

### Proposal for Offshore Drilling Contracts

226. SHRI CHANDRABHAN AT-HARE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to allow two top Indian business houses—DCM and the Goenka to bid for of shore drilling contracts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that uptill now only Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been bidding for off-shore drilling contracts; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such departure?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There has been no system of bidding for any areas but ONGC and Oil India Ltd. are the only organisations operating in off-shore at present.

(c) Does not arise.

### Time-table for Introducing Colour T.V. in India

227. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken and time-table worked out for introducing colour T.V. in India;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) details of changes to be made in T.V. centres;

(d) whether colour T.V. sets are to be produced in India; and

(e) if so, by when and what will be the retail price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-UDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken so far to introduce colour television in the country. The entire matter is still under consideration.

(c) For colour transmission, existing studio equipments like camera chains, Sync generators, monitoring equipment etc. have to be changed. Certain other equipments like transmitters, video taperecorders, etc can be used for colour operation with additions modifications.

(d) and (e). Colour sets, when introduced, will be manufactured in India as India has the capability to do so. The price will depend on various factors, including the scale of production and incidence of duties. Hence it is not possible to indicate the retail price at this stage.

### Refugees Settled in Jammu and Kashmir

228. SHRI G. L. DOGRA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various representations and reports pertaining to all categories of refugees settled in J & K State, refugees of 1947 whether belonging to POK or Pakistan, Chhamb refugees of 1965 and Chhamb refugees of 1971 are pending with his Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all these refugees are Indian Nationals; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, when Government will take final action on those representations and reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUN-GON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The work relating to rehabilitation of 1947 Displaced Persons and uprooted persons from Chhamb during 1965 and 1971 Indo-Pak Conflicts has almost been completed excepting a few Chhamb families of 1971 Conflict who are still to be allotted agricultural land/house-hold plots. The J and K Government have promised to make available the required agricultural land/house-hold plots by the end of December, 1980. However, certain representations received from time to time from individual Displaced Persons regarding non-payment of rehabilitation grants/loans are disposed of after due verification in the normal course. The Rajya Sabha Committee on Petitions studied the problems of 1947 POK displaced persons after visiting the rehabilitation sites in Jammu region and submitted their report to the Parliament in June, 1980. The recommendations made by the Committee on Petitions are under consideration of the Government.

**Proposal for setting up of Caprolactum Project and Aromatic Complex in Kerala**

229. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the proposal regarding the establishment of the Caprolactum project and Aromatic Complex in Kerala;

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

(c) what action has been taken by Government of India on the proposal; and

(d) when the Government of India propose to start those projects in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation have proposed the setting up of an Aromatics Complex to manufacture:

	tonnes/annum
Benzene	71,000
Ortho-Xylene	5,000
Para-Xylene	39,500

The setting up of a Caprolactum unit has been proposed as diversification of the activities of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

(c) and (d). Government have set up a Site Selection Committee for selecting suitable location for setting up plants for the production of Aromatics. The Committee is expected to submit its Report shortly.

The Feasibility Report for Caprolactum project is being examined.

नहरों का पानी पम्प से निकालने के लिये बिजली की पूर्ति

230. श्री बेशवराव गणधे :  
वया ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वया नदी जल का लिफ्ट पम्पों द्वारा दूरतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार चौबीसों घंटे बिजली की पूर्ति करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पम्पों के लिये बिजली सप्लाई को पहले ही प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है । तथापि बिजुत की कमी वाले कुछ

राज्यों में लिफ्ट पम्प समेत कृषि पम्पों को चौबीसों घंटे बिजली की सप्लाई देना संभव नहीं होगा। विद्युत की कमी वाले अधिकतर राज्यों में ग्रामीण भागों को समूहों में बारी-बारी से बिजली की सप्लाई दी जाती है तथा ग्रामीण भागों के एक समूह को एक समय ही सप्लाई मिलती है। समूहों की बारी हर सप्ताह या हर 10 दिनों में बदली जाती है। उतलब्ध विद्युत का युक्तिसंगत और समान रूप से वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, समूहों में यह विभाजन किया जाता है। पम्प भागों को प्रतिदिन कम से कम 6-10 घंटे विद्युत सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये भरसक प्रयास किये जाते हैं।

#### **Production of Fertilizers at Gorakhpur and Sindri Units**

231. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to stabilise the production of fertilizers at Gorakhpur and Sindri Units; and

(b) the expected loss of production during the current year from the above two units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) (i) GORAKHPUR: The power cuts imposed by the State Government have been removed. Efforts are being made to augment the supply of naphtha to enable

the plant to run at full capacity. Additional equipment like Nitrogen compressor and oxygen compressor are being procured.

(ii) SINDRI: Supply of feed stock to the Sindri Modernisation plant is being augmented. The deficiencies of the Sindri Rationalisation plant are being rectified by revamping one stream of sulphuric acid plant on pyrites operation and conversion of the other stream to molten sulphur.

(b) The expected loss of production during 1980-81 vis-a-vis the installed capacity is 47,800 tonnes of Nitrogen at Gorakhpur 1,78,520 tonnes of Nitrogen and 1,22,400 tonnes of P205 at Sindri.

#### **Proposal to expand the Production Unit of I.O.C. at Haldia**

232. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to expand or double the production unit of I.O.C. at Haldia, West Bengal;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the alternative proposals of Government to meet the oil crisis of the North-Eastern region of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Indian Oil Corporation Limited has been asked to prepare a Feasibility Report for the expansion of Haldia Refinery making the best use of the existing infrastructure facilities. The report is under preparation. The details will be available only after the feasibility report is received from I.O.C.

सुपर तापीय बिजलीघरों की स्थापना किया जाना

233. श्री तारिक अनवर :

श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :

श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुछ सुपर ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सुपर तापीय बिजली घरों की स्थापना करने के लिये स्थानों का चुनाव करने में सरकार द्वारा किन बातों को प्राथमिकता दी जायगी ; और

(ग) क्या इन बिजली घरों की स्थापना के लिये स्थानों का चुनाव कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बड़े पिटहेड ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के लिये स्थलों का चुनाव करते समय निम्न-लिखित बातों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है:—

(1) कोयला क्षेत्र निकट होना तथा उपयुक्त ग्रेड का कोयला पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध होना, शीतलन जल के साधन होना ;

(2) परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिये तथा राख के निपटान के

लिये पर्याप्त भूमि उपलब्ध होना ;

(3) भू-वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से कार्यस्थल सुदृढ़ होना ;

(4) जनसंख्या की सघनता तथा प्रदूषण समस्याओं जैसे पर्यावरण संबंधी पहलू ; तथा

(5) अन्य संबंध बातें जैसे—जिन कोयला खानों के साथ परियोजनाओं को लिग किया जायगा उन खानों के विकास का स्तर संबंधित क्षेत्र में विद्युत की समग्र रूप से मांग तथा सप्लाई, सम्बद्ध प्रणाली तार-जाल की स्थिति तथा निर्माण-गति-विधियां शुरू करने के लिये निर्माण स्थलों की तैयारी की स्थिति ;

(ग) देश में फिलहाल, 4 सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र पहले ही कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं । ये हैं:—सिंगरौली सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (उत्तरी क्षेत्र), कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (पश्चिमी क्षेत्र), रामागुडम सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (दक्षिणी क्षेत्र), तथा फरक्का सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (पूर्वी क्षेत्र) । कहलगांव सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (पूर्वी क्षेत्र) पेंच सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (पश्चिमी क्षेत्र) तथा तलचेर सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (पूर्वी क्षेत्र) की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट अब तैयार की गई हैं ।

**Proposal to increase the Commercial Content in T.V. Programme**

234. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to encourage public and private sector organisations to take up sponsored programmes on television to help the opening up of a second channel;

(b) whether Government have accepted the proposal to increase the commercial content in T.V. programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have sought foreign Government's collaboration in the field of colour television?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN JOSHI): (a) Some proposals for the production of programmes by public and private sector organisations for sponsorship on TV have been received. These are being considered. The question of opening a second channel is not necessarily linked with telecast of sponsored programmes.

(b) and (c). The commercials are accepted keeping in view the availability of required facilities, studio time, and equipment etc. Due to constraints on each T. V. Centre's production capacity, it is not possible to increase the commercial content for the present. Efforts are, however being made to augment the existing facilities at TV centres so that more commercials could be accepted.

(d) No, Sir.

**Financial and other Commitments on Production of a Film on 'Gandhiji'**

235. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether Government have finally permitted a foreign producer, Sir Richard Attenborough to produce a historical film on the life of Mahatma Gandhi—the Father of the Nation;

(b) if so, the final commitments with regard to (i) financial commitments, (ii) Loans, (iii) Commissions, (iv) contributions from Indian public sector, film producers' organisations, private banking, institutions etc.;

(c) the financial involvement and commitment of the foreign currency in producing the above Film;

(d) what other rights, conditions and counter checks have been agreed to authenticate the life of Mahatma Gandhi;

(e) what liberty or latitude in twisting the history or personalities or events of Mahatma Gandhi on historical facts has been allowed to Lord Attenborough in the production of the above film; and

(f) whether Government are aware of very strong criticism and opposition by Gandhians, historians, literary persons etc. to this move?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Financial participation by India in the production will be limited to Rs. 5 crores; with a possible overcall

of Rs. 50.00 lakhs, through the national Film Development Corporation which will be supported by Rs. 1.2 crore from Government by way of equity in the first instance and raise Rs. 3 crores as loan from banks on Government guarantee. Private investors from film industry have been invited to invest in the project up to Rs. 98 lakhs.

(c) The foreign investors are contributing S 15 millions approximately.

(b) and (e). The film very largely depicts an authentic account of the life of Mahatma Gandhi. However, certain minor deviations have been made from known facts in the interest of drama and in order to bring out the essential nature of Gandhiji's achievements. The producer will make a specific statement at the outset of the film to this effect.

(f) Yes, Sir.

### कोयला खानों में अग्निकांड

236. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन कोयला खानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें आग लगी हुई है ;

(ख) आग को बुझाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ;

(ग) बिहार में ऐसी कोयला खानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां आग से कोयला जल रहा है ;

(घ) समूचे देश में आग से कितना कोयला बर्बाद हो गया है ; और

(ङ) कोयला खानों में कोयला जल जाने के कारण, कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### जीवन-रक्षक औषधियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

237. श्री राम विलास पासवान :

श्री सूर्यनारायण सिंह :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री बे० ए० राजन :

श्री जी० एस० रेड्डी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार जीवन-रक्षक औषधियों के मूल्य बढ़ायेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी औषधियों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक औषधि के मूल्य में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि की जायेगी और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबोर सिंह) :

(क) सरकार ने औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के मुताबिक औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य व्यूरो के रिपोर्ट पर आधारित मूल्य नियंत्रित जीवन रक्षक औषधों के मूल्य में समायोजन की स्वीकृति देने का निर्णय लिया है। इन समायोजनों के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ औषधों के मूल्य में वृद्धि और अन्य औषधों के मूल्य में कमी हो सकती है।

(ख) औषधों के नाम और अब तक स्वीकृत संशोधित मूल्यों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण पत्र संलग्न है। अगस्त, 1979 में घोषित पेट्रोलियम के मूल्य में वृद्धि आदि जैसे कच्चे मालों की लागत में वृद्धि

को ध्यान में रखते हुए औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य व्यूरो द्वारा लागत अध्ययन

के आधार पर बृद्धि की मंजूरी दी गई है।

### Statement

#### दुग्ध से संबंधित विवरण पत्र

क्रम संख्या	ब्लक डूग्ध का नाम	पुनरीक्षण में पहले का मूल्य रु./कि०ग्रा०	पुनरीक्षण के बाद का मूल्य रुपये/कि०ग्रा०	प्रतिशतता वृद्धि
1.	पेथी डाइन एच०सी०एल०	1050.00	1522.24	45.00
2.	पेथेलाइल मल्फाथियाजोल	173.00	183.25	9.00
3.	एसिटाजोलामाइड	350.00	564.56	61.00
4.	एफिडाइन एच० सी० एल०	405.00	487.56	20.00
5.	फोलिक एसिड	2496.07	2631.62	4.00
	(कैप्टिव प्रयोग के लिये)	2536.40		
	(दूग्धरो को भी विक्री के लिये)			
6.	सल्फामिडामाइड	102.25	172.97	69.00
7.	सल्फामिडामाइड सोडियम	102.25	113.10	11.00
8.	सल्फाडिमीडाइन	161.41	178.56	11.00
9.	क्लोरमफेनीकल सोडियम सक्सीनेट		1024.45	—
	(स्वदेशी उत्पादन के लिये कोई मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया)			
10.	स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन मल्फेट	475.00 (पूल्ड)	660.75 (पूल्ड)	39.00
11.	क्लोरमफेनीकल पावडर	460.00 (पूल्ड)	622.00 (पूल्ड)	35.00
12.	क्लोरमफेनीकल पालमीटेट	460.00 (पूल्ड)	860.00 (पूल्ड)	75.00
13.	प्रोकेन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड	114.00	158.83	39.00
14.	विटामिन बी <sub>2</sub>	935.48 (पूल्ड)	1100.00 (पूल्ड)	18.00

रतलाम में उर्वरक कारखाना चलाकर करना

238. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रतलाम में गैस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा कारखाना उज्जैन में भी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) गैस पर आधारित छः अतिरिक्त प्रस्तावित उर्वरक प्लांटों के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान की सिफारिश करने के लिये एक स्थल चयन समिति नियुक्त की गई है, इनमें से एक प्लांट मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है। प्लांट के निश्चित स्थान के बारे में चयन समिति की सिफारिशें सरकार को प्राप्त होने के बाद निर्णय किया जायेगा।

#### Production by Fertiliser Factory of Phulpur

239. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Fertiliser Factory of Phulpur run by IFFCO started production, upto what period the production was carried on the quantity produced;

(b) the date on which the factory was closed down and the reasons therefor;

(c) the cost of construction of the above mentioned factory; and

(d) the steps taken for the re-commissioning of the factory and the date by which it is expected to be recommissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Phulpur plants started production of ammonia and urea on 10th and 15th October, 1980, respectively. The plants operated upto 18th October, 1980 and produced 4638 tonnes of ammonia and 1215 tonnes of urea.

(b) The plants had to be closed down on 18th October, 1980 due to shortage of naphtha arising mainly out of closure of Barauni Refinery.

(c) The estimated cost of the plants is Rs. 193.5 crores.

(d) The plants will be re-commissioned as soon as supply of naphtha on sustained basis is assured. Efforts are being made in this direction.

#### Taken over of Manibhadra and Tik-karpada Projects in River Mahanadi, Orissa

240. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are proposing to take up Manibhadra and Tikkarpada Projects in River Mahanadi in Orissa to fully control flood and to provide additional irrigation and power;

(b) if so, what are the proposals now under consideration of Government after the experience of the recent heavy floods in Mahanadi; and



(c) whether Brutang Irrigation Project in Orissa has received the attention of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). As flood control and irrigation are State subjects, there is no proposal of the Central Government to take up Manibhadra and Tikkarpada Projects in Orissa. The Government of Orissa has reported that a proposal to provide irrigation to 3.57 lakh acres by Manibhadra Lift Scheme is under investigation by the State Government, and an outline plan for utilisation of water resources of Mahanadi basin is under preparation. The State Government has also undertaken surveys for the Brutang Irrigation Project, but no Project Report for this has been received by the Central Government as yet.

#### **Fall in Production of Life-Saving Drugs**

241. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of life-saving drugs has fallen considerably during the current year 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the requirements during the current year and the measures to be taken to meet the long-term demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There has been some shortfall in the production of certain life-saving bulk drugs during the current year (April—September 1980) as compared to the corresponding period last year. The shortfall in production is reportedly due to a number of reasons, such as, water

and power problems, labour unrest, limited availability/non-availability of some raw materials (like Ethyl Acetate, Calcium Chloride, Benzene etc.) and of packing raw materials, equipment breakdown in some units, escalations in the cost of inputs etc.

Government monitor the production of life-saving bulk drugs. In specific cases of constraints in production brought to its notice, Government take remedial measures to the extent possible, as for instance (i) in respect of non-availability of packing materials, Government reduced Customs duty on the import of aluminium foil and allowed its liberal imports by including it under OGL; (ii) Government arranged needed imports of canalised bulk drugs to supplement indigenous production; (iii) a more liberal Policy of distribution of canalised drug items has been put into effect; (iv) applications for industrial licence/registration letters are cleared on expeditious basis and (v) Government have decided the procedure to be followed for giving price adjustments for bulk drugs and have already revised the price of some essential bulk drugs based on the reports of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which take into account the escalation in the cost of inputs due to the hike in petroleum prices in 1979.

#### **Producers in All India Radio**

242. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5071 on the 22nd July, 1980 regarding proposal for gradation of Producers of All India Radio and state:

(a) how many Producers have been appointed for Garahwali and Kuma-yuni Programmes at Najibabad and Lucknow Stations of AIR;

(b) what is the total strength of the Producers in All India Radio and how many persons have been given selection grade so far;

(c) what are the promotional avenues of this category and any senior grade is under consideration for them; and

(d) whether Government proposes to appoint senior Producers for dialects, i.e., for Garahwali and Kumayuni?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) One Producer has been appointed for Garahwali and Kumayuni programmes at All India Radio, Najibabad. No Producer has, however, been appointed for these programmes at All India Radio, Lucknow.

(b) The total strength of Producers in the All India Radio as on 1-4-1980, is 215. Twenty-seven Producers have so far been given the selection grade.

(c) The Producers are eligible for being considered for promotion as Deputy Chief Producers in accordance with the Prescribed Recruitment Rules. The Government had appointed a Cadre Review Committee in 1977 to study the cadre structure of programme services of All India Radio. The Committee has, *inter alia*, recommended the creation of a new cadre of Senior Producers. The report submitted by this Committee is under consideration.

(d) No, Sir.

पटना में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

243. श्री आर० एल० पी० वर्मा :

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार राज्य की राजधानी पटना, औद्योगिक शहर रांची और घनबाद/बोकारो में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब तक खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ख) क्या दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों को स्थापित किये जाने के मामले में बिहार को पीछे रखा जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो पटना और रांची में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब तक खोले जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) और (ख) . बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर में एक दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र पहले ही कार्य कर रहा है। पटना में पूर्णरूपेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को छठी "योजना" (1980-85) के प्रस्तावों में शामिल किया गया है। तथापि, इस स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन "योजना" की स्वीकृति, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, बिहार के कुछ क्षेत्र को "इनसेट" के माध्यम से कवर करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इसको अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। संसाधनों की कमी के कारण छठी "योजना" के दौरान रांची घनबाद/बोकारो में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

बिजली की कटौती का कृषि, उद्योग तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं पर भाव

244. श्री दौला राम सारण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य-वार बिजली की कितनी मात्रा की कटौती की जा रही है और किस-किस तारीख से ;

(ख) बिजली की कटौती का कृषि उद्योग तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ेगा ;

(ग) बिजली की कटौती के क्या कारण हैं और उसको रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या किसी वैकल्पिक योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ड) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के प्रबंध किये जायेंगे कि कृषि क्षेत्र में बिजली की कटौती न की जाये और किसानों को दिन में बिजली की सप्लाई की जाये।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) राज्यवार वर्तमान अधिसूचित विद्युत कटौतियां/प्रतिबंध उपाबन्ध-I में दिए गए हैं। जिस तारीख से ये विद्युत कटौतियां आरंभ की गई हैं वे तारीखें भी उपाबन्ध-I में दी गई हैं।

(ख) यद्यपि विद्युत कटौतियों/प्रतिबंधों से औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, परन्तु विद्युत कटौती/प्रतिबंध से कृषि पर इतना बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता क्योंकि उनकी आवश्यकताएं सामान्यतः पूर्ण रूप से पूरी की जाती हैं। इन प्रतिबंधों के कारण अन्य जनसुविधाओं पर भी कुछ प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड सकता है।

(ग) विद्युत की उपलब्धता और आवश्यकता के बीच अन्तर को समाप्त करने के लिए विद्युत कटौतियां करना आवश्यक हो जाता है। मानसून के फेल हो जाने के कारण जल विद्युत केन्द्रों से विद्युत उपलब्धता कम हो जाती है। कभी-कभी यूनितों की जबरन बन्दियों, चालू की गई नई यूनितों के सुस्थिर होने में लगने वाले लम्बे समय, नई यूनितों को चालू करने में विलम्ब, कोयले की कमी, आदि के कारण ताप विद्युत उपलब्धता कम हो जाती है। जबकि मानसून का आना पूर्ण रूप से प्रकृति पर निर्भर करता है फिर भी विद्युत उपलब्धता में बढ़ोतरी करने के लिए ताप विद्युत उत्पादन को इष्टतम करने और नई परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र चालू करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाते हैं। चालू की गई नई यूनितों का शीघ्र सुस्थिर होना सुनि-

श्चित करने के लिए भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) कुछ राज्यों में छुट्टियों के दिनों को अलग-अलग दिनों में करना, उद्योगों का प्रचालन रात्रि के दौरान करना, जबकि सामान्यतः विद्युत उपलब्ध होती है आदि भी आरम्भ किया गया है।

(ड) कृषि के लिए विद्युत सप्लाई को पहले ही प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को प्रतिदिन 8 से 10 घंटे की न्यूनतम सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

### विवरण

1-11-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार लागू विद्युत कटौतियां/प्रतिबंध

1—ऊत्तरी क्षेत्र

1.1 दिल्ली

1 जनवरी, 1978 से लगाई गई निम्न-लिखित कटौतियां अभी लागू है :—

(1) सभी निम्न वोल्टता और उच्च वोल्टता उपभोक्ताओं पर 10% की ऊर्जा कटौती।

(2) सभी घरेलू और वाणिज्यिक उपभोक्ताओं पर 10% की ऊर्जा कटौती।

(3) नीओन साइन के प्रदर्शन, सजावटी लाइटों, विज्ञापनों तथा फव्वारों के चलाने पर प्रतिबंध।

(4) जुलाई, 1979 के मध्य से वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों के कार्य के घंटे 1900 बजे तक सीमित कर दिए गए हैं।

(5) केवल उन इमारतों को छोड़कर जहां पर संवातन का और कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं था, होटलों, वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों तथा बहुमंजिली इमारतों में सांध्यकालीन व्यस्ततमकालीन अवधि में

वातानुकूलन पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया था।

(6) 21 जुलाई, 1980 से औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं की साप्ताहिक छुट्टी भिन्न-भिन्न दिवसों पर कर दी गई है।

**टिप्पणी :—**मद 6 को छोड़कर उपर्युक्त कटौतियों का सख्ती से पालन नहीं किया जा रहा था।

### 1.2 हरियाणा

4 अक्टूबर, 1980 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थीं।

- (1) कृषि (ट्यूबवैल) उपभोक्ताओं को दो समूहों में विभाजित कर दिया गया था तथा प्रत्येक समूह को एक दिन छोड़कर 14 घंटे विद्युत सप्लाई की जाती थी।
- (2) औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को 1800 बजे से 2100 बजे के बीच विद्युत का उपयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं थी।
- (3) 800 बजे से 1100 बजे के बीच तथा 1500 बजे से 1700 बजे के बीच शहरी उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की सप्लाई नहीं की जाती थी।

**टिप्पणी :—**12 अक्टूबर, 1980 से ग्रामीण फीडरों और शहरी फीडरों पर से प्रतिबंध हटा लिए गए थे।

### 1.3 पंजाब

30 अक्टूबर, 1980 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थीं :—

- (1) ग्रामीण फीडरों में दो समूहों में 14-14 घंटे की विद्युत कटौतियां।
- (2) कोल्ड स्टोरेज के भारों का प्रबंध करने वाले सभी ग्रामीण फीडरों को 3 फेस विद्युत 16 घंटे प्रतिदिन तथा सिंगल-फेस विद्युत 4 घंटे प्रतिदिन सप्लाई की गई थी।

(3) सभी शहरी/औद्योगिक फीडरों से बिजली प्राप्त करने वाले एक शिफ्ट वाले उद्योगों को सप्ताह में 6 दिन 1700 बजे से 0300 बजे (अगला दिन) विद्युत दी जाती थी।

(4) औद्योगिक काम्पलेक्सों में स्ट्रीट लाइट पर तथा अहातों में रोशनी पर 50% कटौती।

(5) सामान्य तौर पर क्रमशः दो पारियों तथा तीन पारियों में कार्य करनेवाले औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को सप्ताह के सभी दिनों में 1700 बजे से लेकर 0300 बजे तक (अगला दिन) विद्युत प्राप्त करने की अनुमति थी।

(6) आवास तथा कार्यालय रोशनी वाले उपभोक्ताओं को 17 घंटों के लिए अलग-अलग समय पर विद्युत सप्लाई।

(7) मिनी इस्पात संयंत्रों को 2200 बजे तथा 0800 बजे (अगला दिन) के बीच विद्युत सप्लाई की जाती थी।

(8) 5 एच०पी० अथवा कम भार वाले सामान्य, घरेलू, वाणिज्यिक, औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं वाले सभी औद्योगिक/शहरी फीडरों को कोल्ड स्टोरेज, आटा चक्कियों तथा बर्फ कारखानों को 17 घंटों के लिए अलग-अलग समय में विद्युत सप्लाई।

### 1.4 जम्मू और कश्मीर

21 सितम्बर, 1980 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थीं :—

- (1) कृषि, जल सप्लाई उपभोक्ताओं को प्रातः और सायं व्यस्ततम कालीन अवधि के दौरान विद्युत प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं थी।

(2) औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को 1700 बजे से 0900 बजे (अगलादिन) के बीच विद्युत प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं थी।

(3) घरेलू और वाणिज्यिक उपभोक्ताओं पर (औसतन) 3 घंटे प्रतिदिन कटौती।

नोट :—उपरोक्त विद्युत प्रतिबंध 6 अक्टूबर, 1980 से हटा लिए गए हैं।

### 1.5 राजस्थान

11 अक्टूबर, 1980 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां/प्रतिबंध लागू थे :—

(1) 125 के० वी० ए० से अधिक भार वाले सभी बड़े उद्योगों पर 50% कटौती।

(2) ग्रामीण उपभोक्ताओं को अलग-अलग समय पर 13 घंटे/प्रतिदिन सप्लाई।

नोट :—ऊपर मद् सं० (1) में उल्लिखित कटौती 5 एम० वी० ए० और इससे अधिक सम्बद्ध भार वाले उद्योगों पर 26 अक्टूबर 1980 से लागू की गई थी।

### 1.6 उत्तर प्रदेश

16-7-1980 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थीं :—

(1) (क) 33 के० वी० और अधिक पर विद्युत प्राप्त करने वाले और अपनी मांग के 66.67% या इससे अधिक के बराबर के पठित उत्पादन वाले सभी बड़े और भारी औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं पर 100%।

(ख) उपरलिखित 1 (क) के अन्तर्गत न आने वाले अन्य सभी औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता अपनी अधिकतम मांग को 33.33% कटौती करेंगे।

(2) 200 बी०एच०पी०/100 के वी०ए०/75 किलोवाट तक भार रखने वाले सतत और गैर-सतत सभी औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता तथा कपड़ा मिलों को अपनी अधिकतम मांग में 33.33% कटौती करनी पड़ती थी।

(3) 33 के० वी० और कम पर विद्युत प्राप्त करने वाली भट्टियों/प्रेरक भट्टियों/रोलिंग तथा रोलिंग मिलों को रात्रि के दौरान 8 घंटे प्रतिदिन बिजली प्राप्त करने की अनुमति थी।

(4) सभी गैर सतत प्रक्रिया वाले उद्योगों के लिए साप्ताहिक छुट्टी के दिनों को अलग-अलग करना और प्रतिदिन 1700 बजे से 2100 बजे के दौरान व्यस्ततमकालीन प्रतिबंध।

(5) केवल शहरों के अतिरिक्त, जहां पर केवल 1 घंटा प्रतिदिन कटौती लगाई गई थी, 20,000 से अधिक आबादी वाले सभी शहरों/इलाकों में 3 घंटे प्रतिदिन कटौती लागू की गई थी।

(6) 10,000-20,000 के बीच की आबादी वाले सभी शहरों/इलाकों में 18 घंटे प्रतिदिन कटौती लागू थी।

(7) चार ग्रुपों में ग्रामीण फीडरों पर 18 घंटे प्रतिदिन कटौती तथा व्यस्ततमकालीन प्रतिबंध।

(8) स्वतंत्र फीडरों वाले कोल्ड स्टोरेज को 16/18 घंटे प्रतिदिन विद्युत प्राप्त करने की अनुमति थी।

नोट : नीचे दिए गए कुछ उद्योगों के मामले में मद सं० 1(क), 1(ख) तथा (2) में बताई विद्युत कटौती में ढील दी गई थी :—

- (क) उर्वरकों, सीमेंट, चीनी, वनस्पति तथा श्रौषधि यूनिटों पर कोई विद्युत कटौती नहीं थी ।
- (ख) जूट मिलों, स्पिनिंग मिलों तथा रेयन मिलों सहित विद्युत कपड़ा मिलों पर 33.30% विद्युत मांग कटौती के बजाए 25% विद्युत मांग कटौती ।
- (ग) नए उद्योगों पर 5 वर्ष के लिए कोई विद्युत कटौती नहीं, तथा उन उद्योगों पर जिन्होंने 5 वर्ष की अवधि पूरी

नहीं की है, शेष अवधि के लिए कोई विद्युत कटौती लागू नहीं की गई ।

## 2. पश्चिमी क्षेत्र

### 2.1 गुजरात :

अक्तूबर, 1980 में निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थीं :—

- (1) सभी उच्च वोल्टता वाले सतत तथा गैर सतत प्रक्रिया उद्योगों पर 30% से 40% विद्युत मांग कटौती ।
- (2) सभी उच्च वोल्टता तथा निम्न वोल्टता वाले गैर सतत प्रक्रिया वाले उद्योगों की शाम की छुट्टी की अवधि तथा साप्ताहिक छुट्टी के दिनों को अलग-अलग करना ।

### 2.2 मध्य प्रदेश :

निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौती/प्रतिबंध लागू थे:—

- (क) उच्च वोल्टता उपभोक्ता

उपभोक्ताओं की श्रेणी	1-10-79 से प्रतिशत ऊर्जा कटौती	23-1-80 से प्रतिशत मांग कटौती
1. अस्पताल, जल संबंधी कार्यों, कोयला, कृषि पम्पसेट, डाक-तार, आकाशवाणी, सरकारी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, रेलवे स्टेशनों तथा निर्यात अभिमुखी उद्योग	..	..
2. दुग्ध डेरी, सुरक्षा पेपर मिलों, बैंक नोट प्रेस, सुरक्षा प्रतिष्ठापनों बालकों स्मेल्टरों, खाद्य सामग्री तैयार करने वाले उर्वरक, रेलवे ट्रेक्शन, नेपा मिलें तथा सीमेंट	15	20
3. पेस्टीसाइड्स, बी० एस० पी०, कापर खाने, बी० एच० ई० एल० तथा अन्य खाद्य सामग्री तैयार करने वाले उद्योग	25	25
4. विस्फोटक, औद्योगिक गैसों, अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठापन, केबल तथा कन्डक्टर उद्योग, अलकोहल उद्योग, रेलवे लोका शैड आदि	25	25
5. रासायन, डाई, बुनाई, कपड़ा मिलें, कास्टिक सोडा संयंत्र, इलेक्ट्रोप्राफर, मिष्टान भण्डार आदि	25	30
6. रेयनज, सन्थेटिक फाइबर, ग्लास संयंत्र, छोटे इस्पात संयंत्र, न खाने योग्य तेल मिल तथा अन्य उद्योग	25	30

2. उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त बालको, बी० आई० एल०, बी० एच०ई०एल०, नेपा मिलों, कार्स्टिक सोडा संयंत्रों तथा एन० एम० डी० सी० बेलाडिला की मांग में 1800 बजे से 2200 बजे के दौरान 30% कटौती की गई ।

3. छोटे इस्पात संयंत्रों/स्टील रोलिंग तथा रिरोलिंग मिलों को 1400 बजे से 2200 बजे तक उत्पादन कार्यों के लिए विद्युत सप्लाई नहीं की गई ।

4. उच्च वोल्टता वाले उपभोक्ताओं की छुट्टी के दिन अलग अलग कर दिए गए तथा एक और दो पाली (शिफ्ट) में कार्य करने वाले उद्योगों को 1400 बजे से 2200 बजे के बीच कार्य करने की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई ।

5. 1980 से इस अवधि के दौरान केवल रोशनी के एक प्वाइन्ट के अतिरिक्त दुकान तथा वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठापन 19 बजे से 22 बजे के बीच विद्युत का उपयोग नहीं करेंगे ।

(ख) निम्न वोल्टता वाले उपभोक्ता तथा निम्न वोल्टता वाले उद्योग :—

निम्न वोल्टता वाले वाणिज्यिक एल० एण्ड एफ० विद्युत उपभोक्ताओं तथा निम्न वोल्टता वाले उद्योगों पर ऊर्जा खपत के नाम मात्र के प्रतिबंध

### 2.3 महाराष्ट्र :

5 नवम्बर, 1979 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थी :—

क. औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता

उपभोक्ताओं की श्रेणी	मांग कटौती (%)	ऊर्जा कटौती (%)	9-7-80 से ऊर्जा कटौती (%)
1. सतत प्रक्रिया वाले उद्योग	22.5	35	30
2. कपड़ा उद्योग	25	35	30

(1) गिनिंग, खांडसारी, चीनी, कारखानों, खानि वाले तेल मिलों पर 10% ऊर्जा कटौती है ।

(2) सिचाई तथा औद्योगिक विद्युत उपभोक्ताओं पर 1700 बजे से 2100 बजे के बीच व्यस्तताकालीन भार प्रतिबंध ।

(3) 1900 बजे से 2100 बजे के बीच वाटर वर्क्सों को कार्य करने की मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है ।

(4) स्ट्रीट लाइटों के विद्युत भार में 50% तक कटौती की गई ।

नोट -- उपर्युक्त विद्युत कटौतियां/प्रतिबंधों के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित नियामक उपाय लागू थे :—

(1) ग्रामीण फीडरों को दो समूहों में बांटा गया है। प्रत्येक समूह को 0600 बजे से 1600 बजे के दौरान सप्ताह के सभी 7 दिनों में 5 घंटे बिजली की सप्लाई प्रदान की जाएगी। 1600 बजे से 1900 बजे के बीच प्रतिदिन ग्रामीण फीडरों को विद्युत की सप्लाई नहीं दी जाएगी ।

(2) रक्षा उद्योगों को प्रतिदिन 1800 बजे से 2200 बजे के दौरान 20% की अतिरिक्त मांग तक अपनी औसत मांग को सीमित करना होगा ।

1	2	3	4	5
3.	सामान्य उद्योग	30	45	35
4.	निम्न वोल्टता सप्लाय प्राप्त करने वाले लघु उद्योग*	—	—	—
5.	आवश्यक उपभोक्ता	15	15	—
6.	सेवा उद्योग	20	20	—
7.	मौसमी उद्योग	—	30	—
8.	छोटे इस्पात संयंत्र	22.5	—	—

\*एक तथा दो पाली (शिफ्ट) वाले उद्योगों को 1700 बजे से 2200 बजे के बीच विद्युत के उपयोग की स्वीकृति नहीं है।

(ख) कोकन, पश्चिमी माहाराष्ट्र, मराठवाड़ा तथा विदर्भ क्षेत्रों में स्थित कृषि उपभोक्ताओं के लिए प्रातः और सायंकालीन व्यस्तनम घंटों के लिए प्रतिबंध।

(ग) 2500 के० वी० ए० के भार से जुड़े हुए बम्बई-पूना क्षेत्र से बाहर के उद्योगों के लिए कोई विद्युत कटौती नहीं थी।

(घ) उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त 1 अक्टूबर, 1979 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू हैं :—

### 1. घरेलू उपभोक्ता :

- |                |   |                |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| 1. श्रेणी 'क'— | 300 यूनिट से कम/प्रतिमास  | कोई कटौती नहीं |
| 2. श्रेणी 'ख'  | 1000 यूनिट तक/प्रतिमास कोटा<br>300 यूनिट/प्रतिमास                             | 20 % कटौती     |
| 3. श्रेणी 'ग'  | 1000 यूनिट से ज्यादा/प्रतिमास<br>न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य कोटा 800<br>यूनिट/प्रतिमास | 30 % कटौती     |

### 2. औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता :

	मांग कटौती	उर्जा कटौती
श्रेणी 'क'—300 यूनिट से कम/प्रतिमास	—	20%
श्रेणी 'ख'—1000 यूनिट तक/प्रतिमास	—	20%
श्रेणी 'ग'—1000 यूनिट से ज्यादा/प्रतिमास	—	30%



## 3. पूर्वी क्षेत्र

## 3.1 पश्चिम बंगाल :

दिसम्बर, 1979 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थी :

- (1) जूट मिलों और सूती कपड़ा मिलों के अतिरिक्त सभी उच्च वोल्टता वाले औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं की अधिकतम मांग में 23.5 % की कटौती।
- (2) जूट तथा कपड़ा मिलों की अधिकतम मांग पर 10 % कटौती।
- (3) सूती कपड़ा मिलों को छोड़ कर सभी औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं के लिए साप्ताहिक छुट्टी का अलग अलग दिन।
- (4) सभी उच्च वोल्टता वाले उद्योगों को किसी भी दिन 1800 बजे से 2200 बजे के दौरान विद्युत भार प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं है।
- (5) सभी मिनी इस्पात संयंत्रों को सप्ताह के सभी 7 दिनों में 2100 बजे से 0900 बजे (अगला दिन) तक प्रचालन के लिए अनुमति थी।
- (6) छोटे सिंचाई पम्पों, सभी मध्यम और निम्न वोल्टता वाले औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं (प्रिंटिंग प्रेसों तथा आटा चक्कियों को छोड़ कर) को 1700 बजे तथा 2200 बजे के बीच विद्युत भार प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं थी।
- (7) दुकानों तथा प्रतिष्ठानों (दवाइयों, किराना तम्बाकू, पान, सिगार, चूरे तरल जलपान से सम्बद्ध प्रतिष्ठानों को छोड़ कर) को शनिवार, रविवार को 2030 बजे से 2230 बजे के बीच तथा अन्य दिनों में 1900 बजे तथा 2230 बजे के बीच बिजली का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं थी।
- (8) वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों, बैंकों और घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को 0900 बजे

से 1100 बजे के बीच तथा 1700 बजे से 2200 बजे के बीच वातानुकूलन और कम कूलर चलाने की अनुमति नहीं थी।

(9) निम्नो, मरकरी लैम्प तथा अन्य अधिक शक्ति वाली विद्युत सजावट का प्रयोग 2100 बजे तक नहीं किया जाता।

(10) 3.3 के० वी० तथा इससे अधिक पर सप्लाय प्राप्त करने वाले उद्योगों पर व्यस्ततमकालीन प्रतिबंध।

#### Shortage of Kerosene and Diesel in Punjab

245. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Kerosene oil and Diesel in Punjab;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to make regular and satisfactory supply of these in Punjab keeping in view the sowing season of Rabi Crop; and

(c) whether in view of the fact that Punjab is contributing 60 per cent food in the Central pool, his Ministry is considering the demand of Punjab for supplying more Diesel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No such reports have been received.

(b) The allocations of high speed diesel oil for Punjab for the months of October and November, 1980 have been made at the level 5 per cent more than the original allocations made for these months in the year 1979. Ad-hoc increases in the allocations have also been sanctioned both in October and November 1980. The State Government is required to fix sectoral priorities for different uses of diesel like agriculture, transport etc. It has been

emphasized on the State Government that the highest priority should be given to agriculture in the matter of supply of diesel. Kerosene allocations to Punjab have been made at a level of 5 per cent more than the actual sales of this product for the corresponding months of the previous year.

(c) Allocations of diesel are made on the basis of historical sales pattern of the product in that State after taking into account the overall availability and movement capability of the product.

#### **Contract for the Ammonia Plants at Thal-Vaishet and Hazira Fertilizers**

246. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government are reversing its earlier decision to award the engineering consultancy contract for the ammonia plants at Thal-Vaishet and Hazira fertilizer complexes to Pullman Kellogg of the U.S. and the Italian controlled Haldor Topsoe;

(b) if so, whether this reversal of original decision will make the state exchequer loss at least Rs. 55 crores per year; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the change in the original decision about the consultancy contract which has affected the credibility of India abroad?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) M/s. Haldor Topsoe and Pullman Kellogg have been selected as consultants for the ammonia plants at Thal Vaishet and Hazira respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The bids received from the pre-qualified consultants were evaluated by a Negotiating Committee set up by Government in September, 1978. This Committee recommended that M/s.

C. F. Braun be selected as consultants for the Thal Vaishet project. In August 1979 Government asked Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. to negotiate the contract with M/s. C. F. Braun and submit it to Government for approval. While the draft contract submitted in December, 1979 was under examination, there was a change in Government. The present Government decided to have a fresh look into the selection of consultant and set up an Expert Committee in February, 1980 to assess the relative merits of the bids received and to examine whether it was desirable to have the same consultant for both tests of plants (at Thal Vaishet and Hazira). The Committee recommended that M/s. C. F. Braun be selected as consultant for the Thal Vaishet project subject to certain improvements in the negotiated draft contract. The majority of the Committee was of the view that the risks involved in having one consultant for both the complexes was not of an acceptable degree. There was no unanimity of opinion regarding the selection of consultant for the second set of plants. Government agreed with the majority view that the risk involved in having one consultant for both the complexes was not of an acceptable degree. Government did not agree with the recommendations of the Committee that C F. Braun be selected as the consultant for the Thal Vaishet project on the grounds that they had no experience of having built and operated a plant in India, that their response in regard to transfer of technology in case only one set of plants was awarded was equivocal and that the contract offered by them suffered from legal lacunae. Government, therefore, confined its choice to the next three bidders viz. Toyo, Pullman Kellogg and Haldor Topsoe. Toyo was offering essentially the same technology as Pullman Kellogg and it was felt preferable to deal directly with the original proprietors. Government therefore, selected Haldor Topsoe and Puuman Kellogg respectively as the consultants for the Thal Vaishet and Hazira projects.

केन्द्रीय गंग नहर परियोजना के अन्तर्गत राशि

247. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की केन्द्रीय गंग नहर परियोजना के लिए 66.5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई है जबकि अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये अनुमानों के अनुसार परियोजना पर 100 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक खर्च होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नहर का अधिकांश भाग रेतीला है परन्तु उसे पत्थरों तथा रोड़ों से भरा हुआ दिखाया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले में आ-सूचना विभाग द्वारा कोई जांच करवायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

सिप्लाई मंत्रालय में राज्य खेती (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप के अनुसार, मध्य गंगा नहर परियोजना की संशोधित अनुमानित लागत 106 करोड़ रुपये है जबकि अद्यतन परियोजना की मूल अनुमानित लागत 66.01 करोड़ रुपये थी। केन्द्र सरकार को संशोधित अनुमान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) इस किस्म की जानकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नहीं रखी जाती।

(ग) राज्य सरकार का काम है कि यदि वह उपयुक्त समझे तो ऐसे मामलों की जांच करें और उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करे।

कालोल में उद्योगों को गैस की सप्लाई

248 श्री मोती भई द्वार० चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कालोल में उद्योगों को दी जाने वाली गैस का, बड़े उद्योग पूरी तरह उपयोग कर रहे हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक उद्योग द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी गैस उपयोग में लाई गई ;

(ख) यदि इनके द्वारा इनकी सप्लाई की गई गैस का, पूरी तरह उपयोग नहीं किया गया तो क्या तदनुसार उनकी गैस की सप्लाई में कटौती की जायेगी और इस प्रकार बची गैस अन्य उद्योगों को सप्लाई की जायेगी जिन्होंने इनकी मांग की है ;

(ग) कालोल गैस क्षेत्र में कितने उद्योगों की गैस की मांग विचाराधीन है और उसकी मात्रा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या कालोल गैस क्षेत्र में 0.51 लाख एस० सी० एम० डी० गैस बचाई गई हैं और वह शेष उद्योगों को सप्लाई की जायेगी ; और

(ङ) क्या "इफको" के लिए उत्तरी भारी गैस क्षेत्र से गैस लाई जाती थी और यदि हां, तो यह कब लाई जायेगी और कालोल में काफी बचे उद्योगों को सप्लाई की जायेगी।

मेडोसिलियम, असाइन और उद्योग  
 मंत्री (श्री-प्रकाश चन्द्र शेट्टी) :  
 (क) कलोल गैस क्षेत्र के उद्योग  
 अनुबन्धित मात्राओं के अनुसार गैस प्राप्त  
 कर रहे हैं, और यहां माना गया है कि

यहां गैस का पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग कर  
 रहे हैं। गत तीन वर्षों में इन प्रत्येक  
 उद्योगों द्वारा प्राप्त की गई गैस  
 का उपयोग कर व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया  
 है।

(घांकड़े मिलियन एस० सी० एम० मे)

उद्योग का नाम	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. इपको (मुक्त/सम्बद्ध गैस दोनों)	250.73	261.81	211.92
2. भारत विजय मिल्स	4.35	3.75	4.13
3. अहमदाबाद मैनुफैक्चरिंग एण्ड केलिको प्रिंटिंग वर्क्स	3.08	3.40	3.03
4. महेन्द्रा मिल्स	5.57	6.07	5.39
5. मेलामाइन फाइबर बोर्ड	0.41	0.44	0.54
6. मेट्रोवुड इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स	0.36	0.41	0.44
7. नवजीवन मिल्स	2.36	4.38	3.76

(ख) कभी कभी उनकी तरफ से  
 संचालन कारणों, अनुरक्षण/मरम्मत  
 आदि के कारण उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा उनकी  
 अनुबन्धित मात्राओं की अपेक्षा, कम मात्रा  
 में गैस ली जाती है। तथापि, इस अल्प-  
 कालिक फालतू गैस के लिए नये उप-  
 भोक्ताओं में से किसी को देने के लिए  
 बचन नहीं दिया जा सकता।

(ग) कलोल क्षेत्र के पांच उद्योगों  
 के व्यौरा नीचे दिये गये हैं जिनकी गैस  
 की मांग पर विचार किया जाना है --

क्रम सं० उद्योग का नाम	एस० सी० एम० डी० में मात्रा
1. मैसर्स नटवर लाल भूखाभाई	1,500
2. मैसर्स जयहिन्द र्गर्स	2,000
3. जी० आई० डी० सी०	10,000
4. भारत रोलिंग मिल्स	5,000
5. कलोल नगरपालिका	5,000

(घ) शेष उद्योगों को सप्लाई करने  
 के लिए कलोल क्षेत्र में कोई फालतू गैस  
 उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ङ) इस समय, उत्तरी कादी गैस  
 का कलोल लाकर इपको को सप्लाई करने  
 का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि श्री०  
 एन० जी० सी० उत्तर और दक्षिण  
 कादी क्षेत्रों से कादी में स्थित जी० आई०  
 डी० सी० उद्योगों को 71,500 एस०  
 सी० एम० डी० गैस सप्लाई करेगा।

**Illegal Coal Mines in Bihar and West Bengal**

249. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
 Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleas-  
 ed to state:

(a) the number of illegal coal mines  
 being operated in the State of Bihar  
 and West Bengal; and

(b) the steps taken to stop the ope-  
 ration of these coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Vacancy in Office of the Registrar of Companies, Bihar**

250. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any vacancies existing in the office of the Registrar of Companies, Bihar for the post of lower/upper division clerks;

(b) if so, what action has been taken to fill up the same and from what sources;

(c) whether appointment for the post of Bihar office will be made from the Calcutta office; and

(d) if so, why not from Bihar itself?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). There is no vacant post of Lower Division Clerk or Upper Division Clerk in the Office of the Registrar of Companies, Bihar except for a short term vacancy of a post of Lower Division Clerk due to ad-hoc appointment of a Lower Division Clerk as Upper Division Clerk.

(c) and (d). The posts of Lower Division Clerks in the Offices of the Registrars of Companies are filled up through the Staff Selection Commission, Eastern Region. The posts of Upper Division Clerks in the region are filled up by promotion from amongst all the eligible Lower Division Clerks in the region.

**Proposal to extend Satellite Television relaying system to remote areas**

251. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) The names of areas which are connected with Satellite Television relaying system;

(b) whether Government propose to extend this facility to other remote areas of the country like Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir, Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) if reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, when and if the reply be in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD JOSHI): (a) to (c). The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) is expected to be launched in early 1982. Proposals for utilisation of INSAT for TV coverage are under consideration on the basis of the recommendations made by an inter-Departmental Working Group. The areas that would be covered through INSAT would depend on the approval of plan, availability of resources and relative priorities.

**Electrification of Villages**

252. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which have not been electrified; and

(b) by when these villages would be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to latest reports, as on 31st August, 1980, the number of villages which had not been electrified was 3,19,629.

(b) In pursuance of the decision taken at the Conference of the Chairmen of the State Electricity Boards held in July, 1976, perspective plan proposals had been received from the various States and Union Territories, which indicated that it would be possible to electrify all the villages in the country by 1994-95, subject to availability of funds to the extent of Rs. 3,360 crores in the intervening period.

#### **Survey of Oil-Bearing Areas by O.N.G.C.**

253. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further survey of oil-bearing areas in the country has been taken up by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Western and Eastern regions;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) what are the prospects of development of Godavari basin where oil and gas has been found; and

(d) the technology being employed to assess the commercial potentiality of Godavari basin?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) It is necessary to drill more exploratory wells, both onshore and offshore, before anything definite can be said about the prospects of development of Godavari basin.

(d) So far no commercial discovery of hydrocarbons has been made in the Godavari basin. In the onshore, deep drilling on some of the locations released for exploratory drilling is being taken up. In the offshore, more wells are planned to be drilled.

#### **Foreign Experts on Hydel Power**

254. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to invite foreign experts on hydel power to visit India and evaluate the working of Indian Experts;

(b) if so, whether such foreign experts have since visited India; and

(c) if so, the details of their evaluation report, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) With a view to expediting the execution of hydro projects, it is proposed to involve foreign expertise in certain specific and selective areas of work.

(b) and (c). The proposals are under examination.

#### **Proposals by DESU to end power shortage in the capital**

255. SHRI N. P. SHEJWALKER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking has made positive proposals to the Ministry for ending power shortage in the capital;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made;

(c) whether the DESU has asked the Centre to transfer the Haryana's unit in the Indraprastha Power Station and also to increase the share of Delhi in the Bairasiul Hydro-electric project now coming up in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Government in regard to all the suggestions of DESU in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) and (b). DESU had submitted a Project Report for the installation of 2X10 MW coal fired station as an extension of Indraprastha Power Station. The National Committee on Environmental Pollution Control did not agree to the location of the power station near the existing station from the environmental pollution angle. DESU was requested to examine a suitable alternative site. DESU proposed to have a station at Badli but this site also did not meet with the concurrence of Railways from the point of view of transport of coal.

In addition to the above, DESU has proposed installation of 2X30 MW Gas Turbines and this proposal has been referred to the Department of Petroleum for confirming the availability of fuel for the gas turbines.

(c) and (d). Government have received a proposal from DESU for transfer of Haryana's share in the Indraprastha Power Station to them. The proposal has been referred to Haryana State Electricity Board for their comments, which are awaited.

No proposal in regard to increase in the share of Delhi in the Bairasiul Hydro-electric project has been received.

### **Master Plan to Curb Floods in the Country**

256. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether present Government have drafted any master plan to curb the floods in the country since January 1980; and

(b) if so, the main outline of the master plan and if not the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) and (b). The Central Government has not formulated any Master Plan to curb floods for the country as a whole as flood control is a State subject and it is for the State Government to prepare Master Plans for the flood affected areas in their respective territories. Work on preparing such Master Plans is in hand with the State Governments. However, since January, 1980, the Central Government has prepared a National Perspective for Water Resources Development in the country which will provide multipurpose benefits including that of flood control. This National Perspective has yet to be finalised in consultation with the State Governments

### **Visit of Minister of State to Russia**

257. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting visited Russia during the month of October, 1980;

(b) if so, whether discussion for the operation of colour T.V. were held during her visit; and

(c) if so, what is the outcome?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Projects Undertaken by R. E. C.**

258. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state details of projects so far undertaken by the Rural Electrification Corporation State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Rural Electrification projects are formulated and also implemented by the State Electricity Boards, Rural Electric Co-operative Societies and, in the States where there are no Electricity Boards, by the State Governments. Rural Electrification Corporation provides financial as-

sistance to the schemes sponsored by SEBs, etc., subject to their being financially viable and technically feasible. Up to 31st October, 1980, the Corporation has sanctioned 3,723 projects in the various States for a total loan assistance of Rs. 1286.60 crores, State-wise details of which are given in the statement.

### Statement

*State-wise details of rural electrification projects sanctioned by the rural Electrification Corporation upto 31-10-1980*

Sl. No.	State	No. of schemes sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	345	8940.682
2.	Assam	62	3561.161
3.	Bihar	286	11510.501
4.	Gujarat	205	5600.964
5.	Haryana	99	2524.928
6.	Himachal Pradesh	66	2847.224
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	81	2955.879
8.	Karnataka	140	4270.359
9.	Kerala	74	1586.808
10.	Madhya Pradesh	523	16951.131
11.	Maharashtra	334	10476.170
12.	Manipur	10	655.416
13.	Meghalaya	34	1404.044
14.	Nagaland	11	627.274
15.	Orissa	237	9466.066
16.	Punjab	150	5054.469
17.	Rajasthan	309	10745.408
18.	Tamil Nadu	216	5263.617
19.	Tripura	23	721.659
20.	Uttar Pradesh	296	13880.357
21.	West Bengal	222	9615.604
TOTAL		3723	128659.540



**Re-organisation of the National Thermal Power Corporation into four Regional Boards**

259. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the reason as to why the proposed reorganisation of the NTPC into four regional boards could not be decided upon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): No proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Energy to reorganise the National Thermal Power Corporation into four regional boards. A Committee on Power, which went into the structure of the power industry, has however, suggested that all Central generation in a region should be placed under one regional generating authority. Government have not examined the suggestion so far.

**दिल्ली में सीवेज कुकिंग गैस की पूर्ति**

260. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की कुछ कालोनियों को सस्ती दरों पर सीवेज कुकिंग गैस उपलब्ध कराने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) ओखला सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट से उपलब्ध होने वाली गैस की सम्भावित मात्रा से कब तक तथा किन कालोनियों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी): (क) और (ख)- ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव मेरे मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

**Committee to reduce pending work in Courts**

261. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to recommend measures to reduce pending work in Courts;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the Committee; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made and Government action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). An Inter-Departmental Committee of three Officers are examining the recommendations made by the Law Commission in their 77th, 78th and 79th Reports with a view to formulating concrete proposals for Government's approval. Their report is awaited.

**Supply of Crude and other Petroleum Products to help India**

262. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia, Bulgaria and other countries visited by him along with the President of India in October this year, have promised to supply crude and other petroleum products to help India to meet the short supply that is likely to accrue to India owing to the Iraq-Iran conflict; and

(b) if so, the extent of crude and oil supplies promised by each of these countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). In order to make up the shortfall caused

in the supply of imported crude oil and petroleum products, we have approached a number of countries including USSR and Bulgaria. Whereas some have made firm commitments, response from others is awaited. It would not be in national interest to divulge further details.

### Comments of State Governments on the National Flood Commission Report

263. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 133 on 17th June, 1980 regarding report of the National Flood Control Commission and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received the reaction and comments of the State Governments on the National Flood Commission report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are being taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Comments on the National Flood Commission Report have been received so far from the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and partially from West Bengal Government. The recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog were also considered in the recent meeting of the 5th State Irrigation Ministers' Conference held at Bangalore from—10 12 November, 1980. The Conference supported the view of the Working Group on Flood Control for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 constituted by the Planning Commission to broadly endorse the main recommendations of the National Flood Commission. The Conference urged the State Governments through a Resolution to expeditiously send their views/comments on the Report of the National Flood Commission within a period of 2 months.

यमुना परियोजना से विद्युत पैदा करने में कठिनाई

264. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमुना परियोजना से अधिष्ठापित क्षमता पर बिजली पैदा करने में किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को क्या सहयोग दिया गया है तथा तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) : यमुना परियोजना संबंधी कठिनाइयों का समाधान करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्राधिकारियों के बीच घनिष्ठ सहयोग है। यमुना परियोजना चरण-II के चिबरी विद्युत केन्द्र (4×60 मेगावाट) के चार उत्पादन यूनिटों में से यूनिट सं० 3 और 4 के स्टेटर वाइंडिंग में 1977 में खराबी आ गई थी जिसे 1978 के आरंभ में ठीक किया गया था। खराबियों के तकनीकी पहलुओं की जांच करने और उपचारी कार्रवाई सुझाने के लिए, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बोर्ड तथा भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल् लि० के साथ परामर्श करके एक समिति गठित की थी। इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1978 में प्रस्तुत की थी।

वाइंडिंग के इन्सुलेशन में बार-बार होने वाली खराबी को ध्यान में रखते हुए परियोजना प्राधिकारियों ने यह निर्णय किया है कि दीर्घकालिक उपाए के रूप में बिटूमन प्रकार के पुराने इन्सुलेशन को बदलकर

एषोक्सी प्रकार की उत्मारोधी वाईडिंग के साथ जेनेरेटर्स के पुनः इन्स्यूलेट किया जाए। यूनिट सं० 2 के जेनेरेटर स्टेटर वाईडिंग को बदल दिया गया है तथा इन यूनिटों को अभी हाल ही में पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है। बिजली घर की तीन अन्य यूनिटों (यूनिट सं० 1, 3 और 4) के जेनेरेटर्स की पुनः वाईडिंग करने के कार्य को सोपानबद्ध रूप में हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है। सप्लाई पर निर्भर करते हुए यह कार्य 2-3 वर्षों में पूर्ण होने की संभावना है। इसके अतिरिक्त सिविल इंजीनियरी के विचार से, चिबरी विद्युत केन्द्र के संचालन में और अधिक सुधार करने के विषय में जांच करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने अप्रैल, 1979 में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का भी गठन किया है। विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, यमुना चरण-चार का कुलहल बिजली घर (3 × 10 मेगावाट) 1978 में यमुना नदी में आई अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ों के समय बाढ़ग्रस्त हो गया था। इस विद्युत केन्द्र की भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स की सहायता से अब मरम्मत कर दी गई है तथा सभी तीनों यूनिटों को क्रमशः जनवरी, 1980, अप्रैल 1980 तथा अक्टूबर, 1980 में पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है।

#### Nationalisation of Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Project

265. SHRI KUSHMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the real implications of delay in the nationalisation of project of Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.; and

(b) the role of the A.P. State Government so far towards this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (CH. DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government for the nationalisation of M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited.

(b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh is a co-promotor of the Company.

#### Traces of Oil in Mahanadi Basin

266. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil India has found traces of oil in the Mahanadi basin;

(b) if so, the location where this has been found; and

(c) out of 18,000 sq Kms. which has been assigned to Oil India for exploration how much of the area has been surveyed and the prospect of oil find in this region?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Oil India Limited has been assigned an exploration licence area of 18,800 Sq. Kms. (12,000 Sq. Kms. offshore and 6,800 Sq. Kms. onshore) in the Mahanadi Basin. Aeromagnetic survey has been carried out in the entire area. No oil has been discovered in this area so far.

प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पूर्ण किए जाने में विलम्ब

267. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में छपे इन समाचारों की ओर दि

गया है कि 100 से भी अधिक प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में होने वाले विलम्ब के कारण उन पर लगभग 5,500 करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त खर्च आएगा और यदि इन परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा कर लिया जाता तो 1 करोड़ 35 लाख हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती थी ; और

(ख) इस से संबंधित तथ्य क्या हैं, विलम्ब के कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है या की जाएगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिवाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित रिपोर्टों की ओर दिलाया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं के मूल अनुमानों और सशोधित अनुमानों के बीच लगभग 5000 करोड़ रुपए का अन्तर है। यदि ये परियोजनाएं समय पर पूरी कर ली गई होती तो लगभग 51 लाख हेक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त क्षमता सृजित हो जाती। लेकिन इन परियोजनाओं की लागत के बढ़ जाने का एकमेव कारण निर्माण में विलम्ब होना नहीं है विलम्ब के कुछ मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) अलग-अलग परियोजनाओं के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय आबंटन का उपलब्ध न होना।

(2) राज्यों द्वारा बहुत सी परियोजनाओं का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया जाना, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप न केवल वित्तीय बल्कि प्रबंधकीय और तकनीकी साधन भी बंट गए।

(3) परियोजनाओं की लागत में भारी वृद्धि हो जाना, जिसका कारण श्रम, सामग्री, उपकरणों, फालतू कल-पुर्जों, भूमि आदि की कीमत में होने वाली आम भारी बढ़ोत्तरी थी।

(4) परियोजनाओं को हाथ में लिए जाने से पहले उनका पूरी तरह से अन्वेषण न किया जाना, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके क्रियान्वयन के दौरान परियोजनाओं के स्कोप में भारी परिवर्तन होना, जिन्हें जल-निकास प्रबंध और कमान क्षेत्रों को बाढ़-सुरक्षा प्रदान करना भी शामिल है।

(5) भूमि प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई।

(6) सीमेंट, इस्पात, विस्फोटको, मशीनरी, अतिरिक्त कल-पुर्जों, विदेशी मुद्रा, आदि जैसी दुर्लभ सामग्रियों का उपलब्ध न होना।

(7) परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के दौरान आने वाली कठिनाइयां जैसे प्रतिकूल भू-वैज्ञानिक स्थिति, अभूतपूर्व और असामयिक बाढ़ें, आदि।

(8) परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए अपेक्षित निर्माण, डिजाइन और अन्य संगठनों की स्वीकृति मिलने में विलम्ब।

इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) में जो कुछ नीतियां अपनाई जा रही हैं, वे हैं : निर्माण-सामग्री के लिए अग्रिम आयोजन करके, परियोजना-संगठनों को सुदृढ़ बनाकर और निर्णय के लिए उच्चस्तरीय तंत्र की स्थापना करके सभी निर्माणाधीन स्कीमों को समय-वद्ध रूप से पूरा करने पर जोर देना।

आकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र का विकसित किया जाना

268. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी की पटना केन्द्र के चहुंमुखी विकास तथा

उसे शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की रूप-रेखा क्या है और इसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी):

(क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी पटना के लिए एक मात्र स्वीकृत योजना 2 संगीत स्टूडियो, 1 नाटक स्टूडियो, 1 वार्ता स्टूडियो, 2 पार्श्व स्टूडियो, 2 डबिंग रूम और एक रिकार्डिंग रूम तथा अन्य सम्बंधित सुविधाओं से युक्त नए स्थायी स्टूडियो के निर्माण के लिए है। इन नए स्टूडियो के दिसम्बर, 1983 तक तैयार हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों के लिए पेंशन

269. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे:

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिए पेंशन के सम्बन्ध में 15 जुलाई 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4235 के दिए गए उत्तर के संदर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को पेंशन के लाभ कब दिए जायेंगे और अंतिम निर्णय लेने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) युवकों और नई प्रतिभा को अवसर देने के लिए आकाशवाणी और

दूरदर्शन के इस श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को 58 वर्ष की आयु पर सरकार द्वारा सेवा निवृत्त न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों को तरफ उन सभी कलाकारों को एक श्रेणी में न मिलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जहां कार्य नियमित है ; और

(घ) क्या प्राइवशन संवर्ग के कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति की वे सब सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं होती जो नियमित कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों को उपलब्ध है ; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं और यह विसंगति को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी):

(क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों, जो इस समय संविदा कर्मचारी हैं, को नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों में बदलने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है। यदि यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार हो गया तो स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट स्वतः ही पेंशन पाने के पात्र बन जायेंगे।

(ख) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को सुविधायें 58 वर्ष की आयु तक दी जाती हैं। इस आयु को 60 वर्ष की आयु तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है ताकि उनकी प्रतिभा और अनुभव का, दक्षता के अनुरूप अधिकतम सीमा तक उपयोग किया जा सके।

(ग) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्य को मोटे तौर पर पांच श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। इसलिए उन सभी को एक ही श्रेणी में मिलाना संभव नहीं है।

(घ) निर्माण संवर्ग के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को इन पदों के लिए निर्धारित भर्ती

नियमों के अनुसार पदोन्नति के अवसर प्राप्त हैं। नियमित कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए विभिन्न भर्ती नियम निर्धारित हैं। तथापि, कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने के कार्य में रत आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की पदोन्नति के अवसर बढ़ाने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

### Shortage of Coal in the country

270. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of coal in the country;

(b) whether this shortage is due to shortage of wagons or less production; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to remove this shortage as it has considerably affected the economic growth in the various spheres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There is some shortage in the availability of coking coal and certain grades of superior coal from Raniganj coalfields mainly due to lower production following the law and order problem, labour strikes, power shortage which has affected the coal production in the mines in Bihar-Bengal region. All other grades of coal are available in plenty. The pithead stocks as on 1-11-80 exceed 12.9 million tonnes. The main impediment however in making coal available to the consumers is the inadequate transport capacity.

(c) The steps taken to improve the coal availability to the consumers include close coordination between the Railways and coal industry at all operational levels, release of coal by

road to the consumers against the shortfall in the movement of coal by Railways. Further, the movement of coal by Railways and coal production are also being monitored at the highest level in the Government by a Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

### Composition of Benches of Supreme Court and High Courts

271. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to change the terms and composition of the benches of the High Courts and the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Benches of the Supreme Court and the High Courts for hearing different kinds of matters are constituted by the respective Chief Justices.

### Load Shedding in the Capital Since January, 1980

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

(a) whether there has been any load shedding in the Capital since January, 1980;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) whether any area of the Capital has been exempted from load shedding and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of load shedding effected in Delhi since January,

1980 upto end October, 1980 are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Month	No. of days shedding re-sorted to	Shedding in MW—Hr
1	January, 1980	12	2237
2	February, 1980	04	1164
3	March, 1980	01	0065
4	April, 1980	10	3405
5	May, 1980	18	10332
6	June, 1980	12	7008
7	July, 1980	7	3606
8	August, 1980	15	6286
9	September, 1980	8	2701
10	October, 1980	5	1849
11	November, 1980 (upto 14th)	1	22

(c) No specific area is exempted from load shedding except the essential services like major Hospitals, Water Works, major pumping stations, Railway Stations, Telephone Exchanges etc. and the areas connected on the feeders to the above essential services, as it is not possible to segregate essential and non-essential consumers fed from the same distribution mains.

#### Shortages of Furnace Oil

274. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to meet domestic shortages of furnace oil; and

(b) the approximate daily requirements and availability of furnace oil for domestic and industrial sectors separately?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The indigenous availability of furnace oil/low sulphur heavy stock from the crude processed in the refineries in the country is not adequate to meet fully the demand of the product in the country. Furnace oil is imported into the country to the extent of about 20 per cent of the current annual demand of about 7.5 million tonnes for these two products. Steps have been taken for sufficient imports of furnace oil to meet fully the demand for the product.

(b) There is hardly any consumption of furnace oil in the domestic sector and it is exclusively consumed in the industry and power sectors. The daily average requirements of furnace oil/low sulphur heavy stock in the country at present is computed to be at 20548 tonnes. Excepting temporary locational shortages of short durations, the availability of the product by and large matches the requirement.

#### Approval for the Fertilizer Project at Thal vaishet

275. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approval for the Fertilizer Project at Thal Vaishet has been received;

(b) if so, when the Project is likely to be completed;

(c) whether any activity for the construction of the Project has been started; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The project was approved by Government in May, 1979.

(b) The project is likely to be completed in 1984-85.

(c) and (d). Work on the project has been started and arrangements have been firmed up for provision of infrastructural facilities, like water, power, coal, railway facilities, etc. Land for the factory has been acquired and civil works are in progress. Agreement has been entered into with M/s. Foster Wheeler Power Products Ltd., UK, for the steam generation plant. Action is also in progress in regard to various off site facilities. An expenditure of about Rs. 34 crores has been incurred on the project as on 30-9-1980.

बिहार में बक्सर-कोचवार तटबंध योजना पर चल रहे कार्य की प्रगति

276. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में बक्सर-कोचवार तटबंध योजना पर कितना काम शेष रह गया है ; और

(ख) इस योजना का काम कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़ियाउर्रहमान अंसारी)

(क) बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि कुल 203.8 किलोमीटर लम्बे बक्सर कोइलवार तटबंध के 99.8 किलोमीटर लम्बे हिस्से और कुल 128 बाढ़-रोधी स्लुइसों में से 125 स्लुइसों को अभी तक पूरा किया जाना बाकी है ।

(ख) इस स्कीम के 1984-85 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ।

### Talks between the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka about Hegenekal Hydel Power Project

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

(a) the results of talks held between the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka about Hegenekal Hydel Power Project; and

(b) whether it has been cleared by the Central Government after these talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The meeting held on 18-9-1980 under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Irrigation, attended by the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry, discussed only issues concerning sharing of Cauvery Waters. Further discussions are to be held.

(b) Does not arise.

### Offer from Foreign Companies to Supply Power Units

278. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign companies have offered to supply power units and for which particular projects:

(b) is it true that BHEL workers have protested against acquiring of foreign goods when BHEL was ready to supply them for new power projects like Neyveli; and

(c) what steps have been taken to stop import of such material that is possible to produce in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Import Policy of the Government of India



allows for invitation of global tenders for import of power generating equipment irrespective of the fact whether the equipment is manufactured indigenously or not. The recommendations made on the basis of these global tenders are considered by an Empowered Committee constituted in the Department of Heavy Industry under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry), which examines the recommendations before according final clearance. Some State Electricity Boards have followed this procedure and invited global tenders against which offers have been made by foreign companies. In addition, some foreign firms have made commercial offers or offers in principle for supply of power generating equipment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While considering proposals for import based on global tenders, the capacity of indigenous manufacturers to supply the required equipment within the stipulated time is kept in view.

#### Coal Production and Losses Suffered by Coal Companies

✓ 279. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of coal produced during the last ten months by different companies;

(b) whether the coal Companies are running a heavy loss;

(c) if so, the total loss of each company during the last ten months; and

(d) what steps are being taken to increase the output of coal and to reduce/avoid losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The quantity of coal produced during the per-

iod January—October, 1980 is as follows:

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	174.03
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	166.12
Central Coalfields Ltd.	219.31
Western Coalfields Ltd.	227.42
North Eastern Coalfields	4.59
Coal India Limited	791.47
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	10.64
Tata Iron & Steel Company	17.37
Indian Iron & Steel Company	5.37
Damodar Valley Corporation	0.81
Total : (All India)	295.66

(b) and (c). The annual accounts of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for the year 1979-80, have not yet been finalised. The losses for the subsequent period can be known only after the annual accounts for the year 1979-80 have been prepared and audited.

(d) Following steps have been taken to increase the output of coal and reduce losses:

(i) The production of coal is being stepped up by removing infrastructural constraints like supply of power, explosives and diesel to the colliery.

(ii) Controlling absenteeism among the miners.

(iii) By exercising control on manpower and improvement in productivity.

(iv) Improvement in utilisation of equipment and economy in the use of stores.

However the main reason for the losses suffered by the Coal India is the unremunerative price of coal.

राजस्थान को डीजल का अ.वंटन

280. श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान को जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1980 के महीनों के दौरान, डीजल की कितनी मात्रा दी गई है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इन्हीं महीनों के दौरान राजस्थान को डीजल की कितनी मात्रा दी गई है ;

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को डीजल दिए जाने के लिए क्या मापदंड अपनाया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सूखे से ग्रस्त राज्यों में रबी की फसल को बढ़ाने के लिए डीजल का कोटा बढ़ा दिया गया है ; यदि हां, तो कैसे और राजस्थान के लिए डीजल का कोटा किस हद तक बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया गया है ; जहां इस वर्ष सबसे अधिक सूखा पड़ा है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) राजस्थान को जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1980 के महीनों में आवंटित की गई हाई स्पीड डीजल (एच० एस०

डी०) आयल की मात्राओं के ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

माह	आंकड़े मीट्रिक टनों में
माह	आवंटन
जनवरी, 80 . . .	32300
फरवरी, 80 . . .	36770
मार्च, 80 . . .	40000
अप्रैल, 80 . . .	39000
मई, 80 . . .	39000
जून, 80 . . .	42000
जुलाई, 80 . . .	42000
अगस्त, 80 . . .	36800
सितम्बर, 80 . . .	44100
अक्टूबर, 80 . . .	39853

(ख) राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों में एच. एस. डी. की मासिक आवंटन की प्रणाली केवल अक्टूबर, 1979 से आरम्भ की गई थी। राजस्थान के लिए अक्टूबर, 1979 के लिए 41377 मीट्रिक टन का एच. एस. डी. का आवंटन था।

(ग) एच० एस० डी० का आवंटन करते समय विभिन्न तथ्यों जैसे उत्पादन की कुल उपलब्धता उसकी पिछली बिक्री और परिवहन क्षमता को ध्यान में लिया जाता है।

(घ) जी, हां। राजस्थान के एच० एस० डी० के अक्टूबर, 80 माह के मूल आवंटन को 1653 मीट्रिक टन और बढ़ा दिया गया था।

**जलविद्युत स्रोतों संबंधी राज्याध्यक्ष  
समिति की सिफारिशें**

281. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्याध्यक्ष समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि जल स्रोतों के उपयोग सम्बन्धी विषय को केवल केन्द्रीय विषय घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और ख. विद्युत पर राज्याध्यक्ष समिति ने अन्तरराष्ट्रीय जल विवादों के निपटारे के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है क्योंकि इसमें काफी समय लगता है। अन्तर-राज्यीय जल निपटारे में लगने वाले इस असाधारण विलम्ब को दूर करने के लिए समिति ने एक विकल्प यह सुझाया है कि जल को राष्ट्रीय साधन घोषित किया जाना चाहिए तथा राज्यों के बीच जल का आवंटन करने की अध्यारोही शक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार को दी जानी चाहिए। विभिन्न राज्यों के प्राधिकारियों तथा संबंधित अन्य केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों से परामर्श करके इस पहलू का अध्ययन करना होगा।

**Rise in Import Bill**

282. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of rise in the import bill on account of crude oil since 1973 and the amount of foreign exchange country had to pay on account of its imports;

(b) whether in view of the heavy crude import bill Government have

drawn up any plan to accelerate the pace of oil exploration in the country to attain self-sufficiency; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The value of our total crude imports and the amount of foreign exchange paid has been of the following order:—

	(In Rs. Crores)	
Year	Value	Increase in import bill
1973	244.6	..
1974	899.1	654.8
1975	992.0	92.6
1976	1145.6	153.6
1977	1258.9	113.3
1978	1243.9	..
1979	1786.8	542.9
1980	3000.0 (estimated)	1213.2

(b) and (c). All attempts are being made to intensify our exploration activities and plans are being made for exploitation of our established reserves to attain self-sufficiency. Our exploration policy will be pursued vigorously with a view to making an inventory of our hydrocarbon reserves.

**Reclamation of Land by Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation**

283. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons for whom land is proposed to be reclaimed by Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation during the year 1980-81; and

(b) the number of persons for whom land has been reclaimed during the period January to October, 1980 along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) 2,275 acres of land are proposed to be reclaimed by the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation during the year 1980-81 on which about 570 families are expected to be settled.

(b) 775 acres of land have been reclaimed by Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation upto October, 1980, on which 200 families will be settled. The land reclamation work is being done in the Dundakaranya Project area.

#### **Broadcast of Folk Songs and other Tribal Cultural Activities**

284. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have failed to broadcast folk songs and other tribal cultural activities of tribal people from States;

(b) whether Government contemplate to open special cells or sections for encouraging tribal dialect from tribal concentrated areas and States;

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons for Government's policy being indifferent in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b), (c) and (d) There is no proposal before the Government at present to open special calls or sections for encouraging tribal dialect from tribal concentrated areas and States.

A.I.R. Stations having sizeable tribal population in their programme zones to broadcast news and informational programmes in tribal dialects. If the tribal population in the programme zone is not significant, programmes are limited to the broadcast of folk and traditional music only. So far as the Stations situated in tribal areas are concerned, tribal language broadcasts get the major share of the transmission time. In view of this, the need for setting special cells has not been felt

#### **Establishment of a High Court Bench in Hubli-Dharwar Area**

285. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for establishing a High Court Bench in Hubli-Dharwar Corporation Area in Karnataka; and

(b) what action have been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry represented in 1978 that a Bench of the Karnataka High Court may be established at Hubli. No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(b) The Government of India are not considering the representation.

#### **Flood Control Measures in Kalahandi (Orissa)**

286. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) in the background of this year flood havoc in Kalahandi, Koraput dis-

tract of Orissa by the river Bansa-  
dhera what flood control measures  
have been proposed by the Union  
Government;

(b) has any such flood control pro-  
gramme been finalised; if so, what is  
the financial estimate of the cost there-  
of; and

(c) when the implementation of the  
programme will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI  
Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The in-  
formation is being collected and will  
be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Number of Tests and Inspections of Steel and Steel Products

287. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:  
Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND  
REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tests and  
inspections of steel and steel products  
made during the current financial  
year by the Metallurgical Inspectorates  
at Jamshedpur and Burnpur and their  
sub-centres;

(b) the number of cases where ex-  
pert opinion furnished on metallic fail-  
ure and defects analysis to various  
Departments of the Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to  
modernise the Metallurgical Labora-  
tories, if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND RE-  
HABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT  
JHA AZAD): (a) Information is being  
collected and will be placed on the  
table of the House.

(b) The Information is being collect-  
ed and will be placed on the table of  
the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. The requirement of  
Laboratories are being assessed for  
framing proposals for modernisation.

#### Power Shortage in Karnataka

288. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJA-  
RY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnat-  
aka State will continue to be deficit  
in power even after the completion of  
Kalinadi Hydrel Project and the Rai-  
chur Thermal Station;

(b) if so, whether Government are  
considering a proposal to set up ther-  
mal plant in the State to meet the  
power shortage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-  
RAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Kalinadi  
Hydro Electric Stage I and Raichur  
thermal station are likely to be com-  
pleted by 1984-85. The power supply  
position in the State in the year 1984-85  
is given below:

Peak Demand—MW	. . .	2197
Peak Availability—MW	. . .	1967
Surplus (+)(Deficit)	. . .	-(230)
Energy Requirement—Mkwh	. . .	13438
Energy Availability—Mkwh	. . .	10351
Surplus (+)(Deficit)	. . .	-(3087)

Karnataka will thus have some de-  
ficit in power during 1984-85.

(b) and (c). A project proposal for  
extension of Raichur Thermal Power  
Station by 1x210 units has been receiv-  
ed in Central Electricity in September,  
1980 and is under examination.

**Capacity Utilisation of Fertilizer Industry**

289. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale under utilization of capacity in the fertiliser industry;

(b) if so, the total annual production capacity of each fertilizer plant; and

(c) production of each plant during the last three years and steps taken to obtain optimum production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There has been some under utilization of capacity in the fertilizer industry.

(b) and (c). The capacity and annual production of the fertilizer plants during the past three years is given in the attached statement.

Steps taken to optimise the production include removal of inbuilt constraints by plant improvement programmes, debottlenecking schemes, installation of captive power generation facilities and augmenting the supply of feedstock and inputs.

**Statement**

Plant wise capacity and Production of fertilizers in terms of nutrients namely nitrogen and  $P_2O_5$  during the Years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80

**I. NITROGEN**

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

Name of the Plant	Installed Capacity	1977-78 production	1978-79 production	1979-80 production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>A. Public Sector :</b>				
Nangal . . . . .	80	55.3	70.6	62.7
Nangal Expansion . . . . .	152	3.3*	56.7	67.1
Bhatinda . . . . .	235	Not in Production		52.8
Panipat . . . . .	235	Not in Production		64.6
Sindri . . . . .	219**	9.3	Not in Production	

\*Indicates trial production. Plant was commissioned only in 1978-79.

\*\*Capacity before 1979-80 was 90,000 tonnes of the old plant which was closed for fertilizer production in 1978-79.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gorakhpur . . . .	131	88.7	88.0	51.1
Namrup-I . . . .	45	45.3	39.5	28.3
Namrup-II . . . .	152	54.0	74.9	50.1
Durgapur . . . .	152	51.1	37.8	53.5
Barauni . . . .	152	38.1	52.8	46.5
Trombay . . . .	90	85.7	85.9	86.1
Trombay IV . . . .	75	..	25.7	41.3
Udyogamandal . . . .	82	50.3	50.6	51.0
Cochin I & II . . . .	192	85.2	102.3	112.5
Rourkela . . . .	120	72.0	68.2	52.5
Neyveli . . . .	70	41.2	38.0	47.8
Madras . . . .	176	136.1	162.0	140.0
By Products . . . .	24	19.6	22.0	21.0
<b>B. Private Sector</b>				
Baroda . . . .	236	173.5	165.7	173.9
Vizag . . . .	84	55.2	67.0	60.7
Kota . . . .	152	120.1	115.3	116.0
Kanpur . . . .	207	196.4	185.3	153.6
Goa . . . .	171	146.4	119.7	150.5
Tuticorin . . . .	258	182.1	144.5	222.0
Mangalore . . . .	156	72.0	121.1	106.2
Varanasi . . . .	10	4.6	4.2	0.6
Ennore . . . .	16	8.6	8.1	7.3
By Products . . . .	4	3.1	2.3	2.3
<b>C. Cooperative Sector :</b>				
Kandla/Kalol . . . .	215	203.1	231.8	179.2

II. PHOSPHATE (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

Name of the Plant	Installed Capacity	1977-78 production	1978-79 production	1979-80 production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>A. Public Sector :</b>				
Trombay . . . . .	45	37.6	40.7	38.3
Madras . . . . .	112	95.9	106.0	89.8
Cochin II . . . . .	114	29.0	43.7	40.7
Trombay IV . . . . .	75	Not in production	25.7	41.3
Khetri . . . . .	90	6.0*	12.7	4.5
Udyogamandal . . . . .	44	26.8	27.8	28.4
SSP Units . . . . .	29	15.2	18.9	11.2
Sindri . . . . .	150	2.0**	2.5**	8.4
<b>B. Private Sector :</b>				
Baroda . . . . .	50	40.6	36.4	36.1
Vizag . . . . .	104	65.3	69.1	72.4
Goa . . . . .	42	34.8	30.9	27.3
Tuticorin . . . . .	51	17.7	31.0	47.0
Ennore . . . . .	10	10.9	10.0	9.1
SSP Units . . . . .	187	134.4	139.2	142.4
<b>C. Cooperative Sector :</b>				
Kandla . . . . .	127	153.8	175.4	159.8

\*Production under trial runs.

\*\*Production under trial runs ; the plant went into commercial production in 1979-80.



**Improving Transmission of A.I.R.  
Port Blair**

290. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the broadcasts of A.I.R. Port Blair are not audible in the entire Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and time and again representations have been made to Government to instal a high power transmission set for improving broadcasts of AIR Port Blair;

(b) if so, what action Government contemplate to take and when;

(c) whether Government are considering to have satellite system to provide television facilities to the remote and inaccessible areas for better communication of mass media; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The reception in the Islands will, however, improve considerably when the present temporary antenna is replaced by the directional antenna system, work on which is already in hand.

(b) To improve the coverage further, a scheme for installation of a 100 KW MW transmitter at Port Blair has been included in the approved 6th Plan (1978-83). Implementation of this scheme will be taken up as soon as financial sanction is issued.

(c) and (d). The Indian National Satellite, expected to be launched in early 1982, can be deployed for providing TV service in remote and inaccessible areas of the country. However, taking into account the optimum viewing time and availability of only two transponders in the INSAT, plans are under consideration to cover the Island areas through terrestrial system only. The plans are

yet to be approved and their implementation will depend upon the availability of resources, allocation of funds etc.

**Oil Exploration in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

291. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of continuous increase of crude oil price Government propose to explore oil possibilities in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands vigorously;

(b) whether natural gas in large quantities is available in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, if so, details of action being taken to tap it commercially; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) is continuing its efforts to explore/oil gas possibilities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) ONGC drilled an exploratory well in the Eastern Shelf of Andaman where gas was struck on testing in June 1980. The gas flowed at a rate of 1.8 lakh cubic metres per day through  $\frac{1}{2}$ " choke. Further operations had to be suspended due to the on-set of monsoons.

ONGC has a plan to take up drilling of an exploratory well in the Western Shelf of Andaman from December 1980 to be followed by an assessment well in the Eastern Shelf where gas has already been discovered.

Further drilling programme to determine the commerciality of the hydrocarbon deposits in the area will depend on the processing and interpretation of the data which will be obtained from these wells.

(c) Does not arise.

**Rehabilitation and Reclamation Organisation at Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar**

292. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two units of Rehabilitation and Reclamation Organisation at present stationed at Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar, are lying idle, consisting of about 30 very costly foreign-built tractors/bulldozers.

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to utilise these costly machines;

(c) whether the said machinery are require by the border Roads Organisation or the Andamān P.W.D. for Road construction etc.;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry of Rehabilitation propose either to hand over these materials to Andaman or the Border Roads Organisations for use or to take back these machineries to mainland; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the gradual completion of rehabilitation schemes in the country, these units are no longer required.

(c) to (e). The Ministry of Home Affairs as well as the Border Roads Development Board have indicated that these machineries are not required by the Andaman Administration or by the Border Roads Development Board. They were asked again recently and have confirmed that there is no change in the position.

Offers have been made to the Irrigation and Forest Departments of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for taking over these machineries even free of cost, alongwith the staff. Transferring the machine- rise to mainland being a very expensive proposition, these machineries are proposed to be disposed of on as is where is basis.

**Scheme for Sluice Gate-cum-Bridge Across River Khirori**

293. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ. No. 1883 on 3rd March 1975 regarding scheme for sluice gate-cum-bridge across River Khirori and State:

(a) whether further discharge data required for formulation of the scheme of sluice gate cum-bridge across river Khirori between Hariharpur-Kaligaon and near Muraitha has since been collected;

(b) if so, detailed thereabout;

(c) whether Darbhanga District consultative and Development Committee meetings held on 9th August 1980 had decided for undertaking the above projects; and

(d) what are the schedule and other details for these two projects?

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

**Extension of Embankment of River Kamla Beyond Jayanagar in Bihar**

294. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 3587 on 9th December

1974 regarding extension of the embankments beyond Jayanagar in Bihar and state:

(a) whether data for extending the Kamla embankments beyond Jayanagar in India to Mirchaya in Nepal have since been collected and if so, the details of the steps and schedule for completing embankment extension;

(b) whether there was an agreement with the Government of Nepal for this embankment extension; if so, the details thereabout; and

(c) whether the Government of Nepal have constructed a barrage at Godar which will turn Eastern and Western Kamla canals useless; if so, whether it is proposed to have a multi-purpose dam over Kamla at Sesapani or at least a storage reservoir above weir at Jayanagar; if so, details thereabout and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Film on Mahatma Gandhi**

295. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision to make a film on Mahatma Gandhi by the British Actor Richard Attenborough;

(b) if so, whether he has also selected the cast for some of the prominent roles in the film; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total estimated cost of the production of the film including the foreign exchange component thereof and how much amount is to be paid by the Government of India;

(d) whether some finances are also being made available by private film producers; if so, who are they;

(e) whether the script has been vetted by Government or by some private agencies in view of the tirade of criticism against the project; and

(f) how long will it take for the film to be completed and when is first likely to be exhibited either in India or abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some selections have been made Others are in the process of being made.

(c) The cost of the production will be approximately \$ 21 million (Rs. 17 crores approximately). Government of India's contribution to the project will be limited to Rs. 5 crores through the National Film Development Corporation (N.F.D.C.).

(d) Private investors from the Indian film industry have been invited to invest in the project through an N.F.D.C.—partnered company being set up for this co-production.

(e) The script of the film was examined by eminent people in India who have been associated with interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi's life and message for a long time.

(f) Shooting of the film is expected to commence toward the end of November, 1980 and is expected to be completed by middle of May, 1981. Processing and printing will take some more time. The film is likely to be released by the first quarter of 1982.

### Thermal Power Stations Near Coal Pit Heads

296. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up new Super Thermal power stations near coal pit heads;

(b) if so, in which regions these will be located;

(c) their capacity and capital outlay involved and when these are likely to start generation of power;

(d) whether these will be built by using indigenous equipment or international tenders have been invited; if so, the broad details thereof; and

(e) whether any financial assistance is being obtained from the World Bank in this behalf; if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Feasibility reports in respect of three large thermal projects at the pit heads of coal proposed to be taken up in the Central Sector have been prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation. These feasibility reports would have to be techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority after which investment decisions would be required. In addition expansion of the existing super thermals at Korba and Ramagundam have also been proposed. The expansion of capacity at Singrauli upto 2100 MW has already been approved. The feasibility reports of new projects pertain to the Western and Eastern Region respectively. The expansion schemes proposed pertain to the Western and Southern region respectively. The expansion scheme for the Northern region at Singrauli has already been approved. Details of capacity, capital outlay and time-frame for starting generation can be firmed up only

after the techno-economic appraisal has been completed.

The source of equipment for these projects has not been finalised, nor has the extent of financing by the World Bank been decided for the new projects.

### Caprolactum Crisis in Nylon Industry

297. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nylon industry is heading for a caprolactum crisis in the wake of a sharp fall in the indigenous production and non-clearance of import applications by Government;

(b) whether the output of caprolactum production has dropped by nearly 40 per cent recently resulting in the slashing of deliveries to nylon producers by the Gujarat State Fertilizers Corporation;

(c) whether Government are also having a second thought to ban the import of Polyester filament yarn; and

(d) whether the production of this high-profit yielding yarn is monopolised by few firms only in the country and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No Sir. Imports are being allowed to the extent considered necessary. Stocks in the country are quite high.

(b) The caprolactum production has not been dropped except on one month. Deliveries from September, 1980 onward have been on a much higher rate than in the earlier months.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) At present nine parties hold Industrial Licences to manufacture polyester filament yarn. Amongst them, Petrofils Cooperative Ltd., a joint venture of Government of India and co-operatives of yarn users accounts for over 33 per cent of the overall licensed capacity.

### India-Bangladesh Meeting on Natural Gas

298. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any meeting held between Government of India and Government of Bangladesh on the sale or purchase of Natural Gas this year; and

(b) if so, the results of the negotiation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Only preliminary talks to explore the possibility of import of natural gas from Bangladesh have been held between the two Governments. No firm commitments have been made by either side.

वायुमंडल, मदुरै में गैस सिलिंडरों के गोदाम में विस्फोट

299. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1980 के महीने में मदुरै (तमिलनाडु) के निकट वायुमंडल में गैस सिलिंडरों के गोदाम में हुए एक विस्फोट में 350 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी और 100 व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) उपयुक्त विस्फोट के कारण क्या थे ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). अगस्त 1980 के दौरान मदुरै (तमिलनाडु) के निकट वायुमंडल में गैस सिलिंडरों के गोदाम में कोई विस्फोट नहीं हुआ था। तमिलनाडु राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की सूचना के अनुसार, विस्फोट दिनांक 23-8-80 की मध्य रात्री में वायुमंडल की एक बोहे की सामान की दुकान में हुआ था। तमिलनाडु राज्य सरकार के अनुमान के अनुसार इस विस्फोट से 42 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी और 62 व्यक्ति घायल हुये थे।

### Names of Gas Agencies in Delhi and Supply of Gas Units

300 SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number and names of gas agencies in Delhi;

(b) the upto date number of applicants registered with each of the agencies;

(c) the number of gas units sanctioned and distributed to the registered applicants through these agencies during the last three months and the number likely to be covered during the next three months, separately; and

(d) the time by which remaining applicants registered with the agencies will be sanctioned gas units?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) and (b). The number of gas agencies in Delhi is 64. Their names and the number of applicants registered with them but still awaiting connections are given in the *enclosed statement*.

(c) No new gas connection is reported to have been released to the registered applicants on the waiting list during the last three months. New connections are expected to be released from early next year.

(d) The waiting lists are expected to be progressively liquidated in two/three years time when incremental product availability from Bombay High, Mathura Refinery etc. materialises.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of Distributors	No. of persons on the waiting list as on 1-10-80
1	2	3
<i>Indian Oil Corporation Limited</i>		
1	Associated Trading Company . . . . .	1510
2	Agro Industrial Commodities . . . . .	8656
3	Amar Gas Service . . . . .	23210
4	Amarghet Gas Service . . . . .	13940
5	Alok Gas Company . . . . .	6781
6	Anantji Gas Service . . . . .	4681
7	Alka Flame . . . . .	2800
8	Atul Enterprises. . . . .	10349
9	Bakson Gas Service . . . . .	4573
10	B.N. Gupta & Company . . . . .	11739
11	Cactus Lilly Enterprises . . . . .	1304
12	D.P. Thakore & Company . . . . .	2796
13	Devi Anupama Gas Service . . . . .	5256

1	2	3
14	Dec Pee Enterprises . . . . .	146
15	Deepti Enterprises . . . . .	3100
16	Elite Agencies . . . . .	508
17	Hem Gas Agency . . . . .	8032
18	Jayant Gas Service . . . . .	30871
19	JJ Gas Service . . . . .	10042
20	Jagiyoti Enterprises . . . . .	5805
21	Kanwal Gas Service . . . . .	2728
22	Litts Refrigeration . . . . .	889
23	L.K. Enterprises . . . . .	255
24	Mars Enterprises . . . . .	6335
25	Manohar Gas Service . . . . .	3323
26	Mohanil Gas Service . . . . .	262
27	Nath Traders . . . . .	170
28	Prem Nath Motors (P) Limited . . . . .	369
29	Popular Chemists . . . . .	4240
30	Pearey Lals & Sons . . . . .	4643
31	Payal Gas . . . . .	4680
32	Parbhat Gas Service . . . . .	927
33	RD Enterprises . . . . .	395
34	R.K. Agencies . . . . .	5640
35	Rajdhani Gas Service . . . . .	9120
36	Shakti Enterprises . . . . .	3693
37	South Delhi Gas Service . . . . .	6712
38	Sahced Subash Gas Service . . . . .	13098
39	Sanjiv Gas Service . . . . .	5440
40	Sunil Enterprises . . . . .	7732
41	Sukhdhan Gas Service . . . . .	10753
42	Vivek Gas Service . . . . .	3138
43	Vikas Gas Agency . . . . .	8361
44	Vikram Enterprises . . . . .	3066

1	2	3
45	Vijay Rattan Enterprises .	2915
46	War Heroes Gas Company	645
47	Aar Key Enterprises . . .	2896
48	G. Lal & Sons . . . .	374
49	Surjit Fuel Depot . . .	500
50	Unique Enterprises . . .	3927
51	Pearl Gas Service . . . .	..
	<i>Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited</i>	
52	Allied Gas Service . . .	4529
53	Ashoka Stores . . . .	4978
54	Deepak Gas Service . . .	4992
55	Jwala Agencies . . . .	2663
56	Khera Gas Service . . .	9170
57	Modern Cookeries . . . .	8853
58	Rahul Agencies . . . .	2654
59	Ramon Gas Service . . .	2494
60	Ruchika Agencies . . . .	4034
61	Satish & Company . . . .	4044
62	U ika Agencies . . . .	15813
63	United Agencies . . . .	13813
	<i>Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited</i>	
64	Delhi Gas Company (This distributor has 17 sub-distributors) . . . .	25131

### Power Shortage in the States

301. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of good rains the acute shortage of power in many

of the States continues at an alarming rate;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this;

(c) whether in comparison to last year, the power shortage during the current year is more acute;

(d) whether any measures on war footing are being considered to overcome this power shortage which is greatly affecting the industrial growth;

(e) in how many States the power shortage is still acute; and

(f) in how many States the power shortage has been removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Power supply position has improved in a number of States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, etc. where monsoons have been satisfactory. However, in some areas, like parts of the Northern Region and Western Region etc. where monsoons have not been satisfactory, power shortages are continuing. Shortage of power is also being experienced in some of the States due to inadequacy of generating capacity and indifferent performance of thermal stations.

(c) No, Sir. In fact generation has improved.

(d) A number of measures have been and are being taken to improve further power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) maximising generation from the existing installed capacity;

(ii) expediting commissioning of new generating capacity;

(iii) supply of adequate quality and quantity of coal to thermal power stations;

(iv) transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas;

(v) arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers; and

(vi) reduction of losses in transmission and distribution systems.

(e) and (f). There are no notified energy or demand cuts in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. However, in some of the States like Rajasthan, Punjab Haryana, J and K., Assam, etc. some peak load restrictions, rostering of rural loads etc. is in force. Power supply position is however, not satisfactory in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Bihar and West Bengal.

#### **Libyas offer to overcome Oil Crisis in India**

302. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Libya has offered to help India to overcome the oil crisis;

(b) if so, whether other oil producing countries like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had offered India to supply the crude oil and also to fulfil the requirements of India;

(c) if so, whether any agreement has been signed with them; and

(d) if so, to what extent the crude oil has been purchased and supplied by them during the months of September, October, 1980, and to what extent they will be supplying the same in November, and December, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). To meet our requirement of imported crude oil, we have approached a number of oil producing countries. Whereas some have made

firm commitments, response from others is awaited. It would not be in the national interest to divulge further details.

#### **Recommendations of the Rajyadhyaksha Committee on Power**

303. SHRI B. DESAI:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of Rajyadhyaksha Committee on Power;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether Government have examined the recommendations;

(d) if so, the details of the same and the decisions of Government thereon; and

(e) what steps are being taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN): (a) The report of the Committee on Power headed by Shri Rajadhyaksha was submitted to the Minister for Energy on 4th September, 1980.

(b) The report of the Committee on Power is currently under printing in the Government Press at Nasik. The printed copies are likely to be available by the end of this month. However, 5 copies of the cyclostyled version of the report have been placed in the Library of the Parliament for use by the Hon'ble Members. A summary of the main recommendations of the Committee, is given in the attached statement.



(c) to (e). The report of the Committee covers all aspects of the power supply industry, with emphasis on the following:—

1. Planning for development
2. Project formulation and implementation
3. Operation and maintenance
4. Finance, financial management and tariffs
5. Rural electrification
6. Organisation and management
7. Research and development.

The recommendations of the report would be implemented after due consultation with the State Governments wherever necessary. Copies of the report have already been sent to the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards as an initial step.

#### *Statement*

### ANNEXURES

#### *Main Recommendations of Committee on Power*

The Committee on Power has made extensive recommendations on all aspects of power supply industry. A brief summary of the main recommendations is given below:

#### (1) *Planning for Power Development:*

The Committee has suggested 15 to 20 years' time-frame for power, planning and medium term plans within the same. The emphasis is on planning for a region and not for individual states. The Committee has suggested that a greater role for the central sector in generation (i.e. 45 per cent by the year 2000) and transmission (i.e., all major transmission lines of 400 KV and even 220 KV lines of inter-state character, to be

owned and operated by the Centre) would have to be brought about. For reducing the transmission losses, the Committee has suggested progressive reduction in the transmission loss in assessing the capacity requirement and deficit of each State. Emphasis on small hydel projects has also been made.

*Project implementation:* The Committee has suggested the creation of a new Corporation for implementing the nuclear power projects. The formation of a National Grid under statutory Regional Electricity Authority (in place of the existing REBs) to control inter-state exchanges of power has also been suggested. A new public sector for consultancy organisation is to be created to take over CEA's present consultancy responsibilities. In respect of the manufacture of power plants, the Committee has suggested the creation of a parallel facility like BHEL (to introduce competitive element) or to bring BHEL under the control of the Department of Power.

#### (2) *Operation and Maintenance:*

The Committee has suggested 80 per cent availability factor and 58 per cent plant load factor to be achieved in all thermal stations progressively. Emphasis on training of personnel, proper industrial relations and creation of adequate spares, have been mentioned. An effective management information system should be created in the monitoring of the power stations.

#### (3) *Financial Management and Tariffs:*

The rate of return for SEBs is to be fixed at 15 per cent (including interest on Government loans) which should help in generating adequate resources for the power programme. Interest on the works on progress should be debited to revenue account and not capitalised as at present. The committee had made ex-

tensive recommendations on the principles of tariff wherein they have suggested that the tariff should not be fixed below the cost. Any subsidy for any class of consumer should come only in the form of subsidy from the State Government after the same has been voted in the State Legislature. Inverted block tariffs for domestic and commercial consumers and peak hour tariffs have been suggested. They have suggested that agriculturists and rural consumers as a class do not need subsidy and subsidy should be confined to the small marginal farmers. Flat rate of tariff for agriculture should be discontinued. The norms for efficient performance of the Boards should be fixed by a newly created Bureau of Electricity Cost and Prices.

(4) *Rural Electrification:*

100 per cent rural electrification should be brought about by 1994-95. Street lighting dues should be paid to the State Electricity Boards directly by the State Governments so that the rural areas get this essential facility. Schemes for giving loans to the rural people for wiring their houses have been suggested.

(5) *Organisation and Management:*

The Committee has made extensive recommendations for restructuring power supply industry. Statutory Regional Electricity Authorities are to be constituted in each region to own and operate the national transmission lines and load Despatch Centres and to control the inter-State exchanges of power and facilitate the smooth flow of power from central stations to all constituent States. Regional Electricity Generation Corporations are to take over the generation activity in the central sector from NTPC, NHPC and DVC. Modifications in the composition of the State Electricity Boards and proper procedures for selection of the Chairmen/Mem-

bers of the State Electricity Boards and CEA have been indicated.

(6) *Research and Development :*

The Committee has suggested substantial increase in the allocation for research and development activity in the power sector.

**De-Licensing of Coal**

304. SHRI B. V. DESAI:  
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided de-licensing of coal from September 1, 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and whether any conditions have been imposed on the customers;

(c) whether Union Government have also decided to review the scheme after three months of its operation; and

(d) whether the scheme will be introduced in larger collieries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). With a view to pass on the benefit of the increased coal availability, following improved coal production, to the consumers it was decided that non-coking coal from certain identified mines having large pithead stocks will be put on sale free of any restrictions from 1-9-80. Coking coals have been excluded from the purview of this scheme. Non-coking coal has been decontrolled with effect from 24-7-67. The only condition that has been imposed is that the consumer after paying for the coal either in cash or through Bank draft, has to lift the coal within 7 days of the issue of delivery order.

(c) Yes Sir. The scheme would be reviewed after a period of 3 months.

(d) Depending on the experience in the 3 months, a view to extend the scheme to larger number of mines would be considered.

#### **Delay in the Completion/Commissioning the Power Projects**

305. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the power projects whose completion has been behind schedule and the projects whose commissioning has been delayed;

(b) what are the main reasons for the delay in the completion/commissioning of these projects;

(c) the extent to which the escalation in the cost of these projects is anticipated because of delay in their completion/commissioning; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for their early completion/commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The thermal and Hydro Projects which have been delayed as per the information available, are given in the statements I and II respectively.

(b) The main reasons for delay are one or more of the following:—

1. Inadequate site investigation.
2. Inadequate funds.
3. Shortage of key construction materials like steel, cement, explosive.
4. Delay in finalising of engineering of project|appointment of consultants.

5. Delay in placement of order for aux. equipment|award of contracts.

6. Delay in Civil Works.

7. Delay in supply of equipment by various suppliers.

8. Non-sequential supply of main plant and equipment affecting erection.

9. Defective material supply resulting in rectification at site.

10. Delay in recruitment and posting of O&M staff.

11. Labour unrest.

12. Delay in land acquisition and inter-state aspects.

13. Geological problems.

(c) It is difficult to indicate exact escalations in cost of the on going projects as the same depends upon a number of factors. However, the revised estimates received indicate an upward trend ranging between 8 to 12 per cent per year in respect of rise in cost of material and labour.

(d) In order to speed up the commissioning of the power projects, construction monitoring directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective actions. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the level of the Union Government.

## Statement-1

## THERMAL PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Projects	Capacity
<i>Northern Region</i>		
1	Panipat St. II Unit 3 & 4	(2x110 MW)
2	Panipat St. III Unit-5	(1x210 MW)
3	Faridabad Extn. Unit 3	(1x60 MW)
4	Obra St. III	(2x200 MW)
5	Anpara Unit 1,2 & 3	(3x210 MW)
6	Parichha Unit 1 & 2	(2x110 MW)
7	Tanda Unit—,1,2,3, & 4	(4x110 MW)
8	Ropar Unit—,1 & 2	(2x210 MW)
9	Kota Unit 1 & 2	(2x110 MW)
10	Badarpur St. III Unit-5	(210 MW)
<i>Western Region</i>		
11	Ukai—,Unit-5	(210 MW)
12	Wanakhori Unit 1,2 & 3	(3x210 MW)
13	Wanakhori Extn. Unit 4,5 & 6	(3x210 MW)
14	Kutch Lignite Unit 1 & 2	(2x60 MW)
15	Satpura Extn. Unit 8 & 9	(2x210 MW)
16	Korba West Unit 1 & 2	(2x210 MW)
17	Korba West Extn. unit 3 & 4	(2x210 MW)
18	Korba East	(120 MW)
19	Koradi St. III Unit 5, 6 & 7	(1x200 x 2x210 MW)
20	Nasik St. III Unit 4 & 5	(2x210 MW)
21	Bhusawal St. III Unit 3	(1x210 MW)
22	Chandrapur St. I Unit 1 & 2	(2x210 MW)
23	Chandrapur St. II Unit 3 & 4	(2x210 MW)
24	Uran Gas Turbine	(4x60 MW)
25	Trombay Extn.	(500 MW)
26	Parli Unit 3	(210 MW)
<i>Southern Region</i>		
27	Vijaywada Unit 1 & 2	(2x210 MW)
28	Raichur Unit 1 & 2	(2x210 MW)

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity
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29	Tuticorin St. I Unit 1 & 2	(2x210 MW)
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30	Tuticorin St. II Unit 3	(1x210 MW)
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*Eastern Region*

31	Patratu St. IV Unit 9 & 10	(2x210 MW)
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32	Barauni 6th unit	(110 MW)
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33	Barauni 7th Unit	(110 MW)
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34	Muzaffarpur Unit 1 & 2	(2x110 MW)
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35	Talcher Extn. Unit 5 & 6	(2x110 MW)
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36	Durgapur Unit 4	(210 MW)
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37	Bokaro 'B'	(1x210 MW)
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38	Santaldih Unit 1, 2, 3 & 4	(4x120 MW)
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39	Bandel Unit-5	(210 MW)
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40	Kolaghat Unit 1, 2 & 3	(2x210 MW)
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*North Eastern Region*

41	Bongaigon Unit 1 & 2	(2x60 MW)
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42	Bongaigon Extn. Unit 3 & 4	(2x60 MW)
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43	Namrup Waste Head	(22 MW)
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44	Chandrapur Extn	(30 MW)
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45	Lakwa Gas Turbine	(3x15 MW)
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**Statement—II****HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS**

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity
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in MW

**NORTHERN REGION**

1	Bassi Extn.	6x8
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2	Andhra	3x5
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3	Birwa	2x3
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4	Rongtong	4x0.5
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5	Bhaba	3x40
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Sl. No.	Project	Capacity in MW
6	Mahi Bajaj Sagar St. I & II	$1 \times 25 + 1 \times 45$ & $1 \times 25 + 1 \times 45$
7	Mukerian	$6 \times 15 + 6 \times 19.5$
8	Garhwal Rishikesh Chills	$4 \times 36$ (Initially) 3 units.
9	Yamuna St. II	$4 \times 30$
10	Manari Bhali St. I	$3 \times 30$
11	Vishnu Prayag	$4 \times 65.5$
12	Tehri	$4 \times 250$
13	(Beas) Dchar Extn.	$2 \times 165$
14	(Beas) Pong Extn.	$2 \times 60$
15	Baira Siul	$3 \times 60$
16	Salal	$3 \times 115$
WESTERN REGION		
17	Ukai Left Bank Canal	$2 \times 2.5$
18	Kadana P.S.S.	$4 \times 60$
19	Bhira Tail Race	$2 \times 40$
20	Tillari	$1 \times 60$
21	Kovna Dam P.H.	$2 \times 20$
22	Paithon	$1 \times 12$
23	Bhanderdhara	$1 \times 10 + 1 \times 38.5$
24	Bodhghat	$4 \times 125$
25	Pench	$2 \times 80$
SOUTHERN REGION		
26	Srisaïlam	$4 \times 110$
27	Balimela D.P.H.	$2 \times 30$
28	Upper Sileru St. II	$2 \times 60$
29	Kalinadi St. II	
	(i) Phase I	$2 \times 135$
	(ii) Phase II	$4 \times 135 + 2 \times 4.5$
30	Varhi	$2 \times 115 + 2 \times 4.5$
31	Gangavali (Bedthi)	$2 \times 105$
32	Idamalayar	$2 \times 37.5$
33	Kakkad	$2 \times 25$

Sr.	Project	Capacity in MW
34	Idduki St. II	3 × 130
35	Kadamparai P.S.S.	4 × 100
36	Sarvalar	1 × 20
EASTERN REGION		
37	Jaldhaka	2 × 4
38	Ramman St. II	4 × 12.5
39	Subernrekha	2 × 65
40	Panchet Hill	1 × 40
41	Upper Kolab ]	3 × 80
42	Rengali	2 × 50
43	Upper Indravati	5 × 120
44	Koel Karo ]	6 × 115 + 1 × 20
NORTH EASTERN REGION		
45	Umium-Umtru St. IV	2 × 30
46	Lower Borpani	2 × 50
47	Dikhu	1 × 0.75 + 1 × 0.25
48	Kopili	2 × 50 + 2 × 25
49	Gumti Unit 3	1 × 5
50	Loktak	3 × 35

### Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes Completed and Under Completion

#### 306. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SWAMY INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the major and medium irrigation schemes that have been completed and those which are under completion;

(b) the number of the schemes which have been delayed beyond three years stating the reasons for the delay in their completion;

(c) the escalation in the cost because of the delay in their completion; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to complete the schemes in hand to avoid further escalation in their cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Since the advent of planned development from 1951, about 900 major and medium irrigation projects were taken up for execution, of which about 600 schemes have been completed.

(b) About 300 major and medium irrigation schemes are in various stages of construction. The delay is due to:—

(i) Non-availability of adequate financial allocation to individual projects.

(ii) Proliferation of projects under construction by the States resulting in thin spreading of financial managerial and technical resources.

(iii) Large escalation in costs of projects which were found to occur due to overall large-scale rise in cost of labour, materials equipment, spares, land etc.

(iv) Lack of thorough investigations prior to taking up of the projects resulting implementation including addition of drainage arrangements and flood protection to command areas.

(v) Difficulties in land acquisition.

(vi) Non-availability of scarce materials like cement, steel, explosives, machinery, spares, foreign exchange, etc.

(vii) Difficulties met during construction of the projects such as unfavourable geological conditions, unprecedented and untimely floods etc.

(viii) Delays in sanctioning the constructions, designs and other organisations required for Project implementation.

(c) The estimated escalation in cost of major and medium irrigation projects because of delay in their completion would be around Rs. 5,500 crores.

(d) Some of the strategies being adopted in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) to remedy the situation are laying emphasis on completion of

all on-going schemes in a time bound manner by advance planning for construction materials, strengthening of the project organisations, setting up high level decision taking machinery etc.

#### **Appointment of Contractors for Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Unit**

307. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH:  
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed contractors for the Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Unit;

(b) if so, the manner which the contract for the Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Unit has been awarded by Government;

(c) whether Indian party (ies) was/were contenders(s) for the project; if so, the names thereof;

(d) the time taken by Government to award the contract;

(e) the estimated escalation in the cost of the project because of delay in arriving at a decision indicating the cost originally estimated and the cost likely to be incurred now on the project; and

(f) the period likely to be taken for the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Engineering consultants have been selected for the ammonia and urea plants at Thal Vaishet.

(b) The selection was made after examining the relative merits of the various bids received.



(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). While the appointment of consultants for the ammonia for plant of the Thal Vaishet Project was being finalised, there was a change of Government. The present Government, after it took office decided to have a second look at the selection of the consultants. It took some time before a final decision could be taken in the matter. The original estimates of the project prepared by the company in June, 1979 placed the cost of the project at Rs. 511.34 crores. The estimated cost of the project as of January, 1980 was roughly Rs. 681.3 crores. The latest estimates prepared by the company in September, 1980 place the cost of the project at Rs. 732.2 crores. The project is expected to be completed by 1984—85. -

#### **Decline in Power Generation .**

308. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any analysis with regard to the extent of decline in the power generation during the last one year and the factors responsible for the decline in the performance of the power industry; and

(b) if so, result thereof and the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY, SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There has been no decline in power generation during the last one year. Power generation had increased by 2.1 per cent during the year 1979-80 over the preceeding year. Similarly, the total energy generation during the first seven months of 1980-81 has been 62635 million units as against 62613 mil-

lion units during the corresponding period last year.

Power generation has increased by 6.6 per cent and 7.3 per cent during September, 1980 and October, 1980 respectively over the generation in the corresponding period last year.

However, with a view to further improve the performance of thermal power stations in the country, a number of measures have been taken. These measures include:

(i) concerted efforts including evolving proper commissioning procedures for early stabilisation of the newly commissioned thermal generating units;

(ii) identification of deficiencies in design, equipments etc. and preparation of Plant Betterment programmes in a time-bound time-frame at a number of thermal power stations;

(iii) organisation of Intensive training programme in operation and maintenance of thermal power plants;

(iv) supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal to thermal power stations;

(v) arranging assistance to the power stations in repairing/recommissioning generating units under prolonged shutdowns;

(vi) introduction of modern maintenance techniques including preventive maintenance practices;

(vii) arranging visit of experts from various disciplines to power stations for suggestions for improving the performance of power stations; and

(viii) reduction of losses in transmission and distribution system.

### छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों को हानि

309. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय ने सुझाव दिया है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों को 3,000 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा पूरा करना पड़ेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विद्युत् विभाग ने आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए इस सम्बन्ध की कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या घाटा पूरा करने के लिए प्रशुभक दरों में वृद्धि की जायेगी और यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम भट्टाज-): (क) ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (विद्युत् विभाग) में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार राज्य विजली बोर्डों (अमम, मेघालय तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर को छोड़कर) को 31 मार्च, 1979 को समाप्त हुई पांच वर्ष की अधि में, सरकारी ऋणों पर व्याज, मूल्यह्रास तथा राजस्व घाटे, यदि कोई हों, के लिए व्यवस्था करने के पश्चात्, तथा राज्य विजली बोर्डों को सरकार द्वारा दिए गए आर्थिक अनुदान की राशि को हिसाब में लेने से पहले कुल 615 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है तथा राज्य विजली बोर्डों को दिए गए आर्थिक अनुदान को लेखे में लेने के पश्चात् 271 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है ।

(ख) विद्युत् प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1948 को अभी हाल ही में संशोधित किया

गया है जिसके अनुसार बोर्डों के लिए यह लाजिमी है कि बोर्ड अपना प्रचालन इस प्रकार से करें कि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि प्रचालन, अनुरक्षण प्रम्बन्ध व्यय, आय तथा लाभ पर कर (यदि कोई हो) मूल्य ह्रास सभी ऋण पत्रों, बान्डों और ऋणों पर देय ब्याज समेत राजस्व पर उचित रूप से डाले जाने योग्य सभी खर्चों को पूरा करने के पश्चात्, लेखे के किसी भी वर्ष में इतना कुल राजस्व में प्राप्त हो कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समय-समय पर तथा निर्दिष्ट अधिशेष बच रहे। इस के अतिरिक्त, राज्य विजली बोर्डों को अपनी प्रचालन कार्य-कुशलता में सुधार करने और अपनी वित्त व्यवस्था पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए आधुनिक प्रबन्ध तकनीक अपनाने के लिए समय-समय पर सलाह दी जाती है । ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों के कार्यनिष्पादन प्रणाली हानियों आदि की भी नियमित रूप से मानोटरिंग की जा रही है ।

ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों के उत्पादन तथा विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने के लिए एक पद्धति भी तैयार की गई है और राज्य विजली बोर्डों को मार्ग-दर्शन और आवश्यक कार्यावाही के लिए भेज दी गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य विजली बोर्डों के कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने के उपाय खोजने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक उच्च स्तरीय दल विभिन्न राज्य विजली बोर्डों के साथ श्रंखलाबद्ध रूप में विचार-विमर्श भी कर रहा है ।

(ग) राज्य विजली बोर्ड स्वायत्त-शासी निकाय है और राज्य सरकारों के प्रशानिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत कार्य करते हैं तथा इन हानियों को समाप्त करने के लिए यदि आवश्यक हो तो अपनी टैरिफ दरें बदलने में पूर्ण तौर से सक्षम है ।

### Money spent on Advertisements by Government

310. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount of the money spent by Government of India on advertisements account for the last five years, (year-wise); and

(b) what are the modes of Government expenditure on advertisement, item-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD JOSHI): (a) Details of advertisements released by Directorate of Advertising and visual Publicity to newspapers and periodicals during the last 5 years are as under:—

Statement

YEAR	AMOUNT
	Rs.
1975-76	2,20,68,897
1976-77	2,35,86,622
1977-78	2,34,21,669
1978-79	2,99,17,820
1979-80	2,83,31,408

(b) D.A.V.P. advertisements are released as Display and Classified advertisements details of which are given below.—

YEAR	DISPLAY	CLASSIFIED
	Rs.	Rs.
1975-76	1,09,35,726	1,11,33,171
1976-77	1,15,97,018	1,19,89,604
1977-78	85,84,182	1,48,37,487
1978-79	94,45,557	2,04,72,263
1979-80	78,49,495	2,04,81,913

### Rise in Price of Crude Oil due to Middle East War

311. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to Middle East War, the prices of crude oil have risen sharply in the OPEC countries; and

(b) how Government proposes to check further escalation of prices of petroleum products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No Sir, Official prices of crude have not increased after the start of the Iraq-Iran conflict except in the cases of UAE. But spot prices of crude have increased after the start of the conflict. Government is watching the situation carefully.

### Import of Crude

312. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the quantity of crude (with value) imported by Government to meet the gap between the demand and supply during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The quantity and value of crude oil imported during the last 3 years has been of the following order:—

Year	Qty. (million tonnes)	Value Rs./ (crores)
1977-78	14.5	1246.2
1978-79	14.7	1251.2
1979-80	16.1*	2186.9*

\*Provisional.

**Indiscipline among Workers of D.V.C.**

313. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been growing indiscipline among the workers of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and that the Chairman of the Corporation was recently assaulted by the workers;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the growing incidents of indiscipline among the workers of DVC; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Seven persons involved in the assault have been suspended and charged. The DVC management have enforced punctuality by applying the 'no work no pay' rule and taken measures to curb indiscipline. For better industrial relations, intensive tours in the field areas, group meetings with the officers and the staff have been organised with a view to boosting their morale and to re-orienting their attitude towards work. High-power grievance redressal teams have been sent to field formations. As a result of these steps taken, power generation in D.V.C. is showing signs of improvement and in October 1980, generation was 15 per cent more than that in the previous month.

Government proposes to support the measures taken by the management of D.V.C. for promoting staff betterment and discipline. The Government's objective is to optimise the performance of the Corporation in national interest and in the interest of the three participating Governments

**Offer by USSR for Coal Mining Technology**

314. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which are already giving us know-how on coal mining since when and the extent of benefit accrued; and

(b) the comparative position of working the coal mines by Indian technology and foreign technology; (country-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The countries from which know-how on coal mining has been obtained and the extent of benefit accrued from their technology are as follows:—

**POLAND:** Poland has been assisting in development of deep underground mines in Central Jharia since 1958. Two mines are under development with new techniques of mining thick and semi steep seams with stowing as well as mechanised longwall mining without stowing. One large washery in Karanpura has been built as per Polish design and with equipment. Useful experience has also been gained in the sphere of rapid sinking of mine shafts and associated winding installations. Polish assistance has been taken for preparing a master plan for integrated development of Jharia coalfield. Polish concept of centralised mine planning and design has been effectively introduced for building the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute at Ranchi.

**U.S.S.R.:** The USSR has been assisting in development of large underground and opencast mining since 1958. Before nationalisation, the USSR collaboration was limited to development of two underground and one opencast mine and one large central workshop in Madhya Pradesh and one large washery in East Bokaro from concept to commissioning. After nationalisation, collaboration has been extended for development of a large deep underground mine in Raniganj and very

large mechanised opencast mines in Singrauli, Ramgarh and Jharia. The Jharia project will have washeries also. Feasibility reports for all these mines except for Jharia have been completed jointly by U.S.S.R. and Indian Engineers. Soviet know-how in planning and design of these projects is being gainfully utilised for similar other projects. The collaboration has also been extended for implementation of these projects and for consultancy on specific mining technology problems. **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY** Co-operation for mining thin seams through coal ploughs was initiated in 1976 and two units of fast moving ploughs were procured on commercial basis for exploiting good quality thin coking coal seams in Jharia. Results have been fairly encouraging and more application is envisaged.

In 1978 an agreement was signed with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany for specialised training in degassification, longwall mining coal beneficiation technology and hydraulic mining. Indian engineers have been trained in F.R.G. and F.R.G. experts have been deputed to India. A mine site for trial of hydraulic mining has been identified in Jharia. The other areas of further collaboration are under examination.

**FRANCE:** In 1960, a team of Indian engineers were trained in France for mining thick seams with greater recovery of coal reserves without stowing. In 1965—67, a pilot project in Karanpura was successfully implemented for extraction of an eleven metre thick seam by sub-level caving using wire netting as artificial roof which continued till 1977. In 1978 more advanced French Technology for mining virgin and developed thick and steep coal seams was sought from France. Feasibility reports for application of such techniques in Jharia, Ranigunj, Karanpura and Talcher are being prepared by French agencies. Further assistance in the form of equipment and technology transfer is envisaged.

**UNITED KINGDOM:** British assistance has so far been limited to import

of coal mining equipment and more recently transfer of know-how in the areas of mechanised longwall mining with shearers and self advancing support. Supply of complete package of equipment and associated training of Indian personnel in longwall mining are presently being availed. Many mine engineers have been and are being trained in Britain under the Colombo Plan schemes.

**CANADA:** A proposal for cooperation with Canadian mining group for introduction of hydraulic mining in steep and soft coal thick seam has been finalised.

Indian technology of coal mining prior to nationalisation was mainly limited to extraction of seams lying at shallow depths by bord and pillar method with or without stowing resulting in low productivity, lower safety and lower percentage of extraction. After nationalisation, more stress has been given to mechanised opencast mining and gradual changeover from bord and pillar to mechanised longwall technology for higher productivity, safety, conservation and economy. Foreign technology for under-ground and opencast mining is being sought only in such cases where application of conventional Indian practices are proving inadequate and uneconomic. Application of each particular foreign technology is being decided after assessment of specific needs of the mining situation and the competence of the collaborating country.

### **Power Production in the Country**

315. **SHRI PIUS TRIKEY:**  
**SHRI H. N. GOWDA:**  
**SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:**  
**SRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of power production in the country since March last year;

(b) whether there is any improvement; and

(c) if so, the extent therefor and what steps have been taken to plug loopholes in the distribution of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The All-India gross energy generation of 10525 MU during April 1979 to March 1980 was 2.1 per cent more as compared to the year 1978-79. The total energy generation in the country during the period April 1980 to October 1980 was 62635 MU as against 62613 MU during the corresponding period last year. Generation during this year is more by 22 million units as compared to the corresponding period last year.

Guidelines have been issued to the States to avoid wasteful and ostentatious use of power so as to ensure adequate supply of power to essential sectors, like agriculture, water supply, hospital, core sector industries, etc. Steps are also being

taken to reduce the transmission and distribution losses and to detect theft of energy.

**U.P. Power Projects Pending Clearance**

316. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of U.P. Projects pending with Electricity Authority of India and his Ministry;

(b) the reasons for delay in clearing these projects; and

(c) the time upto which the clearance is expected to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The power projects submitted by the U.P. authorities which are still pending techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority and their status are indicated in the statement attached.

**Statement**

Name of the Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Present Status
	2	3

**HYDRO**

1. Lakhwar Vyasi Multipurpose Project	420	This project has already been approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1976 subject to clearance of CEA and the work on this project is in progress. Replies to comments of CEA and other concerned agencies on the revised project report has recently been received from the State authorities.
2. Koteshwar Dam HEP	180	The project authorities have not yet submitted a detailed project report on the basis of detailed investigations.

1	2	3
3. Khara HEP	81	Revised project report based on the comments of Central Electricity Authority and other concerned organisations is awaited from the project authorities. This scheme involves inter-State aspects with Haryana which affects the clearance of the project.
4. Loharinag Pala HEP	282	This project report was received in March, 1980 and it has been forwarded to the concerned formations in the CEA and CWC and also to the Deptt. of Science & Technology for examination of the various technical features. Techno-economic clearance is dependent on the results of these examinations.
5. Kishau Dam Multipurpose project	600	This scheme involves inter-State aspects with Himachal Pradesh and its further processing is dependent on the resolution of the inter-State aspects.
6. Kot'ibhel Multipurpose project	1040	Replies to the comments of CEA are awaited from the project authorities.

**THERMAL**

1. Anpara 'B'	1000	Techno-economic examination of this project has been completed in the CEA and the coal linkage has also been confirmed.
2. Anpara 'C'	1500	The question of according techno-economic clearance to the scheme is dependent on the feasibility studies being completed and all the basic inputs fully tied up and justifications of all these schemes for meeting the load demands for specific time-frames clearly established. Presently, coal availability has been confirmed only for two additional thermal power units of 210 MW each for installation in the Northern Region upto 1989-90 in addition to coal linkage for Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Station. UPSEB have indicated priority to Rosa Thermal Power Station. Ministry of Railways have been asked to examine the aspects of transportation of coal to Rosa and alternatively Jawaharpur sites to enable examination of the Rosa project further.
3. Dohrihat	420	
4. Rosa	630	
5. Parichha Extn.	420	
6. Jawaharpur	630	

Maneri Bhali Stage—II (156 MW), Pala Maneri (142.5 MW) Hydro-electric Project and Unchahar (420 MW) Thermal Project have been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority. Maneri

Bhali St. II and Unchahar Projects have been commended for investment decision to the Planning Commission. The Pala Maneri Project has also recently been approved by the C.E.A.

**Decision to allow Multinationals to manufacture Drugs**

317. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow multinationals to manufacture certain drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this decision is a departure from the 1978 policy on drugs; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons for changing the policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a)  
and (b). Drug Policy with regard to multinational companies having more than 40 per cent foreign equity (such companies being known as FERA companies or foreign companies also) is contained in paras 13—26 of the Statement which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978. If a multinational or foreign company satisfies the provisions of the new drug policy, it is granted the Letter of Intent, Industrial Licence.

During 1980 (January—September) five Letters of Intent have been granted to the following foreign companies:—

S. No.	Name	Letter of Intent No.	Item of manufacture
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Abbott Labs. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	LI: 324(80) dt. 26-7-80	1. Diethyl Malonate 2. Pentothal Soidum 3. Nembutal Sodium 4. Metformin 5. Chloroquin Phosphate 6. Substituted Melonic esters (except N-Butyl Malonate).
2.	M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	LI: 455 (80) dt. 30-8-80	1. Trimethoprim 2. Formulations of Trimethoprim.
3.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	LI: 383(80) dt. 21-8-80	1. Morantel Tartrate 2. Pyrantel Pamoate 3. Formulations of the two drugs specified above.
4.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.	LI: 476(80) dt. 22-9-80	1. Vitamin K <sub>1</sub> (Butyl Menadione) 2. Vitamin K <sub>4</sub> (Butyrate) 3. Vitamin K <sub>4</sub> (Sodium Phosphate) 4. Vitamin K <sub>4</sub> (Diacetate) 5. Vitamin K <sub>3</sub> .
5.	Do.	LI: 478(80) dt. 23-9-80	Vitamin 'E' and its derivatives.



No Industrial Licence has, however, been granted to any foreign company during the period January—September 1980.

(c) The Drug Policy as referred to against (a) and (b) above is still being followed in the examination of Industrial Licence applications from foreign companies.

(d) Does not arise.

### बिजली संकट

318. श्री विजय कुमार यादव :

श्री के० टी० कोसलराम :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बिजली का घोर संकट है, यदि हां, तो इसे दूर करने के लिए क्या योजना है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विद्युत उत्पादन की दृष्टि से बिहार बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और यदि हां, तो बिजली के बारे में बिहार की आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए क्या योजना है तथा कब तक आत्मनिर्भर होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यों को छोड़कर जहां पर विद्युत की कुछ कमी है, अधिकांश राज्यों में विद्युत की स्थिति सामान्यतः संतोषजनक है। देश में विद्युत की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

(1) वर्तमान ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों से अधिकतम उत्पादन करना; तथा

(2) नई उत्पादन क्षमता शीघ्र जोड़े जाने के लिए कार्रवाई करना। 1980—85 की पांच वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 20 000 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त क्षमता जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) बिहार में प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 910 मेगावाट है जिसमें 765 मेगावाट ताप विद्युत क्षमता है तथा 145 मेगावाट जल विद्युत क्षमता है। बिहार की मांग लगभग 600—650 मेगावाट तथा लगभग 11 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन है। वर्तमान उत्पादन लगभग 300—350 मेगावाट और 6 से 7 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन के लगभग है। यह कम उत्पादन मुख्य रूप से विद्यमान ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के घटिया कार्यनिष्पादन के कारण है। राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि संयंत्र सुधार कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेकर प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देकर, अतिरिक्त पूर्जों की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करके और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के प्रबन्ध में सुधार करके ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए कदम उठाये। 1980—85 की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 660 मेगावाट की नई उत्पादन क्षमता की यूनिटों को चाल करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

### Suggestion to Amend Categorisation Formula

319. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has urged the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to amend its categorisation formula so that India could qualify for

crude purchase at concessional rates and on deferred payments basis;

(b) if so, whether India's proposal was discussed at O.P.E.C. meeting held during Sept, 1980;

(c) if so, the outcome of the same; and

(d) to what extent this proposal will be beneficial for India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Vienna meeting of OPEC could not carry out any conclusive discussions on this question and it was to have been considered further at an OPEC meeting in early October at Quito, Ecuador. This meeting was, subsequently, indefinitely postponed. The Baghdad Summit meeting which was to have taken final decisions in this respect has also been postponed.

(d) It would be premature to estimate the benefits at this stage.

#### **Guidelines to State Electricity Boards to Improve Performance**

320. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the instances of the Prime Minister his Ministry has sent detailed guidelines to the State Electricity Boards to improve their performances;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued;

(c) whether his Ministry had pointed out the poor plant load factor resulting in huge losses to the Boards and has instructed the Boards to strictly

work on the guidelines and make an attempt to improve generation and the plant load factor from the present level; and

(d) if so, whether after issuing these instructions any improvements in the working of power boards on above guidelines have been noticed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the important guidelines issued are as follows:

(1) A note on 'Methodology for improving generation and reliability of thermal power stations' which *inter alia* covered various aspects of organisation design, man-power planning/advance O&M recruitment, training, job specification and personnel management etc., was sent to the State Electricity Boards.

(2) Emphasis was laid on the detailed planning which should be started much ahead of breaking the ground on the site and which should be backed up by a proper monitoring and control system. Model net works for thermal projects and other planning and reporting formats were also sent.

(c) It was pointed out to the State Electricity Boards that the availability factor of many thermal power plants is about 55 per cent to 60 per cent which is comparatively low as compared to 80 per cent to 90 per cent achieved by developed countries. It was also mentioned that the overall plant utilisation factor is also lower than 50 per cent, with accompanying unreliability resulting in uncertainty.

(d) The instructions have been issued only recently and will take some time before SEBs are in position to implement the same. In view of this the improvement in performance of the SEBs will be noticed over a period of time.

**Judgement of Supreme Court on the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act.**

321. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have challenged the majority decision of the Five-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court striking down the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act; and

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. A Civil Miscellaneous Petition has been filed by the Union of India against the decision of the Supreme Court in Minerva Mills case praying for reconsideration of the matter by a larger Bench of not less than 7 Judges of the Supreme Court

(b) No, Sir. The petition is still pending.

**Management in the States Electricity Boards**

322. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mismanagement in the States Electricity Boards has made them Bankrupt; and

(b) if so, the reasons attributable for such crisis and what steps Central Government have taken to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a): According to the information available with the Ministry of Energy (Department of

Power), the State Electricity Boards (excluding Assam, J&K and Meghalaya, in respect of which final accounts are not available) sustained an aggregate loss of the order of Rs. 271 crores for the five year period ending 31st March, 1979 after providing for interest on Government loans and taking into account Government subvention for rural electrification etc.

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

**Publicity of Achievements of Government**

323. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether the positive achievements of the present Government do not get proper publicity; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI KUMUD BEN JOSHI): (a) and (b). The positive achievements of the Government do get proper publicity through its Media Units viz. Radio, Television, Films Division, Publications Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Directorate of Field Publicity and Song and Drama Division. In so far as coverage in the Press is concerned, it may be stated that Government does not exercise any control over the Press. However, the Government releases through the Press Information Bureau relevant materials on Government's achievements which are made use of by the Press.

**Super Thermal Power Station near Raichur**

325. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether super thermal power plant is being set up near Raichur;

(b) whether the requisite equipment for the completion of the first phase of the project has been acquired; and

(c) if so, the total amount so far allocated and the progress of work as on 30th October, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A Thermal Power station is being installed at Raichur with two units of 210 MW each.

(b) Though orders for Boiler and TG have already been placed and some auxiliary equipments have also been ordered, the orders for major critical equipments like coal-handling plant, H.T. switchgear, control and Instrumentation equipment, Water treatment plant, C.W. pump, Ash handling plant etc. have yet to be placed.

(c) Upto March 1980 an expenditure of Rs. 2000 lakhs had been incurred. For 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 2000 lakhs is anticipated to be incurred. The site levelling, grading and construction of colony buildings, office buildings, stores and shades is in progress. The main Civil works for Boiler and TG and fabrication of structural steel are yet to commence.

#### **Lift Irrigation Projects in U.P.**

326. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) the number of lift irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh financed by the Government of India;

(b) the names of the projects;

(c) funds allotted to these projects; and

(d) the details of progress of work and achievement of targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). No. irrigation project is financed by Government of India. Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned, investigated, formulated, constructed and financed by the State Governments themselves. A statement based on information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, on Irrigation Lift Pump Canals under Major and Medium Irrigation sector in the State is, laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1335/80].

#### **Silent Valley Project in Kerala**

327. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on the Silent Valley Project in Kerala;

(b) whether the Kerala Government has suggested any alternative project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In pursuance of the discussions the Chief Minister of Kerala had with the Prime Minister, it was decided to set up a Joint Committee comprising of representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Kerala to review all the scientific information and make suitable recommendations. The Committee has not completed its task.

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

#### **Purchase of Crude and Petroleum Products during Iran-Iraq War Crisis**

328. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that India has succeeded in her efforts to orga-

nise supplies crude and petroleum products even Iran-Iraq war crisis;

(b) if so, the details of crude and petroleum products purchased by India to meet her domestic requirements, the cost thereof and the country from where it was purchased; and

(c) the ratio of crude oil purchased from Russia and at what cost and whether Soviet Union have also assured to supply more crude to India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) There has been some dislocation in our crude imports due to Iran-Iraq war. However efforts are being made to cover up the gap by arranging supplies from elsewhere to the extent required. It is expected that supplies of imported crude to our refineries, would be maintained.

(b) and (c). It would be contrary to international trade practices and also against our national interest to divulge further details.

#### **Equipment to check Pollution Lying Idle at Indraprastha Power Station**

329. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH. THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that equipment worth crores of rupees to check pollution is lying idle at Indraprastha Power Station, as reported in the "Indian Express" dated 15th October, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of the reasons for the equipment lying idle and action proposed to be taken against those who are responsible; and

(c) the details of the steps to be taken to put the equipment in use without any loss of time and also the details of the capacity of the equipment together with its cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported that only a part of the imported equipment, which is proposed to be used for controlling air-pollution from Units 2, 3 and 4 of I.P. Station, has arrived at site so far.

The entire equipment is expected to be received at site by the end of November, 1980. By that time, the work of fabrication of indigenous parts for one unit is expected to be completed. The work of installation of anti-air pollution equipment is proposed to be started in the first week of December, 1980 by closing down each Unit for a period of about 3 months one by one. The cost of imported component of the equipment is dollars 2.1 millions F.A.S., New York plus Rs 110 lakhs representing custom, freight, insurance etc. plus Rs. 56 lakhs for indigenous components and engineering services. The installation of anti-air-pollution equipment for unit 2, 3 and 4 at I.P. Station will bring down the emission of dust at chimney level below 100 mg./NM<sup>3</sup> which is an accepted standard in most of the Western Countries.

#### **Production of Oil from Bombay High**

330. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to spend 365 crore more to step up output at Bombay High;

(b) if so, the expected production of oil from Bombay High as a result of this expenditure and the extent to which it shall meet country's requirements in the event of Iran-Iraq war;

(c) the details of the quantity of oil imported from the Gulf countries against the contracted supply and also from Soviet Union; and

(d) whether Soviet Union has assured to supply more oil to India than contracted and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) Yes, Sir. Phase IV development programme of Bombay High estimated to cost Rs. 365.40 crores has recently been approved.

(b) On completion of Phase IV development programme of Bombay High, the crude production rate is proposed to be stepped up from 7 million tonnes per annum to 12 million tonnes by end 1982

(c) and (d) It would not be the public interest to divulge any information at this stage

### **Power Generation in the country**

**331. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has not been any improvement in the Power Generation in the country during the recent months;

(b) if so, what is the month-wise generation of power since June this year; and

(c) what is the Government's reaction to the bad performance of the Power Plants?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a). No, Sir. In fact generation has improved.

(b) Total energy generation in the country, month-wise, from June, 1980 to October, 1980 is given below:

	Total energy generated (MU)
June, 1980 . . . . .	8084
July, 1980 . . . . .	8994
August, 1980 . . . . .	9262
Sept. 1980 . . . . .	9465
Oct. 1980 . . . . .	9723

(c) A number of steps have been taken are being taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations. These measures include:

- (i) concerted efforts including evolving proper commissioning procedures for early stabilisation of the newly commissioned thermal generating units,
- (ii) identification of deficiencies in design equipments etc., and preparation of Plant Betterment programme at a number of thermal power stations. Guidelines have been sent to the power station authorities to help them in organising these programmes expeditiously.
- (iii) Organisation of intensive training programme in operation and maintenance of thermal power plants,
- (iv) supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal to thermal power stations,
- (v) introduction of modern maintenance techniques including preventive maintenance practices,
- (vi) arranging visit of experts from various disciplines to power stations for suggestions for improving the performance of power stations, and

- (vii) Reduction of losses in transmission and distribution systems.

**Technology for colouring to check Adulteration**

332. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation is exploring the possibility of producing necessary technology for colouring or dyeing kerosene in an attempt to check adulteration; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that kerosene is being mixed with diesel oil to the extent of ten to twenty per cent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Because of the differential between the selling prices of High Speed Diesel (HSD) and kerosene the possibility of mixing of kerosene with HSD cannot be ruled out. It is however not possible to precisely indicate the percentage of such mixing.

**Stock position of Oil in India**

333. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what is the present stock position of oil and other petroleum products in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): It is not in the public interest to disclose the stock position of oil and other petroleum products in the country,

**Meeting of Chief Ministers regarding sharing of the Cauvery waters**

354. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Union Territory of Pondicherry was convened by the Government to resolve the unsolved issues on sharing of the Cauvery waters; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting was convened by the Union Minister of Irrigation with the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry in September, 1980 on Cauvery waters.

(b) Discussions were inconclusive. Further discussions at Chief Ministers level are proposed to be held shortly.

**Restrictions on Newspapers with Communal leanings**

335. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to restrict the newspapers and journals from writings which may arouse communal passions, preach violence or hurt feelings of particular community, by taking the matter to the Press Council;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have finalised its new advertisement policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. The matter has not been taken up so far with

the Press Council of India. However, the Chairman of the Press Council in a public statement on 22 August, 1980 had made a fervent appeal on behalf of the Press Council for exercise of restraint and moderation on the part of the Press, while reporting events and presenting comments bearing on communal relations etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. The new Advertising Policy of Government was introduced from 1.10.1980.

(c) A copy of Government's Advertising Policy is laid on the Table of the House.

### Advertising Policy of the Government of India

(Effective from October 1, 1980)

#### 'A' Preamble

1. The Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity places advertisements in various newspapers/journals on behalf of various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. A number of autonomous bodies and Public Sector enterprises channelise their advertising through the DAVP.

2. The primary objective of Government advertising is to secure widest possible coverage through newspapers which circulate news or comments on current affairs and standard journals on science, art, literature, sports, films, cultural affairs etc. While giving advertisements, political affiliations or editorial policies of the publication concerned are not taken into account. However, advertisements would not be issued to newspapers/journals which incite or tend to incite communal passions, preach violence, offend the sovereignty and integrity of India or socially accepted norms of public decency and morals.

#### 'B' Policy guidelines

1. Keeping in view Government Policy, publicity requirements and availability of funds, a balanced and equitable placing of advertisements is

aimed at. Government advertisements are not intended to be a measure of financial assistance to newspapers/journals. In pursuance of broad social objectives of the Government, and in order to achieve parity of rates between various categories of newspapers appropriate weightage/consideration may be given to:—

(a) Small and Medium newspapers/journals;

(b) Specialised, scientific and technical journals;

(c) Language newspapers/journals; and

(d) Newspapers/journals published especially in backward, remote and border areas.

2. Small, medium and big newspapers/journals are categorised as under:—

(a) Small—Upto circulation of 15,000 copies per issue.

(b) Medium—Circulation between 15,000 and 50,000 copies per issue.

(c) Big—Circulation above 50,000 copies per issue.

3. In selecting newspapers/publications for placing Government advertisements the following considerations may be taken into account:—

(a) coverage of readership from different walks of life particularly in case of national campaigns.

(b) Reaching specific sections of people depending upon the message to be conveyed. Small and Medium newspapers will get major consideration in motivational/educative campaigns.

(c) Any other category of newspapers/journals/publications which Government may consider from time to time appropriate for bonafide reasons.

(d) House journals, house magazines and souvenirs will not ordinarily be used for Government advertisements.

4. The DAVP will use newspapers/journals with a minimum paid circulation of not less than 1,000 copies. Re-



laxation, however, may be made in the case of the following:—

(a) Specialised/Scientific / technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

(b) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily means for tribal readers, with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

5. Newspapers/journals should have an uninterrupted and regular publication for a period of not less than four months and should comply with the provisions of press & Registration of Books Act, 1867 before they qualify for consideration for placing Government advertisements. For Quarterly journals, they have to bring out at least two issues before they are considered.

6. Newspapers/journals should have the following minimum print area to be acceptable for Government advertising:—

<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Print area not less than</i>
Dailies . . . . .	760 Std. Col. cms.
Weeklies & Fortnightlies . . . . .	480 Std. Col. cms.
Monthlies and other periodicals . . . . .	950 Std. Col. cms.

Exceptions might be made in the case of newspapers/journals published in tribal language or primarily for tribal readership.

7. Circulation of all newspapers/journals should be certified by a Chartered Accountant or by a professional and reputed accounts body or institution. However, newspapers having a circulation upto 2,000 copies per issue may submit a certificate from a Chartered Accountant or from the concerned District Magistrate. The circulation figures, if found incorrect at any time, will render the papers/journals ineligible for advertisements besides any other action which Government may deem appropriate.

### 'C' Advertisement Rates

The Rate-Structure for Government Advertisements will be worked out by DAVP on the basis of the principles enunciated above. The DAVP will enter into appropriate rate contracts with individual newspapers/journals.

### Kosi High Dam at Barakhshetra

336. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7857 on the 12th August, 1980 regarding request for early execution of Barakhshetra Dam on River Kosi and state:

(a) whether upto date project report of the proposed Kosi High Dam at Barakhshetra has since been prepared and required consent of the Government of Nepal received;

(b) if so, details thereabout;

(c) whether this multi-purpose High Dam Project is being included for completion in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, details thereabout; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The updated report is under finalisation.

(c) to (e) These matters can be taken up for consideration only after the report is finalised and H.M.G. Nepal's concurrence to the project is received.

### Share holders of Maruti Company Limited

337. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the full list of the shareholders of Maruti Limited, the specific amounts of credits advanced by various Public Financial Institutions and assets and liabilities of the company?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** The full list of shareholders of the company as per the Statement of Affairs as on 22nd July, 1977 filed with the Official Liquidator attached to the Punjab and Haryana High Court at Chandigarh under Section 454 of the Companies Act is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1336|80].

The company is indebted to the extent of Rs. 146 lakhs to the Punjab National Bank (amount due as on 22nd July, 1977 Rs. 98 lakhs and interest for the period from 22nd July, 1977 to 13th October, 1980 Rs. 48 lakhs). The company is also indebted to the Central Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs (amount due as on 22nd July, 1977 Rs. 22 lakhs and interest for the period from 22nd July, 1977 to 13th October, 1980 Rs. 10 lakhs).

As per the Statement of Affairs as on 22nd July, 1977, the value of assets of the company amount to Rs. 684 lakhs. The liabilities of the company as furnished in the Statement of Affairs together with the interest on the amounts advanced by the two Banks upto 13th October, 1980 amount to Rs. 628 lakhs.

#### **On the spot purchase of oil by India**

338. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has purchased 2 million barrels of oil on the spot on 9th October, 1980;

(b) if so, what was the price India had to pay for the same;

(c) whether India has also obtained oil from other Arab countries including UAE;

(d) if so, to what extent the oil has been offered and supplied by other Arab countries; and

(e) to what extent the gap has been filled by the USSR and various other Arab countries?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) No Sir; however on 7th October 1980 orders were placed for a certain quantity of crude oil against tenders. It is not in the national interest to divulge any further details.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) We have long term agreement on Government to Government basis with some of the oil producing Arab countries including UAE.

(d) and (e). It would be not in the national interest to divulge any further information.

#### **Latest power situation and progress on ongoing projects in States**

339. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked all the Chief Ministers of States to acquaint the Centre with the latest power situation in the State and the progress on ongoing projects;

(b) if so, how many State Governments have informed the Centre;

(c) what is the latest power position in the country at present;

(d) whether in spite of the good monsoons the power position has not improved; and

(e) names of the States greatly affected?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Replies from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Sikkim and Assam have so far been received.

(c) A statement showing the power supply position in the country in October, 1980 is attached.

(d) and (e). At the commencement of this monsoon year, the storage in most of the hydel reservoirs were very low due to failure of monsoons last year. The monsoon had set in time this year and most parts of the country received good inflows except parts of the Northern Region and Western Region. Consequently, the hydel generation was low during the months of April, May and June, 1980, but the hydro generation has since improved. The thermal generation during the period April to October, 1980 has exceeded the gene-

ration achieved during the corresponding period last year. It is anticipated that the generation levels both at hydro and thermal stations during the period November, 1980 to March 1981 will exceed the generation during corresponding period last year.

The following States are expected to face shortage of power in the coming months:

- (i) U. P.;
- (ii) Maharashtra;
- (iii) Madhya Pradesh;
- (iv) Karnataka;
- (v) Bihar;
- (vi) Wes Bengal.

Some other States like Punjab, J & K, Haryana, Gujarat, Assam etc. may have marginal shortage of power.

#### Statement

Monthwise, Statewise, regionwise-All India Power supply position indicating anticipated Requirement vis-a-vis supply during October, 1980.

Sl. No.	Region/State	October, 1980
1	2	3
<b>Northern Region</b>		
1.	Haryana . . . . .	Req. (Gwh) 344
		Supply (Gwh) 319
		Shortage (Gwh) 25
		Shortage (%) (-)7.3
2.	Himachal Pradesh including B S L. . . . .	Req. (Gwh) 25
		Supply (Gwh) 30
		Shortage (Gwh) (+)5
		Shortage (%) (+)20.0
3.	J. & K. . . . .	Req. (Gwh) 71
		Supply (Gwh) 74
		Shortage (Gwh) (+)3
		Shortage (%) (+)4.2

1	2	3	4
4.	Punjab . . . . .	Req. (Gwh)	607
		Supply (Gwh)	543
		Shortage (Gwh)	64
		Shortage (%)	(-)10.0 (Approx.)
5.	Rajasthan . . . . .	Req. (Gwh)	358
		Supply (Gwh)	366
		Shortage (Gwh)	(+)8
		Shortage (%)	(+)2.2
6.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	Req. (Gwh)	1180
		Supply (Gwh)	864
		Shortage (Gwh)	316
		Shortage (%)	(-)26.8
7.	Delhi . . . . .	Req. (Gwh)	219
		Supply (Gwh)	229
		Shortage (Gwh)	(+)10
		Shortage (%)	(+)4.6
8.	Chandigarh . . . . .	Req. (Gwh)	20
		Supply (Gwh)	19
		Shortage (Gwh)	1
		Shortage (%)	(-)5
<b>Northern Region</b>			
		Req. (Gwh)	2824
		Supply (Gwh)	2444
		Shortage (Gwh)	380
		Shortage (%)	(-)13.5
<b>Western Region</b>			
1.	Gujarat . . . . .	Req. (Gwh)	834
		Supply (Gwh)	827
		Shortage (Gwh)	7
		Shortage (%)	(-)0.8

Sl. No.	Region/State		October, 1980
2	Madhya Pradesh	Req. (Gwh)	587
		Supply (Gwh)	498
		Shortage (Gwh)	89
		Shortage (%)	(-) $15.2$
7	Maharashtra	Req. (Gwh)	1746
		Supply (Gwh)	1468
		Shortage (Gwh)	278
		Shortage (%)	(-) $15.9$
4	Goa	Req. (Gwh)	33
		Supply (Gwh)	31
		Shortage (Gwh)	2
		Shortage (%)	(-) $6.1$
<b>Western Region</b>			
		Req. (Gwh)	3200
		Supply (Gwh)	2824
		Shortage (Gwh)	376
		Shortage (%)	(-) $11.8$
<b>Southern Region</b>			
1	Andhra Pradesh	Req. (Gwh)	567
		Supply (Gwh)	619
		Shortage (Gwh)	(+)52
		Shortage (%)	(+) $9.2$
2	Karnataka	Req. (Gwh)	697
		Supply (Gwh)	722
		Shortage (Gwh)	(+)25
		Shortage (%)	(+) $3.6$
3	Kerala	Req. (Gwh)	273
		Supply (Gwh)	310
		Shortage (Gwh)	(+)37
		Shortage (%)	(+) $13.6$
4	Tamil Nadu	Req. (Gwh)	902
		Supply (Gwh)	931
		Shortage (Gwh)	(+)29
		Shortage (%)	(+) $3.2$
5	Pondicherry	Req. (Gwh)	16
		Supply (Gwh)	16
		Shortage (Gwh)	..
		Shortage (%)	..
<b>Southern Region</b>			
		Req. (Gwh)	2455
		Supply (Gwh)	2598
		Shortage (Gwh)	(+)143
		Shortage (%)	(+) $5.8$
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
1	Bihar	Req. (Gwh)	315
		Supply (Gwh)	172
		Shortage (Gwh)	142
		Shortage (%)	(-) $45.1$

1	2	3	4
2.	West Bengal . . . . .	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	527 455 72 (-) $13\cdot7$
3.	DVC . . . . .	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	463 322 141 (-) $30\cdot5$
4.	Crissa . . . . .	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	282 283 (+) $1$ (+) $0\cdot4$

**Eastern Region**

Req. (Gwh)	1587
Supply (Gwh)	1233
Shortage (Gwh)	354
Shortage (%)	(-) $22\cdot3$

**North-Eastern Region**

Req. (Gwh)	92
Supply (Gwh)	89
Shortage (Gwh)	3
Shortage (%)	3 $\cdot$ 2

**ALL INDIA**

Req. (Gwh)	10158
Supply (Gwh)	9158
Shortage (Gwh)	970
Shortage (%)	(-) $9\cdot5$

**Companies promoted in Delhi**

340. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies have been incorporated within the Union Territory of Delhi during this year so far; and

(b) the details of the promoters and shareholders of those companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). During the year 1980 so far (i.e.

from January to October 1980) 863 companies limited by shares have been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Details regarding the promoters and shareholders of these 863 companies are not readily available. The compilation of this information will entail considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results obtained. The documents from which the information is to be collected are open to the public for inspection in the office of the Registrar of Companies Delhi.

**4th, 5th and 6th Units of Kalaghat Thermal Power Project**

**341. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA:**  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the planning of the Central Government for the construction of the 4th, 5th and 6th units of Kalaghat Thermal Power Project; and

(b) details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) and (b). The scheme for installation of 4th, 5th and 6th unit of 210 MW each at Kola-ghat Thermal Power Station, at an estimated cost of Rs. 28673 lakhs has been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority subject to the following conditions:—

(a) In the absence of definite programme of coal production and laying rail line in Sonapur Bazari area of Raniganj coal-fields, revised coal linkage (including transport) from the SLC should be obtained.

(b) Clearance from the Water Pollution Control Board of West Bengal should be obtained.

(c) Clearance from the Smoke Nuisance Control Board of West Bengal to be obtained by WBSEB.

(d) Confirmation of Govt. of West Bengal for handing over the land to CIL in Sonapur Bazari area for development of the mines.

(e) Confirmation from Irrigation Deptt. of West Bengal to hand-over the proposed land to WBSEB for ash disposal.

(f) Adequacy of the flood protection embankments and cost of embankments and cost of the same will have to be reviewed on receipt of advice from the CWC about the highest flood level on 1000 year flood frequency.

In respect of the above conditions, the following confirmations/clearances have been received.

(a) The Standing Linkage Committee have cleared the coal linkage for 3x210 MW Extn. units at Kola-ghat TPS in its meeting held on 19-8-1980 in the timeframe 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.

(b) The Scheme has been cleared by the Smoke Nuisance Dte. of West Bengal.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have confirmed to extend necessary assistance and take all possible measures in the matter of acquisition of land in Sonapur-Bazari area as may be formally submitted by the CIL for development of mine to be linked with Kolaghat Ext. Project.

(d) Department of Irrigation and Waterways, Government of West Bengal have given 'No objection' to hand over to WBSEB the land belonging to Irrigation and Waterways, Deptt of West Bengal for the purpose of ash disposal for Kolaghat Thermal Extn. Project.

(d) The clearance of the Scheme from the Water Pollution Control Board of West Bengal and the provision of flood protection measures on 1000-year flood frequency basis, are awaited.

As per the tentative programme, the benefits from these units are included in the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, respectively.

**Target date of commissioning the Kalaghat Thermal Power Project, West Bengal**

**342. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:**  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target date for commissioning of Kalaghat Thermal Power Project, West Bengal; and

(b) what are the reasons for not commissioning K.T.P.P. within the target time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Target date of commissioning:—

Unit 1 : September, 1978

Unit 2 : March, 1979

Unit 3 : September, 1979.

(b) The reasons as assessed by the Central Electricity Authority, are:—

1. Paucity of funds & heavy floods in 1978.
2. Delay in Placement of orders for auxiliary equipment.
3. Delay in structural steel fabrication and erection.
4. Delay in award of contract for CW System.
5. Labour unrest.

#### Development of Calcutta TV Centre

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to improve and develop the T.V. Centre at Calcutta; and

(b) details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme for construction of a permanent studio-cum-office building with two studios (instead of one in the present interim set up) has been sanctioned.

(b) The construction work of the permanent building is in hand. The studios are expected to be commissioned by 1983.

#### Purchase of oil from Open Market

344. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have purchased oil in open market due to its non-availability from Iraq-Iran;

(b) if so, the quantum of oil purchased, the names of the countries from which oil has been purchased and the additional expenditure involved in it;

(c) whether with a view to stop the misuse of petrol and diesel Government would consider introducing rationing of these items; and

(d) if so, when it would be introduced and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It would not be in the national interest to disclose any details.

(c) There is no proposal to introduce rationing of petroleum products.

(d) Does not arise.

वाराणसी को खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई

345. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली, लखनऊ आदि जैसे महानगरों में खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई को नियमित रखने के लिए वाराणसी तथा ऐसे अन्य नगरों के गैस के कोटे को कम कर दिया गया है ;



(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 9 अक्टूबर, 1980 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि वाराणसी में खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो छोटे नगरों में भी गैस की सप्लाई को उचित बताये रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) बरौनी शोधनशाला के लगातार बन्द रहने के कारण, बरौनी शोधनशाला द्वारा दिए जाने वाले क्षेत्रों को एल० पी० जी० की सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध वैकल्पिक तथा दूर दराज के स्थानों जैसे कोयाली, बम्बई आदि से किया गया था। इन वैकल्पिक प्रबन्धों के बावजूद वाराणसी क्षेत्र में एल० पी० जी० की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. कोयाली/बम्बई से अधिक सप्लाई के लिए एल० पी० जी० की कम उपलब्धता।
2. बाढ़ के फलस्वरूप सड़कों में भारी दराजों के कारण सड़क द्वारा कोयाली/बम्बई से कानपुर को अपर्याप्त वल्क वितरण।
3. पनकी में विद्युत की अनियमित उपलब्धता के कारण सिलेंडर भरने की प्रक्रिया पर बुरा प्रभाव।

बम्बई से खाना पकाने की गैस की वर्तमान उपलब्धता में सुधार होने

तथा बम्बई से कानपुर तक उत्पाद के परिवहन के कारण स्थिति में सुधार पहले से ही दिखाई देना शुरू हो गया है। तथापि, बरौनी द्वारा पोषित क्षेत्रों में जिसमें वाराणसी शामिल है सामान्य स्थिति केवल बरौनी में पुनः उत्पादन आरम्भ करने पर होगी।

न्यायाधिकरणों के समक्ष पेश होने वाले वकीलों पर रोक

346. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने न्यायाधिकरणों के समक्ष वकीलों के पेश होने पर कोई रोक लगाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है जिससे कर्मचारी अपने मामले न्यायाधिकरणों के समक्ष ठीक ढंग से पेश कर सकें।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी विभाग मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### **Demand of staff of Hindustan Fertilizers at Haldia for Bonus**

347. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the resentment of the offi-

cers, employees and workers of Hindustan Fertilizers at Haldia on bonus issue; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and what is the demand of the officers, employees and workers of the Hindustan Fertilizers, Haldia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The recognised union of Haldia Division of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation had been demanding payment of bonus for the period 1-4-72 to 31-3-79. This demand is presently under conciliation. In the meanwhile, the workers union, supported by Officers' Association, demanded bonus for the year 1979-80 and gave notice for agitational activities. After discussions, an agreement was signed by the management with the recognised union on 4-10-80 for payment of statutory bonus for 6 months for the accounting year 1979-80 without prejudice to the workers' demand for payment of bonus for the earlier period which is under conciliation.

#### **Drilling operations at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal**

348 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC conducted drilling operations at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal;

(b) if so, findings thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the allegation regarding any delay of the ONGC in this connection;

(d) if so, facts thereof; and

(e) what is the present and future plan of action of ONGC at Diamond Harbour?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The well has been completed to a record depth of 5555 metres. One object in this well has been tested and found dry. The second object is under test.

(c) and (d). Considering the experience of deeper prospecting in India, the time taken by ONGC in drilling the well could be considered reasonable.

(e) A total number of five objects were to be tested in this well. Out of these, only one has been tested so far and another is under testing. The remaining three objects are to be tested depending on the results of testing of the second object.

#### **Data on growth of deposits with companies**

349. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have compiled data on the growth of deposits generated by companies in the public and private sectors;

(b) if not, reasons therefor;

(c) if so, give the figures of (i) deposits (ii) fixed deposits and all collected by (a) Private Ltd. companies (b) Public companies (c) Corporation, from the public during the years 1978, 1979 and upto the end of October 1980;

(d) whether it is a fact that Bank deposit growth rate has been declining during the recent years; and

(e) the final decision of Government in allowing Private Ltd. and Public Ltd. Companies to collect deposits from the public and the criteria for the rate of interest offered?

THE MINISTER FOR LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) These data are not compiled by the Government.

However, the Reserve Bank of India, which regulates the acceptance of deposits by non-banking financial and miscellaneous companies and to whom the returns of deposits pertaining to non-banking non-financial companies are also required to be furnished under sub-rule (2) of rule 10 of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, undertakes periodical surveys of deposits in the non-banking corporate sector. The last of such survey as on 31-3-76 was published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin for December, 1979.

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

(d) Firm figures are available upto December, 1978. These show that the deposit growth of scheduled commercial banks in 1978 was 24.5 per cent compared to 21.4 per cent in 1977. Provisional figures for December, 1979 show that during 1979 the deposit growth was 17.9 per cent. During 1980 (upto 24-10-80), the deposits have increased by 10.6 per cent.

(e) Acceptance of deposits by non-banking financial and miscellaneous companies is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India. Acceptance of deposits by non-banking non-financial companies, both public as well as private, is regulated by the Department of Company Affairs under Section 58A of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder. The extant law does not provide for any regulation of the rate of interest offered by companies on the deposits accepted by them.

#### **Inspection of branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies**

350. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs carried out an inspection or survey of the branches and

subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereof as regards (i) number of branches and subsidiaries (ii) their capital and investment base, (iii) the profitability and (iv) nation-wise split-up of these during the last five years of each such company;

(c) how many of these branches and subsidiaries have been found violating the provisions of (i) Companies Act (ii) MRTP Act (iii) FERA (iv) any other laws or enactments; and

(d) what action has been taken against each such company or its Branches/Subsidiaries?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Pursuant to a specific scheme for inspection of the books of accounts and other records of the branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies under Section 209 A of the Companies Act on a selective basis introduced in March, 1979, inspection of the branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in the country is being carried out selectively in a phased manner. Under this scheme, inspection has been carried out in 15 cases so far.

(b) Particulars regarding the number of branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in India with nationwide split up, paid up share capital of the subsidiaries, investment base and profitability of the branches and subsidiaries for the years from 1974-75 to 1978-79 are furnished in the Statements marked collectively as Annexure—'A' hereto. Branches of foreign companies do not have separate paidup share capital earmarked for their Indian business.

(c) and (d). Out of the 15 cases of inspection referred to in part (a) above, certain violations of the provisions of the Companies Act—some of them being routine violations—and of

other laws have been noticed in 13 cases. Action taken with regard to

these cases is indicated in the Statement marked Annexure—'B' hereto.

## ANNEXURE-A

I. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRANCHES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA DURING THE YEARS 1974-75 TO 1978-79 WITH NATION-WISE SPLIT UP.

S. No.	Country of incorporation of the Parent company	Number of Branches at work in India				
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	U.K.	301	278	276	265	189
2	U.S.A.	81	80	81	80	64
3	Japan	20	20	20	20	17
4	West Germany	12	11	11	11	5
5	Switzerland	9	8	8	8	5
6	France	7	8	8	8	7
7	Canada	7	6	6	7	6
8	Bangla Desh	6	6	6	6	6
9	Pakistan	6	6	6	6	6
10	Netherland	7	7	7	7	5
11	Hong Kong	5	4	4	5	4
12	Italy	5	5	5	5	5
13	Sweden	4	3	3	4	4
14	Australia	5	4	4	4	4
15	Belgium	3	3	3	3	3
16	Newzealand	1	1	1	1	..
17	Yugoslavia	3	3	3	3	3
18	Singapore	3	3	3	3	2
19	Uganda	3	3	3	3	3
20	Nepal	3	3	3	3	2
21	Bahama Islands	3	3	3	3	2
22	Panama	2	1	1	1	1
23	Thailand	2	2	2	2	2
24	Lebanon	2	2	2	2	2
25	Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	..
26	Kenya	1	1	1	1	1
27	Kuwait	1	1	1	1	1

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
28 Liberia . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1
29 Luxembourg . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1
30 Philippines . . . . .	1	1	1	1	..
31 Tanzania . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1
32 Iran . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1
33 Aden . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1
34 Greece . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1
35 Malaysia . . . . .	..	1	1	1	1
36 Bermuda Island . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1
37 Norway . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..
38 Austria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>358</b>

II. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SUBSIDIARIES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA DURING THE YEARS 1974-75 TO 1978-79 WITH NATION-WISE SPLIT UP.

S No.	Country of incorporation of the holding company	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	U.K. . . . .	124	116	109	97	86
2	U.S.A. . . . .	27	25	23	24	19
3	Switzerland . . . . .	10	10	9	6	6
4	Sweden . . . . .	7	6	7	5	3
5	West Germany . . . . .	5	4	4	5	4
6	Italy . . . . .	3	2	2	2	2
7	Canada . . . . .	3	3	3	3	2
8	Panama . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1
9	Netherland . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1
10	Bahama Island . . . . .	1	1	1	1	..
11	Japan . . . . .	1	1	1	1	..
12	Singapore . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..
13	Denmark . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1
14	<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF SUBSIDIARIES</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>125</b>

III. STATEMENT SHOWING THE PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL OF THE SUBSIDIARIES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA

Year	Number of Subsidiaries	Paid up share capital (Rs. in Crores)
1974-75 . . . . .	183	305.6
1975-76 . . . . .	171	311.6
1976-77 . . . . .	161	322.3
1977-78 . . . . .	146	358.3
1978-79 . . . . .	125	360.1

IV. STATEMENT SHOWING THE INVESTMENT BASE (ASSETS) AND PROFITABILITY OF THE BRANCHES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1 Number of Branches at work . . . . .	510	481	482	473	358
2 Number of branches for which data are available . . . . .	308	259	220	177	141
3 Assets in India (Rs. in Crores) . . . . .	2011.8	1762.2	1626.7	1837.4	2011.4
4 Profit before Tax (Rs. in Crores) . . . . .	87.0	57.9	89.4	50.1	15.9
5 Profit before Tax as % of assets . . . . .	4.3	3.3	5.5	2.7	0.8

V. STATEMENT SHOWING THE INVESTMENT BASE (ASSETS) AND PROFITABILITY OF THE SUBSIDIARIES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1 Number of Subsidiaries at work . . . . .	183	171	161	146	125
2 Number for which data are available . . . . .	173	161	142	137	113
3 Assets (Rs. in crores) . . . . .	1519.3	1614.9	1619.7	1739.1	1662.8
4 Profit before Tax (Rs. in crores) . . . . .	233.8	219.5	257.7	267.0	256.5
5 Profit before Tax as % of assets . . . . .	15.4	13.5	16.0	15.3	15.4

## STATEMENT

## ANNEXURE-B

S. No.	Name of the Company	Enactment to which the violation relates	Action taken
1	London Rubber Company (India) Limited	Companies Act	Company's explanation has been called for through the concerned regional office.
2	Malayalam Plantations (India) Limited (Formerly a Sterling company under the name Malayalam Plantations Ltd.)	Companies Act	Do.
		MRTP Act	Under examination
3	Roche Products Limited	Industries (Development & Regulation) Act	Referred to the Ministry of Industry for appropriate action.
4	Pfizer Limited	Companies Act	After considering the Company's reply, the matter has been dropped
		Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.	Referred to the concerned Ministries for appropriate action.
5	Corn Products Company (India) Limited	Companies Act	Company's explanation has been called for through the concerned regional office.
6	International Combustion (India) Limited	Companies Act	Inspection Report was received only recently and is to be examined.
7	K.S.B. Pumps Limited	Companies Act	Company's explanation has been called through the concerned regional office.
8	Good Year (India) Limited	Companies Act	Do.
9	Indian Oxygen Limited	Companies Act	Do.
10	Sandoz India Limited	Companies Act	Do.
11	Boots Company (India) Limited	Companies Act	Company's explanation has been called for through the concerned regional office. However a violation of Section 205A of the Companies Act has been dropped with a warning to the company since the default has been made good.

1

2

3

4

12 Bayer (India) Limited

Companies Act

Company's explanation has been called for through the concerned regional office.

Industries (Development &amp; Regulation) Act

Referred to the Ministry of Industry for appropriate action.

MRTP Act

The matter is sub-judice in the Supreme Court.

13 DAVY ASHMORE (INDIA) LIMITED

Companies Act

Company's explanation has been called for through the concerned regional office. However, violations of two sections i.e. 211 and 292 of the Companies Act have been dropped after considering the company's reply on these two violations.

Income Tax Act

Referred to the Income Tax Deptt.

### Decision to give new L.P.G. connections

351. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to give new L.P.G. (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) connections to public from October 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government had planned a target of 7 lakh tonnes of LPG to be made available from Bombay High and Mathura Refinery;

(c) what is the total demand of L.P.G. for domestic consumption throughout the country and what is the number of applicants on the waiting list Statewise as on 1st October 1980; and

(d) what plans have been drawn by Government to supply L.P.G. to domestic consumers to save coal, Kerosene and fire-wood?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) New LPG connections are likely to be released from the 1st quarter of 1981 synchronising with additional LPG availability from Bombay High.

(b) The present annual availability of 4 lakh tonnes of LPG is expected to reach a figure of about 9 lakh tonnes by 1982 as a result of commissioning of new facilities for production of LPG from Mathura and Koyali refineries and from the Bombay High Associated Gas.

(c) About 80 per cent of available LPG is utilised for domestic consumption in the country. Statement showing the State-wise number of applicants in the list as on 1st October, 1980/1st September, 1980 is enclosed.

(d) As per the present plans, about 12 lakh new domestic customers are expected to be given LPG connections beginning from the 1st quarter of 1981 up to March 1982. It is expected that at least 8 lakh new customers would be given connections every year in the subsequent years upto 1984.



**Statement***The State-wise total number of applicants on the waiting list*

Name of State/Union Territory	Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd. as on 1-9-80	Bharat Petroleum Corpn, Ltd. as on 1-10-80	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd as on 1-10-80	Total
1 Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1,05,439	17,466	42,882	1,65,787
2 Assam . . . . .	9,895	..	..	9,895
3 Bihar . . . . .	42,574	..	..	42,574
4 Gujarat . . . . .	2,30,059	1,15,840	1,00,916	4,46,815
5 Haryana . . . . .	92,345	..	..	92,345
6 Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	5,400	..	..	5,400
7 Karnataka . . . . .	53,718	18,058	76,240	1,48,016
8 Kerala . . . . .	50,135	..	..	50,135
9 Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	76,419	19,226	1,03,515	1,99,160
10 Manipur . . . . .	1,030	..	..	1,030
11 Meghalaya . . . . .	1,210	..	..	1,210
12 Mizoram . . . . .	412	..	..	412
13 Nagaland . . . . .	2,130	..	..	2,130
14 Orissa . . . . .	12,488	..	4,080	16,568
15 Punjab . . . . .	58,604	..	7,497	66,101
16 Rajasthan . . . . .	62,295	..	5,470	67,765
17 Sikkim . . . . .	143	..	..	143
18 Tamil Nadu . . . . .	2,36,240	..	990	2,37,230
19 Tripura . . . . .	570	..	..	570
20 Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	2,02,476	..	..	2,02,476
21 West Bengal . . . . .	61,647	..	..	61,647
22 Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
23 Maharashtra . . . . .	..	3,68,800	6,72,356	10,41,156
24 J & K . . . . .	..	..	8,290	8,290
25 Chandigarh . . . . .	20,312	..	980	21,292
26 Delhi . . . . .	2,50,661	78,028	25,131	3,53,820
27 Pondicherry . . . . .	9,406	..	..	9,406
28 Goa Laman & Diu . . . . .	..	11,173	17,835	29,008
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>15,85,608</b>	<b>6,28,591</b>	<b>10,66,182</b>	<b>32,80,381</b>

**T.V. at Amritsar, Jullundur and Calcutta**

**352. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are getting ready to operate colour T.V. from Jullundur, Amritsar and Calcutta; and

(b) whether it will be started by the time of the commencement of the Asian Games?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken to introduce colour television in the country. The entire matter is under consideration before the Planning Commission.

**Oil found in Kharsangh structure of Arunachal Pradesh**

**353. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil was found in Kharsangh structure of Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, its commercial potential?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is hoped to establish a commercial production of about 0.2 million tonnes per annum.

**उर्वरक कारखानों में अमोनिया संयंत्रों की स्थापना**

**354. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :**

श्री के० पी० सिंह देव :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको थाल वैशेट और हाजीरा में

स्थापित की जाने वाली उर्वरक फैक्ट्रियों में अमोनिया संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए इंजीनियरी परामर्श देने का ठेका दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त ठेका एक विशेषज्ञ समिति की राय के विरुद्ध एक विशेष कम्पनी को दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ।

**पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री**

(श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) :

(क) थाल वैशेट और हाजीरा के अमोनिया संयंत्रों के लिए क्रमशः मैसर्स हल्दर टोप्से और पुलमैन किलोग का चयन किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्राप्त की गई बोलियों के तुलनात्मक गुण-दोषों का मूल्यांकन करने और यह जांच करने के लिए कि क्या संयंत्रों के दोनों सैटों (थाल वैशेट और हाजीरा) के लिए एक ही परामर्शदाता का चयन करना वांछनीय था, सरकार द्वारा फरवरी, 1980 में गठित की गई एक विशेषज्ञ समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि थाल वैशेट परियोजना के लिए परामर्शदाता के रूप में मैसर्स सी० एफ० ब्राउन का चयन किया जाये । समिति के बहुमत का विचार था कि दोनों कम्पनियों के लिए एक ही परामर्शदाता रखने में निहित खतरा स्वीकार करने योग्य नहीं था । संयंत्रों के द्वितीय सैटों के लिए परामर्शदाता के चयन के बारे में कोई एक मत राय नहीं थी । सरकार बहुमत के विचार से सहमत थी कि दोनों कम्पनियों के लिए एक ही परामर्शदाता रखने में निहित खतरा स्वीकार करने योग्य नहीं

था। सरकार सी० एफ० काउन को वलन वलन परियोजना के परामर्शदाता नियुक्त करने के बारे में समिति की सिफारिशों से मुख्य रूप से इस आधार पर सहमत नहीं थी क्योंकि उनको भारत में किसी संयंत्र के निर्माण अथवा संचालन का कोई अनुभव नहीं था, प्रौद्योगिकी के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में जबकि संयंत्र का केवल एक ही सैट दिया जाये, उनका उत्तर संदिग्ध था और उनके द्वारा दिये गये ठेके का प्रस्ताव कानूनी दृष्टि से उपयुक्त नहीं था।

कुछ आवश्यकताएँ हैं। फिर भी दूसरी जगहों से आवश्यकतापूर्वक सप्लाय की व्यवस्था कर कमी को पूरा करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). डीजल की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए तथा कालाबाजारी को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) इसके आयात को अधिकतम मात्रा में बढ़ाया गया है।

(2) और अधिक टैंक बैगनों को प्रयोग में लाकर रेल परिवहन में सुधार किया गया है, माल और यात्रियों आदि की सेवाओं की अपेक्षा इन बैगनों को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

(3) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा सड़क परिवहन का अधिकतम मात्रा तक बढ़ाना।

(4) राज्य सरकारों को डीजल के सम-वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी गई है।

(5) चोरबाजारी, जमाखोर्ग में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध चोर-बाजारी और आवश्यक वस्तु सप्लाय अनुरक्षण अधिनियम के प्रावधानों को प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है।

(6) तेल कम्पनियों को अपने फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्रों के पर्यवेक्षण को सख्त करने की सलाह दी गई है।

ईरान-ईराक युद्ध के कारण भारत में तेल के आयात पर प्रभाव

355. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ईरान-ईराक के बीच लगातार युद्ध के कारण भारत सरकार द्वारा तेल के आयात पर क्या प्रभाव पडा है ;

(ख) डीजल की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) डीजल की चोर बाजारी रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) :

(क) ईरान-ईराक युद्ध के फल-स्वरूप हमारे खनिज तेल के आयात

बिहार में सुपर ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना करना

356. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में किन-किन स्थानों पर सुपर ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : कहलगांव, जिला भागलपुर, बिहार में एक सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिए व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण को इसका तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन पूरा करना है। इस परियोजना को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है।

#### Public Sector Fertilizer Factories in Madhya Pradesh

357. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fertilizer factories are to be set up in public sector in Madhya Pradesh, if so, their location;

(b) whether the fertilizer factories are proposed to be set-up at Jhabua and Mandasaur;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to set up fertilizer factories at Piploda Bagla of Ujjain District, for which it is the most suitable place; and

(d) the method of production of the proposed factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to

(d). One of the proposed six additional gas-based fertilizer plants is likely to be located in Madhya Pradesh. The exact location, ownership, etc. would be decided after the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee are available.

#### Allocation of Diesel and Kerosene to Orissa

358. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the allocation of diesel and kerosene to Orissa in the months of August, September, October and November, 1980, month-wise;

(b) whether allocations for these months were less than the previous eight months, month-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons why kerosene and diesel are now in acute short supply in Orissa and kerosene is selling at Rs. 4/- a litre in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The details of allocations of high speed diesel (HSD) oil and kerosene to Orissa for the months of August-November, 1980 are as under:—

(Figures in tonnes)

	HSD	Kerosene
August, 1980	12500	6000
September, 1980	12500	6000
October, 1980	11520	6550
November, 1980	13100	5850

(b) The details of allocations of HSD and kerosene to Orissa during

the period December, 1979 to July, 1980 are as under:—

(Figures in tonnes)

	HSD	Kerosene
December, 1979 . . . . .	13432	5371
January, 1980 . . . . .	13735	5667
February, 1980 . . . . .	13420	8323
March, 1980 . . . . .	13455	6480
April, 1980 . . . . .	15700	8520
May, 1980 . . . . .	15770	8500
June, 1980 . . . . .	12500	5490
July, 1980 . . . . .	12500	5670

The HSD allocations in the earlier months were higher because of drought conditions prevalent at that time. Besides, the allocations have also been worked out with reference to sales in the corresponding months in the previous year.

(c) It will not be correct to say that kerosene and diesel are in acute short supply in Orissa. It is for the State Government to take steps for equitable distribution of diesel and kerosene and to ensure that the products are sold at controlled prices.

#### Thermal Power Stations facing Shortage of Coal

359. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Thermal Power Stations are facing crisis because of low stocks of coal with them; and

(b) if so, the reasons for low stocks of coal with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. In the case of thermal power stations nearer to pitheads, no difficulty is envisaged in maintaining sufficient coal stocks. However, in the case of thermal power stations which get supply of coal by Rail, most of the power stations have not been able to get enough coal supplies to maintain adequate coal stocks. Due to constraints in availability of wagons for movement of coal. Power stations have been getting supplies of coal less than the allocated quantity.

(b) The low stock of coal is due to inadequate availability of wagons and insufficient transportation of coal to thermal power stations. The matter has been taken up with the concerned Ministry.

#### Increase in Oil Refining Capacity

360. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:

SHRI G. S. REDDI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to increase the refining capacity in the country; and

(b) if so, what is the number of refineries operating in the country and their refining capacity—refinery-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Several schemes for expansion of refining capacity and addition of secondary processing facilities have been approved or are being processed to increase crude throughput and middle distillate yields in the various refineries.

(b) There are at present eleven operating refineries in the country. The details regarding their locations and installed capacities are given below:—

(Million tonnes)			
S. No.	Name of the Company	Location	Installed Capacity
1	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Gauhati	0.85
2	Do.	Barauni	3.30
3	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Koyali	7.30
4	Do.	Haldia	2.50
5	Madras Refineries Limited	Madras	2.80
6	Cochin Refineries Limited	Cochin	3.30
7	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Bombay	5.25
8	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Do.	3.50
9	Do.	Vizag.	1.50
10	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Bongaigaon	1.00
11	Assam Oil Company	Digboi	0.50

#### Closure of Phulpur Fertilizer Plant

361. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Phulpur Fertilizer Plant had to be closed for want of naphtha during October, 1980;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment to total annual requirement of naphtha and coal for keeping the Plant running; and

(c) if so, the total annual requirement and steps taken by the Government to ensure regular supply of naphtha and coal to keep the Plant running uninterrupted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The estimated annual requirements of the Plant are 2.2 lakhs tonnes of naphtha and 3.2 lakh tonnes of coal. While no shortage of coal is anticipated, supplies of naphtha have been affected by the closure of the Barauni Refinery. Efforts are being made to supply naphtha from alternate sources.

#### Demand for Kerosene going up because of its use as adulterant for diesel

362. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for kerosene had been going up because of its use as adulterant for diesel;

(b) whether the technology for checking adulteration is not available indigenously;

(c) whether Government are in favour to restrict consumption of oil to the transport and petro-chemical sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is not possible to say at this stage whether the demand for kerosene has been

going up in recent months because of the possibility of its being mixed with high speed diesel oil. Due to the difference in the retail selling prices of high speed diesel oil and kerosene, the possibility of adulteration of diesel with kerosene cannot be ruled out.

(b) In order to prevent adulteration of high speed diesel oil with kerosene, a proposal for colouring of kerosene is under consideration of the Indian Oil Corporation. The various technical and administrative aspects relating to the proposal are required to be examined in detail before it can be implemented.

(c) and (d). A system of making monthly allocations of high speed diesel oil and kerosene to the States and Union Territories is already in existence. The State Governments have been requested to fix priorities for different uses of diesel such as agriculture, transport, etc. They have been specifically advised to give the highest priority to agriculture in the matter of supply of diesel. As a result, supplies of diesel to transport sector would get relatively somewhat lower priority. In regard to other petroleum products, supplies are being made keeping in view the overall availability and essentiality of use of these products by the sector concerned.

### **Anomalies in Drug Policy**

363. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to remove some anomalies in Drug Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No specific anomalies in the Drug

Policy have come to the Government's notice. All representations received in regard to the policy are duly considered.

### **Conference of International Commission on Irrigation Drainage**

364. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Third Afro-Asian Regional Conference of the International Commission on Irrigation Drainage (ICID) was held recently in India (New Delhi); and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the decisions taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION, (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference focussed attention on the need for economic and social planning, data collection for integrated use of surface and ground water for irrigation and education of farmers in this direction, effective monitoring of all aspects of management of conjunctive use, identification of alternative energy sources, building up of infrastructures in the command area development like roads, marketing and processing facilities, evolving cropping patterns to suit soil and climatic conditions as well as availability of surface and ground waters, transfer of technology and monitoring of the rôle played by the extension and demonstration services to ensure total assurance to the farmers that their on-farm demands would be fully guaranteed at all times. Flexibility of group supplies at the head of the irrigation system, easy operations of Government controlled channels to meet dependably the varying requirements of farmers, determination of cut off limits of linings and volumetric allocation to farmers were some other aspects highlighted during the Conference.

**Agreement with a British Producer  
for making a film on Gandhiji**

365. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI P. J. KURIEN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a agreement has been arrived between India and the noted British Actor Director Sir Richard Attenborough on Mahatma Gandhi Film; and

(b) if so, the details on sharing the profits and how the collection would be made in India by the Film Censors Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal to make a film on Gandhi has been agreed to in principle. Details of the agreement are being worked out by the National Film Development Corporation Limited with M/s. Indo British Film Co. of Sir Richard Attenborough.

(b) In principle, the profits will be shared *pari-passu*. However, the details are still being worked out.

**Indelible Ink used in Elections**

366. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the indelible ink used in Elections could be erased by using some chemicals and impersonation was possible in an organised manner on a large scale;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue identity cards for voters in future; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Election Commission has been receiving complaints from various quarters that the indelible ink used at the elections to check impersonation was not really indelible. However, nobody was able to substantiate the allegation till recently when at a demonstration held in the Commission's office on the 16th July 1980 some of the representatives of a National Political Party demonstrated that the mark made with the ink could be removed or erased superficially with the application of certain chemical solution. The National Physical Laboratory, has countered the above claim and stated that once the mark with the ink is allowed to develop fully and sufficient time is allowed for that purpose, it is not removable.

The solution that was used by the representatives of political party at the demonstration contained sodium/potassium cyanide which are dangerous health hazard and prohibited items. It is not known as to how such chemicals could be procured by any one. However, to ensure that sale of chemical solutions like sodium/potassium cyanide are effectively prohibited, the Commission has approached the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to take suitable steps to check illegal sale or possession of such chemicals.

As sodium/potassium cyanide chemicals referred to above are not easily available to general public, it will not be correct to say that impersonation was possible in an organised manner on a large scale.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.



### Agreement between India and Iran for import of Crude

367. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement to import crude for India has recently been arrived between Iran and India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). In January, 1980 an agreement was concluded with Iran for the supply of 5 million tonnes of crude oil during 1980. No other contract for import of crude oil has been signed with that country.

### Supply of electricity in Rural and Urban areas in Punjab

368. SHRI L S TUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position about the supply of electricity to Rural and Urban areas in Punjab;

(b) if the supply is short, what steps are being taken to increase the supply;

(c) whether any new project is being sanctioned in Punjab to cope with the demand/need of electricity in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a): At present the requirement of power in Punjab is about 17.3 million units against which the availability, on an average, is of the order of 14.7 million units per day. The supply to rural consumers in Punjab is being given for 10 hours per day while in the case of urban consumers, the supply is being given for 17 hours per day.

(b) A number of steps have been taken by Punjab to increase the power availability in the State. These measures include:

(i) maximising generation at Bhatinda Thermal Power Station. Apart from undertaking repairs/improvements in the plant and equipment, adequate quality and quantity of coal is being arranged to fully meet the higher thermal generation targets,

(ii) expediting the completion of the following projects which are presently under various stages of construction in the State,

S.	Name of Scheme	Benefits during	
		1980-85	1985-90
		(MW)	(A W)
1	Shanou Ext. (H)	0	..
2	Mukherian (Hydro) . . . . .		117
3	Arandpur Sahab(H) . . . . .	131	..
4	Ropar (Hydro)	210	210
5	DeharExt. (H) (2x135) (Punjab's share)	158 40	..
6	Pong Extn. (H) (2x60) (Punjab's share)	29 88	..
TOTAL . . . . .		672 28	327 00

Punjab will also get a share of power from the Centrally owned power stations being set up at Singrauli, Baira-Siul, Salal, Narora (A), etc., and

(iii) steps are being taken to reduce the transmission and distribution losses in the State.

(c) and (d). The following schemes have been proposed by Punjab for augmenting the power availability in the State:

- (i) Thein Dam  
(Hydro) . . . . . 480 MW
- (ii) UBDC-II (Hydro)  
dro) . . . . . 45 MW

These projects have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and are awaiting sanction of the Planning Commission. The benefits from these projects would, however, be available beyond 1985 to 1990, The Punjab State Electricity Board has also submitted a project report for expansion of Bhatinda thermal power station by two more units of 210 MW and the Shahpur Kandi (Hydro) project with a capacity of 94 MW. These proposals are presently under examination.

#### कावेरी जल विवाद

369. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कवेरी जल विवाद के सम्बन्ध में तैयार किए गए तकनीकी आंकड़ों के बारे में कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडू राज्यों तथा पांडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के बीच मतभेदों के कारण गतिरोध पैदा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त समस्याओं को सुलझाने में कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) सम्बद्ध राज्यों के बीच तकनीकी आंकड़ों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मतभेद रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सिंचाई मंत्रालय के सचिव ने राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया था। मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा बातचीत के अगले दौर में इन विचार-विमर्शों के सारांश पर विचार किया जाएगा।

#### Dandakaranya Development Authority

370. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision has been taken to wind-up Dandakaranya Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take for the proper rehabilitation of the displaced persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The displaced persons rehabilitated in the Project are provided relief and rehabilitation assistance as per prescribed norms. The agricultural families are provided with developed land, bullocks, agricultural inputs, housing, homestead well, loan for subsidiary occupation and maintenance grant during the initial period of settlement. The small trade business families are provided with business loan and houses and some agricultural land in rural areas only. Infrastructural facilities as well as civic amenities like roads, irrigation projects, tanks, tubewells, schools and medical institutions are provided by the Project for all the settlers wherever feasible and necessary.

### Supply of Crude and Petroleum products

371. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:  
 SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:  
 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
 SHASTRI:  
 SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what effective steps have been taken by his Ministry to organise supplies of crude and petroleum products from various sources following disruption of imports in the wake of Iran-Iraq conflict including the emergency spot purchases;

(b) whether next year's oil bill including the emergency spot purchases is likely to be round about Rs. 15,000 crores;

(c) whether in view of this alarming situation on oil front, Government contemplate some positive measures to break the Assam 'Oil blockade' which has resulted in the loss of crude worth several hundred crores of rupees;

(d) whether in view of the continued blockade, nearly 65,000 tonnes of crude blockaded in the pipeline would start gelling up with the onset of winter; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to operate the pipeline and safeguard it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a): There has been some dislocation in the crude imports due to Iran-Iraq conflict. However, efforts are being made to cover up the gap by arranging supplies from else where to the extent required. It would not be in the national interest to divulge any further details.

(b) No Sir, It would be premature to estimate our import bill at this stage.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose any thing at this moment.

(d) and (e). The Government are taking steps to pump freshly conditioned crude through the pipeline to displace the stagnant crude.

### Reforms in Judicial System

372. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration to reform judicial system in the country as suggested by the speakers participated in the seminar held recently on higher judiciary; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHRIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Committee to go into the question of Judicial Reforms is already under the consideration of the Government. The suggestions put forward by various speakers, who participated in the Seminar on Judicial Reforms organised by the Indian Association of Lawyers held in September, 1980 in New Delhi will be taken into account while doing so.

### Shortage of Diesel in West Bengal

373. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is diesel scarcity in West Bengal for the last four months; and

(b) if so, the details of the supply of diesel to that State during the period July—December 1980 against the States' demand?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) and (b). Between July and September, 1980 the sales of High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil in West Bengal were lower than the allocation in spite of adequate availability of product due to low demand. As such, there was no scarcity of this product during these months. For October 1980, the HSD allocation was made at the level 5 per cent more than the original allocation for October 1979 made for West Bengal. However, taking into account the demand for this product, the allocation for October 1980 of 28,930 tonnes was increased by 2170 tonnes. The State Government have indicated a demand of about 65000 tonnes of HSD per month.

**Protection of Editors and Reporters of Newspapers**

374. SHRI CHITTA MAHATHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the action taken by Government for the protection of the lives of the Editors/Reporters/Correspondents of Newspapers in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): The Editors/Reporters/Correspondents like other citizens, are entitled to protection of their lives from the local administration.

**Judgement of Supreme Court on Powers of Parliament to amend Constitution**

375. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to seek a review of the Supreme Court's judgement restricting the Parliament's power to amend or alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, what specific steps have since been taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Presumably, the question relates to the recent case of Minerva Mills Ltd. and therefore it is stated that the Government have filed a Civil Miscellaneous petition against the judgment delivered in the case of Minerva Mills Ltd vs. Union of India (1980) 3 SCC 625 for referring the matter to a larger Bench of not less than 7 Judges for reconsideration.

**Selection of Foreign Consultants for Construction Fertilizer Plant at Thal Vaishet**

376. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have officially selected the foreign consultants to build India's four largest fertilizer plants at Thal Vaishet and Hazira based on gas;

(b) if so, the names of the firms so selected;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 31-8-80 about the wrong choice of the firms who according to the fertilizer experts had no knowledge or experience in putting up fertilizer plants and do not have sufficient experience in the field; and

(d) whether the expert committee which made the selection was specifically asked to choose consultant firm which had experience, expertise, resources to transfer fail safe technically to FPDIL and if so, how this guideline was fulfilled by the expert committee while making the selection of the consultant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Haldor Topsoe and M/s. Pullman Kellogg have been selected as the consultants for the ammonia plants at Thal Vaishet and Hazira respectively. M/s. Snam Progetti have been selected as the consultant for the Urea plant at both places.

(c) and (d). There were six firms who were qualified to submit bids for the engineering consultancy for the Ammonia Plant based on their experience, expertise, resources to transfer technology etc. The firms now chosen are from the list. The experts committee only went into the question of relative merits of those firms who submitted bids, to recommend their choice.

**Acquisition and Development of Technical know-how for introduction of Coloured T. V.**

377. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Government to introduce coloured T. V. in India immediately will force the country to acquire the costly technical know-how from foreign country and also equipments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the necessary technical know-how is already be the process of development in our own country and this will be ready for commercial exploitation after nearly 3 years; and

(c) if so, what considerations have weighed with Government to rush through with a proposal which will affect adversely the progress so far made in the Indian electronic technological field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-  
UDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (c). A decision to introduce colour TV in the country will be taken after a careful consideration of all relevant

issues, including import of know-how and requirement and development of indigenous technology and electronics industry.

(b) No, Sir.

**Conversion of present Coloured T. V.**

378. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the present T.V. sets can be converted into coloured T.V. sets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-  
UDBEN M. JOSHI): No, Sir. However, a black and white TV receiver can receive pictures (in black and white) even if transmissions are in colour.

**Outcome of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission**

379. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADMAN:  
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission meetings held in August and later on this year; and

(b) action so far taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The main subject discussed in the 20th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held at New Delhi between 29th and 31st August, 1980 was the question of augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga. The Commission examined the difficulties that had prevented initiation of studies of the two proposals. The Commission noted that

the question was discussed at a high political level and that discussions at this level were expected to continue. The Commission decided to have another meeting very early to make a renewed attempt to submit its recommendations concerning augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga within the time limit specified in the Agreement. This meeting was not held before 4th November, 1980 on which the mandate given to the Joint Rivers Commission lapsed and the matter therefore, is now no longer before the Joint Rivers Commission.

The two Governments are however in touch at various political levels in order to find an early solution to the problem of augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga.

#### **Consensus on Electoral Reforms**

380. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have completed the consensus for the purpose of electoral reforms; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposals for electoral reforms are of far reaching nature and are required to be considered very carefully in consultation with various political parties. The whole process of arriving at final decision in the matter will require more time.

#### **Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Stations**

381. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the failure of the Railway to move coal supplied to thermal power stations in adequate quantities

is likely to be limiting factor for higher power generation in the coming month; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The coal stock position at some of the Thermal Power Stations is low because Railways have not been able to transport full quantity of the linked coal. The movement of coal and the stock position, however, are being closely monitored. Coal supply is unlikely to be a limiting factor for higher power generation in the coming month.

(b) Following steps are taken/being taken to meet the situation:—

(i) Thermal Power Stations having critical Coal Stocks are brought to the notice of Department of Coal and Ministry of Railways for taking necessary steps to step up Coal supply to them.

(ii) In the meeting recently held between the Minister for Energy and the Minister for Railways, it has been impressed upon the Railways to accord highest priority to the transportation of Coal to Power Houses by increasing the movement of Coal to a level of about 4000 wagons per day in the coming months to enable the Power Stations to maximise Power generation and to be able to build up sufficient Coal stock. The level of movement of Coal to the Power Stations has improved from about 2600 Wagons a day in September, 1980 to about 32,00 a day in November, 1980 which is likely to improve still further in the coming months.

(iii) Some of the erring Power Stations have also been

advised not to detain wagons for unloading of Coal unduly long period and ensure early release of Wagons to reduce the turn round time of the Wagons.

- (iv) Coal supplies to Thermal Power Stations, is being monitored by the Ministry of Energy, Railways and the Cabinet Committee on infrastructure, from time to time.

#### **Indo-Yugoslav agreement of Information**

382. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Yugoslavia signed an agreement in October, 1980 on co-operation in the field of information; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir, an Indo-Yugoslav Protocol was signed on 9th October, 1980 on cooperation in the sphere of Information.

(b) The Protocol aims at co-operation in all the fields of information viz., Press, Radio, Television, Films; News Agencies, Journalist associations, News-papers, Publishing Houses and other publishing houses of the two countries.

It also provides for exchange of journalists, periodicals, publications and other information material and facilities for the performance of permanent correspondents and journalists on official stay.

It supports the establishment of co-operation in the sphere of production, trade and exhibition of films and newsreels.

It is valid initially for a period of 5 years and is extendable automatically for subsequent periods of 5 years at a time unless withdrawn by either party at least six months before its expiration.

#### **National Water Management Board**

383. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a National Water Management Board to resolve the Inter-State disputes over the sharing of river waters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Badarpur Thermal Power Station**

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

(a) the ills of the newly constructed Badarpur Thermal Power Station;

(b) the causes of the ills; and

(c) how far BHEL is responsible for the defects of the fourth unit of Badarpur Thermal Power Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The newly constructed 210 MW unit at Badarpur Thermal Power Station has been facing some technical problems. The set has still not fully stabilized.

(b) The causes of the above faults are as under:—

- (i) *Plant and Equipment* Deficiencies in design, material and manufacturing.

(ii) **Spare:** The spares ordered with the main plant and equipment have not been supplied in full so far.

(iii) **Coal:** Supply of oversized coal containing shale, stone and other foreign materials leading to frequent breakage of hammers of coal crushers.

(c) BHEL is concerned with problems relating to the turbine generator and boiler supplied by them.

### **Super Thermal Project at Farakka**

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

(a) whether the work of the Farakka Super Thermal Project is progressing according to schedule;

(b) details of the schedule set for the year 1980-81 and the work done so far; and

(c) whether the first 200 MW unit at Farakka would be commissioned as per schedule already announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the major milestone scheduled for 1980-81 is the order for the main plant which is progressing as per schedule so far. Procurement action for other major equipment packages is at various stages of completion. Other works namely, land acquisition, infrastructure development, earth-filling and foundation work and project engineering activities scheduled for the current year are also being carried out as per schedule. The major portion of land required for the project has been acquired and the balance is in various stages of acquisition. Arrangements for the water and power supply for construction have already been made. About 1.5 lakh cubic metres of earth-work has

been completed and foundation works have been taken up.

(c) According to the programme worked out and progress being made it is expected that the first unit would be commissioned according to schedule.

### **Credit agreement for the 2100 MW Farakka Project with the World Bank**

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

(a) the salient features of the latest credit agreement for the 2100 MW Farakka Project with the World Bank; and

(b) the terms on which the agreement was reached by both the parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). An agreement for partly financing the 600 MW phase of the Farakka Project was signed by the Government of India and the World Bank on 11th July, 1980. The agreement provides for an IDA Credit of US\$ 225 million and an IBRD Loan of US\$ 25 million for financing the ex-works/CIF cost of major equipment such as turbo generators, boilers, electrical, coal handling, transmission and other power station equipment. These equipments are to be procured under the World Bank guidelines of International Competitive Bidding. The proceeds of the Credit and loan are to be relented to National Thermal Power Corporation by the Government of India. Some of the other salient terms on which the credit and Loan agreements were arrived at are:—

(i) in respect of the credit of US\$ 225 million:

—Government of India will pay IDA a service charge of 3/4 per cent per annum on the principal amount withdrawn and outstanding from time to



time

—Repayment of principal amount will be in semi annual instalments commencing from October, 1990 and ending April, 2030.

(ii) in respect of the loan for US \$ 25 million:

—Government of India shall pay IBRD a commitment charge at the rate of 3/4 per cent per annum on the principal amount of the loan not withdrawn from time to time.

—Interest will be paid at the rate of 8.25 per cent per annum on the principal amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

—Repayment of the principal amount of the loan will be over a period of 15 years in accordance with the amortization schedule set forth in the agreement.

### **Irrigation Potential**

387. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of irrigation potential that remains idle all over the country; and

(b) the steps taken for more efficient utilisation of the potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Irrigation potential remaining unutilised to the end of June 1980 was about 3.0 million hectares.

(b) For efficient utilisation of the potential command area development programme has been taken up. 76 projects have been included in this programme and 44 command area development authorities have been so far set up covering 71 projects. Provision of proper drainage system in the command area to prevent water-logging, land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels to enable

supply of irrigation water to individual fields instead of from field to field as now, introduction of system of rotational supply of irrigation water, building up the necessary infra-structure such as roads, marketing facilities, credit arrangements, support prices for agricultural commodities etc., are some of the items covered in this programme.

### **Proposal to set up four autonomous regional power agencies**

388. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up four autonomous regional power agencies in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). While no decision has yet been taken, the Committee on Power headed by Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha, former Member, Planning Commission, have in their report suggested the formation of four regional electricity generation corporations in addition to NEEPCO which is already functioning in the north-eastern region. These organisations would integrate the generation activities of thermal and hydel power stations in the central sector in their respective regions. Question of creation of these bodies, would be considered at the appropriate time when the various recommendations of the Committee are taken up.

### **Proposal to increase storage capacity for crude and petroleum products**

389. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to increase the indi-

genous storage capacity for crude and petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where additional dumps will be built?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The additional tankages are proposed to be built at Haldia, Mathura, Koyali, Cochin, Madras, Vizag and Bombay.

**Scheme to introduce coloured T.V. telecast before Asian Games**

390. SHRI MADHAVRAO SINDIA: The Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had under consideration a scheme to introduce coloured T.V. telecast before Asian Games to be held in New Delhi;

(b) what steps have so far been taken towards introduction of coloured telecasts; and

(c) the extent of funds set apart for the scheme for the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The entire matter is under consideration before the Planning Commission.

**Allotment of L.P.G. and petrol-pumps dealership to Ex-Servicemen**

391. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for allotting on a priority basis the dealership under the LPG distribution system and for allotment of petrol-

pumps to Ex-Servicemen especially those relieved from Short Service Commission;

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

(c) the number of dealerships and petrol-pumps allotted to such Ex-Short Service Commissioned Officers during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**बिहार में बाढ़ के लिए प्लान प्रावंटन का उपयोग**

3 2. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:--

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के प्लान प्रावंटन की आधी धनराशि बाढ़ रहित कार्यों पर खर्च हो जाती है और यदि हां, तो गत 10 वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ से कुल कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ख) बिहार को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सुनियोजित उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जाने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) और (ख): सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Publishing of advertisement vis-a-vis news in Newspaper**

393. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some big newspapers publish maximum advertisement and minimum news; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. It has come to the notice of the Government that advertisement content in some big newspapers is more than the news content.

(b) The second Press Commission, which has been set up to inquire into the growth and status of the Press, is expected to study several aspects of the development affecting the Press including advertisement contents in newspapers. Government would be able to formulate its views after receipt of the Report of the second Press Commission.

**Plan of action to reduce Laws Delays**

394. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the plan of action suggested by the Chief Justice of India to reduce Law's delays;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions;

(c) what action has so far been taken, is Government contemplating mendations; and

(d) if no action has so far been taken is Government contemplating any action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No 'plan of action' as such has been sent by the Chief Justice of India. The reactions of the then Chief Justice of India were invited in 1977 by the then Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on certain suggestions for the clearance of arrears in Courts. The Chief Justice of India consulted the Chief Justices of the various High Courts and, after obtaining the views of the High Courts, forwarded the reactions of the Supreme Court to the Government in June, 1978. The gist of what the Chief Justice of India has said is given in the attached Statement I in respect of arrears in the High Courts and in attached Statement II in respect of arrears in Trial Courts. The matter is under examination.

(c) and (d). The suggestions include items on which action is required to be taken by the Supreme Court and the High Courts themselves without further legislative measures and those which require fresh legislation. The entire matter is being examined by an Inter-Departmental Committee of officers, who are also examining the recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission. The report of the Committee is expected to be received shortly.

**Statement—I**

*Gist of main recommendations made by the Chief Justice of India and Judges of the Supreme Court, relating to clearance of arrears in High Courts*

1. All criminal matters excepting (1) appeals involving sentence for a term of 10 years or more and (2) appeals against acquittal in respect of offences punishable with death or imprisonment for life or sentence of 10 years or more, should be heard by a Single Judge.

2. Appeals valued up to Rs. 50,000; Second Appeals, Civil Revision Applications, all interlocutory matters irrespective of the question of valuation and jurisdiction and all writ petitions except habeas corpus and petitions involving interpretation of the Constitution or the Constitutional validity of any legislation, rule etc. should be exclusively assigned to Single Judge provided that the Judge may refer a case to a larger Bench if it involves any important question of law.

3. No appeal shall lie against any judgment, decree or order passed by a High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction or in the exercise of its jurisdiction under Article 227 of the Constitution to a Bench of the same Court.

4. Rule contained in the Supreme Court Rules requiring an applicant to move the High Court for leave to appeal before approaching the Supreme Court for Special Leave to Appeal should be deleted.

5. Judgments should not ordinarily be dictated in open Court if they are likely to take more than two hours.

6. Not more than four including the Chief Justice or one-third of the total number of Judges, whichever is less, shall go on inspection of the subordinate courts. No inspecting Judge except the Chief Justice shall ordinarily go on inspection during court working days except for an aggregate of three working days of the High Court in a year.

7. Printing should be dispensed with in all matters and the record should be cyclostyled.

8. For making certified copies, zerox or photostat machine should be used, and until such machines are purchased, carbon copies of the judgments duly certified should be given. Charges may be levied for zerox or photostat copies but for carbon copies there will be nominal charges.

9. In all matters in which the State or any Government Department or any public sector undertaking or a Local Authority is a party service should be effected on persons or agencies to be nominated by the parties concerned and intimated to the Registry. Such service should be treated as sufficient service on the party itself.

10. (a) Sitting List or roster should not be changed at least for a period of two months as far as possible.

(b) Judges concerned while admitting any matter, may make some note or put some identification mark to show that the matter is capable of being disposed of at an early date after service of notice on the respondent, as a short matter.

(c) The Judge who admits the matter may be properly empowered to restrict admission to a specified point or points, but the judge hearing the matter may in his discretion allow any other point also to be urged.

(d) It is desirable that the Chief Justice should, as far as possible, ensure that the Judges who are familiar with the particular type of work should be assigned that work.

11. In tax matters, reference procedure should be abolished and instead an appeal should be provided from the decision of the Tribunals to the High Court on question of law with leave of the High Court.

12. In view of the large arrears and for clearing the same, it is desirable that every High Court should have at least two *ad hoc* Judges, known for their quick disposal, immediately after their retirement as High Court Judges, until the arrears are wiped out.

13. In Second Appeals, all interlocutory matters, Civil Revision Applications, Criminal Appeals except those where the sentence exceeds six months, Oral arguments should not

ordinarily exceed three hours on the whole.

14. In all cases in which the High Court confirms a judgment under appeal it would be enough for it to give a short statement of reasons on the points argued before it, instead of a full judgment as at present.

15. Reading of judgments in court should be eliminated; only the operative order need be pronounced. In cases in which Judgment is reserved, it should be delivered ordinarily within one month after the conclusion of arguments.

16. The Court rate of interest should be raised to 12 per cent per annum on the decretal amount with a discretion to the court to award interest at a lower rate.

17. The Government should appoint special officers to deal with the litigation pending in the High Courts and explore avenues for pre-trial settlement.

18. Section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure and corresponding provisions in the Municipal and/or Railways Act should be deleted.

19. Ad interim orders for injunction, receivership, etc. should not be issued without proof of service of usual notice of the application on the Advocate General or the Government Counsel on behalf of the Government.

20. The number of working days of the High Courts, i.e., 210 days, should not be increased. The daily working hours should also not be increased beyond five hours.

### **Statement—II**

*Gist of main recommendations made by the Chief Justice of India and Judges of the Supreme Court relating to clearance of arrears in the Trial Courts.*

1. In civil cases the Presiding Judge should be given discretion to

have an affidavit of witness in place of his Examination-in-Chief subject to the right of the adversary to cross-examine the witness.

2. A sufficient number of Commissioners duly empowered for recording evidence should be attached to the trial courts (civil) and given the power to entertain and decide objections as to the admissibility of the evidence.

3. In Civil cases, party may not normally be allowed to examine more than two witnesses for proving the same fact.

4. In the event of a civil case being withdrawn or compromised,

(a) a refund of half of the court fees should be granted, if the case is compromised or withdrawn before the hearing of arguments;

(b) a refund of 3/4th of the court fee should be granted, if the case is compromised or withdrawn before the framing of issues.

5. Once the recording of evidence commences, the case should, as far as possible, not be adjourned and must be heard from day to day.

6. There shall be one right of appeal or revision and no more in certain matters. This is subject to the restoration of the power of the High Courts under Article 227 of the Constitution.

7. Section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure and analogous provisions for notice to Government and public authorities to be deleted for avoiding needless technical defences.

8. The Limitation Act, the Evidence Act and the Procedural Codes be simplified so as to avoid technical arguments relating to non-compliance with their provisions.

9. Retired District Judges should be re-employed as District Judges to

clear the arrears in the District Courts subject to the qualification that they shall not be re-employed, after the expiration of a period of three years from the date of their retirement.

### **De-Recognition of D.V.C. Staff Association**

395. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation Staff Association has been de-recognised by the Chairman of the Corporation;

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

(c) whether the West Bengal State Government has taken up the matter with the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). One of the major maladies affecting the DVC till recently was the erosion of discipline in the organisation leading to de-moralisation of the officers and staff. Malpractices like irregular attendance false O.T.A. and LTC claims were quite common. All these things had an adverse impact on power generation which has been consistently unsatisfactory for the two year period preceding October, 1980. The plant load factor in the DVC had gone down to 34 per cent which is one of the lowest in the country. In spite of wages in the DVC being sufficiently high, there has always been some agitation or trouble over some monetary demand or other. The present Chairman tried to restore a degree of discipline in the organisation. He stopped irregular practices such as

false O.T.A. and LTC un-punctual attendance and introduced a system of no work no pay. He tried to enforce discipline not just by punitive methods but also by inspiring the staff to work better. Intensive tours in the field areas, group meetings with the officers and the staff were organised to boost their morale and to reorient their attitude towards work. High powered grievances redressal teams were sent to field formations to offer relief where relief was due. Senior personnel officers were sent out from the headquarters to the fields to look into problems and seek solutions. As a result of the steps taken power generation in the DVC has improved considerably and in October 1980 generation in the Corporation was 15th per cent more than during the previous month.

One of the local unions without appreciating the steps taken for welfare and staff betterment took umbrage to the disciplinary steps taken by Management. They also went on 2 day token strike in September, 1980 to press their demands. Their agitation and demonstration climaxed in the assault on the Chairman, DVC, which necessitated his hospitalisation for a few days. It may be mentioned that there is a Code of Discipline laid down both for management and also for unions which confers certain rights on the one hand and duties and obligations on the other hand, on both sides. An integral part of this Code is an obligation on the part of the unions not to resort to coercion intimidation and go slow. As the DVC Staff Association did not bother to observe these obligations, the rights given to this union, as a result of recognition were withdrawn by de-recognising it.

A communication has been received from Chief Minister West Bengal on the matter and the same is under examination. The management, however is keeping an open mind and if the union cooperates and do not indulge in acts of indiscipline and

rowdyism for a reasonable period the matter could be reviewed.

**Statement of Bangladesh Foreign Minister on Farakka**

396. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the action taken by the Central Government on the statement made on 21st August, 1980 by the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, Prof. Shamsul Haq on the Farakka Issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): In its 19th meeting held in Dacca from 8th to 11th July, 1980, the Joint Rivers Commission decided to make redoubled efforts to find a mutually acceptable solution on the augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga particularly keeping in view the mandate given to the Commission under the Agreement. It was agreed to continue the discussion at the Commission and where necessary at other levels towards this objective.

The Commission continued the discussions at its 20th meeting held in Delhi from the 29th to 31st August, 1980, but these were not successful. The mandate given to the Commission lapsed on 4th November, 1980, and the matter therefore is now no longer before the Joint Rivers Commission.

The two Governments however are in touch at various political levels in order to find an early solution to the problem of augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga.

**Schemes and Plans to control flood at Vansadhara**

397. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa prepared the plan and schemes

to control the flood on river Vansadhara in Geenpur, sub-division of Koraput district;

(b) if so, the names of the irrigation-cum-flood control project on river Vansadhara which has been proposed by the Government of Orissa; and

(c) whether there is any programme prepared by the Government of Orissa to make survey and investigation of tributaries of river Vansadhara to check the flood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Narmda Tribunal Award**

398. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report about the decision of the Madhya Pradesh State Government going to the Supreme Court against the Narmada Tribunal Award;

(b) whether the Centre is aware that Madhya Pradesh State Government refused to accept Gujarat Government's cheque being its contribution towards rehabilitation;

(c) if reply to (a) and (b) is in affirmative, whether it is a fact that under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, the Award is binding on all the parties concerned; and

(d) if so, steps/action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government for expeditiously implement the Award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Gujarat have reported that demand drafts for

Rupees ten lakhs sent by them to Madhya Pradesh in March 1980 for preliminaries concerning resettlement, as per decision of the Tribunal, have not yet been acknowledged by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per directions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal in order to implement the award, the Central Government have since constituted the machinery comprising Narmada Central Authority and a Review Committee under statutory order published in the official Gazette on 10th September, 1980. Similarly, the Government of India has also constituted Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee by Resolution dated 4th September, 1980.

#### **Pandoh Dam Faces Grane Situation**

399. SHRI CHIRANJIT LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pandoh Dam faces a grave situation as a result of the heavy deposits of silt in the reservoir which will affect onflow of water in Bhakra-Nangal Project; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Although the rate of siltation in Pandoh reservoir has been observed to be higher than anticipated, the flow of water to Bhakra Nangal Project will not be significantly affected, as the Pandoh dam is primarily a diversion dam.

(b) It is proposed to control the rate of siltation by preventing the dumping of excavated material into the reservoir during road construction activities and by proper afforestation measures in the catchment areas. The matter is being pursued with the authorities of the Himachal Pradesh Government.

#### **Writ Petition in Supreme Court Regarding Fertilizer Plant at Sindri**

400. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India sold the Coal-based public sector fertilizer plants at Sindri as scrap;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court had on a writ petition filed by the Fertilizer Corporation Workers Union, directed the Centre not to part with the possession of the plant; and

(d) if so, the details and Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Fertiliser Corporation of India sold obsolete and redundant parts and equipments of the old coal based plants at Sindri as these plants had outlived their life and had become uneconomical and unsafe to operate.

(c) and (d). The Supreme Court has dismissed on 13th November, 1980 the petition filed by the Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union and others and upheld the sale.

#### **STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 3355 DATED 8TH JULY, 1980 RE. AMOUNT ALLOCATED FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARY): The Statement correcting reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3355 could not be laid on the Table of the House earlier as the Parliament had already been prorogued.