficient equipment and devices viz. kerosene/LPG stoves, etc.
- (7) Development of fuel/energy efficient lubricants.
- (8) Rectification of diesel operated pumpsets.
- (9) Incentives by financial institutions to encourage conservation for pe-

roleum products.

(d) A recent study has estimated the crude oil requirement for the terminal year of the Eighth Plan at 61.9 million tonnes; the indigenous/imported ratio is likely to be 56:44.

Indian Telecommunications Satellite Insat-IC

981. DR. G.VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telecommunications Satellite, INSAT-IC launched on 22nd July, 1988, will improve the quantity/quality of Indian telephones; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) INSAT-IC is similar to INSAT. IB satellite and has identical payloads. This satellite will provide additional capacity for Telecommunications and will augment services which are being provided by INSAT. IB alone.

(b) With the availability of INSAT. IC satellite, it will be possible to meet the substantial telecommunication, requirements of business subscribers, provide additional capacity for remote area communications and additional circuits for public trunk network among the urban centres.

Setting up of Industries in Gujarat

982. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI
SHRI RANJITSINGH
GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some applications were received for setting up of various industries in Gujarat, particularly in Rajkot and Baroda, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many out of these applications have been cleared, accepted and rejected;

(d) the reasons for rejection thereof;

(e) how many out of them have been established and started production; and

(f) the number of jobs provided by each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). During the calendar years 1985 to 1987, a total of 544 Industrial Licence applications were received for setting up of various industries in Gujarat. Out of these 4 applications were for setting up industries in District Rajkot and 64 for District Baroda.

Out of the 544 Industrial Licence applications received during the last 3 years, 212 have already been approved and necessary letters of intent issued to the concerned parties. Of the remaining 332 applications, 318 have been rejected/otherwise disposed of and 14 are presently at various stages of processing. Various techno-economic factors, such as, demand and supply export potential, availability of raw materials, locational constraints, viability of the scheme and policy considerations are taken into account while approving or rejecting an industrial licence application. Ground of rejection vary from case to case and are duly communicated to the applications as well as to the State Governments concerned.

(e) and (f). Since it generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to

fructify, the industries for which letters of intent have been issued during the last three years would be at various stages of implementation and practice information regarding the number of jobs provided by the projects completed is not maintained centrally in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Ministry of Industry.

Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol Pump Dealerships to SC/ST Minorities, Disabled, War Widows, Ex-Servicemen and Deaf and Dumbs

983. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
SHRI C.D.GAMIT:

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

(a) the names and details of the LPG agencies and petrol pump dealerships allotted during the last three years in Gujarat, District-wise, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and other parts of the country;

(b) the criteria adopted therefor;

(c) the number and percentage of the agencies/dealerships allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, minorities, disabled, war widows, ex-servicemen, blind, deaf and dumb; and

(d) the targets set for 1988 and 1989 for the allotment of the above agencies/dealerships in Gujarat and other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The number of Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships and LPG distributorships awarded during the last three years in Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and other parts of the country are given below:

| | <i>Gujarat</i> | <i>Dadra & Nagar Haveli</i> | <i>Other parts of the country</i> |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Retail Outlets | 81 | 1 | 1284 |
| LPG distributorships | 59 | — | 983 |

As full details of the above would run into scores of pages, the effort involved in compiling the same would not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served:

(b) The oil marketing companies appoint RO dealers/LPG distribution on the basis of recommendations received from the Oil Selection Boards concerned. In making selection of candidates who meet the eligibility criteria in regard to income, educational qualifications, residents, category, age, etc., the Oil Selection Boards take the following factors into account:

(i) **Personality**

- (ii) Business ability/salesmanship;
- (iii) Capacity to arrange finance and capability to provide facilities;
- (iv) Preparedness for working full-time as a dealer; and
- (v) General assessment and extra-curricular activities;

(c) Particulars of RO dealerships and LPG distributorships reserved for candidates belonging to SC/ST categories during the last 3-year period (1985-86 to 1987-88) are given below:

| | <i>Total No.</i> | <i>Reserved for SC/ST</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| RO Dealerships | 1225 | 340 | 27.1 |
| LPG Distributorships | 738 | 196 | 26.6 |

There is no separate reservation as such for minorities, the disabled, war widows, ex-servicemen, the Blind, Deaf & dumb;

(d) A total number of 244 locations have been approved for setting up of LPG distributorships in the country under the 1988-89 Marketing Plan, out of which 31 locations are in Gujarat State. The Retail Outlet Marketing Plan for 1988-89 would be finalised by the oil industry in due course.

WADIYAR:

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
SHRI VIJAY N.PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

**Execution of Power Projects with
Soviet Union**

984. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA

(a) whether Soviet Union has agreed to assist India in setting up an aggregate generating capacity of 6000 megawatt;

(b) if so, the year by which this much capacity will be generated;

(c) the number of power projects identified for execution with the assistance of Soviet Union; and

(d) the details of programme of Government of India regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). During the Ninth meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power held in Moscow in May, 1988, it was agreed that the Soviet side would render assistance in setting up an aggregate power generating capacity of 6000 MW, of which about 4500 MW would be commissioned by the end of the Eighth Plan period (March, 1995) and the balance of 1500 MW in the Ninth Plan period. Action has since been initiated for identifying suitable power generating projects for Indo-Soviet cooperation.

Industrial Development of Mysore

985. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the talukas in Karnataka declared as backward areas by Union Government;

(b) whether Mysore is one of them;

(c) if so, the steps taken for the industrial development of Mysore in that State; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). All the talukas in the following districts in

Karnataka have been identified as industrially backward by the Central Government:

1. Category 'A'

Bidar

2. Category 'B'

- 1) Raichur
- 2) Mysore
- 3) Dharwar

3. Category 'C'

- 1) Belgaum
- 2) Bijapur
- 3) Gulbarga
- 4) Hassan
- 5) North Kanara
- 6) South Kanara
- 7) Tumkur

However the following taluks in the districts shown against each where investment have exceeded Rs. 30 Crores as on 31.3.1983 are not eligible for Central Investment Subsidy and Concessional Finance:-

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1) Mysore Taluk | Mysore |
| 2) Koppal Taluk | Raichur |
| 3) Ranebennur Taluk | Dharwad |
| 4) Belgaum Taluk | Gulbarga |
| 5) Chitapur Taluk | Gulbarga |
| 6) Sedam Taluk | Gulbarga |
| 7) Karwar Taluk | North Kanara |
| 8) Mangalore Taluk | South Kanara |
| 9) Turuvekera Taluk | Tumkur |
| 10) Timkur Taluk | Tumkur |

(c) to (d). The entrepreneurs setting up industries in Mysore District are eligible for 15% Central Subsidy (subject to a maximum of Rs.15 lakhs) in addition to tax benefits, loan on concessional terms, priority in the

grant of industrial licensing etc. These incentives have helped industrial development of the district as is evident from the following

No. of letters of intent (LOIS) industrial licences (ILS), DGTD Registrations issued to the District during the last three years.

| | LOI | IL | DGTD REGN |
|------|-----|----|--------------|
| 1985 | 16 | 10 | 8 |
| 1986 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| 1987 | 8 | 5 | 11 |

Export of Solar Pumps Manufactured by BHEL

986. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the solar pumps manufactured by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited are being exported;

(b) whether these are also being used in the country; and

(c) if so, the Statewise break up of supplies made or orders booked for 1988 and 1989?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Supplies of Solar Pumps already made and orders Booked by BHEL

| Sl.No. | Customer | Location | Quantity | Status |
|--------|--|--|----------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources Ministry of Energy | Defence Research Establishment, Pithoragarh (U.P). | 1 | Installed |
| 2. | Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources Ministry of Energy | Solar Energy Centre, Gawalpahari, Gurgaon (Haryana). | 1 | Under Installation |
| 3. | Deptt of Non-Conventional Energy Sources Ministry of Energy | Jaipur agro Industrial Corporation. (Rajasthan). | 1 | Under Installation |
| 4. | Deptt. of Non Conventional Energy Sources, Ministry of Energy. | Pratap Singa Ram, Near Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) | 1 | Installed. |
| 5. | Delhi Energy | Bakoli Energy | 1 | Installed |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|---|---------------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Development Agency. | Complex (Delhi) | | |
| 6. | Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency. | Chinhut Lucknow (U.P.) | 1 | Under Installation |

New Pricing Policy for Energy

987. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new pricing policy for energy is being examined by Government;

(b) if so, whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices had suggested sweeping changes in the country's energy policy; and

(c) if so, the main decisions in formulating the policy and the time by which a final policy is likely to be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) had suggested, inter alia, a policy orientation towards substitution of coal by a greater use of hydrocarbons such as fuel oil and natural gas as the primary energy source. According to BICP, the cost of production and transportation of domestic coal has been rapidly increasing and its quality has been deteriorating.

The Planning Commission has initiated a study on long-term energy modelling and Government would take a view in the matter the result of the Planning Commission's study is available.

National Perspective Power Transmission Plan

988. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
RPOF. RAMAKRISHNA
MORE:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has formulated a national perspective power transmission plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed transmission plan and the total amount that will be required for its implementation; and

(c) the extent to which the power shortage will be improved and the projects that will be undertaken?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Electricity Authority's 'Perspective transmission plan upto the year 1999-2000 A.D., on a Regional as well as All-India basis, brings out the broad trends in which the transmission system is likely to emerge subject to certain load and generation scenarios. The total requirement of funds has been assessed at about Rs. 32,000 crores during the Eighth Plan, and about Rs. 36,000 crores during the Ninth Plan period.

(c) Construction of Extra High Voltage transmission lines, alongwith the corresponding sub-transmission and distribution networks, as envisaged in CEA's perspective plan, would facilitate the optimum utilisation of the Power resources in the country.

Chari Report

989. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether K.S.R. Chari's report on Issues in coal has been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Chari Report;

(c) whether Government have examined all its recommendations and if so, to what extent the recommendations have been accepted; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Considering the importance of coal as the primary source of energy, the Advisory Board on Energy entrusted to Shri K.S.R. Chari, former Secretary, Department of Coal to study most pressing problems of this industry. Shri Chari has submitted the report "Issues in Coal" to the Advisory Board on Energy. The salient features of the report are briefly set out as below:-

1. Though production has increased, the object of nationalisation cannot be said to have been fully achieved.
2. Massive investment in import of technology and equipment have not reduced the cost of production.
3. Import of coking coal can and should be avoided by improving the performance of washeries and delinking the suspect sources of supply.
4. Quality base for statistical report should be in terms of standard coal.
5. Concept of OMS should include all inputs instead of manpower alone.
6. Undue emphasis on opencast mining should be avoided.
7. Gradewise price structure needs to be rationalised.
8. Exploration should be demand based

and not project based for creating a shelf of projects from which a choice could be made based on least cost options.

9. Getting land, sand for stowing, adequate power, timely supply of equipments, delay in environmental clearance are some of the major problems.
10. In order to achieve the desired production level by 2000, the projects need to be planned from today, considering the long gestation period.
11. Jharia Reconstruction project should include proper definition of scope for proper utilisation of coal from lower seams.
12. 'Decontrol' of coal has certain positive aspects that may commend its adoption.
13. Board of Directors of Coal Indian Limited needs to be reorganised and subsidiary companies should be freed from interference by holding company. Executives should be permitted extension till the age of 65 years.

The Report of the Committee is being examined in accordance with the procedure laid down. No decision has yet been taken by the Government on the Report.

New Package of Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas

990. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

are considering new package of incentives for industries coming up in the backward areas;

(b) if so, by what time a final decision will be taken;

(c) whether the earlier package of incentives did not work;

(d) if so, what are the changes that have been made in the earlier policy and to what extent Government are hopeful that the new measures will help industries coming up in the backward areas; and

(e) to what extent these packages will contribute to the removal of regional imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon. ble Member has in mind the Report of the inter-Ministerial Committee set up to review and revise the central incentives scheme for industrialisation of backward areas. The recommendations of the said Committee are under consideration of the Government.

(c) to (e). Industrialisation is a continuous process. Government have been modifying the Central Incentives Scheme from time to time to remove regional imbalances. The liberalisation of industrial licensing system to attract industries to backward areas, development of growth centers in backward areas, financial incentives for attracting industries to backward areas, monetary incentives already announced are given in the Press Note No. 14 (1988 Series) dated 3rd June, 1988 issued by the Ministry of Industry - copies of which are available in Parliament Library. Government hope that these measures would give a boost to industrialisation of

backward areas in the country.

Payment of Compensation to Gas Affected People

991. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh High Court had directed the Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) to deposit an amount of Rs. 250 crores as interim damages with the Bhopal trial court within a time limit for payment of compensation to gas affected people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Carbide Corporation had deposited the amount and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Union Carbide Corporation has been directed to deposit a sum of Rs. 250 crores as interim compensation in the trial court within a period of two months time from the date of the order of the High Court (4th April, 1988).

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Against the decision of the High Court, the Union Carbide Corporation has filed a Review Petition in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur. The Government has also filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court of India for restoration of the amount ordered to be paid by the Court of District Judge, Bhopal as interim compensation, which had been reduced by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh.

Capacity of Paper Mills

992. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many big, medium and small paper mills are there in the country both in private and public sectors;

(b) the capacity as well as the production of those paper mills;

(c) whether some of those units have been closed down, and if so, whether it would adversely affect the production of paper;

(d) if so, since when and the reasons of the closure; and

(e) the steps taken to reopen those closed units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a). As on 1.1.1988, there are 299 units borne on the rolls of Directorate General of Technical Development engaged in the manufacture of paper and paper board. Of these, three units are in the Central Public Sector.

(b) The annual installed capacity of these units for the manufacture of paper and paper board is 28.67 lakh tonnes and their production during 1987 is estimated at 16.89 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). The Directorate General of Technical Development have reported that 67 units are not reporting production during the last two-three years. Most of these are small paper mills using non-conventional

raw materials such as, agricultural residues and waste paper. The main reasons for stoppage/suspension of production by these units are: constraints in the availability of raw materials, in-adequate inputs like power and coal, obsolescence of technology, management deficiencies, marketing problems etc.

(e) Various reliefs and concessions have been extended by Government to enable the industry in general to improve its capacity utilisation and financial viability. These include liberalisation of procedures for import of raw materials, excise duty concessions for use of non-conventional raw materials, facility of broad banding, removal of restrictions on exports, etc. The Institutions and Banks have also been extending need based reliefs and concessions to paper mills on a case to case basis and have been following a liberalised policy towards modernisation.

Conservation of Energy

993. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have stressed the need to conserve energy to meet the gap between the demand of power and its availability.

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to the State Governments in this regard during the last six months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the further steps being taken in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The guidelines issued to the State Governments in the recent past relate to the setting up of an organisational structure to pursue energy conservation activities in the State, improving equipment design, introduction of instrumentation and control, better load management, energy audits in industries, training of industrial personnel as energy managers, installation of pumping systems conforming to ISI standards, reduction of electricity consumption in Government buildings, replacement of incandescent light by fluorescent lights, creation of better public awareness about the necessity of conservation of energy resources and their efficient utilisation, undertaking demonstration projects and saving in street lighting by installing automatic light switches, etc. These suggestions/guidelines are being followed up and further guidance will be provided to the State Govts., as and when necessary, for implementation of energy conservation measures.

Supply of Hydro-Electric Power to Delhi

994. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has urged Government to allocate more hydro-electric power to Delhi to ease power crisis in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of times the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has sent SOS to Union Government;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ease the shortage of power in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has been asking for allocation of additional power from the Bhakra Beas Management Board and reminders have also been received. The power supply position in Delhi is by and large satisfactory. Shortages, which have been marginal, have been mainly on account of unforeseen outages of some units and constraints in the transmission system. During 1987-88, an assistance of 1743 million units was made available to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking from the Northern Region including Bhakra Beas Management Board system.

(d) To meet the growing demand in Delhi, steps have been taken to improve the performance of IP and Badarpur Power Stations, strengthening the transmission and distribution systems in Delhi, and setting up of 135 MW capacity at Rajghat power station.

In addition, the National Capital Power Project of 840 MW has also been sanctioned to meet the long term power requirements of the National Capital.

The gas based power station at Dadri with a capacity of 600 MW is also envisaged.

Procurement of Woollen Uniform Material by ONGC

995. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26th April 1988 to S-tarred Question No. 819 regarding procurement of woollen uniforms material by ONGC and state:

(a) whether Government have received various representations for changing the mode of procurement of woollen uniform.

materials by different regional offices of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether it has been suggested that procurement should be made by one office of the ONGC in order to maintain uniform quality for all entitled members of the staff;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the further action being contemplated to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHAMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Government have received a representation in this regard.

(c) and (d). The decentralisation of procurement of material for uniforms has been introduced in ONGC after consultations with the representatives of the recognised unions/associations of employees and executives. Even after decentralisation, the prescribed stores and purchase procedures is being followed by the concerned Regional Business Centres in the procurement of material for uniforms. The main purpose of decentralisation is to ensure timely supply of uniforms to the employees. Since this system has been introduced only recently, there is no proposal at present to switch over to the centralised system of procurement.

Utilisation of Natural Gas for Power Generation

996. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI BALLASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:

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

(a) whether Union Government have decided to use gas for power generation;

(b) if so, the States where this gas is likely to be used for power generation;

(c) whether it is a fact that huge investments are made for production of gas and its transportation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether view of the successful achievements, Government are considering to allow more loans for supply of gas to Karnataka State to meet the power shortage;

(f) if so, whether any concrete programme in this regard has been finalised; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Natural Gas is presently being used for power generation in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Assam and Tripura. Commitments have been made for power generation in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, U.P., Rajasthan and Delhi.

(c) and (d). Following are the major projects undertaken in the VII Plan for production and transportation of natural (free) gas:-

| <i>Project</i> | <i>Estimated Cost (Rs. Crs.)</i> |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| i) South Bassein Phase I & II | 907.59 |
| ii) Gas Sweetening Plant Phase I & II | 479.29 |
| iii) H.B.J. with Spur-lines | 1850.00 |

(e) There being no gas available in Karnataka, no commitments for gas have been made.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

T.D.P. Funded Training Programme

997. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Trade and Development Programme has reached an agreement with the Department of Telecommunications to provide TDP funded training programme;

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

(c) the total number of technical persons who will be trained; and

(d) by what time the agreement is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) An executive level U.S. Telecom. Trade Mission visited Delhi recently. The Mission held discussions with the officers of Department of Telecommunications on 25.4.88 regarding Indo-U.S. Cooperation in the field of Telecommunications. However, there was no specific offer and no agreement has been reached.

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

Productivity output in Coal India Ltd.

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

(a) whether there has been a considerable improvement in productivity in the

companies of the Coal India Ltd. in terms of output per man shift in 1987-88;

(b) if so, the extent to which it will be increased during 1988-89;

(c) the total production target fixed for 1988-89; and

(d) the extent to which it will be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Output per manshift (OMS) in CIL during 1987-88 is 1.08 tonnes (provisional) against 0.98 tonne during 1986-87 representing an increase of 10.2%.

(b) Target of OMS for CIL during 1988-89 is 1.11 tonnes.

(c) and (d) Target of production of raw coal in CIL during 1988-89 is 170.08 million tonnes which CIL will endeavour to achieve.

Agreement for Budgetary Support to NTPC

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

(a) the total investment to be made by the National Thermal Power Corporation on various schemes under the agreement signed for 1988-89 with Government;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to enable the Corporation to achieve its target;

(c) whether Government are considering expeditious conversion of loan into equity based on the debt equity ratio;

(d) if so, the budgetary support that will

be provided by Government for 1988-89; and

(e) the schemes that the National Thermal Power Corporation propose to undertake during the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (e). The approved Plan outlay of NTPC for 1988-89 in Rs. 2185 crores. To assist the Corporation, a budgetary support of Rs. 986 crores has been approved by Government for 1988-89. Further, the Corporation is being given loan and equity capital in the ratio of 1 : 1 and the quality contribution is released first. The schemes identified for being undertaken during 1988-89 include the Talcher, Farakka (Stage III), Rihand (Stage II), Vindhyachal (Stage II) and Chandrapur (State I) Super Thermal Power Projects, the Yamunanagar and North Karaupura Thermal Power Projects and the Dadri Gas-based Combined Cycle Project.

Identification of Growth Centres in No Industry Districts

1000. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI MATILAL HANSDA:

STATEMENT I

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

| Name of the State Union Territory & Districts | Growth Centre |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. RAJASTHAN | |
| 1. Sirohi | 1. Abu Road 2. Pindwara |

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have identified growth centres in the 'No Industry Districts' and released the subsidy;

(b) if so, the details of the places identified and the financial allocations made to each State during last two years to make infrastructure development in the 'No Industry Districts'; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to identify more areas in the 'No Industry Districts'?

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

(b) Statements I & II giving names of growth centres approved and break-up of Central Assistance released for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in No Industry Districts are given below.

(c) In view of Government's decision of set up 100 growth centres over a period of 5 years all over the country, it has been decided not to approve any more growth centre under the old scheme..

1

2. Jaisalmer
3. Churu
4. Barmer

2. ORISSA

5. Balasore
6. Phulbani
7. Bolangir

3. UTTAR PRADESH

8. Banda
9. Jaunpur
10. Jalaun
11. Fatehpur
12. Kanpur Dehat
13. Hamirpur
14. Sultānpur
15. Tehri Garhwal
16. Pauri Garhwal
17. Chamoli

4. KARNATAKA

18. Bidar

5. MADHYA PRADESH

19. Bhind
20. Mandla
21. Jhabua
22. Dhar
23. Panna
24. Rajgarh

6. BIHAR

25. Bhojpur
26. Khagaria

2

3. Pokaran
4. Sanu Raṅgarh
5. Churu
6. Ratangarh
7. Balotra
8. Barmer

9. Balasore
10. Manmunda
11. Bolangir

12. Bargarh
13. Satrahiya
14. Orai
15. Malwan
16. Jainpur
17. Sumerpur
18. Tikariya
19. Trisundi
20. Chauras
21. Kotdwar
22. Tatsu Mazyadi

23. Bidar
24. Humnabad

25. Malanpur
26. Manheri
27. Meghnagar
28. Pithampur
29. Purenā
30. Pillukhedī

31. Arrah
32. Khagaria

| 1 | 2 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 27. Purnia | 33. Purnia |
| 28. Nalanda | 34. Lakhrawan |
| 29. Aurangabad | 35. Jaisoria |
| 7. MAHARASHTRA | |
| 30. Gadchiroli | 36. Kotgal Navegaon Complex |
| 8. WEST BENGAL | |
| 31. Jalpaiguri | 37. Raninagar |
| 32. Cooch Behar | 38. Cooch Behar |
| 33. Darjeeling | 39. Bagdogra |
| 34. Malda | 40. Malda |
| 35. Bankura | 41. Bishanpur |
| 9. TRIPURA | |
| 36. West Tripura | 42. Joginder Nagar |
| 37. North Tripura | 43. Dharma Nagar |
| 38. South Tripura | 44. Takmacherra |
| 10. NAGALAND | |
| 39. Tuensang | 45. Longleng |
| | 46. Noklak |
| 11. ARUNACHAL PRADESH | |
| 40. Subansiri | 47. Itanagar |
| 41. Siang | 48. Pasighat |
| 42. Kameng | 49. Dirang |
| 43. Tirap | 50. Miao |
| 12. MIZORAM | |
| 44. Aizawl | 51. Luangmual |

STATEMENT II

District-wise Break-up of the amount of Central Assistance released for development of Infrastructural facilities in Identified Growth Centres in 'No Industry Districts'.

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>State/District</i> | <i>1985-86</i> | <i>1986-87</i> | <i>1987-88</i> | <i>1988-89</i> |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | <i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i> | | |
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> | |
| 1. | KARNATAKA | | | | |
| | 1. Bidar | 50.00 | 100.00 | — | |
| 2. | ORISSA | | | | |
| | 1. Balasore | 100.00 | — | — | |
| | 2. Phulbani | 50.00 | — | — | |
| | 3. Bolangir | 50.00 | — | — | |
| 3. | RAJASTHAN | | | | |
| | 1. Sirohi | 100.00 | — | — | |
| | 2. Jaisalmer | — | 20.75 | — | |
| | 3. Churu | — | 35.25 | — | |
| | 4. Barmer | — | 35.41 | — | |
| 4. | UTTAR PRADESH | | | | |
| | 1. Jaunpur | 50.00 | — | — | |
| | 2. Jalaun | 50.00 | — | — | |
| | 3. Kanpur Dehat | 50.00 | — | — | |
| | 4. Fatehpur | 50.00 | — | — | |
| | 5. Sultanpur | 50.00 | — | — | |
| 5. | MAHARASHTRA | | | | |
| | 1. Gadchiroli | — | 26.00 | — | |
| 6. | MADHYA PRADESH | | | | |
| | 1. Bhind | — | 34.00 | — | |
| | 2. Mandla | — | 50.00 | — | |
| | 3. Jhabua | — | 41.00 | — | |
| | 4. Dhar | — | 50.00 | — | |
| | 5. Panna | — | 50.00 | — | |
| | 6. Raigarh | — | 50.00 | — | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 7. | MIZORAM | | | |
| | 1. Aizawl | — | — | 50.00 |
| 8. | BIHAR | | | |
| | 1. Bhojpur | — | — | 50.00 |
| | 2. Purnia | — | — | 50.00 |
| | 3. Khagaria | — | — | 50.00 |
| | TOTAL | 600.00 | 492.41 | 200.00 |

Proposal for Decontrol of Sale of Cement

1001. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to fully decontrol the sale of cement;

(b) if so, when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) to what extent Government will exercise control on the price of cement after decontrol of the sale of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Government have been progressively reducing the price and distribution controls on the cement industry, in recent years. However, no decision has been taken so far to decontrol cement fully.

Supply of Power to Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

1002. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN:

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had a meeting on 25 May, 1988 with officials of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to expedite supply of power to the Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in supplying power to flats already completed by the Group Housing Societies in Delhi; and

(c) the time by which the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking will be able to give temporary/permanent electricity supply to the Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Mayur Vihar Phase-2?

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

(b) and (c). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has been instructed to complete the electrification of Colonies, where prescribed commercial formalities on the

part of the Colonising Agencies/Cooperative Group Housing Societies stand completed, within six months.

World Bank Loan for Power Project in U.P.

1003. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much loan has been sanctioned recently by the World Bank for power projects in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) how this loan will be utilised; and

(c) how it will effect the improvement of power supply in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The World Bank are providing loan assistance of \$ 350 million for the Uttar Pradesh power project. The Legal Agreements are yet to be signed. The composite project would cover the implementation of the Srinagar hydro-electric project (330 MW), the rehabilitation of the Obra 'B' and Harduaganj 'A' thermal power stations and the associated transmission system assisting, thereby in meeting the power demand in the State.

Collaboration in Ib Valley in Orissa

1004. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bechtel, a giant American Corporation has asked for collaboration in Ib Valley in Orissa with Hinduja Group;

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

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). It is a fact that M/s. Bechtel in association with the Hinduja Group evinced interest in the setting up of the proposed Ib Valley Thermal Project of 4X210 MW on a turn-key basis. The project has been sanctioned for implementation in the State Sector. M/s. Orissa Power Generation Corporation have placed a letter of intent on M/s. BHEL for implementation of the project.

ONGC Tenders for Rig Charter Hire

1005. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of companies identified being eligible to bid for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission tenders for rig charter hire,

(b) whether Mazagon Dock Ltd. is one of the companies; and

(c) whether Government will accord any preference to this key defence establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The global tenders floated by ONGC for the charter hire of rig are open to all companies desirous of participating in them.

(b) Mazagon Dock Ltd. has so far not participated in any tender floated by the ONGC for the charter hire of rigs.

(c) All domestic companies in the oil field services sector are entitled inter alia to a price preference over the lowest technically acceptable foreign offer ranging from 10% to 40% based on imported, leased/ owned or indigenously manufactured,

leased/owned equipment.

Radio Station for Osmanabad

1006. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI KAMBLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Radio Station for Osmanabad has started functioning; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and when it will start functioning?

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

(b) The reason for delay is attributable to the delay in getting the suitable site by the All India Radio. The proposed radio station at Osmanabad is envisaged to be ready for commissioning during 1990.

Installation of Electronic Telephone Exchange in Osmanabad in Maharashtra

1007. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-CATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal to instal electronic telephone exchange in Maharashtra in near future;

(b) if so, the number and names of these places;

(c) whether Osmanabad will also be one of them;

(d) whether there is also any proposal to expand the present capacity of Osmana-bad exchange; if so, by what time persons on the waiting list are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the progress in the construction of the proposed building to house the extended telephone exchange of Osmanabad?

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

(b) Information is given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Additional exchange capacity will be installed during the 8th plan and connections will be given thereafter.

(e) Building construction has not yet been taken up due to paucity of resources.

STATEMENT

Electronic Exchange are Likely to be Set up at the Following Places During the Remaining Part of the 7th Five Year Plan Period

1. Bombay
2. Pune
3. Nagpur
4. Pravarnagar
5. Mahad
6. Pen
7. Thal
8. Shirdi
9. Buldana
10. Karjat
11. Nagothana

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 12. Shrivardhan | 36. Kamshet |
| 13. Someshwar Nagar | 37. Bhavani Nagar |
| 14. Khedalezunce | 38. Matheran |
| 15. Lasurna | 39. Goregaon |
| 16. Beri | 40. Murud |
| 17. Varasi Jite | 41. Sewagram (Wardha) |
| 18. Kolad | 42. Akola MIDC. |
| 19. Parali | [<i>Translation</i>] |
| 20. Borlimandla | Workshop on Problems of Film Industry |
| 21. Chowk | |
| 22. Ajiwali | 1008. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: |
| 23. Ashti | |
| 24. Deoli | (a) whether Government propose to organise a workshop to consider the difficulties faced by the film industry and also to solve their problems |
| 25. Karanja | |
| 26. Sindhi | (b) if so, by what time and the place where it is proposed to be organised; |
| 27. Samudrapur | |
| 28. Majori Khadan | (c) Whether the Film Federation of India has demanded to formulate a national film policy; and |
| 29. Sindewahi | |
| 30. Gondpipri | (d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon? |
| 31. Nagbhir | |
| 32. Bhadrawati | THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Government propose to hold a meeting of the representa- tives of Film Industry on the difficulties faced by the Industry with a view to finding solu- tions for such difficulties |
| 33. Walchandnagar | |
| 34. Koregaon Bhima | |
| 35. Khedshivapur | |

(b) Date and venue for the proposed meeting has not been settled so far.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter will receive attention as part of an over-all media policy.

[English]

Supply of LPG Cylinders to Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria

1009. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG cylinders supplied to the gas agencies in Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria districts in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

1985-86

Basti

Gorakhpur

Deoria

(b) whether Government are aware that the supply of cylinders is quite insufficient as compared to the demand;

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(d) what are the actual prices allowed by government for each cylinder to dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The numbers of LPG cylinders supplied to the LPG agencies in Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria districts in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years are as under:

Name of the District
No. of LPG cylinders supplied during

| | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Basti | 36,518 | 46,192 | 53,244 |
| Gorakhpur | 1,92,507 | 2,34,924 | 2,70,296 |
| Deoria | 34,300 | 44,311 | 52,031 |

(b) and (c). Temporary backlogs in supply of LPG refills had developed in several parts of the country, including Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria, on account of short-fall in the bulk availability of LPG, apart from movement, industrial relations and other operational constraints. Efforts are being made to maximise indigenous LPG production and also augment supplies to the extent feasible. The situation is being closely monitored by the Oil Industry with a view to ensuring regular LPG supplies to the consumers.

(d) The current retail selling price of each LPG cylinder for domestic use in these markets is as under:

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Basti | : Rs. 66.02 |
| Gorakhpur | : Rs. 64.29 |
| Deoria | : Rs. 63.72 |

Import of Capital Goods

1010. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imported capital goods required in the construction of Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline have been received; and

(b) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). About 75% of the imported capital goods required for the HBJ Gas Pipeline Project (in terms of value) have been received so far. The remaining capital goods are either shipped or expected to be shipped and would be received by the first quarter of 1989.

Separate Laws for Press, News Papers and Books

1011. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the usefulness of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 in regulating printing presses and newspapers, and their registration (both books and News papers);

(b) whether this common legislation has created difficulties in carrying out formalities under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take a fresh look into the law regulating the printing and publication of newspapers and by bringing a separate legislation for three different forms of these publications?

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

(b) and (c). So far as the publication of books is concerned, no difficulty has been faced under the existing law. However, in the case of newspapers, action has been initiated to suitably amend the law with a view to

make it more useful to the present day needs. There is no proposal to have separate laws for publication of newspapers and books.

Industrialisation of Rural Areas

1012. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken steps for more rapid Industrialisation of rural areas so that migration of labour from these areas is checked;

(b) whether any industries have been identified for being started in rural areas; and

(c) whether Government propose to finance these industries and market their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Promotion of industries in rural sector primarily fall within the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government however, supplements the efforts of State Governments by way of measures like provision of cheap and easily available finance, transfer of technology, assisting in the provision of scarce and critical raw-material and creation of institutional infrastructure at the All India level. In order to disperse industries in rural and semi-urban areas and to provide all the services and support to small entrepreneurs under a single roof, 422 District Industries Centres have been set up covering 431 districts in the country. These Centres have prepared detailed action plans and have identified industries based on local resources, local demand and local skill.

Under IRDP, finance is made available for setting up units in the rural industries sector. Similarly to promote marketing, IRDP

guidelines provide for setting up of District Supply and Marketing Societies.

Khadi & Village Industries Commission continues to play a pivotal role in strengthening rural economy by developing and promoting Khadi & village Industries. In order that KVIC plays an effective role for rapid rural industrialisation, Khadi & Village Industries Act has been recently amended. The amended Act envisages expansion of the scope of Village industries and removal of restrictions on the number and type of industries that can be assisted by KVIC. The Commission has identified 34 new industries in addition to existing 26 village industries for promotion. KVIC has over 1400 sales outlets in the country to promote marketing of products produced by the KVI institution.

Industrialisation of Backward Areas

1013. SHRI SRI HARI RAO:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY:
SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LA-
KSHMI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken decision to set up hundred industries costing rupees 25 crores each in various industrially Backward States:

(b) the number of such industries likely to be set up in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether an Industry based on groundnut will be set in Kadin which is a centre for groundnut growing districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Members refer to the recent Government announcement regarding setting up of growth centres. What the Government has decided is, to set up 100 growth centres over a period of 5 years all over the country. Each growth centre would be provided with funds of the order of Rs. 25-30 crores in order to create infrastructural facilities of a high order. The growth centre will be identified in consultation with concerned State Governments and the nature of industries will depend on the area selected.

Water Pricing System

1014. SHRI SRI HARI RAO:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating to introduce a water pricing system which would make the industries recycle their waste water;

(b) if so, details thereof, and

(c) the advantage of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) At the Fourth meeting of the Central Ganga Authority, the existing arrangements for charging for supply of water to industries were reviewed and the need to adopt a Water Pricing System which would serve as an incentive to industries to conserve water and recycle the same for maximum re-use stressed.

Import of Plastics

1015. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on import of plastics in 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the projection for spending foreign exchange in the next two years on import of plastic raw material; and

(c) the details of various steps taken and the obstacles in the way of increasing supply of plastic from domestic production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Though precise figures of imports have not been compiled yet, the cost of imports to cover the gaps between demand and domestic availability of plastic raw materials during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is assessed to be around Rs. 170 crores and Rs. 390 crores respectively.

The expenditure on similar imports in 1988-89 and 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 715 crores and Rs. 900 crores respectively.

(c) Additional capacities for the manufacture of plastic raw materials are being established in the country. In the Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex under implementation by IPCL, which is slated for mechanical completion in 1989, following major polymers will be produced:-

| | ('000 tonnes) |
|--------------|---------------|
| LDPE | 80 |
| HDPE/LLDPE | 135 |
| PP | 60 |
| Total | 275 |

Committee on Sharing of Power from Central Sector Power Stations Among States

1016. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee to go into the question of sharing of power from the Central Sector Power Stations among the States;

(b) whether the Committee has completed its work; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the Committee and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (c). The question of reserving a portion of the electricity generated at Central Power Stations for supply to Central Public Sector Undertakings, primarily in the core sector, has been referred for consideration to a committee on which the State Electricity Boards are represented. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Non Conventional Energy Conference in Delhi

1017. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government convened recently a non-conventional energy conference in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Govern-

ment have not convened a non-conventional energy conference in Delhi recently. However, a Workshop on "uses of non-conventional sources and adult education" was convened by University of Delhi on June 2-4, 1988 and supported by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, where participants suggested the following:

1. Communities adopted under the Adult Education Programme of the University and colleges should be acquainted with the use of Non-Conventional energy sources by organising discussions and demonstrations. Similar demonstration could also be held in the colleges.

2. Printed materials and audio-visual materials prepared by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and other allied agencies should be made available to Universities and colleges for their effective use in the Adult Education Programme.

3. Supplementary reading material with meaningful illustrations should be prepared outlining all non-conventional energy sources with a view to providing information to the neo-literates.

4. Research studies relating to use of non-conventional energy sources should be undertaken through proper support from the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the Delhi Energy Development Agency.

S.T.D. Facility in Bhawani Patna in Orissa

1018. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide STD facility in all district headquarters; and

(b) if so, what is the position for providing S.T.D. facility in Bhawani Patna in the State of Orissa?

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

(b) For providing STD facility Bhawani Patna is planned to be connected to Cuttack Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange by means of satellite transmission medium during 1989-90.

Indravati Project

1019. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring has been made with regard to the progress of Power House and Power Tunnel of the World Bank financed Indravati Project; and

(b) the measures being taken to speed up the work?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Progress of works on Power House and Power Tunnel of the Upper Indravati HE Project in Orissa, is being monitored regularly.

(b) A number of measures have been taken to assist the project authorities in expediting the implementation of the project. These measures include regular monitoring of the project by Central Electricity Authority to expedite supply of inputs, visits to the project sites by engineers of the Central Electricity Authority to resolve problems and organising review meetings, including at the level of Ministers, of agencies concerned, to coordinate project implementation. The factors identified for delays and bottlenecks in

the execution are brought to the notice of concerned agencies for taking measures for time completion of works.

Recommendations of Conference of State Information Ministers

1020. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Information Ministers have urged Union Government at a Conference held on 25 May, 1988 to tone up regional coverage and accord due projection to developmental activities of the States in their telecasts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main recommendations accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter came up for discussion in the 19th Conference of State Information Ministers held on 25.5.1988. The details of the recommendations in respect of Doordarshan made by the conference are given in the statement below. Main recommendations made at the Conference are acceptable to the Government.

STATEMENT

Recommendations Made by the Nineteenth Conference of State Information Ministers (25th May, 1988) in Respect of Doordarshan

1. There is a need for greater interaction of the State Governments with the planning and telecast of Doordarshan programmes so that the developmental activities in the States are duly projected. This calls for greater involvement of the State Govern-

ment agencies in the Programme Advisory Committees and such other forums dealing with the programme preparation.

2. The need for larger quantum of regional programmes and increased news time and linking of all the TV transmitters with the major production centres in each state was highlighted. It was also considered necessary to have in the long run programme production facilities at sub-regional level so that programmes relevant to the area of coverage could be produced at an extensive scale and conscious efforts be made to encourage participation by local talent.

3. Notwithstanding the cultural diversity, the need to project the national perspective at regional level was equally important for promoting the national unity and integration, especially in the present context.

4. There is a need for expansion of TV services throughout the country in view of the vast potential of TV in promoting social awareness and this could be greatly facilitated if the State Governments provide timely assistance in making available to Doordarshan necessary infrastructural facilities like land sites, assured supply of power and water, etc. Simultaneously, Doordarshan will expand their infrastructure for extensive coverage by expanding their stringer services and units.

5. In order to project the aspirations and achievements of each State to the rest of the country, there was need for establishing extensive technical facilities for dubbing of programmes in different regional languages so that the programmes telecast on TV are understood all over the country.

6. There is an imperative need for increasing the regional content in National Programme so that the people in all regions are made aware of the socio-economic cul-

tural progress of other regions.

World Bank Assistance for New Power Projects

1021. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirement of energy in the country at present;

(b) the present output of power and the extent of shortage;

(c) whether the assistance of World Bank has been sought for financing new

power projects for increasing the power production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). During the period April '88 to June '88 the energy requirement in the country was 54431 MU against which the availability was 49518 million units which represents a shortage of 9%.

(c) and (d). The requisite information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List of Projects for Which World Bank Assistance is Already Tied up

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Schemes</i> | <i>T/H</i> | <i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i> | <i>Benefits in 8th Plan (MW)</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| WORLD BANK | | | | |
| 1. | Ramagundam Ext. | T | 2X500 | 500 |
| 2. | Anta | T | 3X100+1X130 | 130 |
| 3. | Auriya | T | 4X100+2X100 | 200 |
| 4. | Kawas | T | 4X100+2X100 | 200 |
| 5. | Farakka II | T | 2X500 | 1000 |
| 6. | Talcher | T | 2X500 | 1000 |
| 7. | NCTPP | T | 4X210 | 840 |
| 8. | Upper Indravati | H | 4X150 | 600 |
| 9. | Kali Nadi II | H | 3X40 + 3X50 | 270 |
| 10. | Shavravati TR | H | 4X60 | 240 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------|---|-------|------|
| 11. | Sardar Sarover | H | 6X200 | 400 |
| 12. | Lower Periyar | H | 3X60 | 180 |
| 13. | Chandrapur (MSEB) | T | 2X500 | 1000 |
| 14. | Srinagar | H | 6X55 | 330 |
| | | | | 6890 |

**Conference of State Information
Ministers**

1022. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of suggestions put forward by the different States in the Information Minister's conference held on 25 May, 1988 at New Delhi; and

(b) the reaction of Union Government thereto and the action proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the conference?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The suggestions received from States and Union Territories were incorporated in the Agenda of the Conference held on 25th May 1988. The recommendations made by the Conference are given in the statement below. The implementation of these recommendations is a continuing process.

STATEMENT

*Recommendations Made by the 19th
Conference of State Information Ministers
(25th May, 1988.)*

All India Radio

1. Effective methods to counter propa-ganda from across the border in State which are exposed to such propaganda should be taken up by AIR.

2. The Programme Advisory Commi-tees should function actively and meet under the Chairmanship of Secretary (I&P) of the State Government once in a quarter.

3. The State Government will extend cooperation in providing land and other fa-cilities to establish radio stations, transmitters, etc. while AIR will try to ensure that these projects are executed in the shortest possible time.

Doordarshan

4. There is a need for greater interac-tion of the State Governments with the plan-ning and telecast of Doordarshan program-mes so that the developmental activities in the State are duly projected. This calls for greater involvement of the State Govern-ment agencies in the programme Advisory Committees and such other forums dealing with the programme preparation.

5. The need for larger quantum of regional programmes and increased news

time and linking of all the TV transmitters with the major production centres in each State was highlighted. It was also considered necessary to have in the long run programme production facilities at sub-regional level so that programmes relevant to the area of coverage could be produced at an extensive scale and conscious efforts be made to encourage participation by local talent.

6. Notwithstanding the cultural diversity, the need to project the national perspective at regional level was equally important for promoting the national unity and integration, especially in the present context.

7. There is a need for expansion of TV services throughout the country in view of the vast potential of TV in promoting social awareness and this could be greatly facilitated if the State Governments provide timely assistance in making available to Doordarshan necessary infrastructural facilities like land sites, assured supply of power and water, etc. Simultaneously Doordarshan will expand their infrastructure for extensive coverage by expanding their stringer services and units.

8. In order to project the aspirations and achievements of each State to the rest of the country, there was need for establishing extensive technical facilities for dubbing of programmes in different regional languages so that the programmes telecast on TV are understood all over the country.

9. There is an imperative need for increasing the regional content in National Programme so that the people in all regions are made aware of the socio-economic cultural progress of other regions.

Print Media

10. The State Government may keep the DAVP informed about the cases of exag-

gerated claims of circulation and/or papers indulging in writings calculated to cause communal disharmony or question the sovereignty and integrity of the country. The views of the State Governments will be given adequate weightage by the DAVP while processing the requests from such papers for ampanelment or renewal of rate contracts.

11. In order to ensure that exaggerated claims about circulation are minimised and appreciating the limitations of the R.N.I. Office in conducting circulation checks regularly all over the country, the District Magistrates may be empowered to conduct the circulation checks.

12. Small and medium newspapers may be given suitable facilities like cheaper newsprint, greater advertisement support and concessional Postal and Telecommunication tariffs. They should also be encouraged to modernise themselves and may be provided links with the news agencies through teleprinters.

13. Effective methods may be devised by the State Governments to monitor the publication of tendentious and objectionable writings calculated to cause communal disharmony or question the sovereignty and integrity of the country. Priority could be given to the newspapers published from areas prone to communal trouble and other newspapers which have come in for adverse notice of the Press Council. Necessary action may be taken under the law wherever warranted or the matter be referred to the Press Council.

14. The Press Council should function more effectively and ensure that cases involving objectionable writings are dealt with expeditiously. The State Governments should extend full cooperation to the Council.

15. The need for providing suitable training to the personnel of the Information Departments of the State Governments was emphasised. The possibility of providing such training through the Indian Institute of Mass Communication and/or the feasibility of setting up of regional training institutes may be explored.

16. The books brought out by the Publications Division should be distributed more extensively. For this purpose, the Publications Division may publicise the availability of dealership and also explore other methods of reaching their books to the readers. Attempts should be made to publish the biographies of great personalities in languages other than those of their own States. This would promote the concept of national integration.

17. The contents of 'Yojana' journal should also be enriched to make it useful to a larger section populace. The Central Government should continue the publication of the language editions of 'Yojana'. The State Governments may consider extending their cooperation in promoting the sale of and releasing of advertisements to these journals.

18. The reach of PIB and DAVP should be expanded by opening more offices and Exhibition Units, etc. In important places all over the country. The State Governments may consider making available suitable accommodation both for official and residential purposes to accelerate this process.

19. The Photo Division may cover important meetings of State Governments in Delhi which are like the meeting of the State Governments, representatives with the Planning Commission. Such photographs are of relevance to the language press of the area.

20. The distribution of the material

produced by DAVP may be rationalised to ensure that it reaches the targeted readership in time. The State Governments may send their suggestions in this regard.

21. The outlay for publicity efforts both in the Central and in the State sectors has not kept pace with the expansion of the development schemes thus adversely affecting the publicity efforts all round. The possibility of increasing suitably such outlays for publicity sector may be considered by the concerned authorities like Planning Commission, etc.

22. The Inter Media Publicity Coordination Committee may be activated and in order to ensure that they serve the desired objective Senior Officers from various Media Units from the Headquarters should take part in the discussions of these Committees from time to time. The State Governments should also participate regularly at sufficiently senior level in these meetings.

23. The mofussil accredited press correspondents should get concession for travel by rail and bus. The concession is presently available to those accredited at the State Capitals.

Films

24. For the purpose of coordination and a single window approach to matters relating to the film industry, all State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations may designate one of the Departments as the nodal agency for this purpose.

25. There is a very strong feeling in the film industry circles that the existing rates of entertainment tax in most of the States have become burdensome and that at the present juncture these rates are counter-productive. There is, therefore, a need for all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to examine the rate structure of enter-

tainment tax in the spirit of the Godbole Committee recommendations. The general perception is that rationalisation of rates may not necessarily lead to any decline in revenues.

26. There is need today to promote construction of cinema theatres. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations may evolve a package of incentives to give a fillip to this activity. In this package, particular attention may have to be paid to the urban land pricing policy. It was also felt that construction of cinema theatres in conjunction with commercial complexes may also be considered.

27. For promoting good cinema movement in the country, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations may consider providing for automatic exemption from entertainment tax to films which win National/International Awards, films included in the Indian Panorama and the Children's films.

28. The problem of video piracy has to be tackled on an urgent basis. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations may issue necessary directions to their field agencies for enforcement of the legal provisions under the Cinematograph Act and the Copyright Act. Furthermore, it would be necessary to enact legislation for licensing video parlours to help curb large-scale piracy.

~~26. The points of featurelessness made in~~
local languages/dialects on social themes by Films Division may be acquired in larger number for exhibition through screening outlets available to State Government/Union Territory Administrations.

Import of Technology to Produce Fibre Optics Cables

1023. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news items appearing in the 'financial Express' of 20 June, 1988 wherein it is stated that outdated and outmoded technology was being imported from a Danish firm by a public sector unit to produce fibre optics cables in the country;

(b) whether more advanced technology was available at cheaper rates in other advanced countries and if so, the reasons for importing outdated technology; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into this deal and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The reported news item that Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL) have proposed to import outmoded and outdated technology from a Danish firm for manufacture of fibre optic cables is not correct. The technology chosen by Hindustan Cables Ltd. is the state-of-art technology and is commercially exploited process in use all over the world.

Hindustan Cables Ltd. had invited global tenders for import of technology for manufacture of fibre optic cables. STC, U.K. which had quoted against the above tender, subsequently made representations claiming to have developed a cost effective technology, compared to that offered by M/s N.K.T, Denmark. The Status of the technology offered by STC, U.K. was got evaluated by a Government Expert, whose findings were that only one specification to meet the UK market requirement had been commercialised by STC. It did not meet the requirement of the Indian market. This technology

was, therefore, not acceptable to HCL. As regards the cost effectiveness claim of the UK firm, it has been reported that it cannot be verified because no reliable figures are available internationally to compare the cost of one process with that of another process.

Setting Up of National Gas Grid

1024. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up national grid for natural gas with a view to bridging the gap between crude oil demand and supply; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b) The proposal for a national gas grid is part of a long-term respective plan for the development and utilisation of natural gas. Its implementation will depend upon the

establishment of adequate reserves of gas and availability of financial resources for its production and utilisation.

Cases of Immovable Property Before MRTTP Commission

1025. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases where the Director-General of Investigation and Registration was ordered by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission to enquire into the deals of immovable property during May, 1988 and onwards; and

(b) the steps being taken to complete the enquiries in scheduled time and the progress made in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). A Statement containing details of such cases is given below:-

STATEMENT

| No. | RTP/UTPE No. | Name of the Respondent. | Allegations | Position of the Case. |
|-----|------------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | RTPE No. 278/88. | Sh. S.K. Verma Vs. Raj Sudha Towers (P) Ltd., N. Delhi | Indulging in RTPS of manipulation of prices of services in a manner so as to impose unjustified costs on the consumers | Investigation by DGIR is in progress. All efforts are being made by him to complete the investigation expeditiously. |
| 2. | RTPE NO. 279/88. | Sh. Subhash Arora Vs. Raj Sudha Towers (P) Ltd, N. Delhi | —do— | —do— |
| 3. | RTPE NO. 280/88. | Sh. Gian Prakash Goyal Vs. Raj Sudha Towers (P) Ltd. N. Delhi | —do— | —P— |
| 4. | HTPE NO. 281/88 | Smt. Maya Devi Goyal Vs. Raj Sudha Towers (P) Ltd., New Delhi | —do— | —do— |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|------------------|--|---|------|
| 5. | RTPE NO. 282/88 | Sh Sudershan Kumar Vs. Raj Sudha Towers (P) Ltd., N. Delhi. | —do— | —do— |
| 6. | UTPE NO. 276/88 | Rajendra Properties & Industries, New Delhi | Indulging in in UTP so as to cause loss or injury to the Consumers | —do— |
| 7. | UTPE NO. 314/88 | Raj Sudha Towers (P) Ltd., New Delhi | —do— | —do— |
| 8. | UTPE 315/88 | —do— | —do— | —do— |
| 9. | UTPE No. 316/88 | —do— | —do— | —do— |
| 10. | UTpe No. 317/88 | —do— | —do— | —do— |
| 11. | UTPE NO. 318/88 | Raj Sudha Towers (P) Ltd., New Delhi. | —do— | —do— |
| 12. | UTPE No. 297/88, | Jaina Properties (P) Limited, New Delhi. | —do— | —do— |

Norms of Fuel Efficiency of Automobiles

1026. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have a proposal to upgrade the existing norms of fuel efficiency of automobiles;

(b) if so, the main reasons for up-grading the existing norms of fuel efficiency ; and

(c) to what extent such upgradation will prove helpful in affecting the efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). With a view to encouraging the automobile manufacturers to produce fuel efficient vehicles with modern technology, Government has extended various fiscal concessions. In order to further upgrade the fuel efficiency standards and to set long term norms to be achieved by the vehicle manufacturers, Government had appointed a committee to examine the matter and give its recommendations. The committee has submitted its report suggesting norms for the continuous improvement of the fuel efficiency standards.

Safety Tests on Maruti Vehicles

1027. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maruti Gypsy is considered to be unsafe judged by accident-avoidance tests as has been reported in the "Sunday Observer" of 3-9 July, 1988;

(b) whether Suzuki-Samurai sister vehicle of Maruti has been declared as unac-

ceptable by the consumers Union of USA, a top consumer organisation; and

(c) whether regular safety tests are conducted on Maruti vehicle before clearance and after manufacture at random and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) According to this report, a consumer organisation in the USA has found the Samurai to be prone to be 'toppling over'. Samurai and Maruti Gypsy are different vehicles.

(c) Gypsy has been awarded a road worthiness certificate by Vehicle Research & Development Establishment at Ahmednagar and Automotive Research Association of India at Pune.

Canadian Assistance in Power Generation

1028. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently invited Canadian Co-operation and Assistance in Power Generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchanged likely to be provided by Canada for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (c). Canadian assistance has been offered for execution of the Chamara Hydro-electric Project, Stage II (3x100MW). The offer is under negotiation. The quantum of

the Canadian assistance that may be available would be known after the negotiations are concluded.

Difference Between Dearness Allowance to Public Sector Employees and Central Govt. Employees

1029. SHRI TAHMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference between the Dearness Allowance paid to Public Sector Employees and the Central Government Employees ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to remove the disparity which is causing unrest among the public sector employees?

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

(b) Govt. policy is that all public sector employees should be governed by the Industrial DA pattern. Govt.'s directions to public sector employees to switch over to the Industrial DA pattern has been challenged in the Supreme Court. As per the direction of the Supreme Court, a High Power Pay Committee has been constituted to go into the various aspects relating to pay scales and other incidental matters such as additional DA, interim relief and other allowances relating to employees working in the public sector governed by Central Govt. pattern pay scale and D.A.

Proposal for Gas Based Thermal Plant From Punjab State Electricity Board

1030. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for allotment of a gas based thermal plant of 400 MW capac-

ity has been received from the Punjab State Electricity Board to augment installed capacity;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above proposal; and

(c) the financial implications of the proposal and how these are proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (c). No proposal in regard to setting up of a 400 MW gas-based power station has been received from the Punjab State Electricity Board.

12.00 hrs

RE: NEWS APPEARING IN THE TIMES OF INDIA ABOUT TERRORISTS PLOT TO KILL PRIME MINISTER AND HOME MINISTER ETC.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Can somebody explain this?

(Interruptions)

~~SPEAKER~~ MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhatia.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have Asked Mr. Bhatia to Speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't worry. Let me listen first. Why don't you let me listen? Let me listen. Yes, Mr Bhatia.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Anrritsar) In today's *TIMES OF INDIA* it has been published that there is a plot....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Mr. Bhatia.

SHRI R.L.BHATIA: There is a plot against the Prime Minister. Papers and documents were found in the *Parikrama* after the Black Thunder' to say that Wassan Singh Zaffarwal who is the leader of the terrorists staying in Lahore (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER :You, give it to me.

SHRI R.L.BHATIA: Excuse me, Sir. I will take one minute. This is something very important. There is a letter written to Tharak the Commander of the Sikh Commando force in which he has said that he should do away with the Prime Minister in the same way as they did with Shrimati Indira Gandhi; and he has also suggested that there were a lot of people from Gurdaspur who have been enlisted as constables in the Delhi Police. He should have contact with them, and then try to finish...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You give me notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: (Mahbubnagar) Sir, you ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Either the Home Minister can do it, or you can give me notice I will do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARAO (Vijawada) ; In Nagaland, the Congress (I)

Government has been Reduced to a minority (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : In this case action will be taken by the Governor

[English]

I cannot do it here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: We want a statement from the Home Minister about the matter I have raised. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : What is your ruling about the issue that has been raised ?

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : We want your ruling on this, Sir. (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The Home Minister should make a statement today. You ask the Home Minister to do it, Sir. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: We want to have a discussion today. (Interruptions)

It is a very serious matter. We want your ruling. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHR. HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you direct the Government to immediately make a statement in this regard. Nothing can be more serious than issue. When did it come to the notice of the Government of India and what action has been taken in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the serious issue be seriously taken.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he says without my permission, does not go on record. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: What I say is that everything has to be according to the rule.

[Translation]

Fifty members were speaking at a time
Nobody could make out any thing.

[English]

I have listened. I have given my ruling.

[Translation]

Mr. Bhatia said and I have listened

[English]

I agree with it. This side also agrees with it.

[Translation]

He can make a statement if the hon. members so like.

[English]

I can allow a statement if you like. Then we can have a discussion on that.

[Translation]

You need not be fussy about it.

[English]

There is no problem. So, simple it is .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, I cannot call into question the conduct of the Governor

because it is upto the Governor. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The Home Minister should make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How can a minority government be allowed to function? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Governor to decide. I cannot do it.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Home Minister has gone there and threatened dissident Members of the Assembly (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed. Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*) **

12.05 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on and Annual Report of National Bicycle Corporation of India, Ltd., Bombay, for 1986-87 and a statement re delay in laying the papers

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) A statement regarding Review

[Sh. J. Vengal Rao]

by the Government on the working of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in the Library See No. LT-6331/88]

Reports of the C.A.G. of India for 1987 - Union Government (Commercial)-Part V-Lubrizol India Ltd. and Part VI Cochin Refineries Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to lay on the Table:-

A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:-

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-Union Government (Commercial) Part V - Lubrizol India Limited. [Placed in Library see No. LT-6332/88]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-Union Government (Commercial) Part VI - Cochin Refineries Limited. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6333/88]

Notification under Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR 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:-

- (i) The Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1983 published in Notification No G.S.R. 410 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1988.
- (ii) The Coal Mines Family Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 411 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1988.
- (iii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No G.S.R. 412 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1988.
- (iv) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No G.S.R. 413 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1988.
- (v) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 414 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6334/88]

Notifications under India Telegraph Act.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BHADUR SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Giridhar Gomango, I beg to lay on the Table :—

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

- (i) The Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 626 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1988.
- (ii) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 660 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1988.
- (iii) The Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 693 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1988
- (iv) The Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 734 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1988. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6335/88.]

12.06 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

{English}

Coir Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government.”

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Kindly listen to us for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in my power to do it.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Have you realised.....(nterruptions) The Union Home Minister went to Kohima.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know one thing Professor. It is part and parcel of India and I cannot bar the Home Minister from going anywhere in India. That is not my job.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: What is this, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: It is the Governor's job. I cannot do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are not concerned with the Union Home Minister.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Home Minister is the Home Minister of the Government of India and the whole country is one. He can go anywhere he likes. I cannot stop him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is upto the Governor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Can he threaten legislators there that if they do not ensure the stability of the Congress Government, there will be central intervention? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If anybody is threatened, the least I can say about any legislator or MLA, who can be threatened, is, I think, shame on him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He spoke without my permission. It does not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)**

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Demand for direction to U.P. Government and the State Electricity Board to utilise the amount given by REC for electrification of the rural areas only in the hilly regions of the State

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): The progress of rural electrification is quite un-

satisfactory in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Pithauragarh, Chamauli, Almora, Tihari, Uttar Kashi and Pauri. The average of electrification in these areas is quite low as compared to that of electrification at national and regional level.

The responsibility of electrification in these areas lies with the State Electricity Board. The State Electricity Board takes Loan for electrification in these areas from Rural Electrification Corporation and the amount is also allotted for this purpose under the Hilly Areas Sub-Plan. But the State Electricity Board does not utilize the funds in these areas. Besides, the funds allocated under Hill Areas Sub Plan are also partially utilized in these areas. In this way the State Electricity Board had been doing injustice persistently with these areas.

The Ministry of Energy and the Planning Commission should direct the State Government as well as the Electricity Board to utilize the funds allotted for these areas only for the electrification purposes of these areas. ... (Interruptions)

- (ii) Demand for Increasing the Procurement of Iron ore from Banspani-Barbil and Barjamda-Sector and Mayurbhanj district of Orissa

*SHRI HARI HAR SOREN: (Keonjhar): The Banspani-Barbil and Barjamda-Sector in Orissa is famous for iron-ore not only in the State but in the whole country. The ores available in Banspani-Barbil and Barjamda Sector have great demand in the international market. Thousands of workers are engaged in the iron-ore industry in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of the State. Now, a serious situation has arisen due to the sharp decline in the

**Not recorded.

*Translation of the matter originally raised in Oriya.

procurement of iron ore by M.M.T.C. from these areas. The export of iron ore through Paradeep Port has also declined. These things are having adverse impact on the mining industry of the State as a whole and the iron ore mines are on the verge of closure. The loading and transporting activities have come to a standstill. If this situation continues any further, thousands of workers engaged in this industry, most of whom are tribals, will be thrown out of employment.

As such, I urge upon the Government of India to take necessary steps to increase the export of iron-ore and also to direct M.M.T.C. to increase the procurement of iron ore from Banspani-Barbil-Barjamda Sector and Mayurbhanj District so that the crisis being faced by the iron ore industry is averted.

[English]

(iii) Demand for reviewing India's Nuclear Policy In Order to meet the Threat Posed by Pakistan

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur). With China's help, Pakistan has joined the rank of countries which have tested surface-to surface missiles as reported in the American magazines. Sir, earlier this year, Islamabad had tested King Hawk missile with China's assistance. According to the U.S. news and world report, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Iran, Iraq and Libya are among the countries who have already developed missiles. It is also reported that Pakistan has denied earlier reports that it conducted such a test but the magazine listed it among a score the Middle-East countries muscling their way into the once exclusive missile club. This shows that Pakistan in addition to these four has completed bombs which can be carried out for delivering by its U.S. supplied F. 16's. There is no doubt that Pakistan's nuclear policy has created a great unrest in India. It is therefore, neces-

sary that India changes its policy to meet this threat.

(iv) Demand for Constituting an Equal Opportunities Commission to ensure Implementation of recommendations of National Commission on Self-Employed Women.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali):

The report of the National Commission on Self-employed Women and women in the informal sector is a document of great value. The Government must seriously consider its recommendations as well as findings. It is significant that the Commission has pointed out that unless the vulnerability of women who form half the labour force, to exploitation was removed through appropriate legislations and monitoring of their implementation, the poverty alleviation programmes of the Government would come to naught. It is not uncommon to find that even where Government distributes nutritional supplements to pregnant women, tradition and social inhibitions prevent them from coming to the hospital to obtain such supplements. The practice of paying lower wages to women for work as compared to men doing the same work is also widespread. A major recommendation of the Commission is for creating credit facilities exclusively for working women. Legislative measures are also needed to ensure that there was no exploitation of women labour. The Government should examine the constitution of an Equal Opportunities Commission to oversee implementation of such measures.

[Translation]

(v) Demand for increasing the procurement price of agricultural produce

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the issue of

[Sh. Shanti Dhariwal]

public importance under Rule 377. The country is very much concerned about the increase in price. The prices of agricultural commodities as well as the cost of production have gone up. The issue must be given a serious thought immediately. The cost of major implements like tractor etc to minor ones and the rates of inputs like water, electricity, fertilisers seeds, labour, transportation have gone up considerably. As compared to this increase, the farmer is not getting remunerative prices for his produce. He is compelled to sell his produce in the village itself at cheaper rates due to the absence of roads and other mean of transportation.

In this connection, I would like to urge the Government to increase the prices of agricultural products by 10%. The State Governments should be directed to reduce the administrative expenditure by reconstituting Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees. The Government should also implement the development projects efficiently to provide relief to the farmers. It would enable the farmers to get the reasonable cost of their produce.

[English]

(vi) Demand for remedial ation to Reduce the Price of Sera, Vaccines and paracetamol to prevent exploitation of the Poor Consumers

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH (Azamgarh): The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare recommended inclusion of Sera and Vaccines in the National Health Programme. Although Kelkar Committee's jurisdiction did not extend to category-I drugs, it recommended price decontrol on Sera and Vaccines and on Paracetamol. The Ministry accepted the recommendation of the Kelkar

Committee and decontrolled Sera and Vaccines but did not decontrol Paracetamol. The prices of Sera and Vaccines have risen by 225 per cent and as a result, immunisation programmes are suffering. It is not known as to why the Ministry accepted the recommendation of Kelkar Committee on category-I drugs in total disregard of the earlier recommendations of the Health Ministry? Proper investigation and remedial action in the matter may be undertaken immediately in order to save the poor consumer from the exploitation of drug companies.

(vii) Demand for Nationalising the Drugs Manufacturing Industry and withdrawal of the new Drugs (Price Control) Order

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, a few days back, about two lakhs Chemists and Druggists throughout the country closed their shutters in protest against the new Drug Price Control Order of the Government. As a consequence of this order, the prices of many life saving drugs have gone up manifold. This order instead of controlling the prices has led to increase in the prices from 15 to 400 per cent. This order has also led to increase in the profit several fold for the drug manufacturing companies and multinationals to the detriment of suffering people, wholesalers and retailers. One of the main reasons for sudden spurt on drug price is imposition of nearly 48 per cent taxes by the Government. On the other hand, due to want of effective control over the manufacturing companies, many spurious drugs are being produced and sold in the country causing danger to the health of drug consuming people. In view of the seriousness of the situation, I urge upon the Government to nationalise the manufacturing of drugs, withdraw the New Drug Price Control Order and scrap the Psychotropic Drugs Act.

(viii) **Demand for Approval of the R.T.P. Stage III and the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant, Bhatinda, Stage III to meet the long term Power needs of Punjab**

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Punjab is not getting its full share of electricity from Singrauli and Baira-Siul Power Stations, due to which the Punjab State Electricity Board has been forced to resort to power cuts, load shedding and also to restrict supply for agricultural pumping. Punjab should be allocated an additional twenty lakh units per day as special assistance in view of increased irrigation and industrial needs of the State. It is highly regrettable that Punjab had never received its full share from these projects. The State receives only 519 lakh units as against its actual share of 1008 lakh units during the year. Central Government should give higher priority for paddy growers of Punjab. To meet the long term power needs of the State, approval to R.T.P. stage III (2 x 210 MW) and Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant Bhatinda stage III, should be granted immediately. A Gas Power Plant should also be sanctioned for the State of Punjab.

12.20 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

(Reported) Income of Jyotsna Holding Private Ltd. from Sumitomo Corporation

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up Discussion under rule 193 and I will ask Shri Jaipal Reddy to initiate the discussion. But before he speaks, I must tell the House that we have got two-and-a-half-hour at our disposal. The time allotted is two hours, but we

have got two-and-a-half-hour. So, let us be precise, to the point and not indulge in a wild goose chase.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If we are precise, we can take more time?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it so? That formula I did not know, because only you can teach me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The other discussion is at 4 O' clock?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So we have got upto 4 O' clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, if you can do without lunch hour, you can have three hours.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): No.

MR. SPEAKER: Then it is all right two-and-a-half hours. You are the mover. So I will give you 15 minutes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehboobnagar): I must thank at the outset *The Statesman* for its outstanding and devastating exposure of this scandal. I must admit that the press in India of late, whether it be *The Statesman* or *The Hindu* or *Indian Express*, has played a glorious part in unearthing huge scandals which keep rattling in the cupboard of the ruling party and the Government and which also had of late led to their tumbling out one after another to the great disconcertment of the ruling elite.

The ONGC deal kickback scandal, coming closely as it does on the heels of Bofors scandal and the submarine scandal, may look like a chicken feed and a child play.

[Sh. S. Jaipal Reddy]

But in terms of percentage of kickback it is comparable to Bofors scandal. And what is more is that there are striking similarities between ONGC scandal under discussion and the Defence scandal. I may refer to some of them. Firstly, it is consultation fee in both the cases. Secondly, it is in connection with a foreign purchase. Thirdly, it is payment in foreign exchange to a foreign front company through a foreign bank.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: All foreign hands.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Fourthly, the relevant expertise or experience in both the cases, the so-called consultancy firms, is notable for its total absence. The commission of more than Rs. 60 crores admittedly received by Mr. Lalit Suri's company...

AN HON. MEMBER: 6.5 crores. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I have not yet got over the hang over of the Bofors. Rs. six crores admittedly is a typical illustration of the huge kickbacks which are invariably involved in all the foreign purchases of the Government and its numerous organisations and undertakings. It is instructive to remember and note that our annual imports today are of the order of Rs. 20,000 crores. Assuming conservatively that only fifty per cent of these imports are made by the Government and its undertakings, our import Bill through these organisations would be more than Rs. 10,000 crores. And if the commission of four to five per cent is involved in all such purchases, through Government purchase alone, our country is annually getting drained of Rs. 500 crores in precious foreign exchange. This, of course, excludes the loss of foreign exchange made through purchases by private sector undertakings.

These mind-boggling amounts are not being knocked away merely by agents, consultants, middlemen, but by their political patrons. We must note with absolute seriousness that Chaddhas, Jajodias, Hindujas, Suris are not middlemen but, in fact, front men of those who are wielding supreme power in the country. They are only licensed depredators and marauders to operate freely and fearlessly in the country because they have the iron-clad guarantee of the rulers roosting in Delhi. Let me on this occasion confine myself to the high connections of Mr. Lalit Suri alone. A friend of Mr. Lalit Suri, who is an M.P. and who is an aide in the Prime Minister's Office, stays in a palatial house in Greater Kailash. I would like to know as to whom that house belongs.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: House of Lords.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether the aircraft owned by Jyotsna Holding Private Limited has been leased to the Flying Club, of which** is the President. Would the Government care to look at the log book of this aircraft to find out as to who have flown this aircraft?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): How can he mention the name of a Member of the other House?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. No wrangling. The name of the Member of the Upper House should not be mentioned here. That stands expunged...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, you cannot refer to the Member of the other House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: If you don't

want his name to be mentioned, then I will not... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is the rules that do not permit. It is not a question of my liking or disliking.

SHRIS. JAIPAL REDDY: I did not make any allegation, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I agree with you, Sir. Instead of the name, only the description should be given.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I submit myself to your will, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Not my will, it is your will.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Say one Captain.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: All right. Mr. Suri, may I further add, has an all too easy access to the residence of our Prime Minister, which is otherwise an impenetrable fortress... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, is it unparliamentary? (*Interruptions*)

SIR. S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am stating with all sense of responsibility that the innumerable visits of Mr. Lalit Suri can be checked from the log book of the visitors in the Prime Minister's residence.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): It is objectionable, Sir, (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, what is objectionable? The words 'Prime Minister's house' are not unparliamentary. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. There is no problem. A citizen of India can have

access to the Prime Minister's house.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIS. JAIPAL REDDY: I appeal to the speaker to see that the log book of the visitors of the Prime Minister's residence is not tampered with. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER: There is no relevance. I have objection. It is irrelevant, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, there are days when Mr. Lalit Suri made visits three times in a day to the residence of the Prime Minister. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you shouting unnecessarily? It does not matter. The residence of the Prime Minister is accessible to all the people of India.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Is Shri Suri not an Indian citizen? Can't he visit the Prime Minister's House? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am also of the same of opinion. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no problem. That is what I am saying. Please sit down. Anybody can have access to the residence of the Prime Minister of India. Anybody can go to him.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are perfectly right, Sir, Mr. Suri is a citizen of India. Prime Minister belongs to all of us. He should be allowed to go there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you shouting? [Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, a friend of Mr. Suri, who figured in the recent news for importing Italian marble for his swimming pool when asked to explain the sources of income, said that they had been gifted by the Dutch father-in-law. Sir, it is very convenient to have foreign in-laws for Indian politicians. Sir, may I point out another fact? Somehow the foreign-in-laws of Indian politicians are always fabulously rich. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You come to the point. Time is wasted like this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, in regard to Mr. Suri and his shining deeds let us have a rapid look at the record. He was given several crores of rupees by the Indian Oil by way of rental advance for occupying the space in his Building World Trade Centre. The Indian Oil vacated this space in Janpath building for nothing and it shifted on its own by paying several crores to the World Trade Centre. I want the Finance Minister to examine this. Sir, the World Trade Centre was built by Mr. Suri in blatant violation of all the possible and conceivable NDMC laws.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Kindly restrict yourself to the subject under discussion (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Why are you worried? Let him proceed in his own way. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, Mr. Suri figured recently in the scandal of exporting inferior variety of rice in place of 'basmati' rice to the tune of 1,50,000 tonnes.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It will require a separate notice.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, he is now both a hotel magnate and a newspaper tycoon. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Without rhyme or reason.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why are they shouting? There is nothing against them. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): All the newspapers have made certain reports which he can repeat here I suppose. The newspaper have alleged that this gentleman was connected with the export of *perumal* rice passing it off as *basmati* to the Soviet Union. If it is not correct, they should contradict it, they should deny it. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Please come to the subject under discussion. Don't beat about the bush, come to the subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order, you are interrupting one after the other.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What I say is that you will also have time. Mr. Rawat, you will have time to answer. I will give the time next to him. You speak, but you also, Mr. Reddy.

keep to the point. It might be, but if there is anything wrong anywhere, I don't mind, bring it, but you bring to the point which is under discussion and not pass over it, nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No extraneous matter, come to the point; otherwise you will be losing your time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the point I was trying to make was that though Mr. Suri was not supposed to have expertise of oil technology, he has certain other kind of expertise. The reason why he....

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the point if you want to make it because five minutes are left.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Coming to the statement of the Finance Minister, I must say he has adopted the classic technique "*Suppressio veri and suggestio falsi*" and it is an exercise in selective disclosure of facts intended not to reveal the truth, but to conceal the truth.

Sir, the Finance Minister has deliberately avoided explaining as to why such hefty commission of Rs. 6 crores was paid to Jyotsna Holding which admittedly has had no expertise in sophisticated oil technology. Sir, it should be noted...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): We have not paid any commission.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting? Let him say anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Winding up charges. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It should be noted that the agreement was not concerned with any services, but it was specifically concerned with the two tenders. I have not heard of any agreement before, which deals with tenders—in this case, it is two tenders of ONGC. And in the agreement it was mentioned that Jyotsna Holdings should use its best endeavours to get the contract. Would the Finance Minister care to explain as to what was the kind of best endeavour he made? Sir, if he got commission from Sumitomo Corporation for the unspecified, arcane and esoteric services rendered, why was the payment made to a London Bank?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Washington bank was not available.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Who are the owners of that London Company, El Jay Consultancy Incorporated? Is it also a Shell foreign company like Svenska and AE Services? Did Jyotsna Holdings obtain RBI clearance before getting this money deposited in the London Bank?

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They will devour it, what are you doing here?

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: If the prior clearance of RBI had not been obtained, it is a clear violation of FERA law. We must all note that the first payment was made as far back as in December, 1984. The last payment was made in October, 1986. In the mean time Jyotsna Holdings filed its income-

[Sh. S. Jaipal Reddy]
tax returns in 1984-85, in 1985-86 and in 1986-87. In none of these annual returns, did the Jyotsna Holdings indicate the receipt of this amount. According to the statement of the Finance Minister, these facts were made known to the Government for the first time only on 31st July, 1987. That means that the payment in foreign exchange through a foreign bank was kept hidden from the Government of India and the RBI for a long period of 30 months. And this disclosure or this admission was made by Jyotsna Holdings in July, 1987. We are now in August, 1988. More than one year has passed. I would like to know as to what happened to your FERA machinery. Who administered anaesthesia to your taxmen, to your FERA during the last two months? What induced this long amnesia among the administrators?

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY: What would happen to this country?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Damn it. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I would like to know as to when this amount from London Bank was exactly repatriated. I also would like to know when exactly the Government of India came to know, without reference to the disclosure of the Jyotsna Holdings that such a payment had been made. If they had come to know earlier, how is it that the Government has been guilty of such a studied and masterly inaction?

Sir, let us have a look at the returns it filed. In 1985-86, after it had received this amount, Jyotsna Holdings showed a loss of Rs. 40 lakhs and odd. In 1984-85 and 1985-

86, it had already received payments but they were not shown. On the contrary, it had shown loss. In 1986-87, it showed nil income. No income at all. It was a very poor company! Suddenly this company was stricken by conscience. It showed a gross total income of Rs. 589 lakhs and odd. If you look into the Ministers statement, the Government took only 5 days to dispose of two Assessment Years. I must really congratulate the Government on the promptitude, on the extraordinary efficiency in dealing with such cases. Can I condemn it, Sir?

Sir, I learn reliably that an IAS officer of Rajasthan cadre is being pressurised to hush up the case and is being tempted with a posting in our Embassy in America. I have not mentioned the name. I would like to know as to why our financial administrators were so generous, were so munificent in waiving penalty and interest Clauses in a case of this kind. We must note Sumitomo is a big trading conglomerate. It will be interesting to note Sumitomo has links with Suzuki-Maruti also... *(Interruptions)* Sumitomo has a bank of its own. It has octopus like tentacles which can reach every corner of our South Block.

Sir, Government admitted that it has paid Commission in contravention of the understanding. Will Government therefore, ask for blacklisting Sumitomo Corporation? If not why? What are the reasons? *(Interruptions)* If you do not blacklist, then we will have to assume that you are being blackmailed. *(Interruptions)* This particular scandal has got a lot to do with ONGC, with BHJ Gas Project, with GAIL, with FERA, with Income-tax law and of course with that mystical entity called Government of India. So, nothing short of an inquiry by the House Committee can do justice in the matter... *(Interruptions)* One last sentence, I would like to say something about Oil and Natural Gas Commission—I do not know why it was called Commission. I think this word Commission has been used in more than one sense of the

firm. ... (*Interruptions*) The ONGC has been indicted by the C & AG for granting Rs. 10 crores bonanza in five contracts. But, yet the ONGC Chairman, after superannuation, has been given two extensions and now the present Minister has recommended him, as another bonanza, for a third extension.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Minister of Finance had made his statement and the Government suggested to hold a discussion today itself on this issue and Shri Dandavate as well as his colleagues wanted one day more to have this discussion, then my sympathy was, take it for granted, with them.

MR. SPEAKER: Not with me.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Decidedly not. I felt that Shri Dandavate and his colleagues would utilize this time to go into the depth of the matter and will come out with such facts as would enable the Government to take effective steps in that regard. But now to my mind Shri Reddy is perhaps an expert in establishing connections amongst the different people. I was disappointed to hear his speech, and it can be summed up like "much a do about nothing". Shri Reddy has been unable to present anything new beyond what has been given in the statement made by the Minister of finance. The way he has put the statement published in the 'statesman', it seems that he seeks to accuse the Government like the other opposition members, who on publication of anything in a newspaper jump to the conclusion that the Government is involved in it and action should be taken in this regard. They never bother to find out the facts behind the accusation. No efforts are made to go deep into the matter and ascertain the facts.

Sir, the point is that Shri Reddy has not asked if the Government followed the proce-

cedure or not in reaching the agreement which was signed between ONGC and a Japanese firm, whether the firm has necessary expertise in the field and whether any concession was given to the firm? He has presented the whole issue in a distorted manner and mentioned those things which are not connected with it. The issue raised is related to the agreement signed between ONGC and a Japanese firm. He should have mentioned the if there was any irregularity committed in concluding the agreement or if the Government had shown any favour. I feel that he preferred to keep silent in this regard because the then Minister of finance is now his close associate. In order to avoid accusation of his friend, he deliberately avoided the agreement and a reference to that. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Shri Reddy has raised a point in his long speech. He wanted to know about the expertise, highly sophisticated expertise available with the Jyotsna Company required in the field of oil. He wanted to know the reasons for which Japanese firm had to seek cooperation and assistance from this firm. This is not something between the Government and the Japanese firm. Neither the Government recommended to engage this firm. Had it been so it would have been a different matter. (*Interruptions*)

Where does the Government figure in the selection of Indian firm with which the Japanese firm entered into collaboration? Does Shri Reddy want to suggest to us or to the Government that it should have recommended the name of some firm saying that so and so firm has the expertise and capability and hence they should enter into collaboration with them.

Sir, how do the logic or the argument through which Shri Reddy has tried to level allegations against the Government proves whether the Government has any personal relation with Jyotsna Company or with the

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

Japanese firm? Nowhere has this been established. In this regard I feel that it has become customary of the opposition to level allegations against the Government in such cases and the present episode is a part of that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Reddy has raised many points which are not logical. One of the points raised by him was that the assessment of Income Tax was done in a hurry, why? Why did he forget that there was no favouritism involved in the Income Tax assessment nor was any kind of concession given in it. No payment, that is against Indian Income Tax law, has been made. If any such payments were made, then he should have mentioned about it. We are glad to learn and it is also clear from the statement of the hon. Finance Minister that no exemption whatsoever has been given from the state of filing of Income Tax return till the final assessment. *(Interruptions)* Whatever exemption has been given is according to the law. This exemption is given to everyone. *(Interruptions)*

Shri Reddy passed a very strong comment during the course of his speech when he said that this firm had violated the regulations of F.E.R.A. There is nothing new in his utterance; the Government itself has admitted this. The opposition can only make a mountain out of a mole hill and by doing so he said that this firm had violated the regulations of F.E.R.A. and the Government was sitting quite. But it is clear from the statement of the Minister of State for Finance that the Government is looking into this matter and investigating whether this firm has violated the F.E.R.A regulations. I would also like to request the hon. Finance Minister that if this firm has violated the F.E.R.A. regulations, then it should be punished according to the provisions of the law. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country enters into

innumerable agreements with the foreign countries and in every agreement there may be 2-3 such parties which are in competition. Therefore, due to the contractual competition which exists between different parties, one party levels allegation against the other and attempts are made to pull up the Government in that regard and the press also gives it publicity. If every time such issues are raised in the House, I am afraid that under your speakership, only these things will find mention in the proceedings of this House. The problems of the poor and of the common citizens of India will not receive attention. *(Interruptions)*

I understand the problem of my colleagues from the Opposition. They have been bringing the same issue to the House for many months and were raising the same question everyday. As a result, the more important issues concerning the public could not be discussed in this House, because no time was left for them. But the hon. Members of the Opposition always took the time of the House by presenting those issues here and yet they have not been able to find any fault with the Government. Therefore, I can understand the agony and the pain suffered by them as well as the thing which is pinching them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if a firm indulges in exposing its competitor by publishing in the press the material to the effect that so and so contractor in the international market gets assistance from so and so firm in India in order to preserve and promote its professional interests and if such things continue to get the attention of the Government as well as this House, then the Parliament of India will not be able to do anything except discussing such allegations involving corruption in business deals. Therefore, I want to submit that this attitude of the opposition which they have adopted, of late, needs to be understood.

Shri Reddy in his statement has made direct or indirect charges against his Rajya Sabha colleague and has tried to level allegations against him. He has also levelled allegations against his personal relations and has tried to establish a nexus between him and these connections. This is not proper. Alegations against a Member of the other House, about which prior notice has not been given and which cannot be substantiated or are not accompanied by facts cannot be made in the House. But Shri Reddy has not followed any of these directions and has levelled absurd charged against him. The Opposition Members make allegations against whoever is near to the hon. Prime Minister and very easily they establish his link with something or the other. This is their one-point programme but there is something missing in this one-point programme.

13.00 hrs.

Earlier also, you must have seen that these people used to term those near the hon. Prime Minister as messiah of corruption of backward looking persons, besides levelling many other allegations. When those people left the company of the hon. Prime Minister and joined the opposition camp they became their leaders and valued colleagues and then they saw only virtues in them. Such is the tale of the Opposition. Recently a newspapers carried a news report that our Opposition colleagues were going to form a new Party. But they are having a fight over the name of the Party itself. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was going to give a suggestion to Shri Bhagat, which I could not somehow give, that the Opposition Members should name their party as Bofors Party and name their leader Bofors Singh. Thereafter, all their problems will be removed. They have a one-point programme, that some how they must indulge in character assasination of the Prime Minister and his close associates, they must be defamed and absurd charges

should be levelled against them. For this, they want to use the forum of Parliament as a tool. As hon. Member of the Parliament and as the saviours of this august House we shall have to give a befitting reply to such a conspiracy. We shall have to decide that such a conspiracy should meet with an end at some or the other point. We shall have to come forward and work so that the democracy of India, its constitutional set-up and the hands of the hon. Prime Minister could be further strengthened. With these words, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Reddy, you will be the next speaker. Therefore, the House stands adjourned till fourteen of the clock.

13 03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Five minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 —
CONTD.

[*English*]

**Reported Income of Jyotsna Holding
Private Limited from Sumitomo Corpo-
ration—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (*Adilabad*): At the outset, I would confess that I am not gifted with the debating skills as my young friend, Mr. Harish Rawat who spoke last. I would like to confine to some of the points raised by him and the Minister in his state-

[Sh. C. Madhav Reddi]
ment. It is not my habit to indulge in innuendoes or insinuations. I would like to place certain facts before the Minister. I would like definite answers for them. After hearing the speeches made here and also on the Floor of the other House yesterday and the reply given by the Minister, it looks to me that Jyotsna Corporation of Japan is a Corporation run by a set of fools because no wise man would give Rs. 6.5 crores for certain consultancy. Now, the Japanese are very wise people, very shrewd and very businesslike. They will not make any mistakes. They know the persons in India who can help them, tout and get them contracts and if they have paid in instalments Rs. 6.5 crores to an unknown company in India, then

[*Translation*]

it is clear that there is something suspicious in it. But what is that; I will not tell.

[*English*]

The hon. Minister has said in his statement yesterday and he repeated in the other House also that no serious violation of income tax laws was made by the Department because he quoted the rules. Waiver has been granted, waiver of penalties and interest have been granted under certain rules and he said that there is nothing wrong if somebody comes with self-assessment to accept the assessment and to complete the assessment. I would like to know two things in this regard.

First of all, the Minister himself admitted that there was a FERA violation and he said that they are looking into it. It is obvious that there was a FERA violation and it was known to the Income Tax Department when the self-assessment was made by the individuals that the FERA violation is involved. Knowing this, why is it that the Income Tax Department was in such a hurry to close the

assessment? Is it not against the rules that whenever an assessment is made to the department and when the department feels that there is a FERA violation involved, it is, by rule that they should not complete the assessment unless that aspect is completely investigated? Has it been done? If it has not been done, what is the reason then? We were told that they have passed the orders after taking the prior approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes. Certainly the Board is involved. The Board should have known that if there is a FERA violation, then the assessment should not be completed. When this has been done, I feel that the Income Tax Department has done a great mistake. Deliberately, they tried to help this party.

The second point is that the Income Tax Department knew that when there is a self-assessment, the party has to pay immediately, according to the assessment made by him, the tax on the spot. He cannot make payment after one month or two months. Immediately along with the assessment he has to pay the tax. Why had the taxes not been paid? The tax of Rs. 3 crores and odd was paid after one and a half months, I believe. Why was this assessment accepted in the first instance when the tax had not been paid along with the assessment. These are the two points which the Minister has to carefully examine and I would like the Minister to give a categorical reply to these points.

Regarding the company, everybody says today that this company is a very insignificant company. It was incorporated some four-five years ago. They have not done much business. At least they have not paid any taxes. They said that they had made some losses. Suddenly, how is it that in 1985-86 and 1986-87, they made a fantastic profit of more than Rs. five crores? Has it ever happened with any company? We know the functioning of the companies. We

know how their activities go on and if suddenly a company makes a fantastic profit, don't you suspect and don't you think that something wrong or some other activity in that company is going on? I do not understand why the investigation has not been completed and why the wealth tax assessment was not insisted upon. When a company gets a wealth of Rs. six crores, they are also liable to pay wealth tax. Has any assessment been made? No. It clearly shows that you allowed to go scotfree a company with hardly a few shareholders, two working directors, who are women. I am not against women; may be they are experts in certain fields. I do not know their expertise. But certainly, there is something fishy about the whole affair. I am not accusing the Government or blaming the Government that there is somebody behind this. Maybe there may be somebody behind this, but the point is that there has been a very serious lapse committed by the Government. Suddenly, they have become rich. I used to think that it is in the United States that the people become millionaires overnight but it looks to me that India is no less than the United States. People are becoming rich here for doing nothing. Why can't you investigate into these aspects? Is it so easy to become rich within a matter of one year?

As far as the activities of the ONGC are concerned, much has been said about this. I see no justification for giving an extension to the Chairman. How many retired officers of this Government are lucky enough to get one or two extensions? Why so much kindness to them? What type of service they are doing? What type of service is this gentleman rendering to the nation or to any individual?

We hear of a number of irregularities in a number of transactions which the ONGC is indulging in spite of the fact that several products are made in India. They do not make any purchases from the Indian market;

for everything they have to go to the foreign countries, import the products which are so simple and can be manufactured and are being manufactured in India. We know they get commissions. This case seems to be very bizarre, which requires to be investigated thoroughly and I would like the Government to investigate it. The Minister himself said that he was looking into the FERA violations as also investigating why the returns had been filed late. This has been accepted. Are you going to re-open the whole thing? Why should you not re-open the whole assessment because assessment is not final? Within 10 years you can re-open the assessment any time. This is the time for this company to file returns of the entire accounts. The assessments have to be re-opened and they have to be investigated thoroughly and action should be taken if there is violation of either the Income Tax laws or FERA.

Now, Sir coming to the question of Sumitomo's responsibilities, The Minister was very eloquent when he said that Sumitomo is a very good company. They are supplying lot of goods to us, to the ONGC and so on. But the point is that the Sumitomo has failed to inform us — they should have informed us when they knew — that there was an agent or a consultant, whatever you may call it because all agents are consultants these days. Why did they not inform us according to the Agreement that an agent exists, a consultant in India exists for them? Are you not going to black-list that company which has failed to give this information to us?

These are the valid questions for which definite answers are required and I would like the Minister to give a categorical reply.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, yet another so-called scandal Opposition has found in the press to attack the Government. This time it is about the ONGC deal with a

[Prof. P.J. KURIEN]
Japanese Company. Sir, all aspects of this report have been dealt with by the Hon. Minister in his statement. I am sure any body who is interested to know the truth can be satisfied with that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Can be.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, can be, if you want. But I know you are not satisfied with that. Sir, I have gone carefully.....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Are you satisfied?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Anybody having some sense will be satisfied. I have very carefully gone through the report that has appeared in the newspaper and the reply given by the Hon. Minister. Where is the case for attacking the Government? A foreign company has paid consultancy fee, whatever you may call it, to a firm in India.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What do you call it?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You may call it by any name. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not interrupt.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: And the Indian Company voluntarily discloses it before the Tax Authority, I do not see anything wrong in that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Where and when?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, or der.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Then the allegation is that the Tax Authorities have disposed of the case in an undue haste. That is the

allegation. This point has been convincingly dealt with by the Minister and you can read his reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You are convinced.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Many foreign companies are having agents in India and Indian companies are also having agents abroad. What I fail to understand is, which is the law that prevents the payment of consultancy fee. Even if it is commission, which is the law that prevents the payment of commission? Then why do you make a case out of it? Mr Jaipal Reddy was saying that the newspaper in this case has done a glorious job. The newspaper report is just a ditto of the tax proceedings. I also went through the newspaper's report. Sir this is only a part of the vilification campaign against the Government. How are you establishing a nexus between the recipient of the consultancy fee and the Government? You are saying that the recipient of the consultancy fee is a friend of somebody. Somebody may be a friend of somebody. Just because of that you try to establish a nexus.... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir if they interrupt and waste my time, I should be given more time.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You are strengthening our case. We will give you more time.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Just because there might be some friendship, you come to a conclusion that there is a nexus. Let me ask you a plain question. Is it not unethical to come to such conclusions and establish nexus, merely on the basis of such inferences? Sir I am told that the son of West Bengal's Chief Minister owns an industry of about Rs. 20 crores or maybe Rs. 10 crores. Whatever be the amount, he owns an indus-

try. If I were to say that the investment is that of the Chief Minister, since blood is thicker than water will you agree with me?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa): Not thicker than heavy water.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In Congress (I) politics, blood is thinner than water. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I may also mention one more thing. Haji Mastan campaigned in Allahabad for your hero. Should I draw an inference that he too is..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It has been denied. Haji Mastan never visited Allahabad. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would only say that it is unethical and to resort to this sort of vilification which is beyond all political decency.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the reality? Businessmen campaigning for Congress (I) 1980?

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Nobody has invited Haji Mastan to Allahabad. It is all wrong. This allegation is totally baseless and this should not form part of the record..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. Please sit down. If there is any allegation, it will not go on record. Don't worry.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I allow only Prof. Kurien to speak. Others cannot speak without my permission.

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong): I want

your guidance Sir. If I were to choose between Haji Mastan and Bhagawan Ramachandra who would I choose?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: TV Ramachandra?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why should you choose at all? Remain neutral.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I have seen in the report that the first agreement between the ONGC and the Japanese company was made way back in 1984 and in the year 1984, the friend to whom they are referring, was nowhere in the picture. Also, during the relevant time of the agreement, their friend was the Finance Minister.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: So what? You can have an inquiry.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I am only emphasising that the way you are trying to establish a nexus merely on the basis of friendship is wrong. It is baseless and unethical. There is a saying in Malayalam. On hearing the news that an ox gave birth to a calf, one is taking a rope to tie it. Your conclusions are identical to this sort of logic. You know very well that an ox never gives birth to a calf or anything. But the Opposition wants to behave in that way. I only request them to look at the issue with an eye that is free of political jaundice. Then, you will see the reality. At least some of you can do that, and I have no doubt about it. Sir, to me it appears that there is a pattern in all these allegations. This is a part of a grand design.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Aha, the great destabilisation theory!

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I am sure, my friends in the Opposition will agree with me that some people in the world do not like India becoming a strong power. They are trying to stall the progress of India and are

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]
trying to destabilise India. Those destabilising forces who wanted to destabilise India by eliminating the highest political leadership found to their surprise that every drop of Indiraji's blood went to strengthen this country. Therefore they have changed their strategy and *modus operandi*. What are they doing now? They are now trying to denigrate and discredit the political leadership. It is their work and the most unfortunate thing is that the Opposition not knowing are falling in their trap.

Look at these allegations. These allegations, one after the other are coming from outside the country. You see how they are coming.

Sir, the Opposition and a section of the press are ready to swallow it - wherever it comes from and whatever are the intentions behind these allegations. This susceptibility and easy credulity of the Opposition to swallow anything is the best encouragement for destabilisers.

Mr. Jaipal Reddy referred to Bofors' case here. I would like to come to Bofors' case, but from a different angle. Let me ask you one question.

What is the most important concern in the purchase, especially in a defence deal? First, it is the quality and secondly it is the price which is important in the case of defence deal.

Do the Opposition mean to say that we should buy an inferior quality weapon simply because the seller is not giving a commission? Or, do you mean to say that we should not buy the best quality weapon simply because the seller is giving a payment to somebody by way of commission? Actually the crucial points are the quality of weapon and the price. But instead of looking at that point, you are running after the commission.

If commission or consultancy fees are paid without any evidence you are trying to jump to the conclusion that it is a kickback. Thus, you are trying to create suspicion - a cloud of suspicion.

I will ask you another question. In West Bengal, an Opposition Party is ruling. In Karnataka and also in Andhra Pradesh Opposition parties are ruling. A number of purchases are being made by those Government

If you go and buy a Maruti or an Ambassador car, there may be commission. So it is not difficult to prove that in the purchase made by Opposition ruled Governments, whether in West Bengal or in Andhra Pradesh, commission is involved. But what is the evil design? The evil design is to jump to the conclusion, without an iota of evidence that commission is a kickback. It may be that commission is an international practice. (Interruptions) Yes...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
Please....order. Please wind up, Mr. Kurien. (Interruptions) He is speaking what he feels like. Why are you interrupting him? (Interruptions)

PROF P.J. KURIEN: But this is the only Government which tried its best to avoid payment of any commission whatsoever. This is the only Government—you must know that. This is the only Government which tried to avoid any middleman or any commission. That point you should appreciate. (Interruptions)

I can prove that commission is paid in any purchase made by the Andhra Pradesh Government. Does it mean that the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister has got a kickback out of it? Or, I can prove that commission is there in the purchases made by the West Bengal Government. (Interruptions) Can I say that they have taken the commission?

Here, the Opposition is trying to establish a nexus where no nexus exists. Where there is not even an iota of evidence, the Opposition is trying to create a cloud of suspicion. That is how they are becoming part of a destabilization game. I am not questioning their patriotism. I am only saying that the commission allegation is brought from abroad, and the opposition are falling into the trap, knowingly or unknowingly. You are playing into the hands of people who want to destabilize this country. I would only request you to refrain from this kind of malicious allegation and unethical politics. This is all my request.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE

(Bolpur): I think I should congratulate Prof. Kurien for his heroic in destabilizing his leader. I need not answer the contents of his speech, because he has not spoken anything relevant to the subject.

I must join my good friend Mr. Jaipal Reddy in conveying my thanks and greetings to the members of the Press and to the journalists and reporters in *The Statesman* whose report is another feather in the cap of the Press which is trying to expose the scandals to which this Government is a party, and 'so also those people who are close to the seat of power.

It is now clear that this Government's cupboard is full of skeletons, and this Government has now turned out to be the protector of kickback-wallahs and *dalals* who are participating in these foreign transactions. The nexus obviously is the sharing of the booty; and in the process, what has come about in this country is that every foreign contract entered into by this Government or its undertaking has become suspect in the eyes of the people.

Mr. Madhav Reddi indicated that these transactions are coming to light—where some useless concerns are engaged as

consultants, concerns which have no expertise in the matter and which have not shown themselves as having any expertise in the matter.

Suddenly, in one year, these two ladies somewhere, these three ladies in Panama or two ladies in India have become experts, have suddenly become consultants and huge sums of money are being paid to them. Consultancy in what we do not know? I would like to know from the government what is their information about the expertise of this company and the ladies who are engaged in this company. And in the process, crores of rupees are siphoned off and the money is coming into Indian hands - this is very important - either through front company or through some other method; and dubious processes are being indulged into by which ultimately, as I said, Indians become enriched either in India or outside. In this Government not concerned about it? I am very sorry to say that the statement does not show any concern or any seriousness on the part of the government. In this matter, there is a tell-tale evidence of violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. Government deals with it only with one sentence. "Necessary enquiries are being made from Sumitomo Corporation. The Directorate of Enforcement is also investigating the matter from the FERA angle." I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is or there is not a FERA cell in the Department of Economic Affairs. The Minister says here, "There is no FERA cell in the Income Tax Department" The job of this FERA cell in the Department of Economic Affairs is to keep close contact and touch with the Revenue Authority and also Foreign Exchange Authority. It is the point where information is exchanged between Income Tax Department and the FERA Authority. Therefore, it was possible to know whether there is any violation of the FERA through this cell in the Department of Economic Affairs.

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

There is a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between India and Japan; and subject to correction, I understand a government order is already issued - GS 671 (E). Now, under this agreement, there has to be every year routine exchange of information as provided in article 12 of this agreement. Now, this payment covers a period from 1984-86. Therefore, in the information that was given for 1984, payment made by Sumitomo Corporation to Jyotsna Holding, must have been mentioned or not mentioned, I would like to know. Similarly, in the information given for the year 1986, it must have been mentioned because it is obligatory to mention under article 12 of the Agreement, and the government cannot say that it has no information with them about the payment by Sumitomo Corporation to this concern, hardly of any standing, this Jyotsna Holding Corporation, year after year, from 1984-86. I would like to know what has the government been doing all these years?

Then we are told that there has been a full disclosure; he has paid taxes and only liability was for penalty and interest which the Commissioner of Income Tax in his wisdom has waived and what is the illegality involved? 1985-86 return was required to be submitted on 31st July, 1985, under the law. Any citizen, any tax-payer, any assessee would be liable to pay penalty for not filing his return within the time. This is the law and that cannot be waived.

Sir, though due on the 31st July, 1985, the return for 1985-86 was not filed till 11-9-1985. Will the Minister kindly answer this while replying? Therefore, there was a delay of nearly a month and a half. Was any action taken against Jyotsana Holdings for delayed filing to the return for 1985-86 and the return showed a loss of Rs.40 lakhs and odd. Now, this return showed only a transaction that they incurred a loss of over Rs.40 lakhs. Now, this return did not include any item

showing the commission or the amount they have received from Sumitomo Corporation in 1984-85 because that was bound to be included. Therefore, the return was incorrect. It was a false return.

Now the return for 1986-87 showed a nil income. That year also, it must have necessarily been a false return, because during that period according to the letters of Sumitomo Corporation which the Government has accepted in the statement—they have accepted the payments schedule—therefore, 1986-87 return for the year ending March 1986 which was to be filed by the 31st July 1986, it did not contain the share of their income which they received from Sumitomo Corporation. Therefore, it was a false return.

Now, 1987-99, whether it was due to turn of conscience or whether they feared that the net was drawing close, I do not know, whether there was a suspicion of things being discovered, they suddenly disclosed the entire amount of Rs.6.35 crores in one year's return although it covered three year's income.

Now, this is very important. I request the Hon. Minister to kindly deal with it in reply. This return was filed on 31-7-1987. Let us suppose it, or I accept it for the sake of this discussion. I do not know. But, on the basis of the statement it appears that the self-assessment tax was paid only on 12th September, 1987. Under Section 140(A) of the Income Tax Act every assessee, along with his return, has to pay the tax assessed by him. Now, he should have paid, it was incumbent on him to pay tax on the basis of self-assessment latest by the 31st July 1987. He did not pay till 12th September 1987 and under Section 140(A) of the Income Tax Act, penalty is payable, the assessee is obliged to pay, interest has to be paid on this. Not one paisa has been paid. And, I would like to know how did the Income Tax Department accepted this payment, on account of self-

assessment. It could not be on account of self-assessment, because it was not in compliance with the provisions of the law. Admittedly it was not done; no interest, no penalty on that was paid. They glibly accepted the self-assessment when it was beyond time, it was not in accordance with the law. Then the next thing is very interesting. When the charge has been made in the *Statesman*, the tremendous speed with which the whole matter was disposed has to be seen. The answer is very significant. They say, there was no haste because the hearing for 1985-86 commenced on the 25th of November, 1987.

Now, Mr. Finance Minister, I would like to know, please tell us, on 25th September, 1987 when the hearing had started, was there any intimation available to the Income-Tax authorities of the payment received from Sumitomo Corporation?

There is a reference to the filing of revised returns. When was the revised return filed? Subject to correction, on the basis of the records they have produced, it was on the 22nd March, 1988. Therefore, this hearing that has started on the 25th November, 1987 was of no value because they did not contain the necessary particulars with regard to the payment received from Sumitomo. The ITO did not know. I.T.O. did not know, according to them, until the revised returns were filed. The revised returns were not filed until 22nd of March 1988. When was the assessment made? 23rd March 1988. The last date for filing of the revised returns was 22nd March and the assessment order was dated 23rd March 1988. Surely, until the revised returns were filed on 22nd March, they did not have the particulars with them. It only needed one day's time for them to complete the assessment, where admittedly false returns have been filed year after year.

Sir, as Mr. Madhav Reddy correctly

said, did it not raise doubts in the minds of the Income-Tax authorities, how suddenly this Company got this money? This have been dealing with leasing of aircraft or dealing with some sort of a transaction for passing of parmal for basmati, something like that - Sir, scandalous transactions in other matters. But here, they have come into oil now. With no expertise in oil, suddenly crores of rupees have been paid. Therefore, the point arises that how 1985-86 return, when it was not filed in time, was it accepted and whether penalty was imposed; when did the Government come to know about this 140(A), which I have mentioned? This is a serious thing, taken place .

There were applications dated 18th March, 21st March and 28th March by the Company. For what purpose? For waiver of penalty and interest under different Sections 139(8), then 271 and 273—these are different sections for imposition of penalty and interest. Sir, I would like to know from the Government what ground has been shown in these applications when earlier they had submitted false returns. Had they forgotten that they have got rupees six crores and thirty five lakhs, which was tucked away in England? Did the Company explain? Even if they had bonafide transaction, why did they take money in England? Why did not they initially got the money in India?

Sir, how long does it take the Government of India to know whether there was Reserve Bank permission for payment of this money? The Foreign Exchange Regulation Acts are not very difficult, at least some of the provisions are not very difficult to construe. Section 8 is very very clear. The Government of India cannot avoid responsibility just by saying 'we are looking into it' What is there to be looked into? There are simple transactions. Section 8 says:

"Except with the previous general or special permission of the Reserve

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

Bank, no person other than an authorised dealer shall in India, and no person resident in India other than an authorised dealer shall outside India, purchase or otherwise require....any foreign exchange."

They have acquired foreign exchange. There was no Reserve Bank permission. What is there to be investigated? How long does it take to give show-cause notice? When did they come to know about it for the first time? I would like to know from the Government since when these accounts are there, which are totally unauthorised, because it was not one dollar, in foreign exchange. The most nominal amount of foreign exchange cannot be acquired in any foreign country without the Reserve Bank permission.

Then, kindly come to Section 16. Section 16 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act says:

"No person who has a right to receive any foreign exchange or to receive from a person resident outside India a payment in rupees shall, except with the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank, do or refrain from doing anything, or take or refrain from taking any action, which has the effect of securing .

That the receipt by him of the whole or part of that foreign exchange or payment is delayed."

If some money is receivable by you in respect of a transaction, let us say bone fide transaction entered into, then you cannot do anything which will delay the receipt of the money in India. Now for two years it was kept in a foreign Bank. Section 16 is very clear. And then kindly come to section 27. What does it say?

"Without prejudice to the provisions of... Section 19, no person resident in India shall, without the previous permission of the Central Government, associate himself with, or participate in, whether as promoter or otherwise, any concern outside India or intending to engage in, any activity or a trading..."

Now, this concern has associated itself with the Japanese concern for the purpose of trading, entered into a transaction for supplying materials and no permission has been taken. The question has arisen in the people's mind that these foreign big concerns, who are not chickens, but are very experienced business men, they are having international transactions, multi-national transactions, why are they paying money for transactions with regard to Government of India undertakings? They know that some palm has to be greased to enter into transaction in India. Therefore, somewhere it is winding up, somewhere it is commission. Now, Prof. Kurien says that paying of commission is an international practice. Then why are you denying it? The other day, Mr. Jagan Nath Kausal has said that there is no difference. Therefore, I would like to know: What have you done so far as Foreign Exchange Regulation is concerned? What is the difficulty? When did you come to know of this? Whose palm had to be gressed? Not anybody's or everybody's palm has to be greased. Who is to be kept in good humour? Those who can take decisions, those who can distribute favour. And in this country, who can do it, please find out. And what else can a responsible committee of this House do? On the face of this case, can we have any faith in a Government which makes such a statement? I am very sorry to say that it is not a fair statement.

Under section 273A, in what circumstances they can do it? Only in the circumstances that the return has been filed voluntarily and in good faith. If an assesses makes

a full and true disclosure of his income kindly mark the words "makes full and true disclosure of his income" voluntarily, only then the Commissioner of Income-Tax can waive penalty or interest. Now, what is the evidence of good faith; what is the evidence of voluntary conduct on the part of the company? How did he find it out? It is very easy to say, well, I am satisfied. How in a cavalier manner this statement refers to that. What does the Minister say in the statement:

"Since in the instant case, all these statutory conditions were fulfilled, the Commissioner of Income Tax on 24.6.1988 in exchange of his statutory powers waived penalty and interest..."

It is very easy. You make money, you enter into clandestine transactions, do not disclose to the Reserve Bank of India, keep it in a foreign bank, as and when it suits you, bring the money to India and disclose it and then no penalty, no other consequence. Any other person, who is not within this orbit, will be required to pay through his nose. Probably, Sir, COFEPOSA will be applied against them. But no, some people are here in this country above all laws. They are enjoying the best of it. Today this country is being fleeced of crores and crores of rupees and the people are dying of cholera, because you cannot provide money for them. These moneys which should have been in India are being enjoyed by your cohorts. Must this country be a mute spectator? It will never continue. That is why people are expressing their views repeatedly, as and when they are getting opportunity. I am sure that unless in this matter also you take the people into confidence, make the fullest disclosure, they will give their verdict in no time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister, Shri B.K.Gadhvi will intervene now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister would reply to the whole discussion....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, is he intervening or interfering?

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: Intervening. Since I had made the statement, I deem it my duty to intervene and put some clarifications.

Sir, at the outset, let me make it clear that the Government is totally committed to expose the corrupt practice indulged in by anybody, Government is totally committed to bring the culprits to book...(*Interruptions*)... and the Government is not at all interested in shielding anybody's act of commission or omission which amounts to a crime. In this case, political motivations have been imputed and through the hollow rhetorics and oratory, they have tried to create some cobwebs, but, I am sure, they are not going to bear the burden of truth. I come from a village and this is the monsoon season. I know that in the ponds, the buffaloes enjoy the wallowing in the mud. Here also the mud-slinging is an enjoyable commodity to the Hon. Members setting opposite....

(*Interruptions*) I am not yielding to anybody...(*Interruptions*)

This continuous habit of mud -slinging on others...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am within my rights to say that this continuous habit of mud-slinging on others and this continuous habit of misleading the facts and circumstances...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?...

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I have not compared you with buffalo. Don't worry.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: What about the period of last one year?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can compare us with buffalo, but for God's sake don't compare us with the Congressmen. That is all.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I am not yielding Mr. Reddy. When the notice for tenders was given, when the tenders were invited, in that it was specified that if they have got any representative or agent, then it should be mentioned in the column and Sumitomo Corporation did not mention. They mentioned that they had no agent, Indian or anybody. They did not mention this.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: He has explained to my point of order, Sir.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: Sir, this habit of mud-slinging is constant. When the Members sitting opposite don't find anything wholesome and truthful, they always try to create an impression to run down any institution, to run down even the integrity of the officers who are putting up their best to run the administration and to find out the culpability of any individual or the company.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Not even consultant...?

Sir, let me make it clear that the Government is not holding any brief either for Mr. Suri, or Jyotsna Holding, or Sumitomo, or any corporation or any individual. We have got nothing to do either with Suri or with Sumitomo, excepting that we gave some supply contract to Sumitomo company. But let me make it clear also that in this case, about the deal of Jyotsna Holding Private Limited with Sumitomo Corporation, Government came to know only when the Company filed the revised returns. It was never brought to the notice of the Government of India by the Government of Japan neither in 1985 nor in 1986 nor in 1987. Only when they filed a revised return, last revised return, we came to know that this was the agreement between the two. That is why in the statement we have mentioned that we are enquiring from Sumitomo Corporation also about this dealing with Jyotsna Holding Private Limited.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: Not even Consultant; they did not say anything about it and if some Members have stated that because of the information furnished to us by the Japanese Government that we came to know of it, that is also not a correct statement. From the revised return from the party, from Jyotsna Holding Private Limited, we came to know that this was the deal between Sumitomo Corporation and them. The Government of India and nothing to do with this.

(Interruptions)

So, in this case when it came to our light, on both the accounts which the Hon. Members in the August House indicated as to whether there was a breach of any FERA Act or whether there was a breach of the contractual obligation on the part of the Sumitomo Corporation on both accounts we have instituted enquiries and investigations are on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: When?

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I can tell you that so far as the violation of FERA is concerned, it was much before the 'Statement's version came out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: The revised return was filed on 31-7-87. This was one year and 3 days back.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I am not yielding. Why are you getting up? I would not give the date in the interest of the good and efficient investigation. You would come to know when we complete the investigation and results come out. But one point I wanted to make that Mr. Reddy, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and others had hinted as if this Jyotsna Holding Private Limited was a front man or was working as a conduit. That I can draw inference from your speech. I would say that in that case, as my friend and very able lawyer Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, would appreciate, that Rs. 6.5 crores came to India, part of payment was made as a tax—about Rs. 3 crores or something more—and balance remained.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: After two years...?

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: Two years... that is not important. But what I am submitting before the House is as to where the balance is, that we have been able to find out that the Jyotsna Holding Private Limited have invested about Rs. 2.74 crores in their another concern for which balance sheet certified by the Chartered Accountant was there. Therefore, if it was merely conduit, then balance of money must have gone somewhere else, as it is your misconception. But that is not a fact and therefore, I say that to raise something pointing out to the nexus to an August House, of the highest leader of this country is totally motivated, unfounded and it is concocted. I refute that allegation. Our friend in the Rajya Sabha has already denied it in the press as well as in the House.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: What did he deny?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: And I say, we hold the version given by an Hon. Member of Parliament with more and greatest credibility unless contrary is proved, than any version given by anybody outside the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Salve called it as a moral turpitude.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: Whose moral turpitude?

(Interruptions)

Moral turpitude of whose? It may be the moral turpitude of the Sumitomo Corporation because they did not disclose the name of the agent, but nobody else's.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: Why don't you blacklist it?

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: And therefore, I say that we are not holding the brief for these two private concerns and if there is an agreement between two private concerns, two private entities or the individual companies when the Government of India was aware of it, neither ONGC nor the Gas Authority of India then what concern we have got? On the contrary, as you compliment, we also say—I have made a clear indication in the Statement that at no point of time ONGC or the Gas Authority of India or the Government of India have any consultation. They did not consult this Jyotsna Holdings Company, they had no connection, they never came in. *(Interruptions)* That is for the Sumitomo Company to explain, not for us. The Government of India is not running Sumitomo Corporation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Money can be illegally hoarded outside and

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee] somehow brought here and invested in some Company. That means, everything is washed away.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I don't say that money is being held up outside and brought up at a belated stage, then that could be washed away. That is not the method because there we don't say that. We say that the matter under investigation is under FERA. But so far as your one point is concerned, that is about the late payment of self-assessed tax, on that let me tell you that proceedings are pending under relevant Section 140A and action would be taken on that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When it was started?

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: It is pending, not yesterday. It is pending and we will take action on that and whatever penalty is imposed...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. Why are you getting up unnecessarily and getting yourself exhausted?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is done after the disclosure. In a day or two before, it had started.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Yesterday it started.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They cannot deny the date of payment which is 12th of September; all other documents can be backdated, and this is what is happening in this case...*(Interruptions)* because payment is dated 12th September, they cannot tamper with the document.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I know that my learned friends have become so habituated that it is quite impossible for them to swallow

the truth. If you give them untruth, then only they can swallow it because they are habituated with the untruth and they are allergic to the truth.

So far as the other points are concerned, the Hon. Members would say....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Your statement is not complete. Your statement yesterday said that penalties and interest have been waived. Is it a truthful statement?
(Interruptions) You misled the House.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: Mr. Somnath, you being a distinguished lawyer, the penalty and interest which we have waived is not for late payment of this tax. It is for some other reasons, other lapses.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is this section 139(8)? What is this section 217? What are all this?

AN HON. MEMBER: Why you have waived?

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: Why we have waived, we have given the explanation in the statement.

AN HON. MEMBER: What are the other compulsions?

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I am not yielding.

So, Sir, this penalty specific under 140A, has not been waived. The matter is pending and the decision would be taken.

Now, Sir, another point which I should

explain in my intervention was....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All files should be kept in the rack, because 200 files in the Defence Ministry have been stolen.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not a single file is in the income-tax office. All have been removed. It is now lying with Mr. Gadhvi.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I have told you, records would not be tampered, as you apprehend.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You place all files on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I do not yield but they go on making interruptions. So far as bringing the money, the question of belatedly bringing it is concerned, it is a separate matter and whether it constituted an offence or not, that is a matter of inquiry and investigation. But so far as bringing the money from abroad through regular banking channel is concerned, it does not require Reserve Bank's permission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Bringing does not, but what about storing?

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: That is a separate matter.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: When the depositing was illegal, will you kindly explain the other aspect of it, the legal aspect. It was kept illegally for 30 months.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavellikara): No accountability to bring the money and no accountability to take the money?
(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: How can I respond

to you, when I am not yielding? How do you expect me to respond?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you address the chair.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: So, in these areas....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Government is happy from whatever source the month is brought in!

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: So far as Income-Tax authorities are concerned, they were looking only from the angle of assessment and recovery of the tax. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee also referred as FERA cell in the Economic Affairs. Well, we have got a Directorate of Enforcement but it is not with the Income-Tax Department.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kindly see, it is in the Department of Economic Affairs.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: We have got Enforcement in the Finance Ministry. They do their work and they are investigating this case also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then, why do you emphasise there is no FERA Cell in the income-tax office? Why was it emphasised in the statement? Was it only to show that the Income-Tax people could have no intimation of the FERA violation?

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: For your benefit, I would yield for once. That is because, the story appearing in *the Statesman* alleged that there is a FERA cell in the Income-Tax Department and they alleged certain activities on behalf of that cell.

(Interruptions)

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]
'Mulo Nasti, Kuto Shakha'

When there were no roots, there could not be branches. So, we said, in the Income-Tax Department, there is no FERA Cell. That is the statement and you would appreciate it, if you carefully have gone into it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You should have mentioned that this work is done by some other agency.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: We are yet to appoint you as our adviser, to say you should have done like this and that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have appeared for your Department many times and yet to lose a case appearing for the Government. I will find out whether I have got my fees or not!

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: If we have to engage you, we will have full trust and confidence in your capability, capacity and integrity...*(Interruptions)*

If we engage you as a lawyer on behalf of our Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not under your Department. You may better look into the serious cases properly.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: We will not judging you from that angle. My submission is that you have become so subjective that your reason to asses in an objective manner has totally become obscure. That is why you cannot read even the statement in the proper perspective. You cannot appreciate even the facts presented by us also in the true and proper perspective. You continue to be

engaged in the realms of hallucination, sometimes in cob-webs and of course sometimes in fantasy also. I want to say that in this deal, the Income-Tax Department has not acted at anybody's behest. As per the law and procedure, they have done everything. About the other aspects, we have already told that they are under investigation. The deal between the two private individuals or the Concerns was mentioned. You have referred to it and linked it with something-else. There is no truth and there is no basis. It is totally a make-believe story that you are trying to build up. I hope when the Hon. Finance Minister also finally explains you, you would demolish your make-believe things, as I said earlier quoting some other comparables.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I congratulate the reporter of *The Statesman* and other papers who have brought out this latest scandal which stinks. Sir, before going into the statement, let me quote a Bengali proverb without meaning any personal offences to Hon. Shri Gadhvi. This proverb says:

"Ek kan kata jaye gramer vayerdie.
Aur dukaan kata jaye gramer bhitar diye."

What is the meaning of this proverb? If somebody's one ear is cut for any offence, out of shame he avoids by-passing the village and avoids people looking at him. But those whose both the ears have already been cut, they do not care for by-passing the village. They go through the village... *(Interruptions)* I cannot but quote the Bengali proverb. I have never seen a better demonstration of this proverb either in the House or outside.

Sir, the ruling party in this House was eager to have this statement debated yes-

terday itself as a complete white-wash. It is a very doubtful case. I am neither a lawyer nor an expert nor I claim to have great connection with our learned Press but I am just a commoner. As a commoner, certain questions have come into my mind which I cannot but place here.

15.19 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Sir, there is one question. It was already raised by Shri Madhav Reddi. But I have to repeat it in my own way. This Sumitomo Corporation gave such a huge sum of money of Rs. 6.5 crores to Mr. Suri, Jyotsna Holdings, as their consultants or their agents, I do not know. What was the contract that they were trying to have with the ONGC - HBJ Pipeline? As far as Jyotsna Holdings are concerned, as I understand, they never had any expertise in pipeline. As it is in the HBJ Project, a question that arises is, was it connected with some other kind of pipeline, some higher ups who had a clout in getting the contract? What that the expertise? Otherwise, why should Sumitomo give the consultancy for the HBJ pipeline contract to Jyotsna Holding? There must have been some expertise. It seems to me that conduit pipeline was the expertise. The Minister may explain whether this was so or not.

As far as paras 2 and 3 are concerned, my esteemed colleagues, Shri Jaipal Reddy, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Madhav Reddy have already raised certain specific questions about accounting, assessment, etc. I do not repeat those things. But those have not been refuted by the Minister. Those things stand.

In the statement it has been said:

"The allegation that there was any undue haste in passing an order under section 273A is incorrect."

Was there no undue haste on the part of Income Tax authorities in giving them a clean chit quickly, in getting their things quickly audited, calculated, cleared, etc? There was. This is a case of Rs.6.5 crores. I know of a case, the case of a very small industrial firm to whom the income-tax people went and said, "If you pay us now a sum of Rs. 10,000, it is alright; otherwise, if you do not pay us now, we are going to 'fasav' you for Rs.10 lakhs". I know, in that case, it took them full four years to get out of the situation where they never violated anything except committing the crime of not paying the amount of Rs. 10,000 in the beginning. So, this is the situation with the common man. And if you call this 'not undue haste'—this promptitude which was shown in the case of Jyotsna Holding, that is, Suri Saheb's very exceptional company what would commoners like us say? They would ask: how is it, for what reason, was this company shown this favour? The statement says, "in good faith". Was it in good faith that for three years it was concealed? Do the words of law have some meaning or not? Or, can they be twisted as you like, according to your liking for the person to whom you are applying that law?

Para 4 is about the voluntary thing. The next is the question of FERA violation. I also talk of section 16 of FERA the details of which have already been read out by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. I am, therefore, not giving the substance of it again; the whole thing is before you. Is it or is it not a fact that under this very law the delay in repatriation of funds to India is punishable? Was that part of the law not violated? was it not delayed? When was it deposited? When was it accounted for? You say that the Income-Tax Department have no FERA cell. I think, FERA itself is there. Or, has it gone to dogs? I have, somehow or the other, as a common person, been very much concerned with this question. What was the FERA administration doing? Did they go to sleep with their

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]
heads on fat pillows? If they did go to sleep with their heads on fat pillows, a question arises as to whether there was any sedative in the shape of passage of liquid pressure from high quarters through the conduit of a captain friend. Otherwise why did they go under sedation? That should have been explained here. This liquid sedation is a common man's doubt. How Mr. Gadhvi can you convince a very ordinary woman like me that they went into sleep just like that without any sedation when they are so much active in many other spheres?

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: There is a proverb in Sanskrit. It says:

"Labhet sivtasu telam, kintu murkhasya chittam naradhyata"

You can explore oil from the sand, but you cannot convince the man who is not prepared to understand.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: There is another proverb — "Murkhasya lathoshdhyata"

(*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That giving commission is an international practice is said by an Hon. Member, Prof. Kurien.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He was referring to United Nations' Commission.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Of course, it is an international practice. But whether that is an international practice or not, as far as these scandals are concerned, you have been so habituated with having scandals that for you this has really become such a blind practice now that nobody on

earth can make any sense to you excepting the electorate to whom you have to go again. If Allahabad has not satisfied you, according to our demand, please come to the electorate immediately and face the situation. Nobody else is in a position to influence you or make sense to you, let alone a very ordinary commoner like me.

Therefore, I must say that this very statement itself and the explanation both smack of stinking scandals, whatever you may give the name. There is another proverb in Bengali with which I will end.

"Golape je name dako shugandho betore"

That is, by whichever name you call the rose, it emits good scent. Here it is the other way round. Whatever name you may call these things - whether consultant's fee, or kickback, or agency consultancy, whichever name you give it - it does emit stinking flavour.

Let them face the electorate and then this issue will be settled. With these words, I seek these clarifications.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today our learned friends from opposition tried their best to prove certain things but it was impossible to prove them and it is still impossible. Our Finance Minister has made his statement only yesterday and even today he has made certain clarifications in his speech which has cleared many doubts.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr dear friend Mr. Jaipal Reddy raised certain things on flimsy grounds which is based only on doubts and suspicious and no precise argument has been forwarded to substantiate it. Shri Madhav Reddy also

spoke on the sometimes and stressed the same just in a more emphatic tone. My Hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee also pleaded the same thing like a seasoned lawyer who though takes up the wrongside of the case, speaks in its favour with utmost confidence to impress and convince the judge who remains the least affected by the baseless arguments of the pleader though the audience of the case may be found fully impressed with those arguments because everybody knows it that a famous lawyer has full command over his language and the deep knowledge of law. That is why the two prominent lawyers pleading for and against a case, interpret the provisions of the law in the most impressive and convincing manner but it does not make much difference to a judge as it has no meaning to him. Similarly Shri Somnath Chatterjee who is a learned fellow was referring to the Income-Tax laws and he talked about FERA very logically, I accept it. Sister Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee also spoke about the role of doubts and suspicions in such matters and has raised a point why these doubts arise. I want to make the position clear. At present, our Government, departments have developed such systems and procedures of their working that a common and a VIP are not treated equally. This provides a scope for the people to have doubts in their minds. I feel that doubts and suspicions should not be allowed to permeate in the country. It should be done away with. Mahatma Gandhi has said that we should be honest and true to ourselves in our speech and actions and people should have their faith in us. Our character, our behaviour and our work should have the mark of our integrity and we should learn to work properly with a pure heart and mind. Even the Government employees of our country ought to learn to treat all the people equally, be it a common man or a V.I.P. or howsoever important he may be. The same law should be applicable to all. If there have been any FERA violations, there is no doubt that action will be

taken in this regard, as our Hon. Minister has also clearly said it here. I have to make only one submission to the opposition that as we all believe in a democratic system and have full faith in parliamentary democracy, it won't be proper for us that, we make false allegations and counter allegations against each other just on the basis of doubts and suspicions and continue to stress upon them in this highest institution of the country. I consider it a national offence if we do not make proper use of the money of poor masses which is being spend here on this Lok Sabha and keep ourselves busy in blaming and letting down each other. I feel that such a situation should not arise and we should not work in that manner. What is the point in raising so much hue and cry on such petty things? A case involving an amount Rs.6 crores and 35 lakhs was brought before the Income-Tax authorities. The only concern of the Income-Tax department was to ascertain the fine of action in regard to the persons who gave this amount and those who got it. After all the gentleman who got the amount in this case is an Indian national. The main thing to be seen in this case was whether that amount was mentioned in income tax return.....(Interruptions) In this case also, third exemption has been given as per the provisions of the law and I want to mention it that many such similar instances have been noticed in India where people did not submit their returns for a period of 10 years. If somebody commits a mistake and later on, is prepared to correct it, income tax law permits such a man to show the entire amount of his income in a subsequent return if it was partially shown in the income tax returns for the year 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. There is nothing wrong in it. Where is the room for any doubt in it? If some one has very clearly mentioned in his revised return that he has received Rs.6 crores and 35 lakhs from a Japanese company and he has also paid an amount of about Rs.3 crores as income-tax on the amount, then how does it leave any scope

[Sh. Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]
for doubts in this regard?

If you want to criticise the working of income tax department, you may do it. You have alleged that people in that department work only after accepting bribe, somebody has gone to the extent to say that sometimes things are reversed to the detriment of the Government. I do not want to comment on the working of the department but one thing is very clear that if somebody has paid income tax on the amount of Rs. 6 crores and 35 lakhs, income-tax department can not be blamed for that. If the Government declares that no rule has been violated and in case a man wants to correct his income tax return, he may do so before the imposition of penalty or institution of any enquiry against him and he will not be held guilty. In case of voluntary disclosure, he is not considered guilty. If a man has paid his income tax well in time, he as a Indian citizen has a right to appeal and submit an application for exemption from penalty and the interest thereon and if he gets such an exemption, there is nothing illegal in it.

I want to draw the attention of the House to a planned attempt which is going on now-a-days to tarnish the image of our Prime Minister. When such people did not get anything against the Prime Minister to substantiate their allegations, they started blaming the people close to the Prime Minister to malign them. If anything substantial is found against them I shall welcome it....*(Interruptions)* I do not want to mention the names of such persons because Reddyji has been prevented from doing so. After these speeches and the statement given here, whether you have been able to prove anything even after all your possible attempts against that Hon. Member of this House, who has been defamed. If it is not so, then why the efforts are being made for the Character assassination of an individual just on the basis of doubts? If you start following this practice of

character assassination in this democratic system of ours, nobody will be spared in our country. Then you will start involving the various institutions on false allegations, doubts and suspicions. Hence I want to submit to the opposition particularly and respectfully that they should bear it in their minds that thereby they will be harming the entire nation. If you make efforts to defame the highest seat of power, the highest person and the highest institution in the country, mere on false, doubts and suspicions, it will not only endanger the democratic system of the country but it will also harm the entire nation.

It is repeatedly stated that people will decide. We also do not dispute it that people will not decide. Just now our Hon. lady member has claimed that Allahabad has given a mandate but I also maintain that Pali and Udhampur also have given their decision.*(Interruptions)* Let us take the time earlier to it. Three years back 425 members of this house were elected on the Congress ticket and only 125 to 150 candidates could succeed on the side of the opposition. They also belong to 15-16 different parties. That was also the peoples mandate. We may again see after one year. You will see which party is voted to power by the people. After one and a half year if the people elect you and you happen to come out victorious with a heavy margin of seats then you should care to us. Now there are total 150 members in the opposition and they also belong to 15-16 different parties, hence it does not behove them to talk about the leadership of the 78 crore people of the country. It does not make a different if one wins or loses in by election. I want to submit if you want to win elections in the atmosphere of doubts and suspicion and have the people's mandate in your favour. If the people had voted on those grounds, but for once, we would not have been here from 1952 to 1988. This is eighth Lok Sabha and the people have given you a

Jyotsna Holding

fitting reply every time. If you want to get elected to the ninth Lok Sabha on the people's mandate, you will get a reply in 1990.

I urge upon you to keep restrain on your language, emotions, conduct and feelings so as to cause no harm to democracy. If you can avoid it, then whichever party may win the elections and get elected to this House, but only those people will rule the country who work for the welfare of the public. With these words I thank you.

[English]

CHOUHDARY KHURSHID AHMED (Faridabad): Sir, the discussion with regard to the payment to the Jyotsna Holdings has started with a few contracts. This Jyotsna Holdings entered into an agreement with Sumitomo Corporation and the charges were settled for services. What were the services in the crux of the whole thing. What kind of expertise has this company been rendering to the Japanese Company is also to be seen with what motive this money was paid is also to be seen. Jyotsna had agreed to act as a consultant for Sumitomo Corporation with respect to the tenders. Jyotsna provides Sumitomo with assistance, advice and other services for which the Sumitomo Corporation requests from time to time and otherwise used the best endeavours of Jyotsna to assist Sumitomo Corporation in the negotiations with the customer. It is all for the purpose of successful conclusion of the contract in respect of the tender. That is the crux of the whole thing. That is the expertise available with this company, i.e., best endeavours, approach and negotiations with the customer. Who is the customer in this game? It is the ONGC headed by the Department of a Government, controlled by the Government of India. The only expertise which is required of Jyotsna is to negotiate and finally conclude this agreement successfully and for that a hefty sum of Rs.6.5

crores have been awarded to this company. This is the only expert service which they have rendered. So, what does it smack of? Does it need any business experience? Does it need any other thing except the conduit of the connections, except a direct approach to the authorities who were in a position to decide about the awarding of this contract? If such sums are paid without any service of expert nature being rendered to any foreign supplier, then what does it tell? It tells the whole story. You need only to have right connection and no other expertise in this country. For that they get a hefty commission from a foreign country and they do not make it known until the time it is discovered and some agency report says somewhere that money has been taken. Even then they do not take it straightaway. They adopt another procedure. They put it in a foreign bank and with the help of a foreign company, they get it. It is for the Hon. Minister to say what were the sources which brought it to the notice of the Income Tax Department. A very insignificant company, supplying only aircrafts to the Delhi Flying Club comes up with returns for the previous years; in fact, it revises its returns. A company which was losing Rs.40 lakhs a year turns into a very profitable organisation and that too not by doing any business, in its name. While the Hon. Minister was intervening, he mentioned that they had done so in the name of their sister company. In fact, it is not a company, it is a cover up arrangement for somebody to collect money without rendering any particular services.

With regard to the Income-Tax affair, everything has been explained clearly by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. Whatever explanation has been given by the Hon. Minister when he intervened is not satisfactory.

With regard to FERA. If the FERA Department had taken care of it and if that Department had initiated the proceedings, what would have been the implications in

[Choudhary Khurshid Ahmed]
this case? The company could have been fined and penalties imposed into the extent of about Rs.30 crores. That respect is being overlooked by the Members from the other side when they spoke. Why is this special favour being shown to this company? I need not to into the details as to how many days and hours it took for the Income Tax Department to decide this case. It was very ably explained by Members from this side. If it is a company of a small origin, an insignificant company, it takes four years to decide their case, but if it is a company which has foreign connections, foreign monies are flowing into the country, then our Income Tax Department comes up with the speediest disposal of the case. And that too not in every case, but only in case. How many other cases have been decided so expeditiously as this case?

Looking into these facts, we believe that whatever is the origin of this company, whatever Mr. Lalit Suri does or whatever his dealings are, but those dealings are with very powerful connections, with the customers which have been named in the agreement. The customer is nobody else, but an agency of the Government of India and the Government of India is not fiction, no abstract thing, it is named by people, with flesh and blood, right sitting in this House. And Mr. Lalit Suri has right connections with anyone of them and he gets Rs.6.5 crores of rupees just in two contracts and for no services, just by getting the contracts.

If such things continue and even if our friends on the other side say that these things should be overlooked, they should not be discussed, well these things cannot be ignored; they have to be brought to be notice of the public and it is at the bar of the notice of the public that these things would be taken notice of and they would give their verdict and draw their own conclusions at the proper time. The coming events are casting

their shadows even now. Let them dismiss the by-election results are not being an index of popularity or unpopularity, but coming events cast their shadows before and whatever happened now would be repeated by them, if they go to the polls tomorrow or day after.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. Members of the Opposition have tried to discuss yesterday's matter from different angles. There are many aspects to this discussion. One of the aspects which I want to bring to the notice of Hon. Shri Jaipal Reddy, is that O.N.G.C. invites tenders and the tender is awarded to the Sumitomo Corporation of Japan. Nowhere does the Sumitomo Corporation state nor does the Central Government have any information that the former has appointed any Indian as its agent. Sir, the Central Government does not have supernatural powers to find out whether any foreign company has a relationship with any individual. Perhaps only God could be aware of such things, not human beings. Until the Company itself gives this information it would be wrong to level allegations against the Government. This is the worse form of false propaganda and nothing can be gained by it. Hon. Shri Jaipal's points need to be presented in a proper form. That is what I am trying to do.

Secondly, after finalisation of the tender, the Sumitomo Corporation declares it in the return of 25th August, 1987 in the form of a certificate. This certificate is given on 25th August, 1987 and the assessment begins on 27th November, 1987. The role of the Income Tax Department begins at this point. The Opposition parties accuse the Income Tax Department showing haste. The Sumitomo Corporation furnished the information that a firm called Jyotsna Holdings has earned Rs.6.35 crores. If the Income Tax Department takes up three months of September, October and November it can-

not, in any way, be accused of showing great haste. It is wrong on the part of the Hon. Members of the Opposition to allege that undue haste has been shown and a quick assessment made in order to wrap up the case. The Hon. Members of the Opposition have themselves said that the certificate issued by the Sumitomo Corporation is dated 25th August, 1987. They are requested to read the Hon. Minister's statement. The Opposition did not mention this point. They have deliberately overlooked this point and tried to put forth their argument by concealing this fact.

Another point mentioned by the Opposition relates to assessments done in 1985-86, 1986-86, and 1987-88. Several doubts have been expressed... (*Interruptions*)... It will soon be clear as to who is being truthful and who is lying. There is no doubt that the Opposition has been misguided. They have alleged that the Income Tax Return was submitted after the expiry of date of submission. They further allege that the Income Tax Department did not impose a penalty for the late submission of the Income Tax Return. In throwing these allegations the Opposition has wasted four precious hours of the House today. If only they had read yesterday's statement given by the Hon. Minister, everything would have been clear. Explaining the late submission of Returns, the fourth point says:

[*English*]

The company made petitions dated 18.3.1988, 21.3.1988 and 28.3.1988 before the Commissioner of Income tax for waiver of penalty w/Sec. 273 and interests w/ Secs.139(8) and 217.

[*Translation*]

Sir, what I mean to say is that the word 'penalty' has not been used. The allegation as to non-imposition of penalty for late

submission of returns is baseless. The Opposition cannot make this allegation stand as the Hon. Minister's statement has made everything clear.

Another allegation which has been levelled is that penalty was waived and undue favour shown in this case. Perhaps our Hon. Colleagues have forgotten that every Indian has the right to disclose his income to the Income Tax Department. If for some reasons, any of the Returns has not been submitted in time he is entitled to represent the same in the form of a revision petition before the Income Tax Commissioner. This right is enjoyed by every Indian and not by any particular individual. Under the same system if this company or any of its officials admits a revision petition, the action cannot be termed improper. Moreover, the Income Tax Commissioner also has the power under Section 139(2), to waive the delay. He can do this when he receives a revision petition and the defaulter voluntarily owns up his guilt and prays that he may be charged whatever is due from him. Therefore, there is no question of undue favour in this case. Returns of those two years have been submitted and the income of Rs.6.35 crores during that period has been clearly shown. Our Hon. colleagues should not forget that the Government has received Rs.3.80 crores out of that amount by way of assessment dues. Apart from these points if there had been any other irregularities, penalty would certainly have been imposed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, please give me two minutes more. I have to respond to all those allegations. I am not short of response.

As far as investing money brought from abroad is concerned, we all agree that action should be taken under the rules. The Hon. Minister's statement, which the Hon. Members have with them, says that action is to be taken against those who violate FERA and the Government is certainly taking action.

[Sh. Manoj Pandey]

All doubts expressed by Hon. Shri Jaipal Reddy are baseless. The Opposition should be ashamed of accusing the Hon. Prime Minister and his colleagues of accepting bribes. They are not going to gain anything from throwing false accusations.

As far as politics is concerned, we all to indulge in politics which the Opposition is indulging in. The Government also can play the dirty politics which the Opposition is resorting to. Many things can be said here in this house.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will reply tomorrow.

16.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

**Atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in
different Parts of the Country**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us go to next item. Discussion on the Atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in different parts of the Country. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we have brought a very serious matter before the House to discuss the atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in the country.

Originally in our society, division of labour was introduced to gain expertise but later which Minister is listening?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): I am listening.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: As I was saying, later on this was converted into casteism permanently and with the passage of time the powerful sections in the upper strata of society began to exploit the lower sections in order to live a life of comfort and luxury. This is the deplorable conditions of our present day society which I want to describe in the beginning.

Society was divided into four classes—Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The people belonging to the upper class became all-powerful and began to exploit the lower sections. Today this poison has seeped into every strata of our society—a society which is preparing to step into the 21st Century.

In this land of holy saints, some people are still categorised as untouchables and Adivasis and atrocities on them continue unabated. I want to quote a report in the Press related to this issue. In reply to a question, it was said in this House:

[English]

"Uttar Pradesh has the dubious distinction of reporting the highest number of rapes and murders of Scheduled Castes people during 1986-87. It is followed by Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, where casteism still reigns supreme. West Bengal, however, scored a distinction of another sort: only two rapes and no murders reported till November 1986."

This is according to a statement given by the Deputy Minister of Welfare, Mr. Giridhar Gomango in reply to Mr. Ajoy Biswas in Lok Sabha. This is not my version—i.e. about West Bengal. So, we see that the Minister has said that Madhya Pradesh had 151

rapes and 87 murder cases, while there were 73 rapes and 52 murders in Bihar. Next came Rajasthan. The point is that the situation is moving from bad to worse day by day.

[*Translation*]

Another point being mentioned is that a certain category of people will not be allowed entry into a certain temple and the committee of that temple will not be allowed to interfere in this matter. I am of the opinion, and Mr. Chairman, Sir, appeal through your good offices that Harijans and Adivasis should drop their demand of being allowed entry in temples. After all what are they looking for in temples?

In my view, the issue regarding entry of Harijans in temples is a minor thing. Instead of asking for entry in the temples they should ask for their right to provide for bread, employment and equal status in the society. I think there is a great mischief behind this. By raising this issue and by involving our Harijan brethren in this controversy, their attention is being diverted from the basic issues of livelihood, employment and equal status. I would like to appeal to all the Harijans and Adivasis brethren of our country to ask for their right to live. They should ask the Government that no more atrocities are committed on them, their womenfolk are not subjected to rape and they should not be slaughtered. These rights are much more important than the right of entry in Temples, mosques and Gurudwaras.

Recently, some efforts were made to stop atrocities on Harijans. In the country our leaders have enacted laws under which poor Harijans and Adivasis have been allotted some land but when the distribution of the land started, influential people of the society tried to grab this land. Atrocities on these fellow brothers are committed just to snatch the land given to them under the laws en-

acted by the Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies. It is also a matter of shame that in all these atrocities, either the police is directly involved in committing atrocities on Harijan and Adivasis girls, boys, men and women or shows laxity in registering cases of atrocities and taking actions against the culprits. On the contrary, the position is that the police department do not pay any heed towards their complaints. Further, what has been said in a recent statement by a person who claims himself as a great religious leader is more regrettable and unfortunate. Till now, I had only read, what is written in Guru Granth Sahib

"Aval Alla Noor Upaya, Kudrat De Sab Bande,

Ek Noor to sab jug upjya, kaun bhale kaun mande."

Guru Govind Sahib has written that we are the children of the same father. Our father is one, thus, all of us are brothers. He has written in it—"Bhay kahoo ko Det na", you should neither frighten anyone nor be frightened of anyone, therefore, keep everyone on equal footing. It is regrettable that on the one hand our Lord Ramchandrajai had gone to 'Bhilni' and eaten her defiled plums and Lord Krishna ji had eaten the power of parched gram of poor Sudama but on the other, when Shankaracharya of Puri, Swami Niranjan Dev Tirtha was asked by a press reporter to give his opinion about the right of entry of Harijans, the poor, the Adivasis and untouchables into the temples, he said that there was no need for Harijans to enter into temples. He also challenged the pressmen to cite even a single example of a person belonging to Harijan Community who has as much intellect as a caste-Hindu has. When the press reporter cited the example of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, Swami Niranjan Dev Tirth replied that he did not consider him as intelligent man because the country has to amend the Constitution framed by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar for 57 times, therefore, he

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia] did not think that Dr. Ambedkar was a intelligent person. It is a matter of great sorrow that the responsible people talk like this and that is why the atrocities are committed on Adivasis, poors, minorities and weaker sections of the society. These people also support the practice of 'Sati'. These very people support in the event of our sisters becoming widow they should be forced to commit the evil convention of Sati. These people are thus poisoning the society.

I was stating that as many as 30 men, women and children belonging to these communities are murdered daily and now the position is so grim that the number of cases of atrocities on them have increased from 5373 in 1985 to 5403 in 1986. I, therefore, want to submit that even after our utmost efforts the atrocities are being committed on them. In Jehanabad, nineteen men and children were massacred. The question arise in the mind why the crimes are increasing? The persons who commit crimes take laws into their own hands. They are not afraid of the law and the law enforcing bodies of the country. On being asked about impending danger of his arrest by the police for his statement, Shankaracharya of Puri openly threw challenge that the Government did not have enough guts to arrest him. This was said in the month of April but it is nor the month of August, neither the Government of India nor the Government of that State where he lives could arrest him. How it is shameful that even after openly violating the law, philosophy and thinking of the country, the policy propagated by Mahatma Gandhi and the provisions of the Constitution of India, he dares challenge that if the Government have enough guts then show it by arresting me. Even after this, not to talk of arresting him, the Government could not even register a case of F.I.R. against him. I want to ask as to who are the persons who get encouragements by such things.

Sir, though you would like to bring one more thing into the notice of the Government. Often we talk about social reforms. A non-Harijan person got married to a Harijan girl. But he was removed from service by levelling false charges against him that his work and behaviour was not good, and he was not fit for public duty. I therefore, want to say that on the hand we are trying to create a healthy atmosphere but on the other hand, some other forces are frustrating our deeds. I am not disappointed with the prevailing atmosphere in the country. Several organisations, political parties and people belonging to different classes of the society have begun to think in terms of equality but many other forces are busy in weakening this process. I therefore, would like to submit two-three suggestions in this regard.

First of all, I want to say that who ever commits atrocities, crime and cheating, must be brought under the dragnet of the law of the land. If any body succumbs to injury, then the guilty person should be arrested. The persons who support such elements should also be arrested under T.D.A. The persons who strengthen and encourage such philosophy should also be arrested...*(Interruptions)*...It appears that my Hon. friend has no work now, he is therefore, only interested in making interruptions. Now, we would ask Shri Rajiv Gandhi to give him some work so that his attention may divert towards that work...*(Interruptions)* Secondly, the police officers responsible for such things should be arrested. If they do not take appropriate action at the appropriate time then a stern disciplinary action should be taken against them and if necessary they should be dismissed from the Service.

Some sections of society have still not found berth in the list of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Their cases should be reviewed. I would like to say that the 'Banjara' class, a part of Adivasis have not

been included in this list till today. Recently, they staged a raelly in protest against it at Boat Club in New Delhi. They have 60 thousand billets and speak the same language throughout the country. Their population is about 4 crores but till now that community has not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The case of Banjara community has already been sent to the Hon. Minister but no action has been taken to include this society in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and no Bill has been introduced so far in the Parliament in this regard. Recently, a deputation of 'All India Tapriwas and Vimukt Jaati Federation' has come here and said that this community has not been provided constitutional protection. This deputation in which the people of Punjab were also included met and then Hon. Prime Minister, Shri P.C.Sethi and his successor Shri S.V.Chavan under the leadership of Shri Rajesh Pilot at the time when he was only a Member of Parliament. This deputation has demanded that many communities such as 'raisikh', 'Bajigar', 'Sikaligar', 'Gadaria', 'Nayak', 'Dhangar', 'Banjara', 'Wadi', 'Sapera', 'Jogi', 'Sansi', 'Baruriya', 'Barar', 'Wangali', 'Bhaidkut', 'Nat', 'Gandhila', 'Dheha', 'Inghical', etc. which have not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list should be included. Through you, I would like to request the Government that certain tribes which can not included in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists should be included and provided facilities such as houses, schools, electricity and roads in their towns and billets Government should also enforce the laws strictly to protect the interests to weaker sections, Adivasis and Scheduled Castes.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR (Bijnor): Sir, when I have to talk on atrocity, I talk with tears and with hope. Tears because we, who have inherited the oldest civilization and culture in the world, who are poised today to enter a new era of civilization, have to discuss these acts of barbarism within our own society committed on our Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes at such regular and frequent intervals. Hope because however feeble, however scattered, however unorganised, at least the struggle against injustice has begun and continues. I hope these sacrifices will not go waste.

Atrocities according to my own analysis are of two kinds. One which injures the body or leads to death. The other which injures the soul and leads to a thousand deaths every day-many times over. Although this debate today has been sparked off by brutal murder of nineteen Harijans in Jahanabad.

I first want to talk of the injury to the soul. Today, the single most important question which is tormenting the mind and heart of every Harijan in the country is: Where do we belong? Where does the Harijan belong? There is a crisis of identity. Does he belong in the Hindu fold? Then why is he denied the respect? These are the questions. I thought, these questions were settled by none else than the father of the Nation during the freedom struggle. You may recall, during the freedom struggle, in early 30s Ramsay Mc Donald offered communal award to divide the Hindu society between the caste Hindus and the untouchables to weaken the freedom movement, Dr. Ambedkar lent his full support to this offer which suited the British. But Mahatma Gandhi saw through this game and began his Epic fast. That was the time when there was a great national debate whether untouchability was a part of Hindu religion and society and it was established by renowned Sanskrit scholars of that time

[Smt. Meira Kumar]

that it was not After hard bargaining, the Poona Pact, which is known as the Magna Carta of untouchables was signed. Gandhiji broke his fast. There was a general awakening. Voluntary organisations dedicated themselves to the cause of the Harijans, to eradication of untouchability It was a critical time. Developments were fluid On the other hand, there was a call from Dr Ambedkar, irked by the obscurantist elements in the society, to the untouchables of the country for mass conversion to other religions In Punjab the Harijan population as a result fell from 28 lakhs to 13 lakhs In Telugu district 8.8 lakh Harijans were converted to Christianity There was panic all over That was the background Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was the President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, in a meeting in Poona, on 29th December, 1935 appealed to the Harijans to protect the Hindu religion He said and I want everyone to listen to it very carefully I quote

"Let the Harijans not forsake it and we will apply the dust under their feet to our forehead "

This is what Madan Mohan Malaviya said That was the time when Gandhi, for the first time gave the name Harijan as children of God to the untouchables He went to their basti, swept their streets and cleaned their toilets. He embraced them with open arms He promised them a better deal in free India and a status respect and honour in Hindu fold That is the time when Babu Jagjivan Ram came forward to check this mass conversion of untouchables to other religions He appealed to them not to leave the Hindu religion He asked them to join the mainstream, to give a new thrust to the national movement to fight for the independence of the country first and then to fight for their right later. Thus the British plan to divide and rule was frustrated and India became independent.

I am saying all this because I want to ask the nation what has happened to that commitment that was made on behalf of the nation by the Father of the Nation to the untouchables? I want to know Now that the Father of the Nation has gone, have those promises become empty words?

What are these strange utterances of Shankaracharya of Puri? What are these incidents at Nathdwara? What is this violence at Panda Tarai and so many other incidents which do not get reported? What do they indicate They put a question mark on the thinking and attitude of the Caste Hindus I want to know their reaction There have been some protests, but these voices of protest have come from the non-conformist Caste Hindus With the exception of Shankaracharya of Shringeri, have all other leaders of the Indian society come forward? It is not a disease which afflicts only the Hindu society, it is a disease which afflicts the entire Indian Society Do you remember many years ago in Meenakshipuram, Harijans were converted to Islam? Today they read their *Namaz* separately The Harijan Christians in Kerala have their separate Churches The Sikhs are called *Majhabis* and *Ramdasiyas* I want to know why Some of the Buddhists are called Neo-Buddhists So, it is not just a disease which afflicts only the Hindu society, it is a disease which afflicts the entire Indian society No Hindu religious leader, no Indian leader has come forward They have all maintained a stony silence

I come from a background which has for over half a century, struggled for the solidarity of Hindu society by resisting mass conversion of untouchables to other religions, and has struggled to assure them to place of dignity and honour in the Hindu fold But what are these utterances and attitudes and incidents? They provide an occasion for rethinking

Today history is repeating itself. The untouchable again finds himself on the crossroad. Man does not live by bread alone, man must have respect. Does he get it as a Hindu? There was some talk that don't go to the temples. Yes. I have my cup of tea at home, but if I go to a canteen, I would not like the doors to be shut at my face. I pray at home, but if I go to a temple, I would not like to be denied entry.

So, a challenge has been thrown on all the untouchables of India. They have to make an appraisal of their position in the society. A challenge has also been thrown on all the Caste Hindus. We want to know their reaction. We want to know to what extent their conscience has been aroused and whether they will come forward and proclaim in unmistakable term that untouchability is not a basic tenet of Hindu religion.

Now I come to the physical assaults, the rape, the beating, the ripping, the killing, the burning.

Harijans, by and large, are peace-loving people. They are not the belligerent sort. Their needs are so few. Their demands are so little. They are so hard-working. They are the toiling masses. They are the real producers of wealth. They produce goods. They render services. They are the backbone of our economy. They are the foundation on which this entire magnificent edifice stands. And what do they get in return? They live in separate colonies. Even today, exclusive colonies are made for them, I do not know whether by accident or by design, even in the *Indira Awaas Yojana*, at many places their houses are made separately. Why? Why this mentality?

No, it is not a party matter please. It is not a party affair. I am addressing myself to the nation on every grave issue. What is this Nand Nagri where the epidemic first broke out. It is in the capital, you know, Sir, in the

capital this is in an exclusive colony of the Harijans. In urban areas, a caste Hindu rarely let out his house to an untouchable. In the villages, caste Hindus do not let a Harijan use their wells. In towns, the public hydrants, many times, are not open to him. When I go on tours, I always ask the villagers:

[*Translation*]

"Is untouchability practised in your village?"

I invariably get the reply: "No, sister, untouchability is not practised here. We have got constructed separate wells."

[*English*]

This is the state of affairs. I was talking of temples, even in restaurants and canteens, so many times they are denied entry. In educational institutions, the students belonging to the untouchable community are so many times forced to have their own exclusive mess. But these incidents are treated as common routine matter. They never get reported. They do not have news value for the press. They don't create the slightest ripple. Yet, these are atrocities. Of course, it takes a Jehanabad to attract the attention, although from past experience, I know that this attention is more of an emotional effervescence, too short-lived. Incidents of atrocities have increased. Shri Ramoowalia ji was giving figures. I do not want to repeat the figures because I have the same figures. But it is an acknowledged fact that they have increased. Between 1982 and 1986, through out the country 3,200 SC/ST were murdered; 4,400 SC/ST women were raped. Of these, the major brunt was borne by Harijans. 2,439 Harijans were murdered and 3,122 Harijan women were raped. We all know statistics hide more than they reveal. These figures there 'Belchis', these Nirukondas, these 'Karamchedus', these 'Arawals' these 'Jehanabads' are but

[Smt. Meira Kumar] The tip of the ice-berg. The problem is much bigger, of enormous proportion.

The largest single cause for atrocities is land dispute. Allocation of surplus land to the landless labour leads to a long-drawn out dispute and trouble. The next cause is non-payment of wages. Demand for minimum wages as fixed by law and the refusal to pay those wages by the landlords ends in atrocities on these agricultural labourers which are largely of Scheduled Caste community, Scheduled Tribe community. So far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, the major occupational group is that of the agricultural labour. Scheduled Caste forms 15.75% of the entire population of India and of this 48% is agricultural labour.

Basically the victims of atrocities are victims of feudal system. The vested interests who went to perpetuate the feudal system with all its accompanying evils have organised themselves throughout the country. In Bihar they have gone to the extent of organising private armies—Lorik Sena, Bhoomi sena, Kunwar sena, Brahmarshi sena—and these senas are let loose when the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections stand up for their right. These Senas are officially banned, yet the social conditions are so favourable that they flourish. This is the crux of the matter. This is the crux of the matter that the measures that we have adopted so far have proved to be ineffective in the long run. We passed the Protection of Civil Rights Act way back in 1955. Yet, since 1955 atrocities on Harijans and Scheduled Tribes have increased as an alarming rate. Today we have to think of having a more effective measures. Obviously, this PCRA has failed. Today there is no time to become complacent, we have to come down very heavily on these people who are perpetrating atrocities. We have to instil a sense of security in the Harijans; we cannot allow them to live in the

grip of terror for ever. Like we have brought the Anti-Terrorists Act, like we have brought the Anti Sati Act, we should have Anti-Atrocities Act. Under the Anti-Atrocities Act we should provide for the most severe, the most stringent punishments and fines for those who perpetrate these atrocities. We should give generous reliefs to the victims and my suggestion would be that the amount of this relief should be collected from the guilty. We should give free legal aid to the victims, we should set up special courts or *Lok Adalats* near the place of the residence of the victim so that he is not inconvenienced, he does not have to go every time so many miles to the District Headquarter where the court is located. Then we have to effect speedy disposal of the cases so that the punishment which is meted out to the guilty acts as a deterrent to others. Speedy disposal is also essential to ensure that the victims do not buckle under pressure brought on him by the accused. We have also to ensure that in those areas where tension is brewing, in those areas which are atrocity prone, special squads of police are deployed. So far as the role of the police is concerned, I want that they should be trained to gain the confidence of and sympathy for the downtrodden. They should take action *suo motu* which they do not take today.

There is one name which I hate to take. It is blaspheme to mention that name 'Manu'. My hands would get soiled if I touch the book he wrote.

I consider that book and those who believe in that book as *Achhoots*, as untouchables, who have contaminated the society and brought untold shame to the nation. As modern law makers, we have to undo what Menu did.

I want to say that our Prime Minister is worried and concerned and I am going to quote from what he has said. I am going to substantiate it. He remembers the commit-

ment and wants to fulfil that commitment which the Father of the Nation had made to the untouchables of this country. I am quoting from what he has said last year:

[*Translation*]

"We get strengthened when we stand together. The war of independence had been going on for many years but it gained strength only when the weaker and poor sections of India came forward and Babu Jagjivan Ram joined Gandhiji and it was then that we got independence. We have to follow the path shown by Gandhiji and bring the Harijans forward and reduce their suppression."

[*English*]

I think, the need of the hour is that we rise above all our Party considerations sink all our differences and support him in this endeavour.

In the end, I just want to say one thing. We are pledged to socialism and democracy. Socialism and democracy are not compatible with caste system. Cherished human values are not compatible with gross injustice and inequalities. So, if we want to nurture socialism and democracy in this country, we have to break the shackles of caste system.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): Mr. Speaker, Sir, issue pertaining to the atrocities committed on the Harijans and Girijans is being discussed in the House today. In this connection, I have collected the figures from September, 1986 to October, 1987 from the library of Parliament House and on the basis of that I want to submit a few points. I am giving broad figures relating to the atrocities committed on the harijans and girijans in different parts of the country dur-

ing the aforesaid period. There were 4,872 cases of atrocities in Uttar Pradesh, 3,321 cases in Madhya Pradesh and 951 cases in Bihar. But I feel that after this period, Bihar will be on the top and excel the number of incidents of atrocities which have come to light.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Sir, may I know whether the figures given by him now are not corrected.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: No, that is not the case because I have collected them from the library of the Parliament House. I have not collected those figures from somewhere else but have got everything from the library and I am furnishing the information on that basis. If the incidences of atrocities committed on the harijans in Bihar after October 1987 are also taken into account then Bihar will certainly come at the top. But today the 'Protection of Civil Rights Act' is being violated openly. Nobody can deny it, it is absolutely correct.

Our colleague Shri Ramoowalia has submitted all the figures here and has even narrated some incidents about all the places including the incident in the temple. Shrimati Meira Kumari also mentioned many things. If we discuss temple issue, although I do not consider it appropriate to mention it here, yet I will have to say, that when the former President Shri Zail Singh visited the Pushkar Temple in Rajasthan, he was accompanied by a harijan M.L.A. also. Due to the presence of that M.L.A., the President was not allowed to enter the premises of the temple. The hon. President said that he will not enter the temple unless the M.L.A. is allowed to accompany him inside, and he returned. This is what is happening to the President of our country. What your Government is doing in this respect and what is observation?

Our colleague, Shri Ramoowalia told that the Shankaracharya of Puri said if any-

[Sh. V. Tulsi Ram]
one dares arrest him. How is that Act being implemented and what is this Government doing if the Shankaracharya says such things? I say that such an Act should be burnt, why are you maintaining that act? When government do not have to implement that Act, then what is the use of such an Act? Is it a show piece for the world? If that is so, then why should we enact such laws. A person is making such statements openly and you cannot take any action against him or pass any judgement against him? Just as my colleague said as to why have you not taken any action against him? Not even an F.I.R. has been lodged against him. For whom is this Act and your Government meant and for whom is all this gimmick? You are getting the subject of atrocities on harijans discussed here and have done so in the past too, So is all this gimmick being done for show business only?

Shrimati Meira Kumari referred to the speech make by the Hon. Prime Minister. It is good that she mentioned it but what is the use of issuing such a statement? Whenever a speech is to be delivered, they will make a lengthy and exhaustive speech. I ask the people who deliver speeches, as to who among them has accepted a harijan girl for marriage or who has married such a girl? If you tell me about that then I will say that your statement and Act are absolutely correct. There is no point in saying it for the purpose of propaganda only, we all know that this is nothing but show of things. It is all right that when somebody pretends to be ignorant of the grievances of people, we are all party to it, but when atrocities are being committed on the harijans, there is no one prepared to even think about it.

Whenever, an incident of terrorism takes place in Punjab, the world think that it is happening only once in a while. Ever since our birth we have been watching that our harijan brothers are suppressed and are

being murdered. Nobody thinks about them. I want to know from the Government as to what action is being taken to stop it? You simply talk about the terrorists here. Have you ever thought seriously about these poor people who are being murdered everyday? In my views, the number of terrorists will be approximately 500 to 1000 but for the sole purpose of suppressing and massacre these harijans, the terrorists of the whole world are present here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Shri Jagjivan Ram went for inaugurating a statue in Banaras, that statue was washed with the holy water of Ganga after his return. This is the policy of our government today. It is only due to its policies that all this is taking place. When the question of getting votes arises, then....(Interruptions]besides, the poor people is some other castes are also suppressed by everyone. When the question of getting vote arises, then that same poor person comes to your rescue. That poor person casts vote in your favour by standing in the sun and rain for 10-12 hours. But after getting the votes you forget him. Have you ever enquired about the condition of our harijan brothers who are murdered everyday?

You issue licence for reliefs liberally but when a harijan asks for a licence, it is not issued to him. You issue licences to people at their places but the harijans of India are not issued licence even on making a request for the purpose. Has your attention been drawn towards all this? Shri Azad had visited the place in connection with the Jehanabad incident. The Hon. Chief Minister gave the assurance there. God knows what all assurances did he give there? He certainly said that the Government will cancel the licences of rifles. It would have been better had the same thing been said before the murders were committed. In one family, a child of 6 months was killed there. When these murders had been committed they went to wipe

out their tears. I do not know whether the licences of the rifles have even now been cancelled or not. Your work is limited only to issue statements. It is often seen that nothing is done thereafter. Our Hon. Minister is sitting here...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.S.RAO (Machilipatnam): What has your Chief Minister done in Karamchedu? Has he taken action against anybody? He has not taken action even against one person.

[Translation]

SHRI V.TULSIRAM: Shri Rao, you should know that when this incident took place, a committee was formed under the aegis of a judge and in the second incident a House Committee was formed. If you have courage, then tell us did you form a committee there? We are saying that we formed a committee and we are enquiring into the matter.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): The Prime Minister went to Nirukonda where one person died. Did he go to Jahanabad where 19 people were murdered?

[Translation]

SHRI V.TULSIRAM: Before I conclude, I would like to urge the Government that licences should be issued to the people of upper class only after holding a thorough enquiry about them, and if a Harijan applies, he should also be given a licence. At such places, where you think there is a danger,

licences must be issued. Azadji has ordered cancellation, it is not known what has been done in that case. Secondly land reforms should be introduced immediately because their non-implementation leads to disputes and murders. Thirdly the Minimum Wages Act should also be enforced without delay. So far as education is concerned, it is good that the Government is doing something in this field but more is required to be done by sanctioning more funds for it.

With these words I would like to submit that if action is taken on some of my suggestions given by me, it would prove beneficial not only to the poor masses but also to the Government because it would get more votes and remain in power otherwise if injustice is done to those poor people, your Government will not be able to work smoothly and their curse will fail the Government.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, massacre of 19 people in Jahanabad has drawn the public attention and caused a great concern that if such incidents continue to take place our social life will be ruined. Shrimati Meira delivered quite an emotional speech about Harijans. It was really a spontaneous overflow of powerful thoughts. I would like to point out that if Gandhiji had not brought the Harijans, Adivasis and various sections of the people at the same level on the basis of religious equality, the country would not have been able to achieve freedom even now. It was Gandhiji's farsightedness. I recall when Gandhiji allowed Harijans to reside in his Ashram, some of his followers opposed it saying that Harijans cannot be allowed to remain and dine with us in the Ashram. There upon Gandhiji said that Harijans would reside with us in the Ashram, 'As a result the people who were financing the Ashram, stopped financing the Ashram. Mahatma Gandhi then said that if you had such a hatred towards Harijans ther

[Sh. Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]
Ashram would have to be shifted to a village of Harijans. Mahatma Gandhi actually shifted The Ashram to a Harijan's village and tried to enlighten them with a ray of new hope. It is due to his blessings that socialism is growing in the country and we are treading on the path of socialism. It is perhaps a because of the socialistic and progressive policy adopted by the Congress that the atrocities on Harijans are persistently increasing. It is a teething trouble and a temporary phase, which would soon come to an end because we have implemented the land reforms promptly.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where?

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: It has been done and is still being done. By keeping your eyes closed you cannot see anything. You must see with open eyes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Possession has not yet been given.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: I would like to inform that 35 thousands people have been allotted land in Gaya district of Bihar. The work of land reforms is being done expeditiously. The agricultural workers have been made aware of their minimum wages. They are ready to fight for their minimum wages. They are ready to fight for their rights today...*(Interruptions)*... One of the reasons behind it is that they do not belong to any particular party, they belong to various parties and various communities. So no single person can be blamed. This is one of the reasons.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Have you gone through the report of Pandeyji.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: You may go through that report. You lack knowledge because your mentality is somewhat different. You are a Chaubey, you cannot understand matters related to Harijans.

"Puni-Puni uskahin purni akulahin, narad dasa na dekhi jadhin."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as awareness has been created in regard to the minimum wages, the Harijans and backward classes have been able to realise its importance. This is the basic and progressive policy of the Congress, which is passing through a temporary phase and would ultimately bring about a new awareness in the whole country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to submit that even today the mentality of people in rural areas has not changed. The people with old mentality are jealous of the Harijans being literate and making their own houses. So they try to create bitterness in the society. And some politicians are positively involved in it who are trying to create a piquant situation by destroying socialism. They want that the basic policy of the Government is not implemented.

I would like to say about what Shri Ramoowalia has said. While agreeing with him, I would like to say that we do not want to make him a hero. There is no need for it. Some people unnecessarily try to earn a place in the society by raising such controversial issues. Nobody asked him about Shri Ambedkar or Babu Jagjivan Ram. He should have been asked about the spiritual height attained by Raidas. Shankracharya cannot compete with him as far as his spiritual height is concerned. Nabhadasi ji was also a

Harijan. He was one of the nine including Tulsidas, Nandadas etc. He said, "*Santan Ko Kaha Seekri, So Kam avat jat Tooti Parhiya bisri gaye Hari nam,*" I want to submit that Shankaracharya ji can never understand Shri Ambedkar. He cannot understand the wisdom of Shri Jagjivan Ram. He should try to understand them. Raidas achieved a great spiritual height, though he was engaged in small jobs. Shankaracharya can never touch that spiritual height even in 10 births.

17.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

What I mean to say is that there is no need to give importance to the utterances of such people. These are required to be forgotten. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are aware that the social evils are not good. It is not so that Harijans are being killed only in rural areas.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-ALIA: Do you support his arrest?

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: No, please because we do not want to make him a hero. We do not support him...

(Interruptions)

I do not want to waste more time of the House. My last point is that no action is taken when Harijans and Girijans are murdered at various places on various occasions. I would like the authorities to be vigilant about those who try to spoil the social atmosphere. Atrocities are being perpetrated on Harijans and Girijans because the mentality of our bureaucrats has not changed. They want to create a situation in which more atrocities are perpetrated. I held an enquiry into an incident in which the whole colony of Harijans had been burnt and Harijans were pushed into the fire. A full report was sent to

the high officials, but they could not take any action against the criminals because they themselves belonged to the community of the criminals. No action is taken against such officials. They are protected through political support. I would, therefore, like to submit that the people belonging to all the parties should jointly take an initiative *de-novo* to bring about a change in the mentality of the people.

With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip): Sir, the worst type of violence, including that of the State, is being perpetrated on our scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in recent months. But they are not isolated events. A close look at the incidents and the statistics indicates that there is a pattern in such atrocities. This is revealed in a number of Government's own reports, particularly in the reports of that commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The latest one is the Sixth Report that covers the years between 1979 and 1983. The main features that come out regarding the atrocities are: Number one, that these are increasing. For scheduled castes, from 13,976 in 1979, it has come to 14,834 in 1983 - an overall increase of 6.14 per cent. For scheduled tribes, there is an alarming increase - almost double from 2,134 to 4,087. It is an increase of 92 per cent. Over a period of time, one would expect that such atrocities would dwindle down with modernisation, better education and better implementation of the laws of the land. Why is there this increase? This Government should its the hand in shame for this.

The other main feature is that four States - Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan - lead the field in

[Smt. Bibha Ghosh Goswami] perpetrating atrocities on *harijans* and scheduled tribes. They account for 85 per cent of atrocities against scheduled castes. Three of these States - excluding Uttar Pradesh, which has a negligible scheduled tribes population - top the list of atrocities against scheduled tribes. These three States account for a staggering 89 per cent of all those atrocities. All these are Congress (I)-ruled States. Another Congress (I)-ruled State is Maharashtra. It is occupying the third position. In Rajasthan we can very well understand *sati* - from 205 in 1979, the atrocities on scheduled tribes have risen to 439 in 1983. It is an increase of more than 114 per cent. For scheduled castes in Rajasthan, there were 760 atrocities in 1979. But in 1983, the figure has gone up to 1,604 - an increase of more than 111 per cent.

Not only that, the atrocities are high in these states; their relative position is getting worse every time. As for the SC, these four key States together registered a 15 per cent increase in atrocities between 1979 and 1983 as against 6.14 per cent overall increase in the country. In the case of the ST, three of these States show 65 per cent increase over this period. These statistics must be under-estimates, as most of the victims are too terrorised to report to the authorities. Now, I want to ask one question. I want to ask the Congress-I MPs from these States a question. Most of them are not here; maybe there are not interested in this business. They have to explain why the conditions of these socially and economically disadvantaged groups are actually turning from very bad to even worse, inspite of the 20-point programme.

We should understand why such atrocities are taking place mostly in those States. These are four of the most backward states, where land reform has been least implemented, where feudal culture and economic exploitation continue and where still big

landlords owing 10,000 acres of land exist, who treat the agricultural labourers as pieces of dirt.

The other reports of the SC/ST Commission and other Government reports indicate the vast majority of SC/ST are agricultural labourers and poor tenants, who have been traditionally denied of their legal rights. Atrocities are committed when these poor communities shake of their age-old fear and inertia and assert their rights of minimum wages of organisation or of due share as sharecroppers. As numerous reports indicate, these communities are prevented from getting access to land given to them by the Government, by the armed thugs of the landlords. These landlords work in collusion with police and district authorities and the functionaries of the ruling Congress (I) party. Whenever, the poor assert their rights, the senas of the landlords organise mass murders, gang rapes and arson and looting of their properties, eject them from whatever land they have and otherwise terrorise them.

Bihar has established a shameful record of the incidents of atrocities on women, Dalits, minority groups and attack on the rights of the economically weaker sections on which the SC/ST comprise a major portion. During the last few months we have seen an increase in such incidents, Pararia, Ghatihari and Jahanabad being three of the most outstanding.

In Pararia, all the 25 houses were attacked by the police. The males were beaten up and forced to flee to the jungle and the women between 13 and 50 years of age were attacked, molested and raped. Five of those subjected to gang rape had to be hospitalised in an unconscious state. While the Sangjukta Mahila Sangharsh Samiti observed a statewide protest day against the Pararia atrocities on the 12th April, on the same night the uniformed goondas the Daroga and five other policemen crept into

the Adivasi village of Ghatihari and swooped on the innocent victims as they slept. The same story of loot, arson, molestation and rape followed. Six adivasi women, including Hopen Maya Soren (21), Tala Maya Murmu (32) and the unmarried Domra Soren (17) were gang-raped while the protesting men-folk were beaten up mercilessly. It is reported that when on the 14th July the victims of Ghatihari went to the Deputy Commissioner of Godda, he refused to see them. The Administration also seems to be with them.

The goriest massacre of Harijans of recent months, as has already been mentioned, has been perpetrated in Jahanabad at Nagma and Nanhi-Tola-Bhagalpur by armed thugs of the so-called upper caste landlords at midnight on the 16th June. They left 19 murdered and many more wounded including infants, children and women.

The details are here in this report of Nargis Sattar who visited Jahanabad together with Com. Masudal Hossain, MP. The report was published in the Jugantar newspaper. I have also photographs which Com. Masudal has taken. I beg your permission to lay the report and the photographs on the Table of the House. As the speaker did not subsequently accord the necessary permission, the papers were not treated as laid on the Table. As to their authenticity, I take full responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not like this.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: There have been attempts to cover up the actual cause of the massacre. But there is no mystery in it. These landless labourers demanded subsistence wages, that is one and half a kilo rice or atta, while the landlords demanded work without any wages, so long as the loans given as *Dadan* were not repaid. When the Harijans say, how can they work without any wages, they

swooped on them. Besides, the pond on vested land just behind the Harijan settlement was the only source of water—drinking and all—to these people. The first-ever tubewell has been sanctioned by the B.D.O. after independence a few days after the massacre in Jahanabad. While the water went to these people, the fish went to the landlord. For the last two or three years, the Harijans have also laid their claim on the fish which must have irked the landlord. The demand for the subsistence wage was perhaps too much and this was the vendetta unleashed.

While this is the record of the Congress (I) ruled States, under the Left Front Government, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as Shri Ramoowalia has already said, they are treated as human beings, with rights as voters and as members of their kisan or khet mazdoor organisations. There are hardly any atrocities in those States. In West Bengal out of one thousand cases in the country, only one case of atrocities on scheduled castes occurred. In Tripura during the Left Front Government...

(Interruptions)

Since the fraudulent installation of the Congress (I), TUJS Government, what is happening in Tripura? The terror unleashed reminds us of the dark days of semi-fascist terror during 72-77 in West Bengal.

There have been innumerable cases of violence against tribals and especially against tribal women. The worst are those of Siddapara and Jagabandhupara of Amarpur sub-division of the secluded village of Ujan Maidan in Khowai sub-division where from 31st May to 2nd June gang-rape was perpetrated on tribal Jhumia women by jawans of Assam Rifles.

✓ Out of the 44 households scattered over several comprising the village of UJAN-

[Smt. Bibha Ghosh Goswami]
Maidan, 26 are victims. The team that went to the village with Comrade Ajoy Biswas, M.P. and Comrade Baju Ban Riyan M.P. met 114 of the victims and taped their statements. If permitted, we will place the tape on the Table of the House.

Sir, I personally met seven of these women victims when I went as part of a fact-finding mission of the All India Democratic Women's Association on 17th June. We met them in Camera at Champahaor in Khowai. They were:

1. Bindyalaxmi (18) D/O Mahanmuni, Devbarma
(Violated as noon on 31st)
2. Shubhalaxmi (25) W/O Abhimanyu
(Gang raped by at least four in the morning of the 2nd after beating and throwing her husband out of the cottage.) She has got two kids.
3. Radhika (35) W/O Takhirari, Devbarma
(also mother of two children, gang raped on 31st while in Jhum)
4. Sonakali (15) D/O Kitakumar, Devbarma
(Gang raped by two in the morning of 31st while coming back from her sister's house)
5. Banapati (35) W/O Hemendra, Devbarma
(Gang raped by four in the night of 1st June. She is the mother of two kids, the elder being 15 years)
6. Prabhati (40) W/O Ukindra, Devbarma
(Gang raped by two on 1st June at noon)

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I am on a point of order. I would like to know whether whatever she is reading is authenticated or not. (*Interruptions*) Please allow my point of order, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Please all of you take your seats.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why don't you listen to me? You please listen to me. If you feel that it is not authenticated, then you give a privilege motion against her.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: Sir, if the document is authentic, I do not have any objection. But if it is not, then I have objection to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She is not reading out from any document.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, what is the rationale behind the lady Member supporting the rape? (*Interruptions*) Sir, this will remain in the history of the Parliament that a lady Member has spoken like this. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: Don't mislead the House. Sir, they are misleading the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. If you think that she is misleading the House, you may give in writing a privilege notice against her. I am told that she is not reading from any document. She is speaking from her personal knowledge of the facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Please allow me to continue. Another victim was Panchalaxmi whose age would not be more than 13. She is the daughter of Brajendra Debbarma. She is a student of Class V of Ujan Maidan Junior Basic School. Both her parents are deaf and dumb. This child does not even know what has happened to her and her innocent face still haunts me. We were told that on 2nd June itself when a Minister, whose name I do not want to mention here, went to Shikaribari, the tribal people of Ujan Maidan submitted a written complaint to the Minister. Why was no medical test arranged? We were told that a few days afterwards, may be on 6th, the women victims were taken by the Minister, Shri Ravindra Debbarma to his house in Agartala and there, their statements were taped. What was happened to that tape?

When we met the Chief Minister at Agartala, on the 18th of June, we were aghast at his unsympathetic attitude towards the tribals. He alleged that it was a politically motivated propaganda and that the tribal women could tell all lies for the sake of some political gain.

Sir, it is a grave insult to tribal women, indeed to womanhood itself, to allege that they could concoct stories of gangrape for political motive. I am not surprised at the written answer given by the Home Minister to our question No.84 on 27th July, which merely repeats the information given by the State Government. But the administrative committee also could not altogether white-wash the crime and has admitted a possible rape. Who were the members of that Committee? The members were two IAS officers of the State Government (the D.M. and the S.D.O.) one DSP(SB) and a Major of

the very same Assam Rifles! The people have no faith whatsoever on this committee. I urge that there must be a judicial inquiry into this matter by a sitting judge of the High Court of the Supreme Court. Secondly, the Assam Rifles must be withdrawn.

The point is that rape by custodians of law is not an aberration but it is becoming an instrument of class or political vendetta and this is possible because the Government lacks the will to punish the culprits.

Treatment meted out to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a part of the political-cultural ethos of Congress (I) which on the one hand talks about modernisation, technology and 21st century, national perspective plan on women upto 2000 AD and so on and on the other makes the most opportunistic compromises with fundamentalist and obscurantist forces as is evident from the way they supported and passed the Muslim Women's Bill. It is really a pointer that even after advocating untouchability and 'Sati', the Shankaracharya is allowed to go scotfree.

Sir, I want to impress upon my sisters and brothers that there can be no separate freedom for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as there cannot be any separate struggle for emancipation without joining the mainstream in the struggle for human rights.

I therefore appeal to my brothers and sisters belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities not to fall into the trap of this Government or any divisive forces. The plight of all the exploited, oppressed and toiling people including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is bound together. We have to fight unitedly to change this class and caste based society and thereby change our lot.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nobody can deny this fact that scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are very neglected, weaker and exploited sections of our society. We can say with great pride that our Government has taken many steps from time to time since independence for their upliftment, welfare, providing security, justice and equality to them. In pursuance of article 17 of the constitution to remove untouchability in any form a law was made in 1955. After that, prevention of Untouchability Act was passed and practice of untouchability was made an offence punishable under the law. But in spite of all these measures, reports coming in this regard are of great concern for all of us. Disease is on the increase with every dose of medicine. Exploitation of poor classes continued despite so many laws passed, rules and regulations made and directions issued by the Government and increase of awakening in the society. We fail to provide a set up which could ensure justice and protection for them and enable these classes to come at par with other sections of the society at a rapid speed. At present, the question before us is as to who are the persons behind these atrocities? Does our Congress Government do it or are other people who do such things for their vested interest and gaining cheap popularity, responsible for this? It is no use to mention in this house the details such as their age, percentage and other descriptions of the persons killed in Jahanabad. It is a very shameful incident by which not only the people of India but people living in all corners of the world will be shocked. There is no doubt in it that the Government has provided special component plans at Centre and State levels for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in compliance of directive principles contained in article 46 of the constitution and tribals sub-plans have been made in pursuance of article 46 and

first proviso of article 275. Whenever atrocities are committed on these sections, the Hon. Members of this House express their views. Very recently Mrs. Meira Kumar, a member of our own Party has attributed the land disputes as the main reason for commission of such atrocities on Harijans and weaker sections of the people. This is true to a great extent. Land plays an important role for commission of such atrocities but in addition to it, there are some component and ingredients in our social set up itself which are responsible for such atrocities and that is why their number is on the increase day by day. This can be aptly said in a couplet that "*Marz badata gaya jyon-jyon dava ki*" that is to say that disease increased with every dose of medicine. If we have a look on the number of atrocities committed on these people annually, we will find that it is gradually increasing. We have to think about the factors responsible for this. More the efforts were made by the Government to raise the level of their education, bring awakening among them and make them learned, more they were subjected to humbug, foul play, dishonesty and betrayal of confidence. We will have to think seriously as to who are the persons responsible for it. This is not a matter to be put off in jest. With increase in literacy, awakening, ability of the people and educational standard, dishonesty, falsehood, deceit have also increased in the society in the same proportion and there is over all fall in moral values. This is a thing not to be sheled in jest, rather the country will have to think as to who is responsible for this.

So far as the question of atrocities is concerned, I want to quote from the Times of India, dated 24th May, 1988.

[*English*]

"According to officially compiled data on an all-India basis, total number of 'cognisable' offences under Indian Penal Code

perpetrated on members of the Scheduled Castes by non-scheduled castes has risen sharply over the years. In 1976, there were 5986 cases; 10,879 in 1977, 15070 in 1978, 15054 in 1982, 14947 in 1983 and 15936 in 1984...

The large number of incidents of violence took place in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. More recently, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have joined these four."

[*Translation*]

So far atrocities are concerned, larger states have larger number of crimes and smaller states have smaller number of crimes. If we look at the figures, there is not a single state in India where atrocities have not been committed on Harijans and weaker sections of the people. It is only a matter of degree, somewhere it is lesser and somewhere it is more. Therefore, it is not an issue concerning Congress Party or for that matter the Government alone but it pertains to entire India. It is the responsibility of every person to think as to how atrocities, excesses and the injustices being perpetrated on weaker sections could be checked. The Government has come forward with laws, has made all necessary provisions in this regard but as revealed from the figures quoted by me just now, this evil, instead of decreasing, is gradually increasing.

Land is stated to be one of the reasons. It is true that behind all such atrocities, disputes and blood-shed, land dispute is the main factor but there are other factors also such as our social traditions, etc which do not give equal status to these poor people in the society and justice is not done to them. These factors are also responsible for it. All these factors lead to increase in atrocities and exploitation in different forms such as bonded labour, failure in giving minimum

wages and taking begar, etc. They are now in the know of the problems and raising their voice against it with the increase of awakening and consciousness among them. Whenever they raise their voice against exploitation, they are subjected to assault and bloodshed. It is a proven fact. We have to think as to how this can be removed.

Today, we come across the cases when atrocities are committed on them but police does not register cases and their cases remain pending for long time in courts. You will be surprised to know that as many as 36,865 cases of atrocities on weaker sections, Harijans and scheduled tribes are pending in courts at present. I appeal to the Government to constitute special courts to dispose of the cases pertaining to atrocities and rapes on the people belonging to these communities. The cases should be disposed of quickly, as many as 37 thousand cases are pending in the courts which is not a good thing.

I want to make an appeal, particularly to Hon. Members of the opposition that in the Indian Judicial system, justice can not be done unless the incident is supported by two witnesses. It is most unfortunate that there are such heinous crimes remain pending in the courts for 5 years in lack of witnesses and with the passage of time the witness forgets the sequence of incidents, enabling the culprits to get scot free by availing the benefit of doubt. If everybody wants to give justice to the poors and wants to raise their economic and social status, then a special provision will have to be made so as to check these atrocities on them. If the persons committing atrocities on harijans are acquitted like this, then there will be no end to it. We have seen many cases in which the culprits have been acquitted by the High Court or the Supreme Court. It is, therefore, necessary to make amendments in the Constitution, Indian Penal Code and C.R.P.C. But, only the enactment of laws will not mitigate the jnc-

[Mr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]
dence of atrocities. The voluntary agencies of society and the political and social leaders will also have to come forward to work for this end. This is their duty to bring awareness in the society and help the poor and downtrodden to protect their rights. While inaugurating the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Dr. Radha Krishnan had once Said:

[*English*]

"Let the rich make their house in order, poors are bound to follow them."

[*Translation*]

Therefore, it becomes the duty of the elite and the leader of the society to come forward in this struggle. That will make the rest of the people automatically come forward and stand by them in this struggle.

With these words, I would like to read out a couplet:

"Tabibon se main kya poonchhoon,
Ilaje dard-e-dil apna,
Marj jab zindagi khud ho, to phir uski
dawa kya hai."

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chhapra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the problems of Harijans and the atrocities committed on them have been frequently discussed in this House during the span of last 40 years but till today, the harijans could not get rid of exploitation. Even today, Harijans and Girijans are the utmost victims of starvation, diseases, deaths and disrespect in this country. What is the reason of it? Sir, there are many reasons responsible for this situation and one of them is the prevalence of caste system in India. Over the period of last five thousand years, this caste system has deprived these caste of their entity, property, capability, zeal, joys, courage and prosperity and has termed them as inferior. In my view,

the casteism is also a weapon of exploitation like many other weapons of exploitation in this world. In India, the people are being exploited in the name of castes in the same way as the people in other parts of world are being exploited on racial considerations. If any body wants to see its most odious form, he can see it in India everyday.

I am very much surprised to hear the utterings of one of my Hon. Colleagues that a lot of work has been done for Harijans by the Bihar Government. He said that the surplus land over and above the land ceiling had been distributed in Gaya district. Mr. Chairman, Sir, but I may mention that 22,000 cases pertaining to Harijans and Girijans are pending in various courts in Bihar alone. Out of these 22,000 cases, 15,000 cases relate to rapes, atrocities and loot on Harijans and 5,000 cases of them relate to their land and property. I think that the entire House will agree with me that unless and until the poor Harijans and Girijans are provided an opportunity to stand on their own legs and become self reliant, our country cannot progress. But today the persons sitting in the top positions of power have a wrong contention that there is no need of paying any attention to the sufferings of these Harijans and Girijans who have remained neglected for ages. Today, the persons at the helm of affairs have no agony or sympathy for these Harijans and Girijans. Even if these persons cherish any such feelings for anyone, that is for those persons who have held all the powers property and dignity with them for thousands of years. But, I would like to warn that this country is not going to be governed any more on such false motions. Sir, even today harijans are being killed and their womenfolk are being subjected to rape. The main reason of those atrocities is that whenever the Harijans take up cudgles to fight the battle of their honour and rights against the feudalism and landlords, the feudal lords begin to assert their power with their ageold tendencies of oppression. The recent living

example of this can be seen in the Jahanabad incident in Bihar. The memories of the incidents of Padaria and Ghatiyari in Bihar had not yet vanished that some of the people armed with guns and other legal weapons, reached in Nonhi and Nagawa villages situated at a distance of 6-7 kilometers from the Jahanabad district head Quarters and took a toll of 19 Harijans and injured 17 others, on the midnight of 16 June, 1988. After all what was the fault of those Harijans? Their only fault was that they had refused to work on the wages of one and half kilogramme of foodgrains per day and dared to say that the Harijans be allowed to live in the houses which they had got constructed on the two beegha land. What was the fault of Laldas Paswan, who was the resident of that village? His only fault was that he had dared to say to Rajnand Sharma, who was his landlord, to release his 18 maund of wheat and 12 cattas of the Kehar crop, which was mortgaged with the landlord for 1000 rupees. He had also urged to him to retain the foodgrains worth 1,000 rupees and return the remaining quantity of the foodgrains to him. At this, Rajnand Sharma asserted that he had calculated the compound interest on the account he had given to him and now the repayable amount comes to Rs. four thousand. This was the only fault of the Harijans and Pasis of the Nonhi and Nagwa villages for which they were put to death. But there are different versions of this incident. Some people say that this massacre of harijans was committed by the landlords of Nonhi village while others say that these Harijans were killed by the Lok Sena. It was mentioned just now that the feudals of Bihar have organised their own armies on the basis of castes. There are so many private senas in Bihar such as the Marathi sena, and Brahamrishi Sena of Bhoomidhars. Bhoomi Sena is the sena of Kurmies, while the Lorik Sena is the sena of Yadava's. On the one hand, the feudals of each caste have organised their private armies and on the other hand, the Hon. Member says that the Bihar

Government have done a lot of work for the welfare of Harijans. If the Bihar Government had actually done anything for the welfare of Harijans then there might not have been the entity of these organisations and private armies in Bihar. I was saying that different versions are being given about this massacre. Some say that this massacre was committed by the landlords and others name the Lorik Sena for the cruel act whereas some sections of the people say that this massacre was the joint venture of the two. But the wife of Shri Laldas Paswan said that at the time when the Harijans were being killed, Rajnand Sharma, the landlord, with whom her husband was working as a labour, was standing in her courtyard. But the Bihar Government have presented a third version of the incident which mentions that there are two Naxalite groups, who are fighting with one another just to show their supremacy and the people of one naxalite group are killing the people of another naxalite group. It means that the people of Mazdoor Kisan Sangram Samiti have killed the people of Indian People's Front. But the people of both the groups have condemned this statement and said that there is no infighting between the two groups on the question of supremacy. The Chhatra Yuva Sangarsh Vahini, which ardently believes in non-violence, has said that the statement of the Government is totally wrong and it is given to protect the criminals. Now, I want to make a submission that if the Central Government have any sympathy or feelings for the Harijans, then it should send a Central team to Bihar to assess the situation and conduct an enquiry into this case. The truth will never be known if this task is assigned to the local administration because this incident has occurred with the connivance of the local authorities. Otherwise this incident would not have taken place because these two villages are situated at a distance of just seven kilometers from the district headquarters. The administration also know that there was tension in the area and the struggle was going on the

[Sh. Ram Bahadur Singh] issue of wages determination and prestige but no precautionary measures were taken by the administration. The collector has taken this incident lightly and issued a statement that similar incidents have already taken place in Delhi, Panipat and Kurukshetra. Such a situation is all the more regrettable. It means that such incidents are but natural and will also recur in future. Hence one need not worry about it. That shows that the collector feels no concern or has no repentance for this. I, therefore, want to say that if the Central Government is willing to bring out the truth then it must take up the responsibility of enquiry on its shoulders.

I shall conclude my speech after making one more submission. I request not to assign this work to the local administration because there is state of anarchy in Bihar. There will be no exaggeration if I say that there is no administration worth the name in Bihar. You will be surprised to know that during the last five months only i.e. from January 1988 to May 1988, 1550 persons have been killed in Bihar.... (Interruptions) with an average of 310 persons a month and 31 persons per day. Most of them were Harijans, Girijans or the persons belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The figures of Jahana-bad massacre are also included in it. The Central Government had dismissed the Bamala Government in Punjab on the ground of increase in killings in Punjab but the same action is not being taken against the Bihar Government where the number of killings has been more than that in Punjab. If the Central Government have enough guts the morality then it should at once issue a directive to dismiss the Bihar Government. But I know that the Central Government would not dismiss the Bihar Government. All prevalent evils in this country that are of the rising prices, famine, unemployment, rape, loot or dacoity are the worms which are eating upon this country. In the same way the atrocities on Harijans is also a worm. This worm has sprung up from the fallacy fo the Congress. The origin of these atrocities is also in the filth of the Congress. I believe that unless the filth of the Congress is

cleaned, the worms will continue to nibble the country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Hon. Minister, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev will make a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.JANGA REDDY (Han-amkonda): Where is Shri Chidambaram?

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On behalf of Shri Chidambaram, he will make a statement.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Shri Chidambaram is making a Statement in Rajya Sabha.

(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE REPORTS APPEARING IN THE PRESS ABOUT TERRORISTS' PLAN TO ASSASSINATE THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE HOME MINISTER AND PAKISTAN'S COMPLICITY IN TERRORISTS' NEFARIOUS DESIGNS.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, several Hon'ble Members have expressed concern about reports appearing in the press today regarding terrorists' plans to kill the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

Attempts to kill high dignitaries is a well established part of the terrorists' strategy. By doing so, they hope to create large scale disturbances and cause a breakdown of law and order which would help them in achieving their nefarious designs. Information about such plans has been received by the Government from time to time. The disclosures from the material recovered from time to time. The disclosures from the material recovered from the Golden Temple Complex after operation Black Thunder are an important link. The documents seized from the rooms in Parikrama of the Golden Temple show the close connection between Pakistan and the terrorist groups. They also reveal that terrorist leaders operating from Pakistan have been sending instructions to the terrorists and master-minding the terrorist activities in Punjab.

Wassan Singh Zaffarwal and Gurbachan Singh Manochahal are the two important links between Pakistan and the terrorist groups. Wassan Singh's letter dated 3rd May 1988 to Sukhdev Singh Jhamke, which has been published by a newspaper this morning, is one of the letters recovered from the Golden Temple Complex after Operation Black Thunder.

I take this opportunity to lay on the Table of the House six documents* which are among the documents recovered from the Golden Temple Complex. Hon'ble Members will find that these documents provide conclusive evidence of Pakistan's aid and support to terrorist groups in India. I may invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to some of the more obnoxious portions of these documents. The writers of these letters are Wassan Singh and Labh Singh, among others. The recipients of these documents are Gurbachan Singh Manochahal, Nirvair Singh, Jagir Singh, Malkiat Singh and Sukhdev Singh Jamke. In the letter dated 25.3.1988, Wassan Singh Zaffarwal refers

to the facilities provided for him and others in Pakistan and promises to supply assault rifles and other goods with the help of Pakistan Rangers. In the letter dated 24.4.1988, there is reference to the help given by the Pakistan Rangers and the purchase of arms and weapons to the tune of Rs.25 lakhs. In an undated letter, Labh Singh assures Malkiat Singh that there is no shortage of arms and on receipt of a message for arms they would be supplied. In the letter dated 3.5.1988 there is a clear indication of a plot to assassinate the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. In the letter dated 18.5.1988 Wassan Singh Zaffarwal has asked for recruits, with a pass in matriculation examination, who could be trained.

The available evidence clearly indicates that the external links of the terrorists continue to be strong and vital. Leading terrorists including Gurbachan Singh Manochahal and Wassan Singh Zaffarwal as well as Labh Singh of Khalistan Commando Force made a number of visits to Pakistan in the last quarter of 1987. In mid-November 1987 these terrorist leaders undertook a critical evaluation of the extremist movement in the wake of sustained police presence. There is confirmed evidence of the pressure in Pakistan during this period of important extremist leaders from Canada and U.K. Facilities for contact between extremist leaders from India and important overseas extremist leaders were made available by Pakistan.

The rise in extremist violence since the beginning of 1988 was made possible on account of fresh supplies of sophisticated and high calibre weapons including a large number of AK-47 assault rifles. The man responsible for establishing a conduit for supply of these weapons is Wassan Singh Zaffarwal.

*Placed in Library, See N. LT-6336/88.

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The Pakistan authorities have also exerted pressure on terrorist groups to forge unity and even threatened to cut off supply of arms and ammunition if this was not done. The Pakistan authorities have laid stress on increasing the frequency of strikes against members of Police and security forces to undermine the morale of the Police and the administration.

Pakistan showed a special interest in thwarting any scaling down of violence following the initiative of the Government of India for release of some Jodhpur undertrials and the high priests. Pro Pakistan elements were encouraged to openly adopt anti-India and pro-Khalistan postures. The Babbar Khalsa which had suffered major reverses during 1987 was revived and helped to gain a foothold in the Golden Temple. Its members returning from Pakistan received assistance at formal and official levels from Pakistan at the border.

After Operation Black Thunder, a number of Sick terrorist leaders based in Pakistan namely, Wassan Singh Zaffarwal, Sukhdev Singh Babar, Sukhdev Singh Jhamke, Avtar Singh Brahma, Balbir Singh Sandhu of Council of Khalistan and Kanwar Singh of Akal Federation took stock of the situation. The Panthic Committee and the Babbar Khalsa sent out instructions to their members in India to step up violence.

The success of Operation Black Thunder was widely welcomed. Despite the attempts of some leaders of various sections of Akali Dal to arouse sentiment against it, the common man was appreciative of the results obtained and the restraint shown in the conduct of the Operations. The terrorists, on the other hand, not only suffered in physical terms by some terrorists being killed and others being captured, they also

suffered a great damage in the public eye because of exposure of their misdeeds. Their surrender removed the aura of invincibility and heroism they had sought to create around themselves. Taped speeches of Gurbachan Singh Manochahal, a member of the Panthic Committee and an important contact in Pakistan have been found in circulation in Punjab which defend the actions of the terrorists and hurl baseless accusations at the Government. The misdeeds of the terrorists in the Golden Temple are sought to be explained away in simplistic terms. A transcript of the tape recorded speech of Manochahal is available with Government, and I lay a copy* on the Table of the House.

Despite these attempts to whitewash the misdeeds of the terrorists and to play down the success of the security forces it is a fact that Operation Black Thunder gave a severe jolt to the nucleus of terrorist activities in Pakistan. Government have information of consultations between representatives of Pakistan intelligence agencies and representatives of terrorist organisations to evolve a strategy to recover from this setback.

While the role of Pakistan in aiding and abetting terrorism in Punjab is the most prominent one, it is part of a widespread international conspiracy to destabilise India, for example, pro-khalistan elements demonstrated in front of Indian missions abroad to register their protest against Operation Black Thunder. In the U.S.A., Representative Dan Burton raised the matter in the House of Representatives and termed the action by the security forces as Indian military assault on the Golden Temple. Some foreign newspapers carried misleading stories about involvement of the Indian security agencies in committing terrorist acts which are entirely baseless and malicious. The so-called Republic of Khalistan Government-in

-exile summoned an international convention during June 1988. Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan who had earlier been sidelined by the Council of Khalistan included as its spokesman. The international ramifications of the conspiracy against India are obvious to any discerning observer.

Besides what I have narrated above, specific threats to the life of the Prime Minister have been discovered from time to time. These threats were neutralised by our security agencies through timely and prompt action. While it would not be in public interest to disclose the dates and places when these threats emanated, I may take the House into confidence regarding one Pushpinder Singh Sachdeva. Specific intelligence was received that Pushpinder Singh left Canada for India in May 1986 and that he was involved in a conspiracy with leaders of the US-based International Sikh Youth Federation to assassinate the Prime Minister. Pushpinder Singh was arrested while trying to cross over to Pakistan on the night of 5/6 January 1987 at the Ganganagar Border (Rajasthan).

Hon'ble Members are aware that on a number of occasions statements have been made in public, both in India and abroad, holding out specific threats to the Prime Minister. I may refer to the Punjab March organised by Baba Joginder Singh between 15.8.86 and 23.9.86; the Shahidi Conference on 14.10.86; the Shahid Samagam on 31.10.86 and the speech of Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan on 7.6.87. Threatening letters are also received from time to time. Each letter is taken seriously and source of the threat is investigated. I may place on the table of the House a copy of one such letter* received from one Bittoo received in February, 1988.

18.00 hrs.

A recent review shows that Pakistan's role in providing guidance, material assis-

tance and sanctuaries for the terrorists has not undergone any change. Many of the terrorist leaders have made several visits to Pakistan. From the rank the file of the terrorists too a large number have been to Pakistan at some stage or the other. The extremists have received directions from Pakistan that notwithstanding the pressure on them from the Indian security forces they should continue committing terrorist crimes in Punjab and other parts of Indian including bomb explosions and attacks on Hindu temples, elimination of Sikhs in the Congress (I) party and attacks on pickets of security forces to demoralisation.

Subtle attempts through a mixture of hospitality and propaganda were made to subvert the loyalty of Sikh Pilgrims visiting Pakistan on the martyrdom day of Guru Arjun Dev this year.

I have mentioned all these developments in great detail to show that the revelations highlighted in the press, to which the Hon'ble Members have drawn the Government's attention, are not isolated developments. They are part of a larger conspiracy with international ramifications in which Pakistan plays the most important role. Mindless and indiscriminate killings of innocent people is one element of the strategy. Attempts on the lives of high dignitaries is another element. We are all aware of the attempt made on the life of the Prime Minister at Rajghat on 2.10.1986. One of the most notorious terrorists, Harjinder Singh Jinda, was arrested in Delhi when his plan to assassinate the Home Minister was foiled. Thanks to an excellent counter-intelligence operation.

Threat to the security of the Prime Minister and other dignitaries is indeed grave. It is a direct result of the bold and courageous stand taken by the Prime Minister and his Government against attempts to undermine

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the unity and integrity of the nation. We are determined not to allow the terrorists to succeed in their nefarious designs. I regret to point out that there has been some entirely unmerited criticism regarding measures taken for the security of the Prime Minister. Regardless of such criticism, Government are determined to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the Prime Minister and holders of other offices. I am sure Government will have, in this respect, the full sup-

port of the House and the people of this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 00 A.M.

18.13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Wednesday, August 3,
1988 /Sravana 12, 1910 (Saka)*