

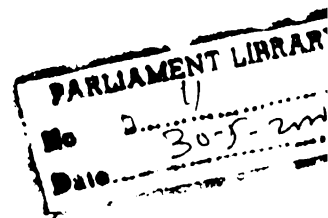
# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Fourth Session**  
**(Twelfth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते



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

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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**Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debate  
(English Version)**

...

**Monday, March 8, 1999/Phalguna 17, 1920 (Saka)**

...

<b>Col./line</b>	<b>For</b>	<b>Read</b>
61 & 62/11 (Col.4)	2598	2589
63 & 64/Last (Col.9)	47	44
192/14 228/4 (from below) 259/5 (from below) 509/10	THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI)	THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI)
317 & 318/15	4350-75000	4350-7500
335 & 336/4 (from below)	5400-8475	5400-9300
339 & 340/2	Rs.2650-54300	Rs.2650-5430
339 & 340/3	Rs.2650-54301	Rs.2650-5430
339 & 340/4	Rs.2425-47601	Rs.2425-4760
561/2	Unemployed	Unemployed
566/13	SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEDGE	SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE
583 & 584/7 (Col.7)	292.43	293.43
624/17 629/17	SHRI INDRAJIT GUTA SHRI SOMANTH CHATTERJEE	SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
679/1 683/1	Delete "Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh"	
689/17	SHRI KUMARAMANGALAM	SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM
743/16	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANGARU DATTATREYA)	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA)
764/last	(Saika)	(Saka)

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Monday, March 8, 1999/Phalgun 17, 1920 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

### REFERENCE TO PEOPLE DIED IN IAF AIRCRAFT CRASH IN DELHI

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As the hon. Members are aware, about 22 persons including 19 IAF personnel are reported to have died yesterday when an Indian Air Force AN 32 transport aircraft crashed in Pappan Kalan in South West Delhi.

We deeply mourn this tragedy and the House may place on record its deep sense of grief in this regard.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed souls.

11.01 hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence  
for a short while*

11.02 hrs.

### WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM HUNGARY

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Dr. Janos Ader, Speaker of the National Assembly and Mme. (Dr.) Anita Ader and other Members of the Hungarian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other hon. Members of the Delegation are:

1. Mrs. Anita Altorjai, MP
2. Mr. Gabor Agota, MP
3. Mr. Ferenc Kosa, MP
4. Dr. Gyorgy Gemesi, MP

They arrived Delhi on Sunday, 7 March, 1999. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the National Assembly and the friendly people of the Republic of Hungary.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, practically, for the last entire week the issue of Bihar was discussed in the House and the issue was raised on many occasions.

There was a specific commitment from the Government that on 8th the Government was going to make the position clear...(Interruptions) So, the Government was supposed to make its position clear on 8th...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this issue can be raised after question hour.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The Government had given an assurance that they would inform the House what stand exactly they have taken about article 356 because there is a news in the corridors of Parliament that some decision has been taken. So, it is better if the House knows about it from the Government...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, the House is not taken into confidence. This is a very serious issue...(Interruptions) This is not a routine matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Home Minister wanted to make a small statement. If it is the sense of the House to make him a statement, I will allow him now.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: All right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Home Minister, please.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, I have no objection. As I conveyed to you this morning that the Cabinet has taken a decision. But it would be proper that if whatever announcement is to be made, is made in both the Houses. I am told that in the other House also it would be made at 12 noon. If you wish, I can make it at 12 noon or if you wish I can make it right now..(Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, the hon. Home Minister can make a statement after the Question Hour. ..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the statement should be made right now. Everything is being reported in the press..(Interruptions) Much delay has been done. Bihar is reaching its worst situation, the whole country is being spoiled.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear the Home Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, When I had met you in the morning, I had informed you regarding the Cabinet decision. I had said at that time that generally no other business is taken up, before the Question Hour and the announcement is made at 12 noon but such situation should not arise in the House when an announcement made in the other House is not made in this House. Therefore I had said that I would act as per your instructions. Just now one of our friends from the other House has informed us that a decision has been taken there that the statement would be made at 12 noon. If this House agrees I would make a statement in the House at 12 noon.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am of the view that the country and the House

should not be kept in suspense. Hon. Home Minister Sir, the right thing should be done immediately. ..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, we have no objection to the hon. Home Minister making a statement at 12 o' clock..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the hon. Home Minister make a statement after the Question Hour. Now Question Hour please. Question No. 161—Shri U.V. Krishnamraju.

11.03 hrs.

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Joint Ventures by Oil Companies for Exploration Work

+

\*161. SHRI U.V. KRISHNAMRAJU:  
SHRI JAYARAMA I.M. SHEETY:

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

(a) the details of the terms and conditions laid down for the exploration works for different types of blocks;

(b) whether the Government have permitted various oil companies to set up joint ventures for the exploration of oil and natural gas in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether under the New Exploration Licensing Policy some onshore, offshore and deep water blocks have been identified and exploration works given to both domestic as well as foreign companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Government have conducted any roadshows for such blocks in different countries; and



(g) if so, the names of those countries, their response to the roadshows and the total expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY): (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (c) The main terms and conditions for exploration of oil and gas under various bidding rounds, under which offers for exploration works were invited between 1991-95, prior to the New Exploration Licensing Policy, are as under:

- Contracts to be entered into among Govt. of India, ONGC or OIL and successful bidding companies were production sharing type contracts.
- ONGC/OIL were to take participating interest upto 40%.
- No customs duty was levied on imports required for petroleum operations.
- The biddable cost recovery limit was upto 100%.
- Biddable sharing of profit petroleum was provided based on post-tax investment multiple or post tax rate of return.
- Royalty and cess on oil and gas would be borne by NOCs.
- Fiscal stability provision was included in the contract.
- Government had the first option to purchase the entire crude under PSC at international price.
- Provision for assignment was available.
- Dispute resolution based on UNCITRAL model was applicable.

Under these terms, ONGC and OIL entered into 23 unincorporated joint ventures for exploration works since 1991.

(d) and (e) Govt. has offered a total of 48 blocks, consisting of 10 onland, 26 shallow water offshore and 12 deep water offshore blocks under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). Both foreign and domestic companies can participate in the bidding. Companies are free to form incorporated or unincorporated ventures. Foreign companies can have upto 100% participation. The bid closing date for bids under NELP is 18.5.99. The main terms and conditions under NELP are as under:

- The contracts are to be signed between Government and successful bidding companies and to be production sharing type of contracts.
- There will be no mandatory state participation.
- Income Tax Holiday for seven years from start of commercial production.
- No customs duty will be levied on imports required for petroleum operations.
- Biddable cost recovery limit exists upto 100%.
- Option to amortise exploration and drilling expenditures over a period of 10 years from first commercial production exists.
- Biddable sharing of profit petroleum based on pre-tax investment multiple achieved by the contractor has been provided for.
- Royalty for onland areas is payable at the rate of 12.5% for crude oil and 10% for natural gas. For offshore areas, it is payable at the rate of 10% for oil and natural gas. Royalty for discoveries in deep water areas beyond 400 m iso-bath will be chargeable at half the applicable rate for offshore areas for the first seven years of commercial production.
- Fiscal stability provision exists in the contract.
- Freedom has been given to the contractor for marketing of oil and gas in the domestic market.
- Provision for assignment exists.
- Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1996, which is based on UNCITRAL model shall be applicable.
- To facilitate investors, a Petroleum Tax Guide (PTG) is in place.

(f) and (g) Roadshows for NELP were conducted at New Delhi, London (U.K.), Houston (U.S.A.), Calgary (Canada) and Singapore. The response to the roadshows was encouraging and about 500 representatives of exploration and production companies, service companies, financial institutions and consulting firms etc. attended these roadshows. Total expenditure incurred on the above roadshows including on promotional materials, bid documents, etc., as on 25.2.99 is Rs. 104.84 lakhs.

SHRI U.V. KRISHNAMRAJU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the liberalised policy, the Government has formulated the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). Sir, our country has been blessed with vast natural resources of oil and natural gas, gas fields particularly in Krishna Godavari basin, Cauvery basin and also in offshore basin. What are the specific offers received as a result of road shows involving an expenditure of Rs. 105 lakh?

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas in particular whether the blocks in East Godavari region have been included out of 48 blocks in the road shows; and if so, whether any concrete proposals have come from any joint venture companies till date though the closing date is 18.5.1999.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a very-very long question.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in order to attract more and more private investments on the exploration side, the country has liberalised this exploration policy. Two items should be taken into account; the period between 1991 and 1995 and the present New Exploration Licensing Policy. Sir, in between 1991 and 1995, about 23 agreements have been signed. One company has walked out and they have exercised their right of wanting to go back. So, the other 21 blocks, which have been offered and agreements have been signed in the last year, have been offered and agreements have been signed in the last year, have already started their work.

Sir, in the global level, some of the countries like Brazil and the European countries in the north east position have given much more attractive terms for attracting private investments in the exploration venture. So, now it is also our duty that we have to give much more liberalised terms for these private entrepreneurs.

Accordingly, the New Exploration Licensing Policy was completely drafted and the roadshows have already been done in Delhi, London, Houston, Calgary and Singapore.

We have offered 48 blocks to the private entrepreneurs under the Exploration Licensing Policy. Definitely, it includes the Cauvery, Krishna, Godavari basins and other positions also. Sir, if you want, I can read out the complete 48 positions. There are about 12 deep water blocks. That includes Cauvery, Krishna, Godavari, Palar, Mahanadhi and North-East coast.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think it is a very lengthy list.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: No, Sir. I am telling very briefly. I have already laid down it on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is laid down now.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: There are 26 offshore blocks which include Krishna and Godavari. There are another about 10 onland blocks.

SHRI AJIT JOGI: He can go with the rest of the things.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: He is asking how many blocks have been included in the Godavari basin. I have to answer him.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: That you have already answered. There is a specific question. Is Rajahmundry included or not?

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Another 10 blocks have been included in Krishna Godavari-Palar offshore on Andhra Coast.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, if you interrupt, he cannot say anything.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: I have to reply in the affirmative.

SHRI U.V. KRISHNAMRAJU: Is it included in the 48 or not?

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: The roadshows have attracted many people. More than 500 representatives of established companies and investing companies have attended these roadshows. Since there are a lot of enquiries going on, we have received a number of letters also from the companies. Since the last date is 18.5.1999, we have to wait till then to know what would be the outcome of these roadshows.

SHRI U.V. KRISHNAMRAJU: I would like to know through you, Sir, whether he would consider including a clause in the terms and conditions under NELP to provide employment in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs to local youths. I would like to know whether a part of the royalty being collected from the exploration companies will be spent for the development of the area, say for example, drinking water, community development, etc.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as our public sector undertakings are concerned, the semi-skilled and unskilled people are already being recruited locally. Secondly, regarding the royalty for the onshore and offshore exploration of oil and gases, the law has already been passed by this hon. House. Accordingly, we will give it to the State and it is for the State to spend it for the local development area. Apart from that, we are also extending our helping hand to the local people for various community schemes.

SHRI JAYARAMA I.M. SHETTY: Regarding the Cauvery basin, has any block been identified? So far it has been totally neglected. That is my first question. Secondly, we were importing crude oil and natural gas worth Rs. 30,000 crore. It has come down to Rs 25,000 crore in 1997-98. Is there any reduction in the import of crude oil as well as natural gas? There is abundance of natural gas but we are meeting only two-thirds of our needs. Two-thirds of the natural gas is supplied by them. Can we achieve the remaining one-third full-fledged? If so, within how many years?

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: In all the blocks offered under NELP scheme to private entrepreneurs, yes, there are two deep water blocks for Cauvery. There are four offshore blocks for Cauvery. There is an onshore block also in the Cauvery basin. As far as the import bill is concerned, it is because of the lower oil price in the international level, the bill has come down. Regarding the position of the natural gas in the Cauvery basin, we were able to increase nearly 50 per cent of whatever we are achieving in that area.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Under the New Exploration Policy the hon. Minister has committed that finally 48 blocks are constituted and given the final date for receiving the bids till the end of the month of May 1999. I would like to know this because we all know that the import of crude oil is burdening us. Is the Government having any specific targets besides receiving the bids up to May? By what date is the Government going to finalise everything and by what date is the Government going to definitely start the exploration? Also, I would like to know

if Rajahmundry Krishna-Godavari basin which is most important is also included in these 48 block or not.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: I have already narrated how many blocks have been included in the Krishna-Godavari basin. About the deep water there are about six blocks; about offshore there are about four blocks. These are all the areas we identified in the 48 blocks in the Krishna-Godavari basin.

With regard to the NELP the date for receiving the bids is going to expire on the 18th May, 1999. But apart from this receiving the bids, we are also now going for the new technology of the upgrading of the recovery of the oil and gas from the Bombay High. By 1999 the complete study will be over and by 2000 we expect to start production.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: During the UF Government we had conducted 11,500 line kilometre seismic survey of the Eastern Coast and also the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The initial survey had identified that lot of gas hydrates were available off the Andaman Coast. What is the follow up action that has been taken by this Government? Has the data sent to Western Australia revealed any encouraging results and as per my knowledge, according to thumb rule, the gas hydrates available off the Andaman Coast will be in a position to serve the needs of the country for another 30 years. So, what happened to the encouraging data that was collected and sent to Australia?

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: It is true that when my hon. friend Shri Baalu was the Minister the data was collected and further we have also now increased—tripled—not only the 11,000 km line but we have also increased the overall seismic survey target three fold to 34,000 kilometres. I am glad to share the information as our hon. friend says, that in Andaman and Nicobar Islands gas hydrates are there. The first ship will be drilling within two to three months in the Andamans.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Since a long time we have been hearing that there are large reserves of oil and gas in the Ganges basin in the State of West Bengal and also offshore Bay of Bengal. The hon. Minister made some public statements and in a mammoth rally of the anniversary of our party W.B. Trinamool Congress on the 10th February at Brigade Parade Ground, Calcutta he stated that there was a possibility of such exploration. Will the hon. Minister please tell us, what the possibilities of having this exploration are, the licensing policy for exploration in the Ganges basin and other parts of West Bengal and at what time will this exploration start?

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: In fact, as far as West Bengal and the Ganges areas are concerned, in the deep water blocks 11,085 square kilometres of area in West Bengal have so far been identified as one block.

Offshore blocks in West Bengal 10,425 sq.kms and 14,535 sq.kms. Then, in the onland blocks, the Bengal Purnea area 7,395 sq.kms and 12,505 sq.kms. In the Ganga Valley 36,750 sq.kms, 14,460 sq.kms, and 3,965 sq.kms. Apart from these blocks, two more blocks have been identified which are running by the side of Bihar and West Bengal. Since the Bihar Government has not given its consent, it is still pending.

Secondly, in the North-Raniganj area, we have approved very recently the drilling of Coal Based Methane for the West Bengal Government.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the machines installed initially to drill out gas from the basin of Ganges, Gondak and Bettiah especially in the North Bihar region where the survey work was going on have been removed. What was the reason of its removal. You say that the Government of Bihar have not given the consent, but incidence of fire is taking place in the Jharia and Dhanbad Coal fields region. There is a heavy reserve of Methane gas, coal is burning and the town is caving in. I had been to Chicago to explore the possibility of investment. Power can be generated from Methane gas. But neither the department of coal nor your department is ready to take its responsibility. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether survey work has been started by the Ministry regarding the Methane gas reserves in Jharia, Dhanbad, Chota Nagpur regions and what measures have been taken to take out the Gas. You only blame the Government of Bihar that it has not given the consent, you take the consent of the Government of Bihar today itself and make further progress in the work. At present the Governor appointed by your Government is there; please take his consent ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Why did you not give the consent when you were the Chief Minister there? What position do you hold now in the Government of Bihar as you are giving its consent?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt. Let the Minister answer.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, there is no doubt what Shri Lalu Prasad has said about the abundant gases in the Coal Based Methane and that is the future of our country's gas and other potentials for this power. The abundant deposits are in Bihar, part of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and part of Madhya Pradesh. The Central Government is to take up the exploration of the C.B.M. (Coal Based Methane). Some State Governments have given their consent and some have not.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: We want to know whether the Bihar Government has given the consent or not.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: I am coming to the point. These two blocks which I mentioned are not at all connected with C.B.M. The problem has arisen because the Bihar Government so far has not given the consent to NELP. These two blocks are separate.

As far as C.B.M. is concerned, I am glad to announce that Lalu Prasad's Government has given the consent for us to explore the possibility of the C.B.M.

There is no doubt the ONGC has already started its exploration. In fact, we wanted to include the CBM blocks her bidding but because some of the State Governments have given their consent late and one State Government could not give it, there is delay. ... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is asking about coal-based methane.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: I am talking about coal-based methane, that is, drilling inside the coal and getting the gas. So, Sir, that is the reason why there is delay. Otherwise there is no delay from our side.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an outflow of thousands of crores of foreign exchange in purchasing the crude oil from different countries. The misery of this nation can only be alleviated if we get three to four blocks like that of Bombay High. Between 1980 and 1984, seismic surveys were conducted with reference to Krishna-Godavari Basin and Offshore and Onshore Cauvery. The reports reveal that these blocks could be a potential equal to that of Bombay High. I am only interested to know whether the hon. Minister would allocate sufficient funds for the purposes of exploiting these areas and also what further action he is taking to see that in this area a proper exploitation takes place.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, it is true that after the Bombay High exploration and the gas and oil struck, the country could not achieve any major oil struck in the country. Particularly for the last 6-7 years, not only we could not be able to succeed in our exploration, but our Bombay High deposit also has been decreasing. So, this is quite alarming and I share my anxiety with the hon. Member, Shri P. Shiv Shanker, particularly about the Krishna-Godavari Basin and the Cauvery Basin where the deep water drilling is a very high potential which we are expecting. I have to convey to the hon. Member that money is not a problem. We have also included all these blocks in the New Exploration Licensing Policy and we shall go ahead.

[Translation]

**Incidence of Malaria and Brain Fever**

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\*162. SHRI UPENDRA NATH NAYAK:  
SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deaths caused by Malaria and Brain Fever are on the rise in Bihar and Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of deaths caused during the last three years till date, area-wise;

(c) whether any central team has visited the affected areas to assess the situation;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to deal with the situation?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

As per reports received in the Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) from the States, number of deaths due to Malaria during the last 3 years

in the States of Bihar and Orissa were as under:—

Year	Bihar	Orissa
1996	100	362
1997	37	377
1998 (Provisional)	25	327

District-wise information is at *Annexure-I*.

These States have not reported any deaths due to Brain Fever (Japanese Encephalitis) during the last three years.

(c) to (e) The disease situation is monitored regularly under the National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) through Monthly Reports and field visits made periodically by the Officers of the NMEP to the States. Based on the reports and the recommendations after field visits, necessary technical guidance and material assistance is provided to the State Governments as and when needed. Central assistance is provided to the States of Bihar and Orissa on the basis of State demands, technical assessment and availability of resources.

The following strategies are being implemented for controlling malaria throughout the country including Bihar and Orissa under the NMEP:—

- Early case detection and prompt treatment.
- Selective and integrated vector control.
- Information, Education and Communication; mobilizing community participation and involvement through observance of Anti-Malaria Month etc.
- Capacity building through training of key field staff and strengthening of Management Information System.

In addition, an Enhanced Malaria Control Project with World Bank support essentially covering 7 Peninsular States, including Bihar and Orissa is being implemented since September, 1997 to supplement on-going strategies under the National Programme. A mix of new interventions/strategies envisaged under the World Bank

Malaria Control Project are as under:—

- Use of new generation insecticides like Synthetic Pyrethroids and Bio-larvicides (for selective vector control).
- Promotion of personal protection methods like use of Medicated Mosquito Nets (MMNs)
- Development of fish hatcheries (as Bio-environmental measure)
- New drugs like Artemisinin Injections for treatment of complicated and drug resistant cases.
- Rapid Diagnostic Kits for early detection of malaria.

— Manpower development for technical, supervisory and managerial positions through organisation of training programmes and development of efficient Management Information System.

— Enhanced Information, Education and Communication activities to create large scale public awareness and participation for prevention and control of malaria.

22 Districts in Orissa and 10 Districts in Bihar which are predominantly tribal and reporting high incidence of p. f malaria endemicity and mortality have been included in the World Bank assisted Projected. A List of these districts is given at *Annexure-II*.

#### *Annexure-I*

*Number of Deaths due to Malaria in Bihar during 1996, 1997 and 1998*

S.No.	Name of District	No. of Deaths due to Malaria		
		1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Patna	0	0	0
2.	Nalanda	0	0	0
3.	Gaya	0	0	0
4.	Jahanabad	0	0	0
5.	Nawada	11	0	0
6.	Aurangabad	0	0	0
7.	Bhojpur (Buxar)	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5
8.	Rohtas	0	0	0
9.	Kaimur	0	0	0
10.	Saran	0	0	0
11.	Siwan	0	0	0
12.	Gopalganj	0	0	0
13.	East Champaran	0	0	0
14.	West Champaran	0	0	0
15.	Muzaffarpur	0	0	0
16.	Sheohar	0	0	0
17.	Sitamarhi	0	0	0
18.	Vaishali	0	0	0
19.	Darbhanga	0	0	0
20.	Madhubani	0	0	0
21.	Samastipur	0	0	0
22.	Bhagalpur	0	0	0
23.	Banka	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mungar	0	0	0
25.	Shekhpura	0	0	0
26.	Lakhi Sarai	0	0	0
27.	Jammui	0	0	0
28.	Khagaria	0	0	0
29.	Begusarai	0	0	0
30.	Purnia	0	0	0
31.	Arrarria	0	0	0
32.	Kishanganj	0	0	0
33.	Katihar	0	0	0
34.	Saharsa	0	0	0
35.	Supaul	0	0	0
36.	Madhepura	0	0	0
37.	Dumka	0	0	0
38.	Sahebganj	2	0	0
39.	Pakur	0	0	0



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1	2	3	4	5
40.	Godda	0	0	0
41.	Deogarh	0	0	0
42.	Ranchi	0	1	0
43.	Gumla	13	1	0
44.	Lohardaga	0	3	0
45.	East Singhbhum	24	20	7
46.	West Singhbhum	3	12	0
47.	Palamu	41	0	16
48.	Garhwa	0	0	2
49.	Hazaribagh	0	0	0
50.	Kodarma	0	0	0
51.	Chatra	6	0	0
52.	Giridih	0	0	0
53.	Dhanbad	0	0	0
54.	Bokaro	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>

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*Number of Deaths due to Malaria in Orissa during 1996, 1997 and 1998*

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Deaths due to Malaria		
		1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Balasore	10	7	9
2.	Bhadrak	5	5	2
3.	Bolangir	10	2	2
4.	Sonapur	1	—	—
5.	Cuttak	4	3	1
6.	Kendrapara	0	—	—
7.	Jagatsinghpur	0	2	—
8.	Jajpur	3	3	1
9.	Dhenkanal	24	20	4
10.	Angul	2	5	8
11.	Ganjam	0	—	—
12.	Gajapati	3	1	—
13.	Kalahandi	20	28	51
14.	Nuapada	10	11	23
15.	Keonjhar	35	64	76

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1	2	3	4	5
16.	Koraput	22	11	7
17.	Nabarangpur	8	9	13
18.	Rayagada	13	15	3
19.	Malkangiri	5	4	16
20.	Mayurbhanj	46	56	31
21.	Phulbani	21	28	16
22.	Baudh	3	2	5
23.	Puri	2	—	—
24.	Nayagarh	5	1	1
25.	Khurda	—	4	—
26.	Sambalpur	34	50	8
27.	Jharsuguda	2	0	2
28.	Deogarh	17	11	4
29.	Baragarh	28	10	11
30.	Sundergarh	29	25	33
<b>Total</b>		<b>362</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>327</b>

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**Annexure-II**

*List of Districts State-wise covered under the Project for Intensive Malaria Control Measures*

Name of State	District	Name of State	District
			Jharsuguda
			Bargarh
Bihar	Ranchi		Bolangir
	Lohardaga		Dhenkanal
	Gumla		Angul
	West Singhbhum		Kalahandi
	East Singhbhum		Jajpur
	Dumka		Sundergarh
	Sahebganj		Mayurbhang
	Godda		Koraput
	Palamu		Nawarangpur
	Garhwa		Malkangiri
Orissa	Balasore		Rayagada
	Ganjam		Jharsuguda
	Gajapati		
	Phulbani		
	Sambalpur		
	Deogarh		
	Nawapada		
	Keonjhar		

SHRI UPENDRA NATH NAYAK: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several posts of doctors are lying vacant in tribal areas of Orissa and Bihar, and particularly in my constituency, Keonjhar. I would also like to know what steps are being taken to post adequate number of doctors there.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Sir, the hon. Member's question is regarding the posting of doctors. We, in the Union Government, are only managing the Malaria Eradication Programme. Posting of doctors mainly comes under the State Government. We do not have any authority to post our doctors elsewhere in the State.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH NAYAK: Sir, several posts of doctors are lying vacant in dispensaries. Doctors are not being posted in dispensaries. In some cases due to lack of communication and accommodation facilities, doctors are not interested to work in tribal areas. I would like to know what incentives are given to doctors for working in tribal areas. Also, sophisticated and costly medicines are not available in tribal areas. So, I would like to know what steps are being taken by the Central Government in this regard.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Sir, I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member with regard to the posting of doctors in the tribal areas. In the Malaria Eradication Programme, we have marked some one hundred districts in the country where there is a 25 per cent or more population of tribals. These districts are supported by the Union Government with materials in kind, and not the manpower and infrastructure. These are the responsibilities of the State Governments. They have to provide these things.

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Sir, in the Southern part of our country, especially in Kerala, red fever which is like Japan Fever (*Japanese Encephalitis*) is becoming very common. Recently, so many people have died due to this dangerous disease. It is a new disease. Body pain, vomiting, heavy headache, high fever, shivering and trembling are the symptoms of this disease. As soon as symptoms are seen, immediately precaution and treatment should be taken, otherwise the patients will die within a few days.

Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has any proposal to send a study team to conduct a deep study about its causes and remedies. The details of this disease are mentioned in every newspaper in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Surendran, the question relates to Bihar and Orissa. I do not know if the hon. Minister can reply.

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: This is happening in Kerala, especially in my constituency.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this is...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, first make arrangements for Bihar, as it is suffering from mosquito menace ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you continue like this, you will not get any chance to ask question. If you do not interrupt, you will get a chance to ask question.

[*English*]

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Anyway, we take note of the statement of the hon. Member from Kerala. We have a surveillance unit. We will get in touch with the State Government. Actually, they are monitoring the developments. If there is something going on like that and if necessary, we will depute a team to investigate and do what is expected of the Union Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever the Minister, specially the Health Minister stands up to speak, he forgets Bihar. He remembers only his State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Through you I would like to tell the Minister, that during the past few years malaria has not been eradicated from Bihar though attempt were made several times by the Central and the State Governments. I want to know from the Minister, the details of the intensive scheme formulated by the Government to eradicate malaria from Orissa and Bihar?...(*Interruptions*) If you take interest malaria can be eradicated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to his reply also.

[*English*]

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Sir, I very much appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Member. It is unfortunate that I have to say that after all these years, at least 50 years

now, this disease has not been eradicated. I share his sentiments and absolutely join him. At the present level of scientific knowledge and given the population growth, it is very difficult to eradicate Malaria. It is spreading everywhere; at new construction sites, at places where population migrates and where there is water-logging. It is spreading everywhere. Therefore, at the best what we can say is that we will take some preventive action to contain the disease. I am absolutely not in a position to say when it is going to be eradicated. If a date is marked, I will be very happy to join him.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister may be correct technically when he says that there is no increase in the incidence of death due to Malaria.

You will find in the statement which they have supplied that in Orissa, the number of deaths due to malaria in 1996 was 362, in 1997, it was 377 and in 1998, the provisional figure was 327. Still, the hon. Minister says that the incidence of death due to malaria is not on the increase. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, who has stated that a number of measures have been taken, whether he would ensure, as my hon. friend from Keonjhar has stated, that the staff and the doctors who have to carry on these programmes are on the field so that the incidence of death due to malaria could be checked and also the infrastructural facilities that you have provided could be utilised for the benefit of the people.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Sir, in the Government, we always speak the truth. Whatever statistics that we have given are true.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: But it is on the increase.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: In the last ten years, going by the statistics, we can safely say that we have come to a stage where the incidence is not increasing.

The second part of the question is about the infrastructure and the field work in areas where malaria is found. As I have already said, it is a combined effort of the Union and State Governments, and from the Union Government side, we give support in material and kind. Actually, this is managed by the State Government agencies. We have around 50 malaria research centres here and there in the whole country. Apart from that, we do not do anything directly and we depend on the State Governments to handle any situation.

SHRI AJIT JOGI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, most member of malaria deaths are again taking place in the adivasi regions of the country specially, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. We had proudly declared that malaria had been eradicated. Malaria causing mosquitoes are immune to traditional insecticides. The data provided by the minister, pertaining to the two States is very less. In each adivasi district, more people died of "Japanese encephalitis", then the figure given by you for the whole state. You have started a malaria eradication scheme in seven States, with the World Bank's assistance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You ask your question.

SHRI AJIT JOGI: I want to know from you, whether, the Centre, will take the responsibility of eradicating malaria from the adivasi regions, as it was done by the Centre, during the initial period of independence, instead of leaving it to the States, as the new strain of mosquito is immune to traditional insecticides. The new strain of mosquito cause brain fever. Whether, keeping this in view, a scheme similar to which was started during the initial period of independence, under the aegis of the Centre, would be launched, and whether the scheme would be launched only in Bihar and Orissa or in all the States?

SHRI SHANKER PRASAD JAISWAL: The scheme formulated by the Congress Government in 1947, is in limbo...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT JOGI: The strain of mosquito which has come into existence in your reign cannot be killed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Your mosquitoes have increased...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister is replying and you are asking questions. How can both these things be done together?

*(English)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, you are not looking at this side. It is a very important question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will look at you.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: I share the concern of the hon. member with regard to the problems of malaria in the tribal dominated places besides Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and elsewhere.

One hundred districts have been earmarked and in these hundred districts, as I have already said, a special project has been started which is doing its work for quite some time now. Adopting more Districts for extending this programme, as the hon. Member has suggested, would be considered. The hon. Member is concerned about the causes of malaria and that malaria has become immune to the old drugs. We have to go in for new researches into this field. We will use the technology to contain this disease. But I am at a loss of words when he says that the Government started programmes after Independence and they are not being continued now. They have been continuing and they are there even now.

SHRI AJIT JOGI: Malaria has come back with a bang.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The figures put forth by the Government in respect of deaths are not correct, but the Government has accepted that people are killed. I would like to know from hon'ble Minister that whether any central team for conducting the survey has been sent by the Government in Bihar or not after the death of people so that Malaria could be eradicated by conducting survey in Bihar. If the survey team is sent there, what is its report and what steps Government has taken to implement the recommendation of the report.

[*English*]

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Sir, I do not dispute with the hon. Member when he says that the figures are not correct or are not given as they should have been given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mostly, you know about statistics. There are lies, damn lies and statistics.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: The cases that have been reported come to our notice and those details have been given here. People die, particularly in the tribal-dominated areas, and it is not even reported to the administration at Taluk or District level. It is happening. I do not dispute on the statement made by the hon. Member.

I would request the hon. Member to repeat his second question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He asked whether any survey team was sent, and if so, what is the finding of that team and whether any action has been taken on it.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Sir, there is a Committee constituted the details of which are given here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, a Committee has been sent, survey has been done, the findings are yet to come.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Yes, Sir.

34-40

**Setting up of Regulatory Bodies  
in Petroleum Industry**

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\*163. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up regulatory bodies to monitor the entire spectrum of the petroleum industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) It is proposed to consider the setting up of regulatory bodies for Upstream & Downstream sectors of the petroleum sector including for Gas. The scope of the regulatory body could include promotion of investment, removal of entry barriers, prevention of cartelisation, regulation of supply and prices, supervision of transmission and distribution networks, ensuring quality and security, compliance with appropriate standards, dispute resolution, protection consumer interest and long-term optimal development of sectors of the hydrocarbon industry.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has replied that.

[*English*]

"The scope of the regulatory body could include promotion of investment and regulation of supply and prices." I would like to say to hon. Minister that ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rawale, ask the question.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, I am asking the question only. competition will increase in regulatory mechanism after the investment. After increasing the competition, whether Petrol Diesel Kerosene..(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, you are not calling me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have taken note of it.

[Translation]

Mr. Rawale, ask the question, time is lapsing.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I would like to know whether the prices would go down after the competition? Whether the Government will have control over it. If the prices of Petrol, Diesel, Kerosine go up to a certain level in regulatory mechanism what action will be taken by the Government and who would have monopoly therein.

[English]

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked whether the Government has any proposal to set up regulatory authorities for the petroleum industry as well as for gas.

Sir, with regard to regulatory authority, in order to contain unfair competition, to settle any dispute which may arise between the parties to whom works have been awarded under the New Exploration Licencing Policy, and to regulate this kind of disputes, the Government has proposed to bring about certain regulatory authorities. The Government of India, by a Cabinet decision, has already initiated the process for setting up a regulatory authority for the upstream. But the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the other House has suggested that this authority should be in tune with that of America, Canada and Britain.

So, our Ministry is studying all these things. Even though the Bill has been drafted, the suggestions of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Rajya Sabha will be taken into account. Then we will bring forth the Bill before this House.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: You did not answer the question, I asked can you control their prices? It is very important question to all customers..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You ask the second supplementary.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: He has not answer that. Can you control the prices?..(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, I will answer to his question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rawale, you have asked whether the Government propose to set up regulatory bodies.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I have asked the same whether can control the prices due to that? ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has answered in this regard.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: He has not given answer to my question. You said that "Regulation of supply and prices"..(Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, he has not given me the answer properly.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is still replying. He has not completed his reply. You do listen.

[English]

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to convey to the hon. Member that the regulation scenario for controlling prices are only for the five petroleum products and they are upto 1.4.2002. Now, we are already in the middle of 1999. So, there is only two and a half years time left. After that, everything



will be decided on the reaction of the market. So, there is no point saying that I am controlling the prices or the prices will be controlled by anybody else. Or that there is no necessity of this authority.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I have not got the proper answer that whether Government will have control over it or not?

My second question is, as he has said,

[*English*]

The regulatory body could include ensuring facility and security.

[*Translation*]

I would like to know from him that whether will you have the control over it through the new body which you wish to set up or not? You want to protect all the consumers but how they would be protected? Now a days kerosene is being mixed in petrol.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rawale, the question is about the entire spectrum of the petroleum industry in the country.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, in his written reply, he has said that 'the scope of the regulatory body could include "ensuring quality and security" and "protection of consumer interest".'

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: That is already there. I have said that the Bill has not been brought before this House. I have already narrated what kinds of difficulties we were facing..(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rawale, please listen to him.

..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Please listen to me. Why are you making a running commentary?..(*Interruptions*)

About the regulatory body, I have said that yes, we wanted to bring it. What I have narrated in my reply is true. These are all proposals. We will take into account

the suggestions of the association representatives also for being incorporated in the Bill. We will be the last persons to say 'no' if it is in the consumers interests.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Accept the suggestion given by me.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machillpatnam): Now there is a change over in the policy of the Government from Licence Raj to Regulatory Raj. The Power Minister has brought the Regulatory Authority Bill. The Finance Minister is bringing the Insurance Regulatory Authority Bill and now the Petroleum Minister is bringing the Oil Regulatory Bill. If all this is going to do good to the nation, it is good. I just want to say that so far all the trade or exploration of oil and natural gas in this country is said to be the monopoly of only a few companies which are dealing in this business. Now the hon. Minister has promised to make it open and liberal by the year, 2002. It is very good. I just wish to know whether before bringing this Regulatory Authority Bill into Parliament, the Ministry or the Standing Committee of the Ministry or the other Consultative Committee has consulted the various public sector undertakings, private companies, individuals, experts, consumers and all those connected with petroleum to find out the advisability of the various clauses of the Bills by taking into account the interest of the consumers in the country and whether the hon. Minister would include in that, apart from those five Members, any Member from the Consumers Forum or any Member from experts.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: The suggestion will be considered.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I would like to know whether consultation has been done or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will take your suggestion into account when the Bill is moved. Is that correct?

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: The Bill is not yet conceived at all. At present, consultation is going on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister says that your suggestion will be taken into account when the Bill to regulate the whole spectrum of petroleum industry is moved in Parliament.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Adulteration is increasing in Diesel and Petrol. The main reason for it is that less commission is paid to the dealers of Petrol and Diesel. I would like to ask hon. Minister whether the Government propose to increase the commission to the dealers of Petrol and Diesel.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is of Regulatory authority and you are talking of commission.

[English]

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the adulteration of diesel and petrol will be definitely taken very serious note of. We are periodically checking. Some three or four months back also, we have sent a special squad from the Ministry itself throughout the metropolitan cities. We conducted surprise checks and raids. Unfortunately, the Dealers Association have gone on to the different courts and obtained a stay against our action proposed to be taken on the basis of the raids conducted by us.

The other point which I would like to share with the hon. Member is that adulteration at all levels will be definitely checked.

Another point is about the dealers commission. After this Government has been sworn in, we have also paid back all the arrears and the Ministry has negotiated with the Association. A favourable settlement was arrived at. It will be periodically reviewed.

SHRI LAKSHMAN CHANDRA SETH: Sir, in his statement, the hon. Minister has said that there is a proposal for setting up a regulatory authority. But we have been told just now that it is not yet conceived. So, it is very confusing. However, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether such a regulatory body will overlap the functioning of the various public sector oil companies. There are many public sector oil companies in our country which are functioning very efficiently. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this sort of a regulatory body will intervene or interfere with those oil companies and whether it will be overlapping.

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the scenario in the petroleum industry is changing: from monopoly to joint venture and now from joint venture to privatisation.

What I have mentioned about the regulatory body is that a regulatory body will be set up in the upstream and downstream and also in the field of gas. Already, the Cabinet has decided upon a proposal regarding upstream and the Bill is pending because the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Rajya Sabha has made some recommendations.

I have said that even though the Bill has been drafted it has not been placed before the House. I want to completely wipe out one impression. There is no doubt that our public sector undertakings in the oil sector are working efficiently. It is just in order to have a coordination between the public sector and the joint ventures and also the private entrepreneurs, who are now entering into this field, and to avoid duplication and competition that a regulatory body is necessary.

[Translation]

DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask through you a simple, explicit and brief question as to how many petroleum regulatory bodies have been set up and as to where petroleum reservoirs are there in the country and number thereof. At the same time I would like to know whether the Government intend to set up a petroleum company in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh on the basis of survey which has been conducted. I would like to say even petroleum sector that with setting up of the company in Poorvanchal and eastern Uttar Pradesh people will be considerably benefitted and some opportunities for jobs will also be benefitted by them.

[English]

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, throughout the Country during the Ninth Tenth Fire Plans, we are going to have a lot of Petroleum Industries. As far the particular question about UP, I need a separate notice.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a simple question that there is a great dearth of fuel in the rural areas and cow dung is burn there and on account of this a problem of fertilizer has arisen there. Whether the Minister would like to tell as to how many years the Govt. will take in allotting the cooking gas agency in the rural areas and providing gas connection to the farmers in the every village.

[English]

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, in the market plan for 1995-97, the companies have identified about three thousand and odd LPG dealerships. Out of this, about 2,400 are earmarked only for the rural areas. At present, the pending list in the country is for 1.34 crores. I think, it is certain that we will wipe out the waiting list by the year 2000. After that, I think, for the metropolitan cities and other urban areas, it will be an demand. For the rural areas, our Ministry is drafting a plan for extending the LPG dealership at the block level also.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the practical problem. We have been given rights to allot gas connection but a rule has been made therein that name should be there in waiting list and no gas agency dealer is need to put the name or any rural fellow in the waiting list. He says that it is meant for urban areas. I would like to know from the Minister whether he will make any arrangement in giving some slackness in the provision made unless arrangement for one L.P.G. dealer at every village level, block level is made.

[English]

SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, there is a direction from the hon. Speaker. In no way, I am connected with this particular condition. But I can convey to all the dealers that whenever such requests from hon. MPs come, they would immediately register the names.  
..(Interruptions)

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, this is an important matter. We have to review and see whether we can change that direction. ..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, we will review it.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Pollution by Coal Mines

\*164. DR. SANJAY SINH:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of coal mines are causing air pollution and successfully avoiding the norms proscribed in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) Coal mining activities like blasting, drilling, crushing, handling and transfer of material cause air pollution. In some places the values of suspended particulate matter has exceeded the prescribed limits.

(c) The State Pollution Control Boards and the Regional Offices of the Ministry, monitor the compliance status/environmental conditions for the projects. In case of non-compliance/unsatisfactory compliance of stipulated conditions, appropriate action is taken against the project proponents.

### Criteria for Allotment of LPG Agencies

\*165. SHRI MADAN PATIL:  
SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL:

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

(a) the criteria for the allotment of LPG agencies;

(b) whether there is any comprehensive plan to cover the rural areas by LPG;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the supply position of LPG is monitored periodically;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY): (a) As per existing policy, oil companies advertise the locations included in the approved Marketing Plans under different reserved categories in two newspapers, one in English daily and the other in a vernacular daily, inviting applications from the candidates meeting the eligibility criteria relating to nationality, age, educational qualification, residence, income, multiple dealership norms, etc. Selection of the dealers/distributors from amongst the eligible candidates is made by the duly constituted Dealer Selection Boards. Reservation for different categories have been provided as under:—

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	— 25%
Physically Handicapped Persons (PH)	— 5%
Paramilitary/Police/Government Personnel (PMP)	— 8%
Defence Personnel (DC)	— 8%
Freedom Fighters (FF)	— 2%
Outstanding Sports persons (OSP)	— 2%
Open (O)	— 50%

Also, 33% of the dealerships/distributorships in all the categories mentioned above are reserved for Women belonging to that category. Other things being equal unmarried women above 40 years of age without earning parents and widows are given priority over others.

(b) and (c) In order to cater to the requirement of LPG in rural areas, LPG marketing plan 1996-98 has been formulated on the following basis:

- To cover all urban locations with a population of 10000 and above taking into account potential of adjoining villages within a radius of 15 Kms.
- All urban viable locations having population of 5000 and above taking into account the potential of adjoining villages within 15 Km. radius.
- Cluster of villages within 15 Km. radius of nucleus villages having a population of 10000 and above.

- Villages within 15 Km. radius around the towns having population of 1 lakh and above for opening rural distributorships.

Accordingly, out of 2000 locations included in the LPG Marketing Plan 1996-98, about 1900 locations have been earmarked for Urban-Rural and Rural areas. It has been planned to release a large number of LPG connections in the rural areas through these new LPG distributorships.

(d) and (e) The supply position of LPG is monitored by the Oil Companies and the Government regularly and prompt action is taken to rectify deficiency in supply, if any.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Regional Pharmacy Institutes/Colleges**

\*166. SHRI T. GOVINDAN:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Pharmacy Institutes/Colleges functioning in the country;

(b) the number of students admitted in them annually;

(c) the criteria for admission and quota fixed in them for various States;

(d) whether many such Institutes/Colleges do not have the facilities as per the prescribed norms; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) As per information received from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), there are 197 pharmacy colleges in the country with an annual intake of 9657 students.

(c) The criteria and norms for admission are governed by the guidelines contained in AICTE (Norms and Guidelines for Fees and Guidelines for Admission in Professional Colleges), Regulations, 1994.

(d) and (e) The All India Council for Technical Education/Pharmacy Council of India grant approval only to institutions/colleges which have the facilities as per the prescribed norms. Periodically the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and Pharmacy Council of India conduct inspections to verify the availability of infrastructural facilities in these institutions and direct them to rectify the deficiencies, if any.

*Telecommunications*  
**Import of Telecom Equipment**

\*167. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecom equipment imports are cheaper than their indigenous manufacturing;

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

(c) whether due to cheaper import of telecom goods telecom industry has made a negative growth;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) to (e) Department of Telecommunications meets of its requirement of telecom equipment from indigenous manufacturers. The import of telecom equipment is restricted to only a few items such as Test and Measuring instruments, waveguides etc. for which manufacturing in India is not being done. The cost of imports of those items which are procured by DOT indigenously are not known for comparison purposes.

2. The Government policy is to encourage local manufacture of telecom equipment; some of the steps taken in this behalf include:—

- (a) Manufacture of Telecom Equipment has been delicensed, as per new industrial policy 1991.
- (b) Foreign equity upto 51% is permitted on automatic basis and beyond 51%, through specific approval from Ministry of Industry.
- (c) Technology know-how fee upto US\$ 2 Million and royalty payment upto 5% for domestic sale and 8% for exports is permitted on automatic basis.

(d) Duty structure has been rationalised to promote indigenous manufacture of telecom equipment.

(e) C-DOT is developing many state-of-the-art technologies for manufacturing telecom products indigenously.

3. The telecom equipment manufacturing sector has shown positive growth over the last five years, which is evident from the following production figures, obtained from the industry.

(Rs . in crores)

Year	Production
1993-94	5,500
1994-95	7,000
1995-96	7,750
1996-97	8,300
1997-98	9,960

**Introduction of Internet Telephony Services**

\*168. SHRI NADENDLA BHASKARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Internet Telephony services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to help the customers to enjoy multimedia capabilities on the telecommunication system?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to introduce Internet Telephony in the country.

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

[Translation]

Highways of Expressways

**Proposals for Expressways**

\*169. **SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have sent proposals to construct Express Highways;

(b) whether the Government have approved these proposals;

(c) if so, the details thereof; State-wise; and

(d) the amount of funds proposed to be provided to them by the Union Government for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) The Ministry of Surface Transport has not called for proposals from the State Governments for constructing National Expressways in the recent past.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

**Combating Hepatitis B**

\*170. **SHRI I.R. BAALU:**  
**SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:**

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hepatitis B is spreading in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases of this disease reported in the country and persons died due to same during 1998, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to make the immunisation against this disease mandatory;

(d) if so, whether the vaccine for Hepatitis B is available in the country;

(e) if so, its efficacy of this vaccine in treating the disease;

(f) whether the Government propose to make available the vaccine to the poor people;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the preventive and curative steps taken/proposed to be taken to combat this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (h) Available data indicates that about 3-5% of the population are carrying Hepatitis B infection. No authentic data is available regarding the number of cases and number of deaths caused due to Hepatitis B infection alone. According to provisional data, the number of persons infected and died due to viral Hepatitis (all types) during 1998 are as under:—

Year	Number of cases	Number of deaths
1998	67036	668

The State wise statement of reported cases and deaths due to viral Hepatitis during 1998 is at Statement attached.

Hepatitis B virus spreads through contaminated blood and blood products, unsterile needles, unsafe sex and from mother (if she is a carrier) to the unborn child. While vaccination has been found to have prevented infection in 95% of the recipients, there is no proposal at present to make immunization against Hepatitis B mandatory. In view of the substantial funds required, it is also not at present under consideration to include it under any National Programme.

Since health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government to take measures for the prevention of this disease. However, the Central Government has advised State Governments to initiate the following steps for prevention of the spread of this disease:—

- (1) Screening of all blood donors for Hepatitis B virus before transfusion had been made mandatory;
- (2) States and Union Territories have been asked to take preventive measures and immunize hospital workers;
- (3) Provision of separate syringes and needles for each vaccination under the Universal Immunization Programme. For this, guidelines

have been issued for the use of a separate sterile syringe and needle for each injection and aseptic surgical intervention;

- (4) Under the National AIDS Control Programme efforts are being made to promote safe sex behaviour, use of only sterile needles, provisioning of access to safe blood etc. Or

account of these efforts, transmission of Hepatitis B will also be controlled.

- (5) Free immunization of hospital staff;  
(6) Strengthening Health Education on the preventive aspects of the disease.

**Statement**

*Reported Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis during 1998*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Viral Hepatitis	
		Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12435	72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		
3.	Assam		
4.	Bihar		
5.	Goa	119	1
6.	Gujarat	2644	29
7.	Haryana	661	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1151	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1575	
10.	Karnataka	5011	57

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1.	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	14517	17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3997	13
13.	Maharashtra	9452	337
14.	Manipur	825	0
15.	Meghalaya	409	6
16.	Mizoram	243	2
17.	Nagaland	435	2
18.	Orissa	9486	66
19.	Punjab	598	20
20.	Rajasthan	993	14
21.	Sikkim		
22.	Tamil Nadu		
23.	Tripura	202	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1648	14



1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal		
26.	A&N Island	230	2
27.	Chandigarh		
28.	D&N Haveli	72	3
29.	Daman & Diu	103	0
30.	Delhi		
31.	Lakshadweep	106	1
32.	Pondicherry	124	1
Total		67036	668

*Crude Oil 53-55*  
**Fall in Growth of Crude Production**

(Figures in million metric tonnes)

\*171. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is fall in the growth of domestic crude production; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY): (a) The table given below indicates the trend of Crude Oil Production in the country during the past five years;

Year	Crude Oil Production
1994-95	32.237
1995-96	35.167
1996-97	32.900
1997-98	33.858

Against the production target of 34.72 MMT for the year 1998-99, the Crude Oil Production has been 27.465 MMT during the period April 1998 to January, 1999.

(b) The reasons for the decline in crude production are:—

- (i) The major oilfields are entering the natural declining phase with age.
- (ii) There have not been major oil discoveries over the past 15 years.
- (iii) Reduction in anticipated production from the major fields of Western offshore, specially Mumbai High, Heera and Neelam oilfield. A large number of wells in these fields had very high gas oil ratio and increasing water cut.
- (iv) Constraints in the North-Eastern region such as bandhs, barricades, strikes, incidence of thefts and sabotage etc., besides lack of good infrastructure for movement.
- (v) Power shut-down in the Eastern region and in the State of Gujarat which affected the artificial lift system.

#### **National Grid of Petroleum Pipelines**

\*172. SHRI K.P. NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make a National grid of petroleum pipelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets set up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY): (a) to (c) Considering the advantages of transportation of petroleum products through pipelines, the Ninth Plan Sub-group on "Demand Projections, Marketing and Energy Conservation" identified and recommended 14 New product Pipelines in addition to Mumbai-Manmad and Visakh-Vijayawada, two pipelines which were then under construction. Subsequently one more product pipeline was added. The programme of 17 pipelines shown in the enclosed Statement would help in developing a national grid for pipelines.

In order to accord priority for expeditious implementation of pipeline projects, Petronet India Limited has been set up as a non-Government financial holding company that will construct and operate petroleum product pipelines in the country, through its joint ventures/subsidiaries. As per Government approval, 50% of the equity of Petronet India Limited (PIL) is being subscribed by oil PSUs (IOC — 16%, BPC — 16%, HPC — 16% and IBP — 2%). The balance equity is currently being subscribed by SBI, ICICI and ILF&S.

#### **Statement**

##### *IX Plan Product Pipelines*

		Length (Kms.)	Cap (MMT pa)
1	2	3	4
<b>A. Pipelines Under Construction</b>			
	1. Mumbai-Manmad	252	4.33
	2. Visakh-Vijayawada	356	4.10
	<b>Sub Total (A)</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>8.43</b>

Since been completed.

1	2	3	4
<b>B. New Pipelines Identified by IX Plan Sub-Group</b>			
<i>I. Cross Country Pipelines</i>			
1.	Cochin-Karur	308	3.30
2.	Deogarh-Miraj	174	2.70
3.	Mangalore-Bangalore	332	4.20
4.	Bina-Jhansi-Kanpur	350	2.40
5.	Paradip-Ranchi	550	2.80
6.	Vadinar-Kandla	252	8.00
7.	Koyali-Sidhpur	220	2.80
8.	Sultanpur-Allahabad	90	1.00
9.	Bhatinda-Jalandhar	150	1.00
10.	Jalandhar-Udhampur	250	2.00
11.	Mathura-Kanpur	275	1.00
<i>II. Short Distance Feeder Pipelines</i>			
12.	Panipat-Meerut	103	0.60
13.	Panipat-Saharanpur	120	0.50
14.	Kanpur-Lucknow	80	0.60
<i>III. Identified Subsequent to Preparation of IX Plan Sub-group Report</i>			
15.	Chennai-Trichi-Madurai	500	1.40
<b>Sub-Total (B)</b>		<b>3754</b>	<b>33.90</b>

**Figures of Tiger Population**

\*173. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:  
SHRI AMAN KUMAR NAGRA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "The down side: Tiger figures are 'tampered' with" appearing in the *Asian Age*, dated December 15, 1998.

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the details of population of the tigers and other wild cats since the inception of the Project Tiger, sanctuary/reserve-wise and census-wise;

(d) the comparative position of their population *vis-a-vis* WWF-TCP figures in this regard;

(e) the reasons for the sharp decline in their population despite all the preservation and promotion efforts in this regard; and

(f) whether Government have analysed the effects of poaching of tigers on environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the news report has highlighted increasing incidents of tiger deaths and sharp decline in tiger population of the country since 1989. Doubts over the authenticity of tiger population figures of 1997 have also been raised.

(c) and (d) The figures of tigers and panthers population as per the past successive estimation carried out in the country and Tiger Reserves are separately given in Statement I, II, III & IV. The figures of tiger population of WWF-TCP for 1997 are the same as that of official figures.

(e) The decline in population of tiger can mainly be attributed to poaching and illegal trade of tiger and its products and the loss of its habitat.

(f) Tiger is at the apex of food chain and therefore poaching of tiger disturbs the ecosystem and thereby affects the life supporting processes of nature.

**Statement-I**

*Population of Tigers in the Country as reported by the States*

S.No.	Name of the States	1972	1979	1984	1989	1993	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tamil Nadu	33	65	97	95	97	62
1.	Maharashtra	160	174	301	417	276	257
3.	West Bengal	73	296	352	353	335	361
4.	Karnataka	102	156	202	257	305	350
5.	Bihar	85	110	138	157	137	103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Assam	147	300	376	376	325	458
7.	.Rajasthan	74	79	96	99	64	58
8.	Madhya Pradesh	457	529	788	985	912	927
9.	Uttar Pradesh	262	487	698	735	485	475
10.	Andhra Pradesh	35	148	164	235	197	171
11.	.Mizoram	—	65	33	18	28	12
12.	Gujarat	8	7	9	9	5	1
13.	Goa Daman & Diu	—	—	—	2	3	6
14.	Orissa	142	173	202	243	226	194
Total		1578	2598	3454	3981	3375	3435
15.	Kerala	60	134	89	45	57	N.R.
16.	Meghalaya	32	35	125	34	53	N.R.
17.	Manipur	1	10	6	31	-	N.R.
18.	Tripura	7	6	5	-	-	N.R.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	80	102	104	104	83	N.R.
20	Arunachal Pradesh	69	139	219	135	180	N.R.
21.	Sikkim	—	—	2	4	2	N.R.
22.	Haryana	—	—	1	—	—	N.R.
TOTAL		249	426	551	353	375	

N.R.—Not reported by States.

**Statement II**

*Population of Tigers in Tiger Reserve Areas as reported by the States*

S.No	Name of Reserve	1972	1979	1984	1989	1993	1995	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bandipur (Karnataka)	10	39	53	50	66	74	75
2.	Corbett (Uttar Pradesh)	44	84	90	91	123	128	138
3.	Kanha (Madhya Pradesh)	43	71	109	97	100	97	114
4.	Manas (Assam)	31	69	123	92	81	94	125
5.	Meighat (Maharashtra)	27	63	80	77	72	71	73
6.	Palamau (Bihar)	22	37	62	55	44	47	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Ranthombore (Rajasthan)	14	25	38	44	36	38	32
8.	Similipal (Orissa)	17	65	71	93	95	97	98
9.	Sunderbans (West Bengal)	60	205	264	269	251	242	263
10.	Sariska (Rajasthan)	—	19	26	19	24	25	24
11.	Buxa (West Bengal)	—	—	15	33	29	31	32
12.	Indravati (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	38	28	18	15	15
13.	Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	—	—	65	94	44	34	39
14.	Namdhapa (Arunachal Pradesh)	—	—	43	47	47	52	57
15.	Dudhwa (Uttar Pradesh)	—	—	—	90	94	98	104
16.	Kalakad (Tamil Nadu)	—	—	—	22	17	16	28
17.	Valmiki (Bihar)	—	—	—	81	49	N.R.	53
18.	Pench (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	—	—	39	27	29
19.	Tadoba (Maharashtra)	—	—	—	—	34	36	42
20.	Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	—	—	41	46	46
21.	Panna (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	—	—	25	22	22
22.	Dampha (Mizoram)	—	—	—	—	7	4	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>268</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>1458</b>
23.	Periyar (Kerala)		34	44	45	30	39	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported by the State.

**Statement III***Population of Leopards in the Country as reported by the States*

S.No.	Name of State	1984	1989	1993	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tamil Nadu	189	119	138	110
2.	Maharashtra	380	580	417	431
3.	Kerala	-	27	16	N.R.
4.	Orissa	266	279	378	422
5.	Karnataka	238	283	455	N.R.
6.	Rajasthan	270	461	475	474
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1322	2036	1700	1851
8.	Uttar Pradesh	880	1095	711	1412
9.	Andhra Pradesh	-	301	152	138
10.	Himachal Pradesh	199	199	821	N.R.
11.	Manipur	7	-	-	N.R.
12.	Tripura	27	37	18	NR.



1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	10	15	15
14.	Mizoram	6	38	49	28
15.	Nagaland	72	72	-	N.R.
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	121	98	N.R.
17.	Sikkim	-	1	-	N.R.
18.	Gujarat	498	702	772	832
19.	Haryana	10	19	25	N.R.
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10	18	31	25
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	-	N.A.
22.	West Bengal	112	108	108	N.A.
23.	Bihar	113	134	203	N.A.
24.	Assam	123	123	246	N.A.
Total		4747	6767	6828	5738

N.R.—Not reported by States.

**Statement IV*****Population of Leopards in the Tiger Reserve Areas as Reported by the States***

S.No	Name of Reserve	1984	1989	1993	1995	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bandipur (Karnataka)	25	40	81	86	N.R.
2.	Corbett (Uttar Pradesh)	73	89	100	102	109
3.	Kanha (Madhya Pradesh)	49	62	72	62	86
4.	Manas (Assam)	16	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
5.	Melghat (Maharashtra)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	72	79
6.	Palamau (Bihar)	29	48	60	58	N.R.
7.	Ranthombore (Rajasthan)	40	41	65	83	79
8.	Similipal (Orissa)	67	70	99	100	114
9.	Sunderbans (West Bengal)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
10.	Periyar (Kerala)	N.R.	N.R.	3	6	N.R.
11.	Sariska (Rajasthan)	32	28	39	46	49
12.	Buxa (West Bengal)	50	N.R.	54	70	N.R.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Indravati (Madhya Pradesh)	11	25	21	23	26
14.	Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	N.R.	N.R.	44	54	62
15.	Namdhapā (Arunachal Pradesh)	15	20	32	35	20
16.	Dudhwa (Uttar Pradesh)	-	2	3	1	5
17.	Kalakad (Tamil Nadu)	-	36	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
18.	Valmiki (Bihar)	-	32	37	N.R.	N.R.
19.	Pench (Madhya Pradesh)	-	-	15	11	21
20.	Tadoba (Maharashtra)	-	-	N.R.	29	24
21.	Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	-	-	24	26	27
22.	Panna (Madhya Pradesh)	-	-	13	26	31
23.	Dampha (Mizoram)	-	-	7	9	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>407</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>735</b>

N.R.—Not reported by the States.

[Translation]

**Prevention of Diabetes**

\*174. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:  
DR. ASHOK PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the diabetes is spreading in the country at a fast pace;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any comprehensive scheme to prevent this disease;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (d) On the basis of country-wise scientific studies, it can be said that there is increase in the prevalence of diabetes mellitus throughout the country, particularly in urban areas. A multicentre study carried out by AIIMS, New Delhi in 1989 showed age specific prevalence of diabetes mellitus and impaired glucose tolerance in rural Indian populations.

According to this study the overall prevalence of diabetes mellitus and impaired glucose tolerance was found to be 2.07% and 41.4% respectively.

Another study carried out by AIIMS in 1989 indicated the significant increase in prevalence rate of diabetes amongst urban population in the last fifteen years, from 2.1% to 5.1%.

The following activities have been proposed for prevention of the disease:—

- (i) Capacity building at regional (Distt.) level Training to Physician, biochemist and

dieticians. Training of Trainers will be done at the first instance and manuals will be developed for training.

- (ii) Development of IEC material (audio/video spots) and their use through mass media.
- (iii) Strengthening of laboratories including computerisation and quality assurance in Central Government hospitals in Delhi.

[English]

**Loss suffered on Local Purchase of Medicines**

\*175. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY:  
SHRI CHANDU LAL AJMEERA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether crores of rupees have been lost under the C.G.H.S. system of local purchase of medicines;
- (b) if so, the quantum of loss suffered as a result thereof during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in the matter;
- (e) whether the Government have ordered an inquiry into acute shortage of medicines in the CGHS dispensaries;
- (f) if so, whether the inquiry report has been submitted;
- (g) if so, the findings thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be submitted;

- (h) whether the Government propose to discontinue the system of local purchase of medicines;

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

(j) the steps being taken to build up stocks of standard quality of medicines in the CGHS dispensaries in the meantime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) No, Sir. Local purchases of medicines from the authorised local chemists on individual valid prescriptions are made as per laid down procedure, only when the prescribed medicine is not available in the dispensary.

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

(c) to (e) No, Sir. There was no acute shortage of medicines. In case of any shortage of medicines, the same was met by procuring from the authorised local chemist on individual valid prescriptions as per laid down procedures. Hence, no enquiry was ordered in this respect.

(f) and (g) In view of the position stated at (c) to (e) above, the questions do not arise.

(h) No, Sir.

(i) and (j) CGHS procures all the medicines from the Medical Stores Organisation, under the Department of Health, Government of India, which are pre-tested and are of standard quality. There is no other source from where the CHGS could procure the medicines except the local chemists in case of shortage of medicines in the CGHS dispensaries.

**Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Families  
affected by Road Projects**

\*176. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:  
SHRI R.S. GAVAI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enact a National Policy for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the families affected by Road Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank has made resettlement and rehabilitation of project-affected people mandatory for funding infrastructure projects in the road sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the Road Projects under progress with World Bank's financial help and persons displaced as a result thereof; and

(f) the steps proposed by the Government to rehabilitate these displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) and (b) There is no separate proposal to formulate a National Policy for resettlement and rehabilitation of the families affected by Road projects. However, a "National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation" of project affected families displaced because of compulsory acquisition of land for various development projects has been circulated to various Ministries/Departments of Central and State Governments. After approval by Government, it will be published in the form of a "Resolution."

(c) World Bank insists upon an agreement with the borrower on resettlement plans and borrower's obligation to carry it out.

(d) Bank encourages "land for land" approaches, providing replacement land at least equal to the lost land. Broad details of the policy include valuation of and compensation for lost assets; allocation of adequate resources for providing shelter, infrastructure and social services; co-ordinated implementation and monitoring of resettlement; and Bank financing and documentation of the plans.

(e) World Bank has provided loan/credit for US\$ 306 million for four laning and improvement of National Highways in various States. Details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(f) As per reports from State Governments, no persons are reported to be affected by the projects except for 136 numbers in the State of West Bengal. Out of this, 88 have been compensated for land and structures, while 48 are being provided with shops in market complex constructed out of project cost.

**Statement****National Highway Project Under World Bank Loan (LN 3470-IN/CR 2365-IN)**

Loan Amount US \$ 306 Million  
 Date of Signing 18.06.1992  
 Date of Closing June, 2001

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project	Length in KM.	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crores)
1.	Haryana	4-laning between Kamal & Ambala, Km 132.67-212.16 (NH-1)	79.50	287.22
2.	Punjab	4-laning between Sirhind and Punjab/Haryana Border Km 212.2 to 252.25 of NH-1	40.00	199.50
3.	Orissa	4-laning of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Section of NH-5	27.80	218.41
4.	Madhya Pradesh	4-laning of Indore-Dewas Section of NH-3 (Km. 574.4 to 591.6) including construction of Indore bypass (31.4 km)	48.60	102.97
5.	Maharashtra	4-laning between Bassein Creek and Manor Km. 439 to 497 (NH-8)	58.00	117.73
6.	West Bengal	4-laning between Raniganj and West Bengal/Bihar Border, Km. 438.6 to 474.0 of NH-2	35.40	88.27

2000/03/08-81

**Awareness about Cancer**

\*177. SHRI VAIKO:  
 SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the fund earmarked for National Cancer Control Programme of the Ninth Plan;

(b) the fund allocated to various States for the purpose during 1998-99;

(c) the details of activities proposed to be undertaken in different States to combat cancer;

(d) whether cancer is likely to emerge as the number one killer disease;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of cancer cases detected so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT

EZHILMALAI): (a) Rs. 200.00 crores has been allocated for National Cancer Control Programme during the Ninth Plan.

(b) A provision of Rs. 7.00 crores has been made during the year 1998-99 for various States under the National Cancer Control Programme.

(c) Under the National Cancer Control Programme, financial assistance is provided for the following schemes:—

- (1) Development of Oncology Wing in Medical Colleges.
- (2) For installation of Cobalt-60 teletherapy equipments to Govt./Charitable Organisations.
- (3) For purchase of sophisticated equipments and to carry out research activities by Regional Cancer Centres.
- (4) For awareness and early detection of cancer.
- (5) For District Projects under awareness and early detection of cancer.

There are 12 Regional Cancer Centres in the country which are providing tertiary level treatment to terminally ill cancer patients. In addition to this, there are about 155 institutions having teletherapy facilities for providing treatment to cancer patients in the country.

(d) At present Cancer is the 8th leading cause of death and therefore an important specific disease entity in India.

(e) As per the mortality statistics of cause of death, 1987 by Registrar General of India under the Scheme of Medical Certificate of causes of deaths, cancer accounted for 3.5% of all deaths.

(f) The information on incidence of cancer is available from population based registries under the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR. Out of seven such registries only data from three registries are available for Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai. Based on the data from these registries an estimated 7.52 lakhs persons developed cancer during the year 1998. State-wise data are not available.

### Health facilities to All

\*178. SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL:  
SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to provide health facilities to all the citizens by the 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of doctors required for the purpose;

(d) the steps being taken to meet the goal by the 2000 AD.;

(e) the names of the centrally sponsored health schemes in operation, State-wise; and

(f) the targets fixed and achieved thereunder during 1998-99, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (f) : Health being a State subject, State Governments are primarily responsible for providing health facilities to the people. Accordingly, to achieve the goal of 'Health for All' by 2000 AD, a network of rural health infrastructure comprising 1,36,815 Sub-centres, 22,962 Primary Health Centres and 2,708 Community Health Centres has been established throughout the country under the Basic Minimum Services to provide preventive, promotive and curative health care in rural areas. However, the Central Government assists States under the National Health Programmes for Malaria, T.B., Leprosy, Blindness, AIDS, Cancer, Iodine Deficiency Disorders, Mental Health and Family Welfare Programmes. Schemes are under implementation for strengthening of drug quality control and food safety. Steps have been taken for strengthening of disease surveillance and epidemic response systems to prevent outbreak of infectious diseases.

Under the National Health Programmes, assistance is provided for equipments, drugs and infrastructure strengthening. The National programmes for the control of Leprosy, Blindness, AIDS and Family Welfare are being implemented as 100 percent Centrally Sponsored scheme. In order to effectively contain the incidence of Malaria, AIDS, T.B. and Blindness and to eradicate Leprosy,

Guinea Worm etc., substantial funds have been mobilised from the World Bank for strengthening the disease control programmes as well as the delivery systems at the district level and below. Development of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy is being encouraged to widen the network of health services to the people.

There are no estimates available regarding the requirements of doctors. As per Medical Council of India, the doctor—population ratio in respect of allopathic doctors is about 1:1980. Taken together with practitioners from Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy the ratio is still better.

The details showing the list of the Centrally sponsored health schemes in operation throughout the country and State-wise target fixed and achieved during 1998-99 in respect of these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *1. National Malaria Eradication Programme*

*State wise Target & Achievement during 1998 i.e. Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER) Under which Minimum 10% of Population is to be Screened*

Name of the State	Achievement in ABER (Prov.) during 1998, against the fixed target of 10 (Provisional)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	12.26
Arunachal Pradesh	43.66
Assam	9.73
Bihar	0.55
Goa	25.64
Gujarat	15.29
Haryana	11.90
Himachal Pradesh	13.89
Jammu & Kashmir	9.76

1	2
Karnataka	16.92
Kerala	4.54
Madhya Pradesh	13.02
Maharashtra	15.15
Manipur	5.20
Meghalaya	12.87
Mizoram	29.19
Nagaland	4.10
Orissa	10.19
Punjab	12.04
Rajasthan	10.09
Sikkim	11.28
Tamil Nadu	10.24
Tripura	7.06
Uttar Pradesh	8.31
West Bengal	2.97
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	57.29
Chandigarh	12.93
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.58
Daman & Diu	27.17
Delhi	8.78
Lakshadweep	5.69
Pondicherry	22.62



**2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme***Target Fixed in 1998-99 & Achieved till January, 1999*

Sl.No.	State/Sector	1998-99						Report received upto the month
		Detection		Treatment		Discharge		
		T	A	T	A	T	A	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. STATES</b>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36000	53063	36000	51499	55000	35153	12/98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	102	100	102	400	313	10/98
3.	Assam	7200	5716	7200	5716	9000	8639	9/98
4.	Bihar	64700	266228	64700	266165	120000	177690	12/98
5.	Goa	300	490	300	490	400	503	12/98
6.	Gujarat	4000	9093	4000	9094	17000	9789	11/98
7.	Haryana	200	696	200	696	600	1117	12/98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	400	75	400	75	1000	919	8/98
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	200	695	200	695	1500	1377	11/98
10.	Karnataka	13000	20995	13000	19654	20000	13057	11/98
11.	Kerala	6650	4310	6650	4309	8000	4954	11/98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	52000	39076	52000	39076	60000	35726	11/98
13.	Maharashtra	10000	32542	10000	32542	55000	28258	12/98
14.	Manipur	200	178	200	178	400	505	12/98
15.	Meghalaya	50	52	50	52	400	396	9/98
16.	Mizoram	50	89	50	89	100	133	12/98
17.	Nagaland	200	61	200	56	700	99	12/98
18.	Orissa	10000	30101	10000	30101	70000	34541	12/98
19.	Punjab	1000	1703	1000	1703	2000	1915	12/98
20.	Rajasthan	850	2138	850	2138	8000	10161	12/98
21.	Sikkim	100	70	100	70	150	117	12/98
22.	Tamil Nadu	10000	31758	10000	31424	43000	38806	11/98
23.	Tripura	100	304	100	304	400	449	12/98
24.	Uttar Pradesh	65000	82015	65000	81385	100000	91649	11/98
25.	West Bengal	40000	54808	40000	54885	70000	67095	10/98
26.	A & N Islands	80	32	80	32	100	68	11/98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Chandigarh	150	128	150	117	400	759	7/98
28.	D & N Haveli	100	273	100	273	250	1347	12/98
29.	Daman & Diu	80	30	80	30	150	76	10/98
30.	Delhi	500	1058	500	1054	8000	12097	11/98
31.	Lakshadweep	30	0	30	0	50	26	6/97
32.	Pondicherry	400	570	400	570	400	260	12/98
Total		323640	638547	323640	634614	652000	576994	

### 3. National Tuberculosis Programme

*Statement showing State/UT-wise targets and achievements with regard to new cases detection during the year 1998-99 (upto December 1999)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Targets	Achievement	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74246	59361	79.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1047	2444	233.38
3.	Assam	25850	14809	56.51
4.	Bihar	97568	15042	15.42
5.	Delhi	12080	35799	296.36

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1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	1406	1380	98.19
7.	Gujarat	47454	53336	112.39
8.	Haryana	19481	31542	161.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5976	3465	57.98
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	8870	12111	136.55
11.	Karnataka	51392	35523	69.12
12.	Kerala	32075	9390	29.28
13.	Madhya Pradesh	77898	19598	25.16
14.	Maharashtra	90164	140316	155.62
15.	Manipur	2214	2351	106.17
16.	Meghalaya	2141	2589	120.95
17.	Mizoram	836	1365	163.38
18.	Nagaland	1476	762	51.63
19.	Orissa	35630	16823	47.22
20.	Punjab	23292	31041	133.27

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1	2	3	4	5
21.	Rajasthan	52337	37406	71.47
22.	Sikkim	491	1059	215.90
23.	Tamil Nadu	61455	88353	143.77
24.	Tripura	3326	1164	35.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	164882	183110	111.06
26.	West Bengal	77853	56691	72.82
27.	A & N Islands	339	362	106.64
28.	Chandigarh	780	1608	206.15
29.	D & N Haveli	167	399	239.64
30.	Daman & Diu	122	0	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	63	0	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	975	3191	327.23
<b>Total</b>		<b>973877</b>	<b>862185</b>	<b>88.53</b>

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**4. National Programme for Control of Blindness**

S.No.	State	Target	Monthwise Performance of Cataract Surgery During 1998-99				
			April	May	June	July	August
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	271050	23003	19001	22308	25990	23713
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	750	142	8	10	8	58
3.	Assam	40000	1117	1295	669	974	886
4.	Bihar	192500	875	400	183	NA	NA
5.	Goa	6150	247	304		358	334
6.	Gujarat	252000	11860	11306	15160	32395	20916
7.	Haryana	98600	4945	3567	3016	2570	4371
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12300	385	768	838	502	549
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11100	167	1225	957	601	674
10.	Karnataka	184800	13286	11636	13382	12995	13366
11.	Kerala	67800	3828	3742	4845	4664	3950
12.	Madhya Pradesh	308000	5814	5932	6766	7587	5865
13.	Maharashtra	369600	22021	22101	25478	29570	29176

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Manipur	1850	43			64	37
15.	Meghalaya	1850	44	53	51		
16.	Mizoram	600	81	30	25	30	26
17.	Nagaland	360	24	9	70	5	27
18.	Orissa	123200	1556	1719	1730	2079	2973
19.	Punjab	147850	8103	4897	3168	5952	4010
20.	Rajasthan	197200	7774	5199	4915	7026	7731
21.	Sikkim	750	33	39	36	34	31
22.	Tamil Nadu	338800	28051	27987	38205	35926	
23.	Tripura	6160	430	559	496	337	320
24.	Uttar Pradesh	431200	272000	10685	10107	10246	10420
25.	West Bengal	184800	12438	11024	NA	NA	NA
26.	Pondicherry	5000	324	352	425	450	423
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	500	9	13	10	25	17

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Chandigarh	3400	352	251	169	173	85
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	250	11	13	5	13	18
30.	Daman & Diu	250	10	19	21	17	23
31.	Delhi	61600	3503	2329	1865	1283	1946
32.	Lakshadweep	60	0	0	0	0	0
	E.S.I.A.F., C.R.		448	289	453	586	523
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3320330</b>	<b>422924</b>	<b>146752</b>	<b>155363</b>	<b>182460</b>	<b>132268</b>

*Month-wise Performance of Cataract Surgery During 1998-99*

S.No.	State	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25563	27076	27122	30243	30170			254239
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	8	21	9	8			290
3.	Assam								4941
4.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			1458
5.	Goa	387	340	423	336	378			3107
6.	Gujarat	30354	19310	31881	28922	41119			243223



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1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7.	Haryana	7705	7368	12521	6186	7180			59429
8.	Himachal Pradesh	504	457	1457	1387	1354			8201
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		5162	6161					14947
10.	Karnataka	12191	12888	14264	13724				117732
11.	Kerala	6541	4766	6207	4794	4883			48220
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10189	20422	25597	44053				132025
13.	Maharashtra	32630	30458	45112	34830				271376
14.	Manipur	37	95	54	45	32			407
15.	Meghalaya								148
16.	Mizoram	25	45	58	38	24			382
17.	Nagaland	4	31	9	20	32			231
18.	Orissa	5785	6322						22164
19.	Punjab	6953	16272	23087		9439			81881
20.	Rajasthan	13428	17304	16883	23076	19582			122928

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1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21.	Sikkim	46	57	51	49	55			431
22.	Tamil Nadu		23894	31131		24342			209536
23.	Tripura	210	316	416	375				3459
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11341	16776						341575
25.	West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				23462
26.	Pondicherry	470	449	461	439				3793
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	17	18	47	59				271
28.	Chandigarh	164		284	255				1733
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30	18	16	24	35			183
30.	Daman & Diu								90
31.	Delhi	3323	3083	3709	3353				29441
32.	Lakshadweep								0
	E.S.I.A.F., C.R.	624	309	418	20				3670
<b>Total</b>		<b>168539</b>	<b>213224</b>	<b>247450</b>					<b>2004973</b>

**5. National AIDS Control Programme**

*Targets cannot be fixed to control HIV/AIDS as there is no cure at present. However, optimum efforts are made to spread awareness amongst people for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.*

**6. Family Welfare Programmes**

*Achievements during 1998-99 (upto December, 1998)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Immunization					Family Welfare			
		DPT	OPV	BCG	Measles	TT (PW)	Sterilisations	IUD	Condom	O.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1316530	1316563	1365916	1162496	1394704	481536	201300	529537	226468
2.	Assam	211575	210277	234895	190412	227516	7780	25705	30482	21512
3.	Bihar	7525540	920769	1097753	837358	677084	21179	120949	77658	45379
4.	Gujarat	837170	846939	874428	760050	860161	133447	273672	830836	169970
5.	Haryana	291599	306121	366909	303475	321009	61928	114357	362001	57451
6.	Karnataka	784281	785319	788559	717305	841751	269598	253108	275460	144183
7.	Kerala	374214	384762	398722	355294	3388995	102920	59976	179688	28850
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1559075	1576679	1621050	1498968	1658547	194787	399485	1501302	581696
9.	Maharashtra	1459881	1463611	1570385	1403378	1355692	336369	256268	673871	342081
10.	Orissa	613135	617672	648395	502786	564236	70393	151936	267276	94498

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Punjab	272168	272009	272892	272767	271968	64225	258997	417430	89690
12.	Rajasthan	910868	910898	946280	1114760	1251268	127818	150184	908037	351027
13.	Tamil Nadu	849759	851775	948139	825267	882921	257410	308090	238882	182713
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3714493	3817290	4039507	3479438	3545993	165036	1401512	1639466	595422
15.	West Bengal	982585	989384	1075170	880929	984393	104935	55013	281398	226416
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	8839	9006	8831	6802	4720	1026	1523	1006	1390
17.	Delhi	124070	127982	154908	50903	29886	21762	41099	211297	11219
18.	Goa	17080	17894	17748	13684	13333	2958	1735	9415	2040
19.	Himachal Pradesh	93085	92919	93730	89450	91925	12691	24530	59399	21417
20.	J & K	122632	122980	139980	107049	73852	3066	5284	7651	2439
21.	Manipur	19905	19949	21659	17017	18726	1187	4814	5080	2731
22.	Meghalaya	24163	24331	32791	17561	17436	906	1708	1201	1746
23.	Mizoram	9578	9549	9321	9346	8892	1494	816	277	872
24.	Nagaland	7100	6652	6401	4995	6587	305	536	20	177

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Sikkim	7153	7096	6826	6271	4847	492	682	896	2653
26.	Tripura	35414	35523	32803	29689	32072	3890	2512	22391	24686
27.	A & N Islands	3681	3681	3699	3834	3195	1297	887	2113	907
28.	Chandigarh	9256	10370	12856	9746	13315	2106	4186	6914	172
29.	D & N Haveli	3857	3966	4329	3293	3613	287	136		181
30.	Daman & Diu	1951	1972	2002	1921	1832	289	173	1184	253
31.	Lakshadweep	668	668	568	560	574	22	18	629	225
32.	Pondicherry	12070	12070	23756	10780	12172	7417	2832	7857	851

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**ILL effects of Pesticides and Chemicals**

\*179. SHRI S.S. QWAI:  
SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticides and chemicals used in vegetables, crops and other food items are giving birth to many diseases;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any study in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the precautionary measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the number of persons died or affected as a result of the use of these pesticides and chemicals during the last three years, year-wise and State/Union territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) Although Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has not done any epidemiological study, limited studies carried out from time to time to assess the level of pesticide residues in different food articles including edible products like rice, cereals, fruits and vegetables showed that in majority of the samples they were within the maximum prescribed tolerance limits as laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(d) The import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides are being regulated by the Government with a view to preventing risk to human beings or animals under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Education and training are provided to the farmers, besides, advocating Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Technology on a large scale which encompasses alternate methods for pest control, viz. Cultural, mechanical, and bio-control methods and only need-based judicious application of pesticides.

(e) A Statement outlining information on number of pesticides are enclosed as Statement-I and II of persons who died or were affected as a result of use respectively.

**Statement-I**

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	62	Nil	Nil
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	N.R.	Nil
4.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Bihar	Nil	N.R.	Nil
6.	Chandigarh	N.R.	Nil	Nil
7.	Dadra & N Haveli	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
8.	Daman & Diu	Nil	N.R.	N.R.
9.	Delhi	Nil	N.R.	N.R.
10.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Gujarat	Nil	2	Nil
12.	Haryana	94	94	46

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1	2	3	4	5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	N.R.	N.R.
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	N.R.	Nil
15.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	5
16.	Kerala	299	225	257
17.	Lakshdweep	Nil	N.R.	N.R.
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Maharashtra	200	444	373
20.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Pondicherry	60	45	26
26.	Punjab	178	73	76

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1	2	3	4	5
27.	Rajasthan	93	418	406
28.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Tamil Nadu	78	76	40
30.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	42
32.	West Bengal	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

Remarks: The figures have been compiled based on the information furnished by the State/UTs either at the Zonal conferences or figures furnished to Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation, Dte. of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage, Faridabad.

N.R. : Not Reported.

**Statement-II**

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	182	13	Nil
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	N.R.	Nil
4.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Bihar	Nil	N.R.	Nil



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1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	N.R.	Nil	Nil
7.	Dadra & N Haveli	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
8.	Daman & Diu	Nil	N.R.	N.R.
9.	Delhi	Nil	N.R.	N.R.
10.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Gujarat	Nil	2	Nil
12.	Haryana	335	302	151
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	N.R.	N.R.
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	N.R.	Nil
15.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	5
16.	Kerala	1125	803	834
17.	Lakshdweep	Nil	N.R.	N.R.
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Maharashtra	1122	1815	2751
20.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil

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1	2	3	4	5
21.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Pondicherry	660	549	415
26.	Punjab	485	180	420
27.	Rajasthan	105	418	420
28.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Tamil Nadu	836	379	73
30.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	42
32.	West Bengal	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

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Remarks: The figures have been compiled based on the information furnished by the State/UTs either at the Zonal conferences or figures furnished to Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation, Dte. of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage, Faridabad.

N.R. Not Reported.

*Unrecorded*

### Reappearance of Dropsy

\*180. PROF. RITA VERMA:  
SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reappearance of argemone in mustard oil has caused panic amongst consumers of Delhi and other parts of the country recently;

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

(c) whether the cases of adulteration of food items are rapidly increasing and the authorities have failed to check such adulteration;

(d) if so, the details of the schemes formulated to ensure the sale and manufacture of food items in the country and especially in the capital, free from adulteration;

(e) whether the enquiry committee relating to dropsy outbreak last year has submitted its Report;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the persons found guilty in this regard and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) No Sir. According to the information made available by the Government of NCT of Delhi, out of 160 samples of mustard oil lifted in Delhi during the months of December, 1998, January, 1999 & February, 1999, 4 samples were found adulterated with Argemone oil. The Govt. of Karnataka has reported presence of argemone oil in two samples of mustard oil out of 14 samples during the month of February (15.2.99).

(c) and (d) According to the available information from the State/UT Governments, the overall extent of adulteration in various food stuffs have been found to range between 8 and 11 percent during the last five years i.e. 1993 to 1997. The Food Health Authorities of States/UTs have been requested to keep a strict vigil on quality of food stuff including mustard oil available in the market.

The Government of Delhi has taken steps to streamline the work of lifting of food samples and detection of adulterants in them. All the 27 sub-divisional Magistrates working in 9 districts of Delhi have been

declared as Local (Health) Authority under the provisions of the PFA Act, 1954. The Deputy Commissioners of the 9 districts as well as the local police are actively associated in the effort to eradicate the menace of adulteration. The Food Inspectors of the Department of the PFA also carry on the raids to lift samples under the supervision of sub-divisional Magistrates. Sale of loose mustard oil has been banned under the orders of High Court of Delhi since 26th August, 1998.

(e) to (g) The matter was investigated into by CBI which filed a charge sheet against six accused persons in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Delhi on 23.11.1998. The case is pending trial.

[Translation]

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### New Telephone Exchanges in Gujarat

1694. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges functioning in Gujarat at present;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges set-up in the State during the year 1997-98, district-wise and location-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up some new telephone exchanges in the State during 1998-99 and the next financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise and location wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) At present 1481 telephone exchanges are functioning in Gujarat.

(b) 58 telephone exchanges were set up in Gujarat State during the year 1997-98. The details are given in Statement-I

(c) and (d) There is a plan to set up 58 new telephone exchanges in Gujarat State during 1998-99. The details are given in Statement-II.

The plan to set up new telephone exchanges during the next financial year is not finalised.

**Statement I***District-wise list of telephone exchanges set up in Gujarat State during the year 1997-98*

Sl.No.	Name of District	Location
1.	Ahmedabad	Sabarmati, Ashram Road, Ranip, Vajalka, Sitapur, Guldan, Navada
2.	Amereli	Vavera, Vadi Road, Krakhaj.
3.	Banaskantha	Dechdal, Kumwaria, Zalmor, Madka, Nandotara, Rupal, Raiya.
4.	Bharuch	Gajera, Sisodara.
5.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar, Sardamagar-I, Sardamagar-II, Bajud, Bhutia.
6.	Kutch-Bhuj	Madhapur, Sarwadi, Adanipport, Wanabhadia.
7.	Junagadh	Arena, Mekashvan.
8.	Mehsana	Karannagar, Rajpur, Daran, Khatraj.
9.	Panchmahal	Baska, Morva (Hasaf).
10.	Rajkot	J.B. RLU, Lodhika, Lilakha, Zarkhadi, Lilapur, Aradoi
11.	Sabarkantha	Amarapura.
12.	Surat	Varechha, Naninaroli.
13.	Surendranagar	Jayanpat, Kharva, Adariyana, Kotharia.
14.	Vadodara	Karelibag, Alkapuri, Fatehgunj City, Mandala, Nemata
15.	Valsad	Kakvasi
16.	Kheda	Nadiad
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>

**Statement II***District-wise list of new telephone exchanges to be set up in Gujarat State during the year 1998-99*

Sl.No.	Name of District	Location
1.	Ahmedabad	Raipur Gate, Gandhi Nagar, Bapu Nagar, Gulbai Tekra.
2.	Amreli	Mota Gorkharwads, Mavjipura
3.	Bharuch	Vardia
4.	Bhavnagar	Pithwad, Bangdana, Tanea
5.	Bhuj	Ameradi, Selari, Vanku, Vadasar
6.	Himatnagar	Satarda
7.	Junagadh	Vadvivala, Kodavav, Junagadh GIDC, Veraval, Chuda
8.	Kheda	Nadiad, Thavad
9.	Mehsana	Sankara, Rantej, Rafu, Biliya, Meu, Mudarada, Vadasan, Ankalav.
10.	Palanput	Bhilot, Jakhel, Nana Media, Khodu, Duva, Gorad, Mankadi, Dungargar.
11.	Rajkot	Jamdadar, Dhol, Iadhar, Seluka, Bhadva, Market Yard, Morvi.
12.	Surendranagar	Rachhardi, Wadhwan.
13.	Surat	Karimabad, Ramnagar, Amroli
14.	Vadodara	Manjusar, Bhayapura, nizampura, Subhanpura, Panigate, Padra.
15.	Valsad	Valsad
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>

*(English)***Occupational Diseases**

1695. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the highest number of occupational deaths;

(b) if so, the main occupational diseases and the number of persons afflicted with such diseases; and

(c) the preventive and curative steps taken/proposed to be taken to tackle these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Internet Services in Chandigarh**

1696. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the internet services were introduced in the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) the number of connections received for said connections in the U.T.;

(c) the number of connections provided to applicants out of them; and

(d) the time by which the remaining applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) 10.12.1996

(b) 2107 (upto 24.02.99)

(c) 2107. all have been provided.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

**Conversion of Major Ports into Government Companies**

1697. SHRI SURESH WARPUDKAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to convert all the 11 major ports into fully owned Government companies;

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

(c) the reasons which compelled the Government to take the said decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b) In-principle decision has been taken to corporatise Major Port Trusts, in stages and final decision will be taken on case-to-case basis after examination of the various issues involved.

(c) The corporatisation of the Major Ports is aimed at giving independent authority of decision making to the management; to coagulate investment; to expedite implementation of the projects and to manage the operations of the ports with professional finesse.

*[Translation]***Opening of New Post Offices in U.P.**

1698. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Government for opening of new post offices in Uttar Pradesh during 1998 till date, district-wise; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) The number of applications received by the Government for opening new post offices in Uttar Pradesh during 1998 till date, district-wise are given in Statement enclosed.

(b) Out of a total number of 279 applications received, the demand for opening a new post office was not found justified in 123 cases. Post offices are opened subject to norm based justification and availability of resources and

targets. There is a target for opening 78 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh during the current Annual Plan subject to their justification and availability of resources.

**Statement**

*List of applications received for opening of post offices district-wise in Uttar Pradesh Circle during year 1998-99*

Name of District/ Regionwise	No. of Applications received
1	2
<b>AGRA REGION</b>	
1. Agra	—
2. Aligarh	1
3. Auraiya	—
4. Bulandshahar	3
5. Etah	—
6. Etawah	1
7. Firojabad	—
8. Jhansi	1
9. Jakaun	1
10. Lalitpur	2
11. Mathura	—
12. Mahamayanagar	—
13. Manipuri	—

1	2
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**ALLAHABAD REGION**

14. Allahabad	12
15. Chandauli	3
16. Ghazipur	9
17. Jaunpur	9
18. Kaushambi	2
19. Mirzapur	4
20. Pratapgarh	3
21. Sonbhadra	2
22. Sant Ravidas Nagar	4
23. Varanasi	10

**BAREILLY REGION**

24. Almora	11
25. Bageshwar	3
26. Badaun	3
27. Bareilly	9
28. Champawat	5
29. Hardoi	4

		1	2
1	2	1	2
30. Jotiba Fulenagar	—	47. Muzaffarnagar	3
31. Kheri	4	48. Pauri	4
32. Moradabad	1	49. Rudra Parayag	—
33. Nainital	2	50. Saharanpur	2
34. Pithoragarh	5	51. Tehri	10
35. Pilibiht	4	52. Uttar Kashi	—
36. Rampur	5	GORAKHPUR REGION	
37. Shahjahanpur	5	53. Azamgarh	2
38. Udham Singh Nagar	1	54. Ballia	11
DEHRADUN REGION		55. Basti	6
39. Bijnore	2	56. Bahraich	1
40. Bagpat	3	57. Balrampur	2
41. Chamoli	3	58. Deoria	12
42. Dehradun	1	59. Gorakhpur	8
43. Ghaziabad	10	60. Gonda	6
44. Gautambudh Nagar	—	61. Kushinagar	6
45. Haridwar	—	62. Maharajanj	2
46. Meerut	3	63. Mau	5



1	2	1	2
64. Sant Kabirnagar	3	78. Barabanki	4
65. Sharwasti	1	79. Faizabad	7
66. Sidharthnagar	4	80. Lucknow	3
KANPUR REGION		81. Raebareli	2
67. Banda	4	82. Sultanpur	7
68. Fatehpur	7	83. Sitapur	6
69. Farrukhabad	2	[English] <span style="float: right;">134-36</span>	
70. Hamirpur	—	<b>Development of Sanctuaries and Parks</b>	
71. Kanpur City	1	1699. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:	
72. Kanpur (M)	2	(a) whether the Governments of Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have submitted any scheme for the development and maintenance of sanctuaries, national parks and forest reserves;	
73. Kannauj	—	(b) if so, the details of the schemes approved and fund allocated;	
74. Mahoba	—	(c) the details of the schemes not approved so far indicating the reasons therefor; and	
75. Sahujimaharaj Nagar	—	(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?	
76. Unnao	5	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Governments of Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have submitted proposals for central assistance for various national parks and sanctuaries in their States under the following schemes:	
LUCKNOW REGION			
77. Ambedkar Nagar	—	1. Development of national parks and sanctuaries.	

2. Eco-development in and around national parks sanctuaries including Tiger Reserves.

(b) Funds released during 1998-99 to Assam and Uttar Pradesh under various schemes are:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Assam	Uttar Pradesh
Development of national parks and sanctuaries	58.05	81.27
Eco-development in and around protected areas	—	48.32

(c) No funds could be allocated to Bihar due to non-receipt of Utilisation Certificates for allocations made during the previous years.

[Translation]

**Cases of Gastro-Enteritis**

(d) The State Governments have been asked to submit the proposals made in conformity with the guidelines along with the utilisation certificates within first quarter of the financial year.

1701. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

**Appointment on Compassionate Grounds**

1700. DR. SAROJA V: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5684 on July 27, 1998 regarding appointment on Compassionate grounds and state:

(a) the number of deaths occurred in Bihar and Bengal due to gastro-enteritis during the last three years till date; and

(a) whether the Government have since then given the appointment on compassionate grounds to the applicants;

(b) the details of assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Governments to check the Same during the said period?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these cases are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) As per information available, number of deaths due to Gastro-enteritis in West Bengal are as follows:—

Year	Deaths
1996	1266
1997	1089
1998	817

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) No.

(b) Not applicable.

Information regarding Bihar is not available.

(c) Approval in respect of Shri Sohan Singh Rawat has been conveyed and prerecruitment formalities are under process. The case of Shri Sohan Singh Rawat will be settled after successful completion of all formalities.

(b) Assistance in the shape of ORS packets, bleaching powder and I.V. fluids were supplied to the State Govt. of West Bengal.

[English]

**Central Sector Power Stations****Energy from Winds/Waves**

1702. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether energy from waves is being tapped in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any fresh proposal to tap energy from winds/waves in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A National Test Facility was established at Vizhinjam harbour for technology development and demonstration. This plant with an installed capacity of 55 KW is operational.

(c) and (d) There are no proposals to build any other wave energy plant in Kerala. However, two proposals for demonstration wind power projects of 2 MW capacity each at Ramakalmedu and Nallathanny in Kerala have been received for which the State Government have been requested to provide further information.

1703. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN AHAMED:  
SHRI U.V. KRISHNAMRAJU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of Central Sector Power Stations in the country and the total investment made thereon, State-wise; and

(b) the installed capacity and utilisation thereof in respect of each power station, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) the names of Central Sector Power Stations in the country, State-wise as on 31.1.1999 with their installed capacity is given in Statement-I enclosed. The information relating to total investment made on each of these power stations is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House. The capacity utilisation of hydro and gas based power stations depend upon the availability of water and gas from time to time. However, the capacity utilisation of thermal (coal based) and nuclear power stations in Central sector are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

S.No.	State	Name of the power station	Type of primeover	Installed capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanakpur	Hydro	120.00
		Singrauli	Thermal	2000.00
		Rihand	Thermal	1000.00

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1	2	3	4	5
		Unchahar	Thermal	630.00
		Auriya (CCGT)	Gas	652.00
		Dadri (CCGT)	Gas	817.00
		Narora	Nuclear	455.00
		N.C.T.P.	Thermal	840.00
2.	Delhi	Badarpur	Thermal	720.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Bairasuil	Hydro	180.00
		Chamera	Hydro	540.00
4.	J&K	Salal	Hydro	690.00
		Uri	Hydro	480.00
5.	Rajasthan	Anta (CCGT)	Gas	413.00
		R.A.P.S.	Nuclear	440.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Korba STPS	Thermal	2100.00
		Vindhyachal STPS	Thermal	1260.00

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1	2	3	4	5
7.	Maharashtra	T.A.S.P.S.	Nuclear	420.00
8.	Gujarat	Kawas (CCGT)	Gas	644.00
		Gandhar (CCGT)	Gas	648.00
		Kakrapar	Nuclear	440.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramagundam STPS	Thermal	2100.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli-I	Thermal	1470.00
		Neyveli-II		600.00
11.	Kerala	Kayamkulam GT-1	Gas	115.30
12.	Bihar	Kahalgaon	Thermal	840.00
		Bokaro	Thermal	877.50
		Chandrapur	Thermal	780.00
		Maitan	Gas	90.00
		Panchet Hill	Hydro	80.00
		Tilaiya	Hydro	4.00

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1	2	3	4	5
13.	Orissa	Talcher (old)	Thermal	470.00
		Talcher STPS	Thermal	1000.00
14.	West Bengal	Farakka STPS	Thermal	1600.00
		Durgapur	Thermal	350.00
		Mejia	Thermal	630.00
		Maitan	Hydro	60.00
15.	Assam	Kopili	Hydro	200.00
		Kathalguri	Gas	291.00
16.	Meghalaya	Khandong	Hydro	50.00
		Hoz Basti	Hydro	0.01
17.	Manipur	Loktak	Hydro	105.00
18.	Tripura	Agartala GT	Gas	84.00

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**Statement-II**

S.No.	Name of Power Stations	PLF (Apr. 98-Jan. 99)
1	2	3

**A. Coal based**

## NTPC

1. Badarpur TPS 77.1

2. Singrauli STPS 90.2

3. Rihand STPS 73.0

4. Dadri TPS 89.6

5. Korba STPS 86.0

6. Vindhyachal STPS 87.2

7. Ramagundam STPS 83.6

8. Farakka STPS 34.6

9. Kahalgaon STPS 51.5

10. Talcher STPS 45.7

11. Talcher (old) TPS 52.8

12. Unchahar TPS 78.6

## N.L.C.

13. Neyveli I TPS 69.7

14. Neyveli II (Mine cut) 71.8

1	2	3
D.V.C.		
15.	Chandrapur TPS	28.8
16.	Durgapur TPS	47.4
17.	Bokaro TPS	37.3
18.	Mejia TPS	53.0

**B. Nuclear Power Stations**

1. Rajasthan APS 64.7

2. Narora APS 76.1

3. Tarapur APS 78.3

4. Kakrapur APS 70.6

5. Madras APS 75.9

**Waiting List of Telephone Connections**

1704. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:  
SHRI BHARTRAHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI K.P. MOHAN:  
SHRI JAISINHJI CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in the country as on January 31, 1999, State-wise;

(b) the number of telephone connections allotted during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear the waiting list of the telephone connections in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) The number of persons on the waiting list as on 31.1.99 are as per Statement-I enclosed.

(b) The number of telephone connections allotted during the last three years are as per Statement-II enclosed.

(c) Efforts are being made to clear the waiting list by increasing the targets for the provision of new telephone connections every year, taking into account the waiting list and demand for new telephone connections. Private sector participation is also envisaged for this purpose, in the provision of new telephone connections.

**Statement-I**

*Number of Persons on the Waiting List as on 31.1.99—State-wise*

Sl.No.	States	No. of Persons
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,50,695
2.	Assam	42,271
3.	Bihar	81,183
4.	Gujarat (including Dadar, Diu, Daman & Nagar Haveli)	2,62,939
5.	Haryana	1,20,385
6.	Himachal Pradesh	53,610
7.	J & K	37,883
8.	Karnataka	1,68,631

1	2	3
9.	Kerala (including Lakshadweep—(U.T.))	6,73,711
10.	Madhya Pradesh	54,338
11.	Maharashtra (including Goa and Mumbai)	2,60,777
12.	North-East ((including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura)	17,349
13.	Orissa	34,424
14.	Punjab (including Chandigarh (U.T.))	2,17,845
15.	Rajasthan	1,47,865
16.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai & Pondicherry (U.T.))	3,64,769
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,22,240
18.	West Bengal (including Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Calcutta)	1,28,742
19.	Delhi	0



**Statement-II***Number of Telephone Connections Allotted during the last three years*

Sl.No.	States	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,50,021	1,53,606	2,16,487
2.	Assam	20,295	18,003	36,477
3.	Bihar	33,115	52,368	66,264
4.	Gujarat (including Dadar, Diu, Daman & Nagar Haveli)	1,34,832	1,63,053	2,13,824
5.	Haryana	52,486	60,800	73,081
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30,212	31,452	40,176
7.	J & K	5,988	15,945	20,819
8.	Karnataka	1,39,694	1,89,608	2,54,378
9.	Kerala (including Lakshadweep—U.T.)	1,54,033	1,72,775	2,30,010
10.	Madhya Pradesh	81,275	75,541	1,02,692
11.	Maharashtra (including Goa and Mumbai)	4,18,131	4,58,260	5,01,441

1	2	3	4	5
12.	North-East (including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura)	16,433	18,056	23,030
13.	Orissa	31,014	32,505	67,178
14.	Punjab (including Chandigarh—U.T.)	1,43,569	1,53,560	1,65,969
15.	Rajasthan	1,00,672	1,13,518	1,47,632
16.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai & Pondicherry —U.T.)	2,07,452	2,90,082	3,64,546
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,51,336	2,16,912	3,13,918
18.	West Bengal (including Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Calcutta)	1,12,463	1,45,052	2,40,152
19.	Delhi	2,00,070	2,03,140	1,80,941

**Grants to States under Kutir Jyoti Programme**

1705. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States not given grants under the Kutir Jyoti Programme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) All the States have been provided grant under Kutir Jyoti Programme. A statement giving state-wise position of grants under Kutir Jyoti Programme is enclosed.

**Statement***Provision of grant under Kutir Jyoti Programme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Amount of Grant provided upto March 98	Allocation for 1998-99	Amount of Grant drawn by SEBs/State Govts. During 1998-99 (Upto Dec. 98)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1498	400	216
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67	50	0
3.	Assam	169	80	0
4.	Bihar	719	400	262
5.	Goa	2	0	0
6.	Gujarat	237	50	25
7.	Haryana	32	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75	120	25
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	0	0
10.	Karnataka	1812	750	626
11.	Kerala	77	20	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2395	400	265

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1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	949	360	275
14.	Manipur	47	50	0
15.	Meghalaya	34	40	18
16.	Mizoram	69	50	0
17.	Nagaland	35	50	0
18.	Orissa	327	120	0
19.	Punjab	89	50	25
20.	Rajasthan	301	60	24
21.	Sikkim	74	50	20
22.	Tamil Nadu	1586	400	204
23.	Tripura	26	20	15
24.	Uttar Pradesh	583	320	0
25.	West Bengal	433	160	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>11642</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>2011</b>

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**Paucity of Natural Gas in Tripura**

1706. SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to paucity of Natural Gas availability, large sized gas based industrial projects cannot come up in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether the Government intend to intensify exploration work in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Tripura has gas production potential of 2.02 Million Standard Cubic Metres per day (MMSCMD) from established projects. Of this, allocation of 1.8 MMSCMD has been made to various consumers. Against this allocation, contracted quantity is 1.2 MMSCMD, and off-take varies from 0.8 to 0.95 MMSCMD only.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. ONGC has programmed to acquire 1010 Ground Line Kilometers (GLK) of '2D' seismic data and to drill 2 exploratory wells during IX Plan in Tripura Sector of Assam-Arakan Fold Belt. Further, a block AA-ON/3, covering an area of 2988 sq. km., comprising parts of Central and Eastern Tripura has been awarded to M/s. Okland International LDC of USA for exploration.

**Purchase Committees for Unani Medicines**

1707. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure/criteria adopted to constitute the various Purchase Committees for CGHS Unani Medicines during the last three years;

(b) whether frequent changes are made in the procedure/criteria for the constitution of such committees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) The purchase Advisory Committee is normally constituted for a period of 2 years with the

approval of Competent Authority. At present, the committee consists of the following members:

- |                                                        |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Addl. Dir. (HQ)                                     | Chairman         |
| 2. Addl. Dir., MSD                                     | Member           |
| 3. Dy. Advisor (Unani)                                 | P.A.C. Member    |
| 4. Sr. Med. Officer I/c<br>CGHS Unani Med. Store Depot | Member Secretary |
| 5. Sr. Med. Officer (Unani)                            | Technical Member |
| 6. Sr. Med. Officer (Unani)                            | Technical Member |

**Cyber Dhabas Scheme**

1708. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited have introduced a 'Cyber Dhabas Scheme'; and

(b) if so, the details and the proposed locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) and (b) MTNL has announced the Cyber Dhabas Scheme to provide internet, ISD/STD/PCO, Video Conferencing, Fax and various other Value Added Services at strategic locations in Delhi & Mumbai for the benefit of public. No Cyber Dhaba has been opened as yet.

Telephone: out of order based on Solar System

1709. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephones based on solar system are not working in Bankura and Bardhaman districts specially Barsal, Nityanandapur (Both Gangajalghati P.S.), Bangora, Mejia and Ramchandrapur (Mejia P.S.) in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) and (b) The fault rate of VPTs on MARR systems working on solar energy is 18.3% in Bankura and 15.9% in Bardhaman District as a whole.

- (i) As for Barsal, the VPT is not working properly due to frequency interference with 2/2 radio channel. Efforts are being made to restore it in this month.
- (ii) The VPTs at Mejia and Ramchandrapur are not working due to fault in Base Unit at Mejia. The case was taken up with the supplier and fault is expected to be rectified within a week.
- (iii) The VPTs at Nityanandapur and Banjora are working properly.

(c) The Circle has entered into Annual Maintenance Contract with the suppliers for maintenance and fault repairing of MARR Systems.

#### Empliment on Compassionate Grounds

1710. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of the appointment on compassionate grounds in Telecommunications/Postal Circles in Orissa pending for the last three years;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to expedite such cases; and

(c) the time by which these cases are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) 7 (seven) in Telecom. and 6 (six) in Postal.

(b) The Circle High Power Committee meetings are regularly conducted as and when the complete relevant documents are received for finalisation of the case.

(c) *In Dept. of Telecom.*

Out of 7, 6 cases are likely to be decided within 3 months, subject to receipt of complete relevant documents and one case is *sub judice*; judgement is awaited from the Court.

*In Deptt. of Posts.*

The cases can be finalised on getting relevant data and on the decision of the Relaxation Committee.

#### Power Projects functioning under N.T.P.C.

1711. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of power projects functioning under the National Thermal Power Corporation at present, State-wise;

(b) whether several Thermal Power Projects are lagging behind to achieve their full potential of power generation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, project-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) A total number of 17 Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) are at present functioning under the National Thermal Power Corporation as per State-wise details, given below:

Name of the State	No. of TPSs
Uttar Pradesh	6
Rajasthan	1
Madhya Pradesh	2
Gujarat	2
Andhra Pradesh	1
Kerala	1
Bihar	1
West Bengal	1
Orissa	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

*Telephone Companies***Payment of Dues** 162

In addition, two power stations namely, Badarpur TPS, Delhi, of the Government of India and Balco Captive Power Plant, MP, are being operated and managed by NTPC.

(b) to (d) All NTPC Stations have achieved the generation targets of 1998-99 set by the CEA. However, NTPC is not able to generate its full potential from the Power Stations located in the Eastern Region because of lack of demand in the region, sub-transmission constraints and lack of evacuation facilities to other regions.

Government is taking steps to maximise export of surplus power from the Eastern Region to other regions by suitably enhancing the inter-regional and intra-regional transmission capacity.

1712. SHRI S. SUDHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be paid by each of the six companies licensed to operate basic telephone services;

(b) whether the Government have directed them to pay 20% of the outstanding licence fee by February 15, 1999 and to securities the remaining outstanding amount;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to realise the dues from these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURAKAYASTHA): (a) The total licence fee alongwith interest upto 31.1.99 to be paid by the six Licencees is as follows:

(i) M/s. Bharati Telenet	Rs. 20.50 Crores.
(ii) M/s. Tata	Rs. 128.13 Crores
(iii) M/s. Essar	Rs. 141.02 Crores
(iv) M/s. Hughes Ispat	Rs. 422.33 Crores.
(v) M/s. Reliance	Rs. 103.70 Crores, and
(vi) M/s. Telelink	Rs. 128.36 Crores which has fallen due on 4.3.99.

(b) and (c) letters have been issued to the Operators on 25.1.99 asking them to clear the outstanding dues together with interest thereon, immediately. In case of their inability to clear the entire amount in lumpsum immediately, they have been asked to make payment of atleast 20% or more of the total amount due by 15.2.99. The operators have further been called upon to enhance the FBG to cover the balance amount payable after deducting the amount paid. This date has further been extended to 28.2.99.

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

**Interest on Security Deposit**

1713. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone consumers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total earnings on account of security deposit;

(c) the earnings from the interest on amount deposited as security; and

(d) the mode of the use of this amount by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) Total number of telephone consumers i.e. Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) as on 31.01.1999 are 19,821,033. State-wise details given in Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) During 1997-98 the Department collected a total amount of Rs. 629.02 crores as initial deposit (Registration Fee) from applicants of various categories of telephones. The Department does not earn any interest on these collections. In fact, it is the applicants who earn interest on amounts so deposited in accordance with the rules prescribed in this regard. During 1997-98 a sum of Rs. 29.76 cr. was allowed as such interest by the Department.

(d) The amount so received from prospective telephone Subscribers towards Registration fees is being taken to Revenue head of the Department and is treated as Internal Resources of the Department which are used for both its capital and revenue expenditure.

**Statement**

*Details of Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) Telecom.  
Circle-wise as on 31.01.1999*

S.No.	Name of the Telecom Circle	Total Number of DELs.
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12427
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1412059
3.	Assam	182790
4.	Bihar	449214
5.	Gujarat	1396625
6.	Haryana	472359
7.	Himachal Pradesh	196883
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	101703

1	2	3
9.	Karnataka	1368436
10.	Kerala	1241891
11.	Madhya Pradesh	868057
12.	North East	132853
13.	Maharashtra	1697547
14.	Orissa	306466
15.	Punjab	981241
16.	Rajasthan	841599
17.	Tamil Nadu	1327670
18.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	786540
19.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	740416
20.	West Bengal	363556
21.	Calcutta	825580
22.	Chennai	562835
23.	Delhi	1578934
24.	Mumbai	1973772
<b>Total</b>		<b>19821033</b>



[Translation]

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**Nehru Place and Okhla Telephone Exchanges**

1714. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Nehru Place and Okhla telephone exchange mein kam karne ke liye dalalaun ka bolbala" appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated January 15, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) Yes, Sir. This news item has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Mainly three points have been reported in the news item:

(i) Touts operating for work of depositing telephone bills and issue of duplicate bills and other works.

Investigations revealed that no touts were operating.

(ii) Stoppage of token system at Nehru Place.

To facilitate the public, token system at Nehru Place was introduced. However, the same was not found to be satisfactory and hence was discontinued.

(iii) Non-availability of officers on their seats.

Specific time and day has been allotted for each officer to meet the subscribers and to redress their grievances. All the officers have again been instructed to be available on their seats on the given time and date.

[English]

**Allowance for Small Family**

1715. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No.

1396 on December, 8, 1998 regarding allowance for small family norms and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) The Fifth Central Pay Commission had observed that there was no justification for any enhancement of the special increment available to the beneficiaries as a distinct addition to their pay till they superannuate. The Commission had, however, held that the methodology evolved for the purpose by the Fourth Central Pay Commission was appropriate and adequate and had recommended that the same should be continued.

The Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1997 provides *inter alia* that employees who are in receipt of certain additions to pay in the existing scale such as personal pay for promoting small family norms and in whose case these have been replaced in the revised scale with corresponding allowance/pay at the same rate or at a different rate, the allowance at the new rate as recommended shall be drawn in addition to the pay in the revised scale of pay. Based on the provisions in the statutory rules, some of the Ministries and Departments have authorised the increment admissible as personal pay for promoting small family norms at the lowest rate applicable in the revised scales of pay recommended by the Fifth Central Pay Commission and accepted by the Government. In the context of representations received that certain Ministries and Departments have not adopted a similar course of action, the question of issuing appropriate clarificatory orders is under consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

Personal pay will continue to be admissible to State Government officials appointed to posts under the Union Government at the rate of increment as applicable in the relevant State scales of pay, provided that this has been sanctioned by the State Government concerned. This is further subject to the condition that the service is continuous and the amount of personal pay shall not be more than one increment in the scale of pay applicable in the State Government.

[Translation]

*Post and Telegraph Services*

**Post and Telegraph Facilities**

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1716. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI RAMPAL UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Rajasthan and Gujarat where Post and Telegraph services are not available, district-wise, separately; and

(b) the details of the said facilities provided in these States during 1997-98 and proposed to be provided during 1998-99?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) The number of villages without post offices in Rajasthan and Gujarat are given in attached Statement I. These villages are attached with other villages for the purpose of postal facilities.

The number of Gram Panchayats where Telegraph Services are not available, are as under:-

Rajasthan	7930
Gujarat	11730

(District-wise details are given in the attached Statements II & III respectively).

(b) The details of postal facilities provided in these States during 1997-98 and proposed to be provided during 1998-99 are given in enclosed Statement IV.

Gram Panchayats provided with telegraph facilities during 1997-98 are as follows:

Rajasthan	3
(District Sikar 2 District Nagaur 1)	
Gujarat	Nil

Gram Panchayats proposed to be provided with telegraph facilities during 1998-99 are as follows:

Rajasthan	5
(District Dausa 1)	
(District Bikaner 4)	
Gujarat	2
( District Gandhinagar 2)	

**Statement-I**

*The details of villages without post offices in Rajasthan district-wise*

S.No.	Name of District	No. of Villages without post office
1	2	3
1	Ajmer	638
2.	Alwar	1493
3.	Banswara	1165
4.	Baran	880
5.	Bharatpur	978
6.	Barmer	1157
7.	Bhilwara	1206
8.	Bikaner	390
9.	Bundi	662

1	2	3
10	Chittorgarh	1804
11.	Churu	572
12.	Dausa	776
13.	Dholpur	372
14.	Dungarpur	558
15.	Hanumangarh	1481
16.	Jaipur	1638
17.	Jalore	408
18.	Jaisalmer	372
19.	Jhalawar	1208
20.	Jhunjhunu	447
21.	Jodhpur	513
22.	Karauli	511
23.	Kota	656
24.	Nagaur	500

1	2	3
25.	Pail	553
26.	Rajsamand	765
27.	Sawai Madhopur	512
28.	Sikar	495
29.	Sirohi	288
30.	Sriganganagar	2434
31.	Tonk	813
32.	Udaipur	1756
Total		28362

*The details of number of villages without Post Office in Gujarat—District-wise*

S. No.	Name of District	No. of Villages without Post Offices
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	224
2.	Banaskantha	937
3.	Gandhinagar	8
4.	Mahesana	574

1	2	3
5.	Sabarkantha	834
6.	Amreli	309
7.	Bhavnagar	468
8.	Jamnagar	431
9.	Junagadh	578
10.	Kachchh	488
11.	Rajkot	434
12.	Surendranagar	341
13.	Bharuch	684
14.	Dangs	253
15.	Kheda	402
16.	Panchmahals	1387
17.	Surat	694
18.	Vadodara	1087
19.	Valsad	284
Total		10417

**Statement II**

*The details of Gram Panchayats District-wise, where Telegraph services are not provided in the State of Rajasthan*

S. No.	Name of District	Total No. of Gram Panchayats
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	245
2.	Alwar	418
3.	Banswara	301
4.	Barmer	286
5.	Bharatpur	333
6.	Bikaner	141
7.	Bhilwara	333
8.	Bundi	172
9.	Chittorgarh	369
10.	Churu	232
11.	Dholpur	123
12.	Dungarpur	205
13.	Sriganganagar	286

1	2	3
14.	Hanumangarh	243
15.	Jaipur	490
16.	Dausa	163
17.	Jaisalmer	109
18.	Jalore	245
19.	Jhalawar	227
20.	Jhunjhunu	226
21.	Jodhpur	281
22.	Kota	78
23.	Baran	234
24.	Nagaur	372
25.	Pali	280
26.	Sawai Madhopur	205
27.	Karauli	151
28.	Sikar	223

1	2	3
29.	Sirohi	127
30.	Tonk	203
31.	Udipur	434
32.	Rajsamand	195
Grand Total		7930

**Statement III**

*The number of Gram Panchayats, district-wise, where telegraph services are not provided in the State of Gujarat*

S. No.	Name of District	No. of Gram Panchayats
1	2	3
1	Ahmedabad	590
2.	Gandhinagar	57
3.	Amreli	534
4.	Banaskantha	389
5.	Bharuch	664
6.	Bhavnagar	755

1	2	3
7.	Jamnagar	588
8.	Junagadh	795
9.	Kheda	779
10.	Kutchh	562
11.	Nehgana	951
12.	Panchmahals	1022
13.	Rajkot	810
14.	Sabarkantha	528
15.	Surendranagar	604
16.	Surat	561
17.	Vadodara	797
18.	Valsad	659
19.	Dang	63
20.	Union Territory	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>11730</b>

**Statement IV**

*The details of postal facilities provided/proposed to be provided in Rajasthan and Gujarat*

**Rajasthan:**

*Number of Post Offices opened during the year 1997-98*

24

*Target for opening of Post Offices during 1989-99*

Departmental Sun-post Offices—2

Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices—30

**Gujarat:**

*Number of Post Office opened during the year 1997-98*

18

*Target for opening of Post Offices during 1998-99*

Departmental Sub-Post Offices—2

Extra Departmental Branch Offices—40.

**Telephone Adalats**

1717. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone Adalats held in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, till date; and

(b) the number of cases received in these adalats and the number of cases settled out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

**Requirement of LPG for Jahanabad, Bihar**

1718. SHRI SURENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JAHANABAD): Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated monthly requirement of LPG for Jahanabad in Bihar at present and the supply position thereof;

(b) the steps taken to meet the full requirement of LPG in district;

(c) whether rural areas of the district have been neglected in supplying LPG; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The estimated monthly sale of packed LPG by the distributors of Public Sector oil companies in Jahanabad District of Bihar State is around 67 MTs per month and the demand is being fully met.

(b) the LPG demand of existing consumers enrolled with PSU Oil Companies in Jahanabad district of Bihar is being met by and large in full. However, whenever LPG backlog develops due to law and order problem, floods or any disruption in availability due to emergency shutdowns at any of the production sources, etc. Oil Companies take immediate measures to meet the demand in the affected markets through maximising LPG imports and by operation of LPG bottling plants during extended hours and Sunday and Holidays to clear the LPG backlogs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Due to limited availability of LPG from indigenous sources and possible imports, so far the existing marketing plans have been made mainly covering towns having a population of 20000 and above. However, LPG has been introduced in certain environmentally fragile areas and hilly areas below 20000 population to protect the environment and prevent deforestation.

With the increasing non-availability of traditional fuels and increasing popularity of LPG as cooking fuel due to its convenience in use and to prevent further deforestation, the Government has decided to commence marketing of LPG in the rural areas also. Further, for the purpose of undertaking enrolment in the rural areas, industry has formulated the revised 1996-98 Marketing Plan taking into account the following:

- (i) To cover all urban locations with a population of 10,000 and above by including potential of adjoining villages falling the radius of 15 kms.

- (ii) All urban locations having population of 5000 and above should be surveyed for setting up a distributorship and the viability to be ascertained by taking into account the potential of adjoining villages falling within 15 Kms. radius.

- (iii) Cluster of villages within 15 Kms. radius of nucleus villages having a population of 10,000 (ten thousand) and above, to be surveyed for setting up rural distributorship and included in the Plan depending upon the viability.

- (iv) Villages within 15 Kms. radius around towns having population of 1 lakh and above to be surveyed for opening of rural distributorships. While identifying rural locations contiguous to these towns, it should be ensured that adequate number of LPG distributorships exist in such towns so as to avoid marketing of LPG by rural distributorships in urban areas.

- (v) All VIP references should be surveyed for development of LPG distributorships by including the potential of adjoining villages falling within the radius of 15 Kms.

Based on the above criteria, Oil Industry has identified 1285 urban/rural and 401 exclusively rural locations in the country for servicing the rural areas under the revised 1996-98 Marketing Plan.

**Development Plan for Telecom Sector in Karnataka**

1719. SHRI B.M. MENSINKAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the development plan for the telecom sector in Karnataka particularly in rural areas of Dharwad region during 1998-99 and achievements made so far in this regard;

- (b) the funds allocated for the purpose during the said period;

- (c) the number of post offices functioning at present in rural areas of the State;

- (d) whether the Government propose to set up some more post offices in the rural as well as urban areas in the State during 1998-99;

- (e) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):  
(a) Details of development plan and achievements are given below:

	Target	Achievement (as on 28.2.99)
<i>Karnataka Circle</i>		
Net capacity addition	266000 Lines	187335 Lines
DELs	200000 Lines	170486 Lines
<i>Dharward Telecom District.</i>		
Net capacity addition	23902 Lines	16486 Lines
DELs	17498 Lines	15097 Lines
<i>Rural Areas of Dharwad</i>		
Net Capacity addition	8724 Lines	6724 Lines
DELs	8500 Lines	7261 Lines

In addition out of a target of providing 2500 Village Public Telephones (VPT) during 1998-99, 1376 VPTs were provided upto 28.2.99. Out of this it was also targetted to provide 10 VPTs in Dharward Telecom District and all have been provided. All the 1344 villages in Dharwad have been provided with VPTs.

(b) Funds allocated towards development for Karnataka Circle for 1998-99 is Rs. 504.43 crores including Rs. 37.86 crores for the rural areas. Out of this the funds allocated for the rural areas of Dharwad Telecom. District is Rs. 5.46 crores.

(c) At present, 8504 Post Offices are functioning in rural areas of Karnataka.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There is proposal to open 10 Post Offices in rural areas and 4 post offices in urban areas subject to the norm based justification. The funds amounting to Rs. 29.61 lakh have been allotted for the purpose.

(f) Nil.

#### Privatisation of Oil Wells in West Bengal

1720. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to hand over the oil well of Ichapur, Chakda of Calcutta and other two oil well at Boral and Chandkuni in Midnapore District through open tender wherein heavy production is reported by ONGC; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir. ONGC has not reported heavy production in any well in West Bengal. No decision has also been taken by ONGC for handing over any oil well in West Bengal through open tender.

(b) Does not arise.



*Paris Convention*

**Paris Convention**

1721. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government were among the signatories to the 1996 Paris Convention;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken in regard to the deliberations of the convention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Telephone Advisory Committees  
in North-Eastern States**

1722. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Telephone Advisory Committee have been constituted in the North-Eastern States including Sikkim;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which these are likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Telephone Advisory Committee in the North-East States i.e. Agartala, Mizoram, Nagaland (Dimapur), Manipur (Imphal), Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya (Shillong), North-East Circle as well as Sikkim have already been constituted.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Petrol Pumps on Rent Lease at Gwalior  
in Madhya Pradesh**

1723. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the petrol pumps of Indian Oil Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum being run on rent lease at Gwalior and Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh alongwith locations thereof;
- (b) whether there is any scheme to auction the petrol pumps being run on rent lease in future; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In Gwalior and Chambal Divisions of Madhya Pradesh, one retail outlet of Indian Oil Corporation Limited at Malanpur in District Bhind is being run on *ad hoc* basis by an *ad hoc* dealer pending selection of regular dealer through Dealer Selection Board, applications for which have already been invited. Another retail outlet of Indian Oil Corporation in District Guna in this area is being operated on Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) basis with manpower for operation being provided by a job contractor.

As regards Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, the corporation has reported that all their retail outlets in the aforesaid area are being operated by regular dealers.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Nagapattinam Harbour**

1724. SHRI K. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Nagapattinam Harbour once used as a major port for the cargo and passenger traffic has now become obsolete and is not in use; and
- (b) if so, the Government have any proposal to deepen it for the passenger and cargo traffic to help

agriculturists of the area and provide fishing and export of marine products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The responsibility of development of minor ports lies with the State Government concerned. The Government of Tamil Nadu is taking action to revive the activities at Nagapattinam Port.

### New Telephone Connections in Delhi

1725. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for new telephone connections at present in Delhi particularly in Idgah and Yamuna Vihar telephone exchanges, exchange-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to clear the waiting list in the State and the said exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) As on date there is no waiting list in Delhi including Idgahs & Yamuna Vihar telephone exchanges. In MTNL, Delhi a total of 53864 OBs (Orders released for providing telephone connections) are pending for providing new telephone connections as on 28.2.1999. Out of these, the OBs pending in Idgah and Yamuna Vihar Exchanges are given below:

Exchanges	Total
Idgah	3454
Yamuna Vihar	3237

(b) A comprehensive plan has been formulated to provide telephone connections by laying additional underground cables. The work of laying underground cables, especially in the areas where the provision of telephone connections is non-feasible at present, is in progress. Most of the pending OBs are likely to be cleared progressively by 30th June 1999.

### Internet Service to Cable Operators

1726. SHRI PRASAD BABURAO TANPURE:  
DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the VSNL has discussed the matter regarding providing internet to the cable operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which internet is likely to be provided to the cable operators;

(d) whether VSNL has identified the companies who can provide maintenance and service to the customers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by VSNL for cost effective provision of internet to the cable operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) and (b) yes, Sir. Some of the Cable operators have approached VSNL about Internet Connectivity.

(c) Internet capacity to cable operators is available on demand. VSNL is offering Internet Connectivity to all the ISPs approaching them including Cable Operators.

(d) and (e) VSNL has not planned to offer Internet access over cable on its own.

(f) At present VSNL has 88 Mbps Internet Bandwidth on International Satellite & Cable medium in proportion of 80:20. VSNL is further acquiring 45 Mbps on Cable route and 3x8 MB on satellite route to meet future additional Internet Bandwidth requirements. Due to larger share on cable medium. International Internet Band width is expected to become more cost effective.

### Shortage of Coal supply for Thermal Plants

1727. DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power generation has been adversely affected due to shortage in the supply of coal to Thermal Power Plants and power stations;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the total requirement of the coal of various Thermal Power Plants raised from different coal companies during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether instructions have been issued to the concerned agencies to ensure sufficient and timely supply of coal to power plants and stations in the country and especially in Bihar; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir. Coal demand has been fully met and there was no generation loss on this account.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total annual requirement (Linkage), receipt and consumption of coal in respect of various utility Thermal Power Stations for the last three years i.e. 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 (upto Jan., 1999) are given below:

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

Year	Linkage	Receipt	Consumption
1996-97	203560	197329	192540
1997-98	233635	208979	202809
1998-99 (upto Jan. 1999)	182886	166599	170313

(d) and (e) Coal supply to all utility Thermal Power Stations is regularly monitored by CEA and is also reviewed in meetings by Secretary (Coord.), Cabinet Secretariat from time to time. Instructions to concerned organisations are issued for remedial measures as and when required. Recently, attention of Ministry of Coal has been drawn to the reduction in coal stocks at Thermal Power Stations of Bihar State Electricity Board requesting them to augment coal supply to these power stations to avoid any loss of power generation in the State due to shortage of coal.

### New Renewable Energy Policy

1728. SHRI D.S. AHIRE:  
SHRI MADAN PATIL:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the draft of the New Renewable Energy Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) the time by which the policy is likely to be approved and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is preparing a comprehensive Renewable Energy Policy. The main objectives of the Renewable Energy Policy include augmentation of grid electricity supply, energy for rural development, substitution of fossil fuels for decentralized applications and reduction in environmental pollution and degradation. The draft of the Renewable Energy Policy is being finalised in the Ministry, for submission to the Government for approval.

[English]

### New Thermal Plants of NTPC

1729. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation need Rs. 11000 crore to finance in New Thermal Power Plants

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the power production in these new plants is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the statement attached. NTPC proposes to

implement the 6 new projects with a debt equity ratio of 70:30. The total borrowings required for the

implementation of these projects are likely to be over Rs. 10,800 crores.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the details of the New Thermal Power Plants likely to be taken up for implementation by NTPC in the near future*

Sl. No.	Project Location	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost in Rs. Crs. Price Basis	Commission Schedule	Remarks/ Status
1.	Kawas CCPP Stage II Gujarat	650	1698.06 (1 qtr. 1998)	2001-02	Techno-Economic Clearance of the CEA is available
2.	Jhanor-Gandhar CCPP Stage II Gujarat	650	1816.02 (III qtr. 1998)	2001-02	—do—
3.	Anta CCPP Stage II Rajasthan	650	1758.52 (I qtr. 1998)	2001-02	—do—
4.	Auraiya CCPP Stage II Uttar Pradesh	650	1721.66 (I qtr. 1998)	2001-02	—do—
5.	Talcher STPP Stage II Orissa	2000 (4x500)	6648.83 (III qtr. 1997)	U1 2003-04 U2 2003-04 U3 2004-05 'U4 2005-06	—do—
6.	Ramagundam III, A.P.	500	1787.13	Early Xth Plan	Techno Economic clearance of the CEA is awaited.
<b>Total</b>			<b>15430.22</b>		

**Administering of Expired Polio Drops**

1730. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANPE:  
SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of administering expired polio drops to the children in different parts of the country have been reported during the last three years till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against those found quality;

(e) whether in certain cases polio drops have proved to be ineffective;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (g) No, Sir. No case of administering date expired polio drops to the children has come to the notice of the Government. In June, 1998, some newspaper reports had alleged that some children in Ghaziabad (UP) had been administered spurious Oral Polio Vaccine. A high level technical committee was constituted immediately to enquire into these reports. The Technical Committee, in its report has observed that although the vaccine in question was of standard quality, in some cases it had been administered ever after the monitors affix on the vaccine vials had changed colour, signifying loss of effectiveness. Further use of this vaccine was stopped immediately. The Government of Uttar Pradesh was advised to revaccinate the children who were given this vaccine and to take such administrative measures as were necessary. All State Governments have been alerted to train the staff in the use of vaccine vial monitors and to maintain the high quality of the Polio Vaccination Programme.

*[English]***Permanent Appointment of Staff Nurses**

1731. SHRI A.C. JOS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/criteria being followed by the AIIMS for the appointment of staff nurses;

(b) the number of staff nurses appointed by the Institute on *ad hoc* basis during the last three years, year-wise and the reasons for making appointment on *ad hoc* basis;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to appoint all the adhoc staff nurses of AIIMS as the permanent staff of the institute;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Appointment of Staff Nurses Gr. II are made by selection as per recruitment rules from the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange.

(b) The number of staff nurses appointed in the Institute on *ad hoc* basis during 1996, 1997 and 1998 were 183, 132 and 231 respectively, against leave vacancy, long absenteeism, termination, resignation etc.

(c) to (e) Ad-hoc nurses with more than two years service and eligible as per recruitment rules are considered by the Institute alongwith others to be called for interview and those selected by the Selection Committee are appointed on regular basis.

**Shimlipal forest in Orissa**

1732. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan to save Shimlipal forest, its project tiger and also other rare species from destruction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to implement the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABULAL MARANDI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Similipal Forest has been brought into the category of Tiger Reserves in 1973-74 and also subsequently declared as Biosphere Reserve to protect and conserve its flora and fauna including tiger and other rare species with total ecosystem approach. A massive Eco-Development programme is also being implemented in peripheral villages of Similipal Tiger Reserve to reduce the biotic pressure on its natural resources.

#### **Subsidy on Solar Equipments**

1733. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "how subsidy for solar equipment vanishes into thin air" appearing in the *Indian Express* dated February 1, 1999;
- (b) the facts of the matter reported therein;
- (c) whether the Government have examined the reports published in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being considered to take action against those held responsible for this misuse?

THE MINISTER OF POWER MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The solar energy programme of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implemented through the renewable energy agencies in various States. In Delhi, the programme is implemented by the Delhi Energy Development Agency which functions under the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Ministry has examined this and earlier reports which appeared in the press and have obtained information from the Delhi Energy Development Agency.

Following examination by audit, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has pointed out certain irregularities in the implementation of the programme by DEDA. This includes sale of solar lanterns whose genuineness could not be verified and expenditure on free supply of solar lanterns to Ministers and Government officials on demonstration basis.

DEDA has reported that one Project Officer has been placed under suspension following the observations regarding the bogus sales of solar lanterns. According to the Agency, the free supply of solar lanterns was for demonstration purpose only and the lanterns are still the property of the Agency. The matter is also being looked into by the Lokayukta and by the Deputy Commissioner (East), Delhi.

#### **Revision of Voters' List in Karnataka**

1734. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken to revise the voters' list in view of ensuing Assembly elections in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI): The Election Commission has informed that it has ordered Special Revision of the electoral rolls in the State of Karnataka with 1.1.1999 as the qualifying date before the ensuing Assembly Elections due before December, 1999. The publication of draft rolls and final publication of rolls have been scheduled for 10.4.99 and 12.7.99 respectively.

[Translation]

#### **Plantation on the National Highways by Private Sector**

1735. SHRI TEJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any scheme for the plantation on either side of the National Highways by the private sector; and
- (b) if so, the manner in which the plantation work would be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry has decided to permit public sector corporations/reputed private companies/Voluntary organisations to develop and maintain gardens/tree plantations/landscaping in vacant National Highway land on either side of the road/central verges/rotaries for beautification and prevention of encroachments. For this purpose strips of National Highway land can be allotted to reputed organisations under a Memorandum of Understanding. The salient features of the scheme are given in the statement enclosed.

**Statement*****Salient features of the scheme of MOST regarding greening of National Highway land***

- (i) The Memorandum of Understanding will generally be valid for 5 years unless terminated earlier, renewal beyond 5 years will be considered taking into account the performance of the Agency, and the needs of National Highway development.
- (ii) The entire cost of developing and maintaining gardens/tree plantation/landscaping shall be borne by the concerned Agency.
- (iii) No construction of any kind will be permitted on the National Highway land.
- (iv) No commercial usage of any kind from the land by way of sale of plants, setting up of Nursery, etc. shall be permitted.
- (v) The Agency shall be allowed to publicise the free service on hoarding of approved size, which should not distract the attention of vehicle drivers. Such hoardings should be got approved from the State PWD/NHAI.
- (vi) The garden/tree plantation/land scaping will be developed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge and the National Highway land will be vacated if so desired for the development of the road or any other public purpose in a clean condition within one month of the notice from the Engineer-in-Charge. The Engineer-in-Charge for the purpose shall be the Executive Engineer/ Divisional Engineer of the State PWD/NHAI under whose jurisdiction the said section of National Highway falls.
- (vii) The ownership of the said NH shall continue to vest with Ministry of Surface Transport at all times.
- (viii) On expiry of the Memorandum of Understanding, all fencing material/tree guards, trees, shrubs tubewell if any provided shall automatically become the property of the Ministry of Surface Transport.

*[English]***Vulture Population**

1736. DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Pesticide poison hits vultures' number" and "alarming decline in vulture population" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* and *Times of India*, dated January 15, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the vulture population in 1980 and 1998 in the country and the causes for its decline; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to save the vultures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (A) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) The Bombay Natural History Society has published a report stating that high levels of chemicals and pesticides are affecting the vulture populations throughout the country. Food shortage caused due to efficient utilisation of carcasses could be also one of the reasons. Presence of any avian disease is also not ruled out. A detail study in this direction is contemplated. No reliable data is available about the number of vultures in the country.

**IOC to Amend Pact with Reliance and Essar Refineries**1737. SHRI M. RAJIAH:  
SHRI SURESH WARPUDKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have asked the Indian Oil Corporation to negotiate a pact with Reliance and Essar refineries to market products;

(b) if so, the details of the changes proposed in this regard;

(c) the reasons for making changes in the marketing policy; and

(d) the time by which the new marketing companies are likely to be set up and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Indian Oil Corporation had proposed agreements with Reliance Petroleum Limited and Essar Oil Limited in regard to the marketing of controlled products of their refineries for Government approval. The proposal was examined by the Government and IOC was asked to effect certain changes in the agreements including sharing of the controlled products among the public sector oil companies viz. IOC, BPC & HPC, etc. to ensure equitable distribution. The agreements have not yet been signed.

#### Facilities for Eye Lazer Surgery

1738. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign tourists are visiting India, attracted by the low cost of "Lasik", Eye Lazer Surgery done in major Metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the facilities being provided to attract this special segment of tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Doctors/Nurses and Patients Ratio

1739. SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of doctors and nurses in relation to patients in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the ratio is adverse; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the number of doctors and nurses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise ratio of doctors and nurses in relation to patients is not maintained. However, the overall Nurse-bed ratio varies from 1:3 to 1:10 depending upon the strength of units/hospitals.

The Nurse population ratio is about 1:2198. The Doctor population ratio for allopathic doctors is about 1:2250. Taking into account, the number of qualified practitioners in Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy, the said ratio would be 1:950.

(c) 'Health' is a State subject under the Constitution. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to take steps to increase the number of Doctors and Nurses as per their requirement.

However, during the 8th Plan, 10 additional schools of Nursing have been sanctioned to different States by the Government of India. It is also proposed to open 50 schools of Nursing during 9th Plan period, of which 16 schools have been sanctioned to different States in the country.

In the case of Doctors, 14 new medical colleges have been permitted to be set up after 1.6.92 and the number of medical graduates passing out every year is around 17,000.

#### Adulteration in Tea

1740. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH OF FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale adulteration in loose tea has been found as reported in the *Business Standard*, dated January 12, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) The *Business Standards* dt. 12.1.99 has published a news item reportedly based on a study of analysis of 25 loose tea samples conducted by the Consumer Guidance Society of India, Mumbai. The details of the findings of study are yet to be received from the society.



(c) The Food Health Authorities of States/U.Ts. have been requested to keep a vigil on quality of food items including tea.

### Badagara Maha Canal

1741. SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN:  
SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the excavation work of Badagara Maha Canal was approved by Union Government in 1965;

(b) if so, the details of the project and the work undertaken so far in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted a modified project report at a total estimate of Rs. 1639 lakh together with the schedule of rates of 1996 for the approval of the Union Government and assistance under 50% Centrally sponsored scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal for excavating Badagara Mahe Canal at a cost of Rs. 68 lakhs was approved by the Central Government in 1965 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A sum of Rs. 57 lakhs has been spent on excavation of the canal in different reaches and for its repairs and upkeep of certain completed structure.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The project will be approved subject to the viability of the scheme and also availability of funds.

[Translation]

### Pollution by Vam Organic Factory

1742. SHRI DABOGA PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vam Organic Factory is polluting the river Ganges for the last twenty five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the officers found guilty of this negligence and punishment given to them by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABULAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) M/s. Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. (Distillery Unit) was commissioned in 1982 in Gajraula Industrial Area, Moradabad. The industry has primary and secondary facilities for effluent treatment since a long time. However, the problem of Biochemical Oxygen Demand and colour in the effluent remains even after secondary treatment. Directions have been issued from time to time by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board to the industry for upgrading the effluent treatment plant to meet the discharge standards. The industry has also been directed to refrain from discharging effluent into the Bagad river. As a result, to store the treated effluent during dry weather, the industry has constructed lined lagoons which are in operation since October, 1997. The industry is allowed to discharge treated effluent from these lagoons into Bagad during monsoon months only when there is adequate flow available in both Bagad and river Ganga. Bagad river carrying treated effluents of M/s. Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. meets the river Ganga upstream of Kachla Ghat at a distance of about 192 Kms. from Gajraula.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

### Irregularities in Procurement of Laser Printers

1743. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from the officials and engineers of Calcutta Telephone, Computer centre regarding irregularities in the procurement of Laser Printers by Calcutta Telephones Computer Centre, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) and (b) Pseudonymous letters, said to have been written by officers and staffs of Calcutta Telephones Computer centre, were received. Through investigation was carried out by Vigilance Wing of Calcutta Telephones. No irregularities were found in the purchase procedure.

**Increasing of Toll Tax Rates**

1744. SHRI N.R.K. REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to increase the toll tax rates between Jaipur and Kotputli;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to levy such charges all over the country for super highway project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Govt. has decided to increase the toll rate with effect from 15.03.1999 to Rs. 40 per trip from Rs. 35 at present for car/jeep & van, Rs. 65 per trip from Rs. 60 for light commercial vehicles and Rs. 110 per trip for Truck/buses and vehicles with heavy construction machinery and earth moving equipment.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The toll rates to be levied have not been decided yet. These will be decided in due course on project to project basis.

[Translation]

**Shortage of Petroleum Products and LPG in Districts of U.P.**

1745. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of backward districts of Purvanchal in Uttar Pradesh such as Kaushambhi, Allahabad and Fatehpur are facing difficult situation due to the shortage of petroleum and natural gas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir. Petroleum products of common public use, namely, petrol, diesel, Kerosene and LPG are being supplied in adequate measure in these areas.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Irregularities in Allotment of PCO's**

1746. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding the irregularities committed in the allotment of P.C.O. booths in Lucknow, Agra (circles) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) Sir, no specific complaints have been received by Telecom Units regarding irregularities in the allotment of PCO booths in Lucknow and Agra.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

[Translation]

**Power Projects in the Country**

1747. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
DR. SUSHIL INDORA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects in which power generation was to be started during the current year but these could not be completed owing to various reasons; and

(b) the number of projects which have started generating power afresh from the current year and power generation capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-

CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) The projects targetted for capacity addition during 1998-99 and the achievements so far are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity Tar.	(MW) Ach.	Comm. Sched. Mon./Yr.	Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>THERMAL</b>					
1.	Kathaluri St.	30.0	30.0	7/98	5.7.98
2.	Agartala GT	21.0	21.0	6/98	26.6.98
3.	Kayamkulam GT	115.3	115.3	3/99	2.11.98
4.	GHTB Bhatinda	210.0	210.0	7/98	16.10.98
5.	Wanakbori TPS	210.0	210.0	8/98	31.12.98
6.	Brahmapuram DG	20.0	20.0	9/98	24.11.98
7.	Suratgarh TPS	250.0	250.0	5/98	10.5.98
8.	Leimakhong DG	6.0		1/99	
9.	Leimakhong DG	6.0		1/99	
10.	Leimakhong DG	6.0		2/99	
11.	Leimakhong DG	6.0		2/99	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Leimakhong DG	6.0		3/99	
13.	Leimakhong DG	6.0		3/99	
14.	Karaikal GT-1	22.9	22.9	10/98	24.10.98
15.	Karaikal ST	9.6		12/98	
16.	Paguthan CCGT ST	250.0	250.0	7/98	23.10.98
17.	Surat Lignite TPS	125.0		2/99	
18.	Dabhol CCGT GT			12/98	
19.	Dabhol CCGT GT	740.00		12/98	
20.	Dabhol CCGT GT+ST			12/98	
21.	Torangallu GT	130.00	130.0	9/98	15.1.99
22.	Torangallu GT	130.0		3/99	
23.	Basin Bridge DG	50.0		1/99	
24.	Basin Bridge DG	50.0		2/99	
25.	Basin Bridge DG	50.0	50.0	2/99	31.12.98

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1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Basin Bridge DG	50.0	50.0	2/99	31.12.98
27.	Budge Budge TPS	250.0		2/99	
28.	Banaskandi	5.0	5.0	7/98	23.6.98
HYDRO					
29.	Doyang	25.0		12/98	
30.	Sobla	3.0	3.0	6/98	13.11.98
31.	Sobla	3.0		6/98	
32.	Upper Sindh II	35.0		1/98	
33.	Sewa III	3.0		9/98	
34.	Sewa III	3.0		9/98	
35.	Sewa III	3.0		9/98	
36.	Chenani III	2.5		9/98	
37.	Chenani III	2.5		9/98	
38.	Chenani III	2.5		9/98	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Rangit Sagar Dam	1.5		12/98	
40.	Warna	8.0	8.0	4/98	
41.	Dudhaganga	12.0		10/98	
42.	Kadana PSS Ext.	60.0	60.0	5/98	27.5.98
43.	Singur	7.5		1/99	
44.	Kalinadi-II Kadra	50.0	50.0	11/98	23.1.99
45.	Kalinadi-II Kadra	50.0		3/99	
46.	Kodasalli	40.0	40.0	6/98	20.6.98
47.	Kodasalli	40.0		3/99	
48.	Poringalkuthu LB Extn.	16.0	16.0	12/98	
49.	Sathanur Dam	7.5		12/98	
50.	Potteru Ph. I	3.0		12/98	
51.	Potteru Ph. II	3.0		12/98	
52.	Teesta Canal Falls Ph. II	7.5	7.5	9/98	22.10.98
53.	Teesta Canal Falls Ph. II	7.5	7.5	10/98	

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About 1139 MW is likely to be achieved for projects that were not targetted for completion in 1998-98 in addition to the target set for 1998-99 because of projects being completed ahead of schedule. *Health*

#### Setting up of Pacemaker Banks *209*

1748. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up pacemaker banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) The Government has no proposal to establish any Pace Maker Bank. Pace Makers are freely available and are also being manufactured in the country.

#### Specialised Research Centres for Cancer

1749. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

SHRI ADITYANATH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to establish specialised research centres for the treatment of cancer patients in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) At present 12 Regional Cancer Centres are functioning in the country in various States. These Centres are providing tertiary level treatment to terminally ill patients and conducting research activities in the field of Cancer. The list of 12 Regional Cancer Centres is given at in the Statement enclosed.

#### *Statement*

##### *List of Regional Cancer Centres*

1. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore (Karnataka)

2. Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

3. Cancer Hospital Research Institute, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)

4. Cancer Institute, Madras (Tamil Nadu)

5. Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum (Kerala)

6. Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack (Orissa)

7. Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwhati (Assam).

8. Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta (West Bengal).

9. Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (AIIMS), New Delhi.

10. Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay (Maharashtra)

11. Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)

12. MNJIO, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

[English]

#### Improvement in Telecom Services

1750. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH:  
DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL:  
SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN:  
SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI:  
SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated some major action for improvement of telecom services and to provide more telecommunication facilities in the country particularly in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have decided to provide pagers to all the linesmen in the country; and

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

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

(b) Following steps are being taken for further improvement of telecom services and to provide more facilities in the country in urban and rural areas.

1. Laying of cables in ducts.
2. Upgradation of out-door plant by replacing the old and worn-out equipment.
3. Computerisation of fault repair and commercial services.
4. Replacement of electro-mechanical exchanges in a phased manner.
5. Replacement of long spans of drop-wires with underground cables.
6. Appraisal of quality of telephone services by an independent outside agency (M/s. IMRB).
7. Introduction of WLL technology.
8. Replacement of old batteries.
9. Arranging additional engine alternators/portable sets for areas where power supply is not reliable.
10. All exchanges in rural areas are likely be connected on reliable media by the year 2002.
11. Induction of new technology in the rural network.

(c) and (d) Provision of pagers to the field staff/line staff on experimental basis was first introduced in Indore Telephones which has brought a remarkable improvement in rectification of faults.

It has now been decided to provide pagers to field staff/line staff on experimental basis for six months in the following telecom circles/Districts:—

1. Assam
2. North-East
3. Madhya Pradesh

4. Maharashtra

5. Calcutta

6. Chennai

#### Annual Reports of Registered Companies

1751. DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of registered companies have failed to file their annual reports, balance sheets and fulfil their other statutory obligations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; region-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to trace the missing companies; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) and (b) The number of companies which have not filed their Annual Accounts for 1997-98 so far is given below region-wise:

Region	No. of Companies (both Private Limited and Public Limited)
Northern	73,269
Western	70,717
Eastern	34,518
Southern	63,497

(c) and (d) A Special Cell has been constituted in the Department of Company Affairs to take action against vanishing companies which had raised capital through public issues in coordination with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Regional Directors and Registrar of Companies have been directed to take steps in respect of companies which have received money through public issues and also to issue default notices to companies and their Managing Director, Whole-time Directors, Managers and Ordinary Directors which have not filed Annual Accounts and Annual Returns by due date.



**Kayamkulam Power Project**

1752. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sought the intervention of the Union Government in reducing the charge being levied by the National Thermal Power Corporation on the power produced at Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tariff for power generation from Kayamkulam project is yet to be fixed and notified by the Government of India. The expected tariff for power from the project, after commissioning of the combined cycle plant, would be comparable to the cost of power from other combined cycle power projects on liquid fuel, being purchased by Kerala State Electricity Board.

**Investment Plans of ONGC**

1753. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation plans to invest Rs. 2000 crore in the enhanced oil recovery programme for its Bombay High offshore oilfields;

(b) if so, whether the Government have entered into any technical collaboration for this project;

(c) if so, the names of the collaborators and terms of the collaborations; and

(d) the likely increase in the production of crude oil as a result of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir. ONGC is yet to identify suitable EOR process for Bombay High field.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (a) above.

**Royalty on Crude Oil**

1754. SHRI GORDHANBHAI JADAVBHAI JAVIYA:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA DEVRAJBHAI  
CHIKHALIA:

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

(a) whether the royalty on crude oil and gas is one of major sources of income of the State;

(b) if so, the reasons for not revising the regular rate of royalty on crude oil for the block period 1993-96 and 1996-99;

(c) whether the question of revising rate of royalty on crude oil is under active consideration of the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the increased amount of royalty is likely to be paid to the oil producing States including the State of Gujarat; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Royalty on crude oil and gas is one of the sources of income to the oil and gas producing States. The regular rate of royalty is worked out at the rate of 20% of the crude oil price payable to oil companies for the period 1993-96 and 1996-98. As the final price of crude oil for these periods has not yet been announced because of non-availability of audited figures of cost of production of crude oil for these periods, the regular rate of royalty for these periods could not be notified as yet. The C&AG report on the cost of production of crude oil for 1993-96 has been received recently and is being processed for finalising the price of crude oil. The final rate of royalty would be notified immediately thereafter. Final crude oil price and consequent rate of royalty for the period 1996-98 is also likely to be finalised in next few months. On notification of final royalty rates, the payments already made to the State Governments at provisional rates of royalty, shall be adjusted accordingly.

**Demand of GAIL for Higher Price for LPG**

1755. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government have directed the oil co-ordination committee to consider the demand of the Gas Authority of India Limited for higher price for the LPG to be produced from its new plant;

(b) if so, whether the said committee has implemented or undertaken the job; and

(c) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Pursuant to Government's decision of September, 1997 on details of phasing of dismantling of Administered Price Mechanism, the system of retention pricing has been abolished for all the existing and new refineries effective 1.4.1998. Refinery Gate Price of controlled products including LPG is being fixed by OCC at 'tariff adjusted import parity' price for new refineries/extraction plants including GAIL.

**Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Orissa**

1756. SHRI BHARTRAHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Orissa as on January 31, 1999, district-wise;

(b) the number of telephone connections allotted in the State during the last three years, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any action to clear the backlog of telephone connections in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Orissa as on 31.1.99 was 34424. District-wise waiting list of telephone connections in Orissa as on 31.1.99 is as per Statement enclosed.

(b) The number of telephone connections provided in the State during the last three years is as under:

1995-96	31014
1996-97	32505
1997-98	67178

District-wise telephone connections provided in the State during the last three years is as per the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Out of a target of providing 60000 new telephone connections, upto 31.1.99, 40368 connections were provided. Out of the waiting list of 34424 as on 31.1.99 it is expected that another about 19600 number of telephone connections will be provided during the period from Jan-March 99. The balance waiting list will be cleared progressively during the next financial year.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of Revenue District	Waiting list as on 31.1.99	DEls Added during last three year		
			1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Angul	455	1384	1378	2117
2.	Balasore	2077	1355	1442	2324
3.	Bargarh	469	1095	963	1574

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1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bhadrak	1023	970	962	1550
5.	Bolangir	531	1096	1659	1855
6.	Boudh	22	184	125	186
7.	Cuttack	5591	2469	2670	5395
8.	Deogarh	25	98	108	208
9.	Dhenkanal	130	1051	654	2106
10.	Gajapati	212	272	203	480
11.	Ganjan	1816	3584	3293	7863
12.	Jagatsinghpur	2121	950	642	1710
13.	Jajpur	2291	901	763	1740
14.	Jharsuguda	390	649	558	1662
15.	Kalahandi	306	728	469	1396
16.	Kandhamai	335	309	282	734
17.	Kendrapara	1669	578	615	1269
18.	Keonjhar	1021	997	739	1266

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1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Khurda	6814	4910	5454	13030
20.	Koraput	1373	602	777	2165
21.	Malkangiri	24	82	150	282
22.	Mayurbhanja	974	988	1062	1761
23.	Nawrangpur	458	117	195	218
24.	Nayagarh	316	701	942	1335
25.	Nuapada	222	230	165	234
26.	Puri	837	955	1270	1537
27.	Ravagada	351	563	174	682
28.	Sambalpur	223	1125	1518	3386
29.	Sonepur	195	77	310	929
30.	Sundergarh	1953	1994	2983	6166
Total		34424	31014	32505	67178

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**WHO Projects for Micro-Tribes**

1757. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) propose to implement some health care projects for the micro-tribes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the names of the micro-tribes proposed to be covered by the projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the WHO Government of India collaborative programme for 1998-99, a project for "Strengthening Primary Health Care for Tribal People" is proposed to be implemented through the Indian Council of Medical Research covering primitive tribals in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(c) The following tribal groups are proposed to be covered.

Tripura	—	Regngs
Maharashtra	—	Falam, Madia Gond
Bihar	—	Malpataria, Saurja Paharia, Asur Birhor, Birja, Korwa, Paharia,
A&N	—	Onges, Great Andamanis, Shompens, Jarwas, Sentinelese
Madhya Pradesh	—	Baiga, Paharia Korba, Birhor.

[*Translation*]

**Opening of Post Offices**

1758. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:  
SHRI SOHANVEER SINGH:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA DEVRAJBHAI  
CHIKHALIA:  
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI RAJO SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open post offices in hilly districts specially Chamoli, Tehari and Pauri and Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh, rural areas of Gujarat, Shekhpura and Gaya districts of Bihar during 1998-99;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Post offices are opened subject to norm based justification and availability of resources. One Departmental Sub Post Office at Bhagirathipuram in Tehri district of Uttar Pradesh has been opened during 1998-99. There is a target for opening 40 Extra Departmental Branch post offices in the rural areas of Gujarat during 1998-99, subject to availability of resources. There is a target for opening 3 post offices each in Shekhpura and Gaya districts of Bihar, subject to availability of resources during the Annual Plan 1998-99.

[*English*]

**Hydel Power Projects**

1759. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the execution of Dul Hasti Hydel Power Project in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, year-wise and the progress made in its execution;

(b) whether the National Hydro Power Corporation propose to execute some more hydel power projects in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The year-wise expenditure incurred on execution of Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project

during the past three years is as below.

Year	Expenditure incurred
1995-96	Rs. 281.43 crores
1996-97	Rs. 172.73 crores
1997-98	Rs. 356.75 crores

The cumulative physical progress made on the execution of the Project is 46 per cent as on 31.1.1999. The project is scheduled to be commissioned by March, 2001.

(b) and (c) At present National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) has no plans to execute any new Hydro-electric Project in Jammu and Kashmir, as no project had been handed over to NHPC by State Government.

#### Agreement with Inmarsat

1760. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install thousands of Satellite Telephones in the far-flung areas of the country by Inmarsat, a cooperative body of 79 countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of these telephones likely to be installed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(d) the details of likely charges to be made for making calls through these Satellite telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) and (b) About 500 satellite based village public telephones are proposed to be installed by Department of Telecom throughout the country during 1999-2000. These village public telephones will be provided in remote and inaccessible areas where other technologies are not techno-economically practicable. Inmarsat a consortium of several Governments will provide the satellite capacity.

(c) Six such telephones are proposed to be provided in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(d) Calls made from these satellite telephones will be charged at the normal rate applicable for village public telephones provided through other technologies.

#### Recommendations of GOT

1761. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group on Telecommunications has recommended showing excess bandwidth available with defence to accommodate more basic and cellular telecom operators in the country;

(b) whether the Government have considered all the suggestions made in the Report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) The Group on Telecommunications (GOT) has not yet submitted its recommendations to the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Selection Board for the Distribution of Dealership in Rajasthan

1762. SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Selection Board has been constituted for the State of Rajasthan for the distribution of dealership of petrol pumps/LPG agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith terms and composition of the board;

(c) whether dealers are selected on the basis of merit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Selection of dealers/distributors for the locations included in the marketing plans is made by duly constituted Dealer Selection Boards. Composition of the Dealer Selection Boards is as under:

- |                                                                                  |   |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------|
| (i) A retired Judge of the High Court/District Court                             | — | Chairman |
| (ii) An Officer not below the rank of Chief Manager of one concerned Oil Company | — | Member   |
| (iii) An Officer of the rank of Chief Manager of another Oil Company             | — | Member   |

The two officers of oil companies as Members will be nominated by the Executive Director or Director (Marketing) of the concerned oil companies not earlier than three days from the date fixed for starting the interviews at a particular location. The Chairman is appointed for a term not exceeding two years.

Accordingly, three Dealer Selection Boards for Rajasthan have been constituted with the following Chairmen:

Name of the Board	Chairman
Jaipur-I	Justice (Retd.) Guman Mal Lodha
Jaipur-II	Justice (Retd.) Rajender Prasad Saxena
Jodhpur	Justice (Retd.) Jasraj Chopra

(c) and (d) Selection of dealers/distributors is made from amongst the candidates meeting the eligibility criteria relating to nationality, age, educational qualification, residence, income, multiple dealership norms, etc. on merit taking into account the following factors:—

- (f) Personality, Business Ability, Salesmanship.
- (g) Capability to arrange finances.
- (h) Educational qualification and General Level of Intelligence.
- (i) Capability to provide infrastructure & facilities viz. land, godown, showroom etc.
- (j) General Assessment.

### Vizag Power Project 226

1763. DR. SUGUNA KUMARI CHELLAMELA:  
SHRI G. GANGA REDDY:  
SHRI M. RAJIAH:  
DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARY:  
SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vizag Power Project being delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to make the Railway and Coal Ministries to give concessions to this fast track project for its timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) The 1040 MW Visakhapatnam Thermal Power Project in Andhra Pradesh being promoted by M/s. Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited (HNPC) has received the counter guarantee of Government of India on August 19, 1998. M/s. HNPC has since signed the requisite agreements with the concerned agencies of the Central Government and according to information available, are presently resolving certain issues relating to the Power Purchase Agreement with Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and negotiating with the Financial institutions and foreign lenders for financing the project. The project is scheduled for commissioning after 44 months from the date of financial closure by the promoters.

[Translation]

### Adulteration in Petroleum Products

1764. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether the Government have constituted a committee to check adulteration in the petroleum products and give suggestions for the improvement in the services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report;

(d) whether most of the traders involved in purchasing or importing huge stocks of petroleum products are also involved in adulteration; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government against such traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) the Government has set up four Sub-Committees of the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas to study the problem of adulteration of petroleum products and suggest remedial measures. The Sub-committees are to submit their report within three months.

(d) and (e) As of now, no such specific instances have been reported to the Govt. However Govt. maintains a vigil on alleged instances of malpractices including adulteration, with a view to take appropriate action.

[English]

#### Improvement of National Waterways

1765. SHRI LAKSHMAN CHANDRA SETH:  
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce National Policy for the effective use of National Waterways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposal for Inland Water Transport policy framework and strategy for its development is under consideration.

#### Expansion of Projects of HPCL

1766. SHRI RAVI SITARAM NAIK:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has prepared a plan to expand its projects; and

(b) if so, the time by which these projects are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expansion projects taken up by HPCL on its own are as follows:—

(i) Visakh Refinery expansion project is expected to be completed by September 1999.

(ii) Visakh-Vijaywada pipeline extension to Secunderabad, for which the detailed feasibility is in progress.

[Translation]

#### Strength of Judges

1767. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI SATNAM SINGH KAINTH:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned strength of the permanent and additional judges of various High Courts and Supreme Court of India as on date; and

(b) the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India and various High Courts belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe, Minority and Backward class women separately as on date?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) and (b) The sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court of India



and High Courts in the country is 26 and 587 Judges respectively.

There being no reservation in the matter of appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts on the basis of caste or class of persons, information is not maintained separately for caste or class etc.

[English]

#### Formulation of Uniform Health Policy

1768. DR. RAVI MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 16th Meeting of the Health Minister of the South East Asian Countries unanimously resolved to work collectively for evolving a uniform health policy framework for the better management of health care programme;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements reached; and

(c) the extent to which the WHO has agreed to implement these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Does not arise.

#### Dolphins

1769. SHRI ANANI KUMAR HEGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of sweet water Dolphins in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government in protecting the species from extinction and conserving its gene bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) As per the report of Zoological Survey of India, the estimated population of river Dolphins in the country is 1000-1200.

(b) the steps taken by the Government to protect dolphins include:

(i) This species is included in Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and its hunting is banned by law.

(ii) Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary has been established in the Bhagalpur district of Bihar for its Conservation.

(iii) Raids are carried out by the Wildlife Authorities whenever information of illegal capture of dolphin reaches them.

(iv) Regular financial assistance is being provided to different institutions and universities for the study of its status, biology and other conservation aspects.

(v) National River Conservation Plan takes due care of the habitat improvement for dolphins.

(vi) The concerned range States of India have been advised to regulate the mesh size of fishing nets to avoid accidental deaths of River Dolphin.

(vii) The fishermen have been instructed to avoid use of Dolphin oil to attract the fish for netting.

(viii) Awareness campaign is being stepped up.

#### Plan Projects of UNCOAL Corporation

1770. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US based UNCOAL Corporation has outlined five year plan project for the oil and gas industry;

(b) if so, the estimated cost to be involved in these projects and response of the Government thereto; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to give a boost to the oil industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) This Ministry has not received any proposal from UNOCAL Corporation on five year plan projects for the oil and gas industry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Purchase of Power from Pakistan**

1771. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI U.V. KRISHNAMRAJU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the import of power from Pakistan has reached deadlock, as reported in the news-item captioned "Power deal with Pakistan stuck on price issue" appearing in *The Times of India* dated February 1, 1999;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to remove this deadlock;

(d) whether Government propose to import power from countries other than the Pakistan;

(e) if so, the details therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make India self-reliant in power generation?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Two rounds of discussions have already been held between the two countries. Next round of discussion is likely to be held in March/April, 1999.

(d) and (e) Bilateral arrangement/agreement already exists for exchange of Power between India and Nepal, and India and Bhutan. The Government of India and Bangladesh have agreed to prepare a joint feasibility report for inter-connection of power systems between Bangladesh and India for exchange of power between the two countries.

(f) Draft Ninth Plan envisages capacity addition programme of about 40000 MW during 9th Plan period.

The following steps are also being taken in order to bridge the gap between supply and demand:—

- Maximisation of generation in existing power plants by Renovation & Modernisation.

- Reduction in Transmission & Distribution losses.

- Coordinated operation of Hydro, Thermal, Nuclear and Gas Turbine Power stations.

- Promotion of inter-state/inter-regional power transfers.

- Augmentation of generating capacity.

- Augmentation of transmission and transformation capability in the power system.

- Institutional reforms in the power sector.

- Setting up of mega projects.

- Demand side management.

- Conservation of energy.

**Expansion of Talcher Thermal Power Plant**

1772. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRI SURESH WARPODKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of high level National Thermal Power Corporation officials recently visited Washington to retrieve the World Bank loan with US\$ 2 billion for the expansion of Talcher Thermal Power Plant in Orissa;

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

(c) the details of the terms and conditions laid down by the World Bank for the said loan; and

(d) the amount of World Bank assistance being received for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) No, Sir. No official team of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has visited the Head Quarters of the World Bank recently for loan negotiations for Talcher-II expansion. The NTPC has posed the project for funding by the World Bank. There has been no commitment from the Bank regarding this project so far.

913-38

**Short Distance Charging Areas Telephone Exchanges**

1773. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCA) telephone exchanges functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have recently revised the tariff of said exchanges;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the number of consumers affected as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to reconsider the said increase to provide relief to the consumers of SDCA telephone exchanges and restoring the earlier position;

(e) if so the details thereof and the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):  
(a) the information is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The telephone registration and rental charges are linked to the total equipped capacity of exchange system of the local area. After the revised definition of local area being co-terminus with SDCA from 15th August, 1998, the telephone registration and rental charges of some subscribers have undergone change from a lower slab to a higher slab. While the rental and registration charges for some subscribers have gone up, call charges within the whole of SDCA has become cheaper at par with local call rates. DOT had conducted a study to ascertain the impact on rental after the revised definition of local area covering 11 Circles. It was found that out of a total 7858230 subscribers rentals have gone up in respect of only 35.78% and the remaining 64.22% have not been affected.

(d) to (f) The rental and registration charges affected by these definition of local area (SDCA) on reconsideration, have been restored as applicable prior to 15.08.98 for the rural subscribers. The orders will take effect retrospectively from 15.8.98.

**Statement**

*Details of SDCA in the Country*

Sl.No.	Name of Telecom Circle	Name of States	No. of Exchanges at Short Distance Charging Centres (SDCC)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	A&N	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	A.P.	243
3.	Assam	Assam	46

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1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	Bihar	181
5.	Gujarat	Gujarat 161 including Daman & Diu	
6.	Haryana	Haryana	53
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	33
8.	Kerala	(a) Kerala	48
		(b) Lakshadweep	10
9.	Karnataka	Karnataka	180
10.	J & K	(a) J & K	34
11.	Maharashtra	(a) Maharashtra (including Mumbai)	301
		(b) Goa	05
12.	Madhya Pradesh	M.P.	361
13.	Orissa	Orissa	120
14.	Punjab	(a) Punjab	54
		(b) Chandigarh	01
15.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	246

1	2	3	4
16.	Tamil Nadu	(a) Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	129
		(b) Pondicherry	01
17.	North East	(a) Meghalaya	14
		(b) Mizoram	09
		(c) Nagaland	10
		(d) Manipur	12
		(e) Tripura	06
		(f) Arunachal Pradesh	32
18.	U.P.(E)	U.P.(E)	166
19.	U.P.(W)	U.P.(W)	103
20.	W. Bengal	(a) West Bengal (including Calcutta)	71
		(b) Sikkim	02
21.	Delhi	Delhi	01
Total			2635

1998-99

**Building for Telephone Exchanges**

1774. SHRIMATI KAMAL BANI:  
SHRI RAJO SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several telephone exchanges do not have their own buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the number of said buildings constructed in the country during the last three years; State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to construct the buildings for exchanges in the country during 1998-99;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(f) the amount allocated for the purpose;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether the construction work of buildings for telephone exchanges is still going in U.P.;

(i) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

(j) the amount being spent thereon; and

(k) the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 18528 telephone exchanges in the Country which do not have their own buildings, State-wise break-up of these exchanges is given in the Statement-I.

(c) In the last three years 1455 telephone exchange buildings were constructed. State-wise break-up of these buildings is given in the Statement-II.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A Statement indicating the number of buildings proposed to be constructed during 1998-99 in each State is given in the Statement-III.

(f) Rs. 428 Crores have been allocated during 1993-99.

(g) Not applicable, Sir.

(h) Yes, Sir.

(i) Details of Telephone exchange buildings under construction in UP are given in the Statement-IV.

(j) Rs. 40 crores.

(k) The dates by which the construction works are likely to be completed are given in the Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

*Number of Telephone Exchanges which do not have their own Buildings*

Sl.No.	State	Numbers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1641
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7

1	2	3
3.	Assam	166
4.	Bihar	675
5.	Delhi	4
6.	Gujarat	1259
7.	Haryana	638
8.	Himachal Pradesh	576
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	224
10.	Karnataka	1767
11.	Kerala	462
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2432
13.	Maharashtra	2241
14.	Manipur	18
15.	Meghalaya	21
16.	Mizoram	22
17.	Nagaland	3

	2	3
18. Orissa		645
19. Punjab		705
20. Rajasthan		1559
21. Tamil Nadu		1019
22. Tripura		27
23. Uttar Pradesh		1715
24. West Bengal		702
Total		18528

**Statement-II**

*Number of Buildings constructed during last three years*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Buildings
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
3.	Assam	30
4.	Bihar	49
5.	Delhi	8

	2	3
6. Gujarat		48
7. Haryana		29
8. Himachal Pradesh		11
9. Jammu & Kashmir		11
10. Karnataka		160
11. Kerala		185
12. Madhya Pradesh		149
13. Maharashtra		206
14. Manipur		4
15. Meghalaya		9
16. Mizoram		18
17. Nagaland		8
18. Orissa		13
19. Punjab		45
20. Rajasthan		71
21. Tamil Nadu 1/c Pondicherry		106
22. Tripura		23
23. Uttar Pradesh		153
24. West Bengal		19
Total		1455

**Statement-III**

*Number of Buildings Proposed for Construction in  
1998-99*

Sl.No.	State	Numbers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35
3.	Assam	12
4.	Bihar	35
5.	Delhi	18
6.	Gujarat	60
7.	Haryana	18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6
10.	Karnataka	63
11.	Kerala	69

1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	61
13.	Maharashtra	105
14.	Manipur	9
15.	Meghalaya	17
16.	Mizoram	23
17.	Nagaland	9
18.	Orissa	27
19.	Punjab	107
20.	Rajasthan	67
21.	Tamil Nadu	104
22.	Tripura	13
23.	Uttar Pradesh	113
24.	West Bengal	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>1085</b>



**Statement-IV**

On-going Works in Uttar Pradesh:

Sl.No.	Station	Expected Date of Completion
1	2	3
1.	RKS Dehradun	30.04.99
2.	Vikas Nagar	6.12.99
3.	Gurukul Narsen	31.03.99
4.	Bhimgodda (Haridwar)	30.10.99
5.	Sivalik Nagar (Haridwar)	30.09.99
6.	Srinagar (Garhwal)	28.02.99
7.	Srinagar V/E	30.06.99
8.	New Tehri	31.03.99
9.	Shamli	28.02.99
TELECOM CIVIL DIVISION MEERUT T.E. BUILDINGS		
1.	Aminagar Sarai	07.07.99
2.	Kithore	05.10.99
3.	Hastinapur	05.08.99

1	2	3
4.	Kharkhoda	23.08.99
5.	Phalawada	05.11.99
6.	Guldhar (Ghaziabad)	31.05.99
7.	Kairana	31.03.99
8.	Thana Bhawan	13.02.99
9.	Sisauli	31.03.99
TELECOM CIVIL DIVISION LUCKNOW T.E. BUILDINGS		
1.	Kunda (Pratapgarh)	28.02.99
2.	Jagdishpur (Sultanpur)	24.05.99
3.	Antu (Pratapgarh)	02.07.99
4.	Sultanpur	07.09.99
5.	Musafirkhana	05.05.99
6.	Rai Bareilly	09.04.99
7.	Kundapratapgarh (V/E)	12.07.99
8.	Bhnthara Lucknow	28.02.99

1	2	3
9.	Basti	22.01.99
10.	Lucknow	Completed
11.	Hardoi	08.10.99
12.	Khalilabad	01.10.99
13.	Tilhar	06.09.99
14.	Puwayan	09.09.99

TELECOM CIVIL DIVISION VARANASI  
T.E. BUILDINGS

1.	Mughal Sarai	07.06.99
2.	Paharia (Plot. II)	15.12.98 (Completed)
3.	Bhadohi	04.09.99
4.	Naugarh	18.01.99
5.	Khamaria	31.03.99
6.	Rajatalab	09.07.99
7.	Robertganj	03.01.99
8.	Mungra Badshahpur	02.04.99

1	2	3
9.	Raipur	27.05.99
10.	Mohamdabad	27.10.93
11.	Parnapur Bhauti	13.09.99
12.	Pathara Kalan	08.10.99

TELECOM CIVIL DIVISION  
GORAKHPUR T.E. BUILDINGS

1.	Adari (Alianagar)	19.10.98 Completed
2.	Atarsawan	31.01.99
3.	Anand Nagar	30.06.98 (Completed)
4.	Ballia	26.02.99
5.	Bojhi	19.2.99
6.	Chakra	09.10.98 (Completed)
7.	Deogaon	31.05.98 (Completed)
8.	Dubari (Azamgarh)	30.6.99 (Completed)
9.	Kurthi Jaffarpur (MAU)	25.01.99
10.	Lalgarh V/E (Azamgarh)	28.02.99

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1	2	3
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11.	Madhuban	31.12.98
12.	Nandwasarai	28.02.99
13.	Rasra (Ballia)	31.08.98
14.	Suggichauri (Mau)	05.06.98
15.	Lalganj (Azamgarh)	31.1.99
16.	Sipha	28.9.98
17.	Jeanpur	09.03.99
18.	Sonauliram	07.07.99
19.	Ghosi (Mau)	22.05.99
20.	Monhadabad (Mau)	22.05.99
21.	Anand Nagar V/E	31.01.99
22.	Belaujha (Mau)	27.07.99
23.	Haldharpoor (Mau)	27.08.99

TELECOM CIVIL DIVISION BARABANKI  
T.E. BUILDINGS

1.	Alibad	28.02.99
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2.	Barabanki	28.02.99
3.	Sarai Bari	28.02.99
4.	Barethi	31.03.99
5.	Satrikh	28.02.99
6.	Kothi	28.02.99
7.	Jarval Road	31.03.99
8.	Kaiserganj	31.03.99
9.	Gambhirwa Bazar	31.03.99
10.	Mahai	31.03.99
11.	Jaitha Bazar	31.03.99
12.	Matera	31.03.99
13.	Gonda	15.02.99
14.	Tarab Ganj	02.10.99

TELECOM CIVIL DIVISION I KANPUR  
T.E. BUILDINGS

1.	Etawah	Completed
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1	2	3	1	2	3
2.	Lalitpur	Completed	4.	Shukiaganj (Unnao)	Completed
3.	Mainpuri	Completed	5.	Mohba	15.05.99
4.	Mehrauni	Completed	6.	Bharatkoop	10.01.99
5.	Mandhana	Completed	7.	Babeu	30.05.99
6.	Pichore	Completed	8.	Raghaul	22.10.99
7.	Shivrajpur (Kanpur Dehat)	Completed	TELECOM CIVIL DIVISION BAREILLY T.E. BUILDINGS		
8.	Talbehat	Completed	1.	Baheri	15.12.98 (Completed)
9.	Rura	23.02.99	2.	Bareilly	31.03.99
10.	Chatampur	24.06.99	3.	Pitamberpur (Faridpur)	31.03.99
11.	Pukhrayan	04.07.99	4.	IFFCO (Agnla)	31.03.99 Completed
12.	Pichore	23.07.99	5.	Bareilly ( A Type)	14.07.99
TELECOM CIVIL DIVISION II KANPUR			6.	Sambhal	07.07.99
1.	Fatehpur	30.03.99	7.	Bazpur	15.11.98 (Completed)
2.	Hamirpur	31.07.98	8.	Ramnagar	30.11.98 (Completed)
3.	Rath	Completed			

2

3

## TELECOM CIVIL DIVISION AGRA

1.	Shansabad	31.03.99
2.	Sadabad	31.03.99
3.	Radhapuram	11.05.99

[Translation]

**Shortage of Kerosene**

1775. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is any shortage of Kerosene in the country;

(b) if so, the details of demand and supply of kerosene in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the quantum of kerosene imported by the Government to meet the demand and the price thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Kerosene is a deficit product in the country and more than 40% of country's requirement is met through imports. Requests are received from State Governments for additional allocation of Kerosene from time to time. However, on account of constraints of product availability, foreign exchange and heavy subsidy involved, it is not possible to meet the demand fully. On account of incremental supply of LPG and availability of kerosene under parallel marketing scheme, the genuine requirement of kerosene is, by and large, being fully met. The State-wise allocation of kerosene for the last three years is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The quantum of SKO imported during April-December, 1998 is 4.081 MMT and the value thereof is \$ 541.46 million.

**Statement**

*State-wise SKO Allocation v/s Upliftment during 1995-96 to 1997-98*

(Figs. in MT)

States/UTs	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
	Allocation	Uplift	Allocation	Uplift	Allocation	Uplift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	157468	157755	161040	161616	165625	163538
Himachal Pradesh	42228	39585	58282	56319	59992	58119
Jammu & Kashmir	86081	79577	89500	89004	95444	97247

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	328932	306622	335955	335332	338283	344161
Rajasthan	327344	295070	352370	349697	367252	370525
Uttar Pradesh	1087462	975365	1142082	1147452	1191491	1189245
Chandigarh	21132	19745	21372	19432	21583	17365
Delhi	240924	239361	243648	241735	246031	239898
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>2291571</b>	<b>2113080</b>	<b>2404249</b>	<b>2400587</b>	<b>2485701</b>	<b>2480098</b>
Assam	255232	257278	258644	260037	265316	272147
Bihar	606924	606480	652956	651734	683871	683937
Manipur	21988	22160	22494	21643	22393	21480
Meghalaya	16092	16062	20070	20061	20569	20392
Nagaland	11422	11277	13728	13852	14069	14226
Orissa	211452	211458	233459	232748	242362	240931
Sikkim	8532	7980	7840	8238	8054	8024
Tripura	23112	22957	30816	28717	31653	31697
West Bengal	757987	759678	767110	766691	787982	802556

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	9576	9539	10994	11399	11051	10707
Mizoram	6360	6395	7956	7715	8131	7951
Andaman & Nicobar	4632	4647	4912	4941	6650	6744
Eastern Region	1933309	1935911	2030979	2027776	2102091	2119792
Gujarat	806280	808698	826562	830102	849378	854344
Maharashtra	1527648	1525772	1549928	1541321	1564229	1559443
Goa	27408	27952	27774	28238	28032	28295
Diu	1488	1208	1506	1256	1517	918
Daman	1488	1491	1506	1756	1529	3640
Dadra N. Haveli	3144	3130	3184	3106	3217	3204
Madhya Pradesh	483890	482889	517874	511666	540522	540968
Western Region	2851346	2851140	2928334	2917445	2988424	2990812
Andhra Pradesh	620869	561666	647148	643639	655971	653488
Karnataka	484695	441778	503150	499814	516691	513579
Kerala	289502	262947	284753	289128	290833	288592

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	677611	618571	695436	687010	701945	691430
Pondicherry	15012	13327	15200	14580	15350	14015
Lakshadweep	888	70	908	407	906	495
Southern Region	2088587	1898359	2146595	2134578	2181696	2161599
All India Total	9164813	8798490	9510157	9480386	9757912	9752301

Source: SKO (PDS) Figures are as per Industry Performance Review.

[English]

**Improvement in functioning of Courts**

1776. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:  
DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India has recently invited views from the bar, bench and former members of the bench for the improvement in the functioning of the courts;

(b) if so, the details of views expressed by them in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have since contemplated any steps to improve the functioning of the courts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Satellite based PCOs in remote areas**

1777. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications propose to set up satellite based public call offices and fax facilities for the soldiers and civilians in the remote areas near international borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 87 satellite based village public telephones are under consideration. The facilities will be used by civilians as well as soldiers in the remote areas in J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam and North-East etc.

**Retail Outlets for Petrol/Diesel**

1778. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of retail outlets for Petrol/diesel in Delhi;



(b) the number of new-outlets added in last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to open more petrol pumps in the city;

(d) if so, whether plots of land been identified for this addition; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to tackle the growth of vehicular pollution and stagnation in the number of Petrol Pumps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) 295 retail outlet dealerships are in operation in Delhi.

(b) Oil Companies have allotted 22 retail outlet dealerships in Delhi from 1995-96 to 1997-98.

(c) Oil Companies have proposal to allot 65 more retail outlets in Delhi.

(d) and (e) Government has taken up the matter with DDA and other agencies from time to time. DDA has offered a few sites for retail outlet dealerships to the Oil Companies. Further, in view of the limited availability of land in certain localities, Government had issued instructions that in future all advertisements will be issued for National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and not for specific location and also to change the location for all pending LOIs to anywhere in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[Translation]

#### Clearance to Patna Reservoir Irrigation Scheme

1779. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Patna Reservoir Irrigation Scheme of Satna District in Madhya Pradesh is pending with Union Government for clearance;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) No, Sir. Proposal for approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, under Rule 4 of the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1981, for Patna Reservoir Irrigation Scheme of Satna District, Madhya Pradesh has not been received from the State Government so far.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Oilfields Discovered in Assam by OIL

1780. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new oilfields have been discovered in Assam recently by the Oil India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the broad estimate of reserves ascertained after the discovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) During the year 1998-99, Oil India Limited has made additional discoveries of hydrocarbons at Mohanbari, North Baliyan, South Kathaloni, Khagariyan, Kamhat and Moran South (Deeper Prospects) in Assam.

(c) The reserves in respect of the above discoveries are yet to be assessed.

#### Rural Electrification

1781. SHRI PRABHASH CHANDRA TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government to electrify villages in the rural areas;

(b) the details of the programme of rural electrification during the Ninth Five Year Plan in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the target fixed for the electrification of villages in Bihar during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the achievements made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation sanctions loans against specific projects drawn up by the State Electricity Boards/State Governments for their respective areas of operation. The Government has decided that "a village will be deemed to be electrified if electricity is used in the inhabited locality, within the revenue boundary of the village, for any purpose whatsoever".

(b) Planning Commission has fixed a target to electrify 30,000 villages and energise 20 lakh pumpsets during the 9th Five Year Plan. State-wise targets are under finalisation.

(c) During the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1315 villages were targeted for electrification in Bihar. Against this target, Bihar State Electricity Board have reported electrification of 524 villages.

[Translation]

#### **New Postal Policy**

1782. SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drafted the new Postal Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof including changes made in the postal laws; and

(c) if not, the time by which this policy is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) to (c) A Draft national Postal Policy with specific focus on upgradation and modernisation of postal services with enhanced application of modern technology, expansion of postal network through traditional methods of opening

post offices as well as through innovative methods like franchising at minimum cost, involvement of private initiative in the areas of value added services, generation of additional resources, steadfast-compliance of the principle of universal service obligation, strengthening international cooperation in the field of postal services on bilateral basis and through the aegis of the Universal Postal Union and other regional postal bodies engaged in the task of postal development, was prepared. This policy paper was discussed in a meeting of the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Communications held on 5.2.99 in which certain suggestions were made. In the light of the suggestions, the draft policy paper is again being modified.

[English]

#### **Renewable Energy Projects**

1783. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of renewable energy projects under implementation in different States particularly in Maharashtra as on date;

(b) whether such proposals are pending with the Union Government for clearance;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing various Non-Conventional Energy programmes and projects throughout the country including the State of Maharashtra. Details of major Renewable Energy Projects under implementation in the country and in the State of Maharashtra is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) Details of the project proposals etc. are given in enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Renewable Energy Projects under implementation in the country and in the State of Maharashtra during the year 1998-99*

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	In the Country	In Maharashtra
1	2	3	4
1.	National Project on Biogas Development	1,30,000 Nos.	12000 Nos. of biogas plants
2.	Community/Institutional Biogas Plants	350 Nos.	40 nos. of biogas Plants
3.	Improved Chulhas	16,00,000 Nos.	50000 Nos. of Improved Chulhas
4.	<b>Solar Photovoltaics:</b>		
	(a) Solar Lanterns	60,000 Nos.	650 Nos. of Solar Lanterns
	(b) Home Lighting Systems	25,000 Nos.	100 Nos. of Home Lighting Systems
	(c) Street Lighting Systems	3000 Nos.	100 Nos. of Street Lighting Systems
5.	Special Area Demonstration Programme	36 Nos.	5 Nos. of Energy parks
6.	Wind Power	9 Projects of 16.3 MW	1 project of 1.84 MW
7.	Biomass Power	30 Projects of 215 MW	1 baggasse based project of surplus power capacity of 13.71 MW
8.	Small Hydro Power	152 Projects of 171 MW	3 Nos. Small Hydro Power projects of 5.45 MW

1	2	3	4
9.	Wind Pumping	96 Nos.	20 Nos. of windmill projects
10.	Small aerogenerator/hybrid Systems	27.8 KW	Small aerogenerator/hybrid systems projects for 12 Kwp.
11.	Grid Interactive Power Projects	11 Projects of 650 KW	—
12.	R&D project on Community Solar Cooker	—	Being implemented by Maharashtra Gandhi Samaroh Nidhi, Pune
13.	Urban and Industrial Waste Projects	4 Projects	—
14.	Solar Thermal Projects	4 Projects	—

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Details of Renewable Energy Projects pending for clearance including in the State of Maharashtra*

State	Details of Renewable Energy projects pending for clearance	Status
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Energy park Project</li> <li>• 7 Numbers of small hydro power projects</li> <li>• Proposal for installation of 21 numbers of biomass gasifier systems for electrical and thermal applications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under Process</li> <li>• Clarification sought from the State Governments</li> <li>• Under process.</li> </ul>
Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 Energy Park Projects</li> <li>• 7 numbers of small hydro power projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under process.</li> <li>• Clarification sought from the State Government.</li> </ul>
Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal for Electrification of 11 villages in Assam through SPV systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awaiting approval from Ministry of Welfare for their contribution.</li> </ul>

1	2	3
Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Entry Park Project</li> <li>• Proposal for establishment of solar shops at Patna and Mazaffarpur.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under process</li> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>
Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 numbers of project reports for bagasse based power projects for surplus power capacity of 25 MW</li> <li>• 67 numbers of water pumping windmills proposal.</li> <li>• 4 Energy Park Projects</li> <li>• Proposal for installation of 3 numbers of biomass gasifier systems for thermal applications.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval is subject to finalisation of term loan from financial institutions, power purchase agreement, State Government equity and other approvals and clearances.</li> <li>• Under process</li> <li>• Under process</li> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>
Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal for solar buildings at Shimla and other places.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>
Jammu & Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Energy Park Projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>
Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Wind power projects at Hanumantatti (2MW) and Saji (2 MW)</li> <li>• 5 numbers of project report for bagasse based power projects for surplus power capacity of 44.20 MW.</li> <li>• 1 Number of water pumping windmill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further information sought from the State Government</li> <li>• Approval is subject to finalisation of term loan from financial institutions, power purchase agreement, State Government equity and other approvals and clearances.</li> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>

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3

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Energy Park Project</li> <li>• 2 numbers of small hydro power projects</li> <li>• Proposal for installation of 1 number of biomass gasifier system for electrical application.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under process</li> <li>• Clarification sought from the State Government.</li> <li>• Under process.</li> </ul>
Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2-wind power projects at Ramakalnadu (2 MW) and Nallalhanny (2 MW)</li> <li>• Proposal for establishment of solar shop at Cochin.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further information sought from the State Government.</li> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>
Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 numbers of project report for bagasse based power projects for surplus power capacity of 21.18 MW</li> <li>• Small aero-generator/hybrid systems of 130.0 KW.</li> <li>• Proposals for insallation of 2 number biomass gasifier systems for electrical and thermal application</li> <li>• Proposal for training of personnel in repairs of SPV items.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval is subject to finalisation of term loan from financial institutions, power purchase agreement, State Government equity and other approvals and clearances.</li> <li>• Under process</li> <li>• Clarification sought from the State Government.</li> <li>• Under process.</li> </ul>
Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 numbers of small hydro power projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarification sought from the State Government.</li> </ul>
Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Energy Park Projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>
Orissa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal for installation of 1 number of biomass gasifier system for thermal application</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>

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1	2	3
Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 number of project report for bagasse based power project for surplus power capacity of 10.20 MW</li> <li>• Proposal for solar building for Punjab Energy Development Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval is subject to finalisation of term loan from financial institutions, power purchase agreement, State Government equity and other approvals and clearances</li> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>
Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 wind power project at Jaisalmer (2 MW)</li> <li>• 1 Energy Park Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further information sought from the State Government.</li> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>
Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 numbers of water pumping windmills and small aerogenerator/ hybrid systems of 18.5 kw.</li> <li>• 2 Energy Park Projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under process</li> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>
Jttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Energy Park Project</li> <li>• 5 numbers of small hydro power projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under process</li> <li>• Clarification sought from the State Government</li> </ul>
West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrification of 50 villages through SPV systems in Sudnervan region, Sagar Island through Indo-Japan collaboration.</li> <li>• Installation of SPV power plant and solar water heating system at the base camp of Himlayan Mountaineering Institute in West Bengal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under scrutiny</li> <li>• Under process</li> </ul>

Note: Since these projects pass through various stages of processing and clearances, no time limits have been specified against individual items.

*[English]***Vacant Posts**

1784. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of superintendents lying vacant in the country;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) Nil, Sir, as all the posts are filled by officials on regular basis or by *ad-hoc* promotion.

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

(c) The posts manned by *ad-hoc* promotions are periodically filled by officials on regular promotions through prescribed procedure including Departmental Promotion Committees.

**ONGC Reserves Identified in Bilaspur, U.P.**

1785. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas reserves have been identified in the birkhera village of Bilaspur Tehsil of Rampur district in Uttar Pradesh under Ganga Valley Project of Oil India; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost to be incurred on its exploration etc. and the quantum of Oil and Natural Gas expected to be explored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The first well being drilled by Oil India Limited in the area near Birkhera village is likely to be completed by April-May, 1999. Preliminary indications regarding presence of hydrocarbons in the area have been obtained. However, the quantum of hydrocarbons present in the area can be estimated only on completion of production testing of the different prospective layers. The estimated cost of the exploratory well is around Rs. 20.00 crores.

**District Level Telecom Offices, Raigarh**

1786. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the district level offices of telecom circle are functioning in each district of the country particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any time bound programme has been prepared to open such offices in all the districts of the State especially in Raigarh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) to (b) Department of Telecom has created 324 Telecom Districts in the country as per list enclosed as the statement Telecom Districts are generally co-terminus with one or more Revenue districts.

(c) to (e) As per policy of the Department, Telecom Districts are not bifurcated because of administrative and operational reasons. Depending on the workload, each Telecom district is headed by Telecom District Engineer/ Telecom District Manager/General Manager/Principal General Manager. Raigarh is an independent Telecom District headed by General Manager.



**Statement***List of Telecom Districts*

S. No.	Circle	Telecom District
1	2	3
1.	AN	Portblair
2.	AP	Adilabad
3.	AP	Anantpur (Guntakal)
4.	AP	Chittoor (Tirupati)
5.	AP	Cuddapah
6.	AP	E. Godavary (Rajahmundry)
7.	AP	Guntur
8.	AP	Hyderabad
9.	AP	Karimnagar
10.	AP	Khammam
11.	AP	Krishna ( Vijayavada)
12.	AP	Kumool
13.	AP	Mahboobnagar
14.	AP	Medak (Sangareddy)

1	2	3
15.	AP	Nalgonda
16.	AP	Nellore
17.	AP	Nizamabad
18.	AP	Prakasham (Ongole)
19.	AP	Srikakulam
20.	AP	Vijainagaram
21.	AP	Vishakhapatnam
22.	AP	Warangal
23.	AP	S. Godavari (Eluru)
24.	AS	Dibrugarh (Lakhimpur)
25.	AS	Guwahati (Kamrup)
26.	AS	Jorhat (Sibsagar)
27.	AS	Kokrajhar (Bongaigaon)
28.	AS	Nagaon
29.	AS	Silchar (Cachar)
30.	AS	Tejpur (Sonitpur)

1	2	3	1	2	3
31.	BH	Arrah	47.	BH	Sahasra
32.	BH	Bhagalpur	48.	BH	Sasaram
33.	BH	Chapra	49.	GJ	Ahmedabad
34.	BH	Daltonganj	50.	GJ	Amreli
35.	BH	Darbhanga	51.	GJ	Bharauch
36.	BH	Deogarh (Dumka)	52.	GJ	Bhavnagar
37.	BH	Dhanbad	53.	GJ	Bhuj (Kutch)
38.	BH	Gaya	54.	GJ	Godhra (Panchmahal)
39.	BH	Hazaribagh	55.	GJ	Himatnagar (Sabarkantha)
40.	BH	Jamshedpur	56.	GJ	Jamnagar
41.	BH	Katihar	57.	GJ	Jungadh
42.	BH	Monghyr	58.	GJ	Mehsana
43.	BH	Motihari	59.	GJ	Nadiad (Kheda)
44.	BH	Muzaffarpur	60.	GJ	Palanpur (Banaskantha)
45.	BH	Patna	61.	GJ	Rajkot
46.	BH	Ranchi	62.	GJ	Surat

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1	2	3	1	2	3
63.	GJ	Surendernagar	79.	HR	Sonepat
64.	GJ	Vadodara	80.	JK	Jammu
65.	GJ	Valsad	81.	JK	Leh
66.	HP	Hamirpur	82.	JK	Rajouri
67.	HP	Kangra (Dharamsala)	83.	JK	Srinagar
68.	HP	Kulu	84.	JK	Udhampur
69.	HP	Mandi	85.	KL	Alleppey
70.	HP	Shimla	86.	KL	Cannanore
71.	HP	Solan	87.	KL	Ernakulam
72.	HR	Ambala	88.	KL	Kavaratty (Lakshadweep)
73.	HR	Gurgaon (Faridabad)	89.	KL	Kottayam
74.	HR	Hissar	90.	KL	Kozhikode (Calicut)
75.	HR	Jind	91.	KL	Palghat (Palakkad)
76.	HR	Kamal	92.	KL	Quilon
77.	HR	Narnaul (Rewari)	93.	KL	Tiruvalla (Pathanamthitta)
78.	HR	Rohtak	94.	KL	Trichur

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1	2	3
95.	KL	Trivendrum
96.	KT	Bangalore
97.	KT	Belgaum
98.	KT	Bellary
99.	KT	Bidar
100.	KT	Bijapur
101.	KT	Chikmangalore
102.	KT	Devangere
103.	KT	Gulbarga
104.	KT	Hassan
105.	KT	Hubli (Dharwar)
106.	KT	Karwar (U. Kannada)
107.	KT	Kolar
108.	KT	Mandya
109.	KT	Mangalore (Dakshina Kannada)
110.	KT	Merchara (Madikeri-Kodagu)

1	2	3
111.	KT	Mysore
112.	KT	Raichur
113.	KT	Shimoga
114.	KT	Tumkur
115.	MH	Ahmednagar
116.	MH	Akola
117.	MH	Amravati
118.	MH	Aurangabad
119.	MH	Bhandara
120.	MH	Bhir (Deed)
121.	MH	Buldana (Khamgaon)
122.	MH	Chandrapur
123.	MH	Dhulia (Dhule)
124.	MH	Gadchuroli (In Chandrapur)
125.	MH	Jalgaon
126.	MH	Jaina

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1	2	3	1	2	3
127.	MH	Kalyan	144.	MH	Yeotmal
128.	MH	Kolhapur	145.	MP	Ambikapur (Sarguja)
129.	MH	Kudal (Sindhudurg)	146.	MP	Balaghat (Mahakoshal)
130.	MH	Latur	147.	MP	Betul
131.	MH	Nagpur	148.	MP	Bhopal
132.	MH	Nanded	149.	MP	Bilaspur
133.	MH	Nasik	150.	MP	Chhatarpur
134.	MH	Osmanabad	151.	MP	Chhindwara
135.	MH	Panaji (Goa)	152.	MP	Damoh
136.	MH	Parbhani	153.	MP	Dewas
137.	MH	Raigarh	154.	MP	Dhar
138.	MH	Pune	155.	MP	Drug
139.	MH	Ratnagiri	156.	MP	Guna
140.	MH	Sangli	157.	MP	Gwalior
141.	MH	Satara	158.	MP	Indore
142.	MH	Sonapur	159.	MP	Itarsi (Hoshangabad)
143.	MH	Wardha	160.	MP	Jabalpur

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1	2	3	1	2	3
161.	MP	Jagdalpur (Bastar)	177.	MP	Satna
162.	MP	Jhabua	178.	MP	Seoni
163.	MP	Khandwa	179.	MP	Shahdol
164.	MP	Khargone	180.	MP	Shajapur
165.	MP	Mandla (In Balaghat)	181.	MP	Shivpuri
166.	MP	Mandsaur	182.	MP	Sidhi
167.	MP	Morena	183.	MP	Ujjain
168.	MP	Narsinghpur	184.	MP	Vidisha (Raisen)
169.	MP	Panna (In Satna)	185.	NE	Agartala (Tripura)
170.	MP	Raigarh	186.	NE	Aizwal (Mizoram)
171.	MP	Raipur	187.	NE	Imphal (Manipur)
172.	MP	Raisen	188.	NE	Kohima (Dimapur)
173.	MP	Rajgarh	189.	NE	Shillong (Meghalaya)
174.	MP	Rattlam	190.	NE	Zerp (Itanagar)
175.	MP	Rewa	191.	OR	Balasore
176.	MP	Sagar	192.	OR	Baripada (In Balasore)

1	2	3	1	2	3
193.	OR	Berhampur	209.	PB	Ludhiana
194.	OR	Bhawanipatna	210.	PB	Pathankot
195.	OR	Bhuvaneshwar	211.	PB	Patiala
196.	OR	Bolangir	212.	PB	Ropar
197.	OR	Cuttack	213.	PB	Sangrur
198.	OR	Dhenkanal	214.	RJ	Ajmer
199.	OR	Koraput	215.	RJ	Alwar
200.	OR	Phulbani (Mayurbhanj)	216.	RJ	Banswara
201.	OR	Rourkela	217.	RJ	Barmer
202.	OR	Sambalpur	218.	RJ	Bharatpur
203.	PB	Amritsar	219.	RJ	Bhilwara
204.	PB	Bhatinda	220.	RJ	Bikaner
205.	PB	Chandigarh	221.	RJ	Bundi
206.	PB	Ferozepur	222.	RJ	Chittorgarh
207.	PB	Hoshiarpur	223.	RJ	Churu
208.	PB	Jalandhar	224.	RJ	Jaipur
			225.	RJ	Jaisalmer

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1	2	3	1	2	3
226.	RJ	Jhalawar	242.	TN	Dharmapuri
227.	RJ	Jhunjhunu	243.	TN	Karaikudi
228.	RJ	Jodhpur	244.	TN	Kumbakonam
229.	RJ	Kota	245.	TN	Madurai
230.	RJ	Nagaur	246.	TN	Nagarcoil
231.	RJ	Pali	247.	TN	Ooty (Nilgiri-Coonoor)
232.	RJ	Sawaimadhopur	248.	TN	Pondicherry
233.	RJ	Sikar	249.	TN	Salem
234.	RJ	Sirohi (Abu Road)	250.	TN	Thanjavur
235.	RJ	Sriganganagar	251.	TN	Tirunelveli
236.	RJ	Tonk	252.	TN	Trichi
237.	RJ	Udaipur	253.	TN	Tuticorin
238.	TN	Coimbatore	254.	TN	Vellore
239.	TN	Cuddalore	255.	TN	Virudunagar
240.	TN	Erode	256.	UPE	Allahabad
241.	TN	Kancheepuram (Chinglepet)	257.	UPE	Azamgarh

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1	2	3	1	2	3
258.	UPE	Bahraich	274.	UPE	Jhansi
259.	UPE	Ballia	275.	UPE	Kanpur
260.	UPE	Banda	276.	UPE	Lakhimpur
261.	UPE	Barabanki	277.	UPE	Lucknow
262.	UPE	Basti	278.	UPE	Mainpuri
263.	UPE	Deoria (Mau)	279.	UPE	Mirzapur
264.	UPE	Etawah	280.	UPE	Orai
265.	UPE	Faizabad	281.	UPE	Pratapgarh
266.	UPE	Farrukhabad	282.	UPE	Raibareilly
267.	UPE	Fatehpur	283.	UPE	Shahjahanpur
268.	UPE	Ghazipur	284.	UPE	Sitapur
269.	UPE	Gonda	285.	UPE	Sultanpur
270.	UPE	Gorakhpur	286.	UPE	Unnao
271.	UPE	Hamirpur	287.	UPE	Varanasi
272.	UPE	Hardoi	288.	UPW	Agra
273.	UPE	Jaunpur	289.	UPW	Ajigarh

1	2	3	1	2	3
290.	UPW	Almora	307.	WB	Aeansol
291.	UPW	Badaun (Rampur)	308.	WB	Bankura
292.	UPW	Bareilly	309.	WB	Berhampur
293.	UPW	Bijnore	310.	WB	Calcutta (Hawrah)
294.	UPW	Chamoli (Kotdwara)	311.	WB	Coochbehar
295.	UPW	Dehradun	312.	WB	Gangtok
296.	UPW	Etah	313.	WB	Jalpaiguri
297.	UPW	Ghaziabad	314.	WB	Kharagpur
298.	UPW	Mathura	315.	WB	Krishnagar
299.	UPW	Meerut	316.	WB	Malda
300.	UPW	Moradabad	317.	WB	Purulia
301.	UPW	Muzaffarnagar	318.	WB	Raigunj
302.	UPW	Nainital	319.	WB	Siliguri
303.	UPW	Pilibhit	320.	WB	Suni (Birbhum)
304.	UPW	Rampur	321.	MET	Bombay
305.	UPW	Saharanpur	322.	MET	Calcutta
306.	UPW	Uttarkashi (Srinagar)	323.	MET	Delhi
			324.	MET	Madras

*[English]*

**Electrification of Villages in Gujarat  
by Solar Energy**

1787. SHRIMATI BHAVNA KARDAM DAVE: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether electrification of all the villages is not possible in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to formulate a scheme to identify such villages in the State and benefit them with solar energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) Out of the 18,028 inhabited villages in Gujarat, the Gujarat Electricity Board has already electrified 17,940 villages. The electrification of the balance 88 villages has not been considered feasible by the State Government due to various reasons such as no population, submergence and location in deep sea. Out of the villages already electrified, 207 have been electrified through provision of solar street lighting systems.

In addition, under the solar photovoltaic programme of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, the Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) have distributed 7,712 solar lanterns and installed 370 home lighting systems, 346 street lighting systems and 3 village level power plants of 14 kWp aggregate capacity in the State upto 30th June 1998. A further 200 solar home lighting systems and 5,000 solar lanterns have been allocated to Gujarat by the Ministry during 1998-99.

**Committee for Pay Revision of  
Major Ports Officials**

1788. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT,  
SHRI CHENGABA SURENDRAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.P. Bagla Committee appointed by the Government for the pay revision and cadre restructuring of the major ports and dock workers/officers has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be submitted;

(e) whether the burden due to pay revision will be borne by the ports themselves; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the recommendations of the Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The pay revision of the Port & Dock officers will be effective from 1.1.1997. Financial implication of about Rs. 40 crores will be for the years 1997 and 1998 and the total increase in expenditure of the ports on emoluments of the officers is approximately Rs. 26 crores per year. The Port & Dock Officers are the employees of the respective Port Trust boards, and therefore all liabilities incurred in respect of these employees will be borne by the respective Port Trust Boards themselves.

**Statement**

*Recommendation of Pay Revision Committee for Port  
& Dock Officers*

INTRODUCTION

1. The Pay Revision Committee for Port & Dock Officers was set up by the Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri S.P. Bagla, ex-Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport, on 16.10.1996. According to the terms of reference, the Committee was required to recommend the revised pay structure and allowances for port and dock officers keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee constituted on Classification of Ports and

Government's decision thereon. While making the recommendations, the Committee was required to follow the general guidelines relating to the pay and allowances formulated by the Department of Public Enterprises for public sector executives who were on Industrial D.A. pattern and also to keep in view the Cadre Restructuring Report submitted by the previous Pay Revision Committee.

**Issues Relating to Pay Revision and other Allied Matters Referred to the Committee by the Ministry of Surface Transport**

2. Apart from the terms of reference for pay revision, the Ministry of Surface Transport referred the issues relating to pay revision and other allied matters viz. anomalies arising out of the implementation of the previous pay revision orders de-linking of pay scales of pilots from the general pay revision of port officers, commutation of pension regulations for port trust employees and Indian Ports Association's Report on Degree/Diploma Engineers at Major Ports. The Committee examined all the above issues and submitted separate reports in respect of each of the above 4 issues to the Ministry of Surface Transport. The Committee also considered a report on cadre restructuring and made appropriate recommendations thereon, after a detailed study and discussions with the Officers' Federation.

**BASIC FACTS**

3. The Committee has taken into account the growth of traffic in the major ports *vis-a-vis* total capacity of the ports, estimated traffic to be handled and the proposed augmentation of port capacities at the end of the 9th Five Year Plan, private sector participation in port sector as well as the existing strength of officers, employees and workers in different ports.

**HISTORY OF PAY REVISION OF PORT AND DOCK OFFICERS**

**Classification of ports**

4. With a view to understanding the real impact and significance of pay revision, the Committee closely studied the evolution of the pay structure and allowances of port and dock officers from time to time and classification of ports into different schedules. A special Committee under the chairmanship of Development Advisor (Ports) was

appointed to study the classification of ports. That Committee, after taking into account the quantitative factors like investment, capital employed, number of employees as well as qualitative factors like strategic importance, level of technology employed prospects for expansion etc., has recommended that Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Kandla and JNPT may be classified as Schedule 'A' ports and Cochin, Mormugao, Paradip, Tuticorin and new Mangalore may be classified as Schedule 'B' Ports.

**Discussions with the Officers' Federation/Associations**

5. In response to the Committee's invitation, the Officers' Federation and Officers' memoranda/suggestions regarding pay revision which were closely studied by the Committee. The Committee held wide range discussions on general pay revision, pending issues and anomalies of the previous pay revision, Cadre Restructuring Report and Draft Communication of Pension Regulations with the representatives of the Officers' Federation from time to time. The Committee also visited all the ports and held discussions with the respective port officers' associations.
6. The Committee collected detailed information and data regarding different aspects of pay, allowances and service matters from the Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards as well as from the major Public Sector Enterprises with a view to analysing the issues pertaining to port and dock industry.

**Financial position of major ports**

7. The Committee has taken note of the source of revenue of Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards, setting up of an independent Tariff Authority for major Ports for fixing and revising the port tariff and the financial position of all the Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards for the years from 1994-95 to 1997-98. The total financial implications on account of the last pay revision effective from 1.1.1992 have also been studied. The Committee is of the view that the financial position of all the Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards is viable to meet the additional expenditure on account of current pay revision, and no financial assistance from the Government of India will be required for this purpose.
8. The Committee has taken into account the other claims on port funds on account of pay revision of

Class III and Class IV workers, upgradation/ replacement of port crafts, equipment and machinery, expansion of port facilities and the size of investment required for increasing the capacity of major ports.

#### **General Principles for pay Revision**

9. With the liberalisation of the country's economy and private sector participation in port sector, the monopoly of major ports is under challenge. Private sector participation would promote competition for the Major Ports requiring efficient services at lesser cost. For this purpose, port executives need to be motivated as professional managers.
10. During the period from 1.1.1992 to 31.12.1996, 682 officers left port service before attaining the normal age of retirement. Private sector participation in the port sector raises apprehensions about flight of officers from Major Ports to private sector. Hence, the Committee felt that there is a need to attract talented and efficient officers and also to retain them in port service.
11. The Committee has taken into account the recommendations of Justice Mohan Committee regarding the relativity of the public sector employees with the officers of the Central Government and has also kept in view the fact that the officers of Major Port Trusts were following the pay scales and allowances of the Central Government till 31.12.1968.

#### **Special Problems of Different ports**

12. During the Committee's visits to different ports, the Committee discussed not only the general issue of pay revision but also the special problems pertaining to each individual port or a group of officers in a particular port. Such problems are highlighted port-wise and the recommendations

therefor, wherever necessary, have been incorporated in the Report on Pay Revision or in the Committee's recommendations on Cadre Restructuring Report.

#### **Pay Scales & Pay Fixation Formula**

13. The Committee has followed Justice Mohan Committee's recommendations in establishing relativity between the pay scales of public sector Executives with the pay scales of the Central Government officers on implementation of the 5th Pay Commission's recommendations. On the basis of the classification of Major Ports into Schedule 'A' and Schedule 'B' Ports, the Committee recommends the following pay scales for Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Major Port Trusts:—
  - (i) Chairmen of Mumbai, Rs. 27750-750-31500  
Calcutta,  
Chennai, Visakhapatnam,  
Jawaharlal Nehru and  
Kandla Ports.
  - (ii) Deputy Chairmen of Rs. 25750-650-30950  
Mumbai, Calcutta, Haldia,  
Chennai, Visakhapatnam,  
Jawaharlal Nehru, and  
Kandla Ports; and  
Chairmen of  
Cochin, Mormugao,  
Paradip, Tuticorin and  
New Mangalore Ports.
  - (iii) Deputy Chairmen of Rs. 22500-600-27300  
Cochin, Mormugao,  
Paradip, Tuticorin and  
New Mangalore Ports.
14. The Committee Recommends the following revised pay scales for Executives below Board level w.e.f.

1.1.1997:—

Sl.No.	Existing Pay Scales Effective from 1.1.1992		Revised Pay Scales Effective from 1.1.1997	
	Rs.		Rs.	
1.	4000-175-7150	(18)	8600-250-14600	(24)
2.	4350-175-7500	(18)	9100-250-15100	(24)
3.	4800-200-6000-225-8475	(17)	10750-300-16750	(20)
4.	5400-225-6300-250-9300	(16)	13000-350-18250	(15)
5.	6500-250-7500-275-9425	(11)	14500-350-18700	(12)
6.	7000-275-8100-300-9900	(10)	16000-400-20800	(12)
7.	7500-300-10200	(9)	17500-400-22300	(12)
8.	8250-300-10350	(7)	18500-450-23900	(12)
9.	8500-300-10600	(7)	19000-500-24500	(11)
10.	9000-350-10750	(5)	19500-500-25000	(11)
11.	9500-400-11500	(5)	20500-500-26500	(12)
12.	10000-400-12000	(5)	22500-600-27300	(8)
<b>Berthing Masters of CPT &amp; HDC</b>				
	<b>4350-200-5550-225-8475</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>9100-250-9850-300-16750</b>	<b>(26)</b>

15. The fitment formula recommended by the Committee is the same as given in Justice Mohan Committee's Report and the same is reproduced below:—

A	B	C	D
Basic Pay including Personal Pay* (if any) as on 31.12.1996.	+ Corresponding Dearness Allowance at All India Consumer Pirce Index of 1668 (base 1960=100)	+ 20% of Basic Pay including Personal Pay* (if any) as on 31.12.1996	= Aggregate Amount**

Personal Pay resulting as a consequence of the Department of Public Enterprises guidelines covering the 1992 Executive Salary Revision.

- \*\* The new basic pay will be determined by placing the Aggregate Amount, at column D, in the revised scale of pay. Where the Aggregate Amount in column D thus arrived at, does not fit into a stage in the revised scale of pay, the new basic pay will be determined by fixing the Aggregate Amount at the next higher stage in the revised scale of pay.

It is possible that as a result of the fitment in the revised scales of pay, in certain scales, executives and non-unionised supervisors with lower basic pay may get clubbed with those drawing higher basic pay in the existing scales. In order to obviate such anomalies, the Committee proposes that, in cases of bunching, one increment in the revised scale should be granted for every three increments drawn in the pre-revised scale subject to a maximum of three increments.

In cases where the formula for fitment places the incumbents at or near the maximum of new scales, the Committee recommends that there can be a suitable elongation of the new scale in the form of stagnation increments, upto a maximum of three increments.

16. The interim relief granted to port and dock officers *vide* Government orders dated 28.10.1997 shall be adjusted while making payment of arrears of pay revision w.e.f. 1.1.1997.
17. The above fitment formula will not be applicable to officers appointed on or after 1.1.1997 and they will start at the minimum of the corresponding revised scale. Wherever advance increment was sanctioned to direct recruits in the pre-revised scale appointed on or after 1.1.1997, such advance increment will be ignored.
18. Pending finalisation of the wage settlement of Class III and Class IV employees, the Class III employees who are promoted to officers cadre on or after 1.1.1997 will continue to draw their pay and allowances in the pre-revised pay structure, till such time their wage structure is revised and their pay is revised in the officers' cadre on promotion on that basis. However, they will continue to be eligible for other benefits such as T.A., D.A., and L.T.C. as hitherto enjoyed by them.

#### Allowances

19. The Committee has recommended the pay revision of officers on AICPI 1668 (1960=100) from 1.1.1997. there will be no D.A. on 1.1.1997. Additional D.A. will be payable twice in a year i.e. 1st July and 1st January on the basis of the 12 monthly average of CPI increase above 1668 for the period ending June and December respectively. Neutralisation will be 100% uniformly for all officers.

20. The Committee has recommended following rates of House Rent Allowance for officers in different ports w.e.f. 1.1.1999:—

Classification of Cities/towns	Name of Port	Rates of House Rent Allowance
A-1	Mumbai, JNPT, Calcutta and Chennai	30% of actual basic pay drawn
A	Nil	
B-1	Nil	
B-2	Cochin and Visakhapatnam	15% of actual basic pay drawn
C & below	Mormugao, Haldia, Kandla, New Mangalore, Tuticorin and Pradip	10% of actual basic pay drawn

21. Rent recovery on revised pay shall be made w.e.f. 1.1.1999 and the Committee has reiterated that merely as a consequence of increase in basic pay in the revised scale, there will not be any change with regard to eligibility for allotment of quarters to any officer and that recovery of recovery of rent for the Port and DLB owned quarters will be made on living area basis under Government of India instruction in FR 45(a).

22. The Committee has recommended that the concept of City Compensatory Allowance may be changed to Port City Allowance and the officers may be paid Port City Allowance at the following rates w.e.f. 1.1.1999:—

- (i) Mumbai, JNPT, Chennai and Calcutta (excluding Haldia) — Rs. 300/- per month
- (ii) Visakhapatnam and Cochin — Rs. 200/- per month
- (iii) Mormugao, New Mangalore, Paradip, Tuticorin, Kandla (excluding Vadinar) and Haldia. — Rs. 100/- per month

23. Payment of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance is related to the place of posting of the officers concerned. Accordingly officers of Tuticorin Port posted at Chennai and of New Mangalore Port posted at Bangalore are paid these allowances at the rates of Chennai and Bangalore respectively. This practice may continue and the officers and employees of Visakhapatnam Port Trust posted at Hyderabad should be paid HRA and CCA at the following rates with effect from 1.1.1999:—

HRA — 25% of Basic Pay

CCA — Rs. 240/- per month

The officers of Paradip Port posted at Bhubaneswar should be paid HRA @ 10% of Basic Pay. They may also be allowed the Port City Allowance @ Rs. 100/- per month w.e.f. 1.1.1999.

24. Conveyance reimbursement for motor car will be admissible to officers in the pay scale of Rs. 9100-15100 or above @ Rs. 1500/- per month from 1.1.1999. The Class II officers in the pay scale of



Rs. 86000-14600 will be eligible for motor cycle/scooter allowance of Rs. 500/- per month and moped allowance of Rs. 300/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.1.1999.

25. The rates of Fixed Travelling Allowance for marine officers will be enhanced from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 600/- per month and that of non-marine officers to Rs. 300/- per month w.e.f. 1.1.1999.
26. The Committee has recommended that the existing rate of transport reimbursement may be enhanced from Rs. 125/- to Rs. 300/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.1.1999 to all the officers in all the ports. The Committee has reiterated that an officer will be eligible either to draw FTA or transport reimbursement or conveyance reimbursement.
27. Medical Officers in the Port Trusts and DLBs will be eligible for Non-Practicing Allowance @ 25% of the Basic Pay subject to the condition

that the Basic Pay plus NPA shall not exceed Rs. 29,500/- p.m. The revised rates would be effective from 1.1.1997. NPA will be treated as pay for all purposes except for pay fixation on promotion.

28. The Committee has recommended Design Allowance w.e.f. 1.1.1997 at the following rates:—

Sr. Manager	Rs. 750/- p.m.
Manager/Dy. Manager	Rs. 575/- p.m.
Asst. Manager/Jr. Manager	Rs. 300/- p.m.

29. The Committee has recommended adoption of the rates of Children Educational Allowance and reimbursement of tuition fee as admissible to the Central Government Officers w.e.f. 1.1.1999 as indicated below:—

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Educational Assistance	Revised Rate of payment/limit of reimbursement of fee	
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(a) Children Educational Allowance	Primary, Secondary, Hr. & Sr. Secondary Class (I to XII)	Rs. 100/- p.m. per child*
(b) Reimbursement of tuition fee	(a) Class I to X (b) Class XI to XII (c) Class I to XII in respect of physically handicapped and mentally retarded children.	Rs. 40/- p.m. per child* Rs. 50/- p.m. per child* Rs. 100/- p.m. per child*

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Subject to a maximum of 2 children.

30. The Committee has recommended that for work on his weekly day of rest or holiday or any other non-working day as a part of pre-determined arrangement for a full day, or more than a full day of 8 hours, the officer will be paid 'out of pocket' expenses of Rs. 300/- per day of such work in addition to a compensatory off. This will take effect from 1.1.1999.

31. As regards supply of uniforms or payment of Uniform Allowance, the Committee has recommended that the existing practice shall continue and wherever the Uniform Allowance is paid, the existing rate of Uniform Allowance will be enhanced by 50% by rounding off the resultant figure to the nearest Rs. 10/- from 1.1.1999.

32. The rate of Washing Allowance will be increased from Rs. 100/- p.m. to Rs. 150/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.1.1999.
33. The Committee has recommended that the officers posted at Vadinar shall be paid Vadinar Allowance @ Rs. 300/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.1.1999.
34. The Committee has recommended introduction of Group Insurance Scheme for all officers and employees by payment of premium on 50:50 basis by the Port Trust and the officers/employees. Wherever Group Savings Linked Insurance Scheme has been introduced, the possibility of replacing it by Group Insurance Scheme by contribution of premium both by the Port Trusts and the officers/employees may be explored.
35. The expenditure on account of purchase of Indian newspapers at the residence of officers shall be reimbursed prospectively after the issue of order as under:—

S.No.	Level of Officers	Maximum Number of Indian Newspapers
1.	Officers other than Head of Department	1
2.	Heads of Department	2
3.	Chairman/Deputy Chairman	No limit

#### Advance

36. The House Building Advance scheme for Central Government officers is being followed by the Port Trusts. Accordingly, the cost ceiling and the quantum of HBA payable to the officers of Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards may be enhanced prospectively from the date of issue of the Government order. The revised rates and the rate of interest will be as follows:—

- (a) Cost of the house (excluding cost of land) should not exceed 200 times of the basic pay + NPA of the official, subject to a maximum of Rs. 18 lakhs.

- (b) The maximum limit of HBA is 50 months basic pay + NPA subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs or cost of the house or re-paying capacity whichever is the least in the new construction/purchase of new house or flat.
- (c) The limit for improvement, renovations, additions etc. of existing house is revised to 50 months basic pay + NPA or Rs. 1.80 lakhs whichever is less for the above purpose or cost of the improvements, renovations, additions etc. or repaying capacity whichever is the least.
- (d) For rural areas, the existing ceiling of HBA restricted to 80% of the cost of construction, improvement, renovations, additions etc. will remain unchanged.

The rate of interest applicable for HBA may be the same as for the Central Government employees as indicated below:—

Amount of Advance	Rate of Interest
Sanctioned advance upto Rs. 50,000/-	7.5%
Sanctioned advance upto Rs. 1.5 lakhs	9%
Sanctioned advance upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs	11%
Sanctioned advance upto Rs. 7.5 lakhs	12%

All other provisions like eligibility, re-paying capacity, recovery, etc. will remain unchanged.

37. The Committee has recommended that the possibility of introducing a scheme similar to "Madras Port Trust Employees House Building Advance Special Family Benefit Fund Scheme" may be explored by other Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards so that in case an employee dies in harness, the entire amount due from him towards repayment of the HBA together with the interest due thereon upto the date of his death, is reimbursed from the Fund.

38. The Committee has increased the ceiling amount on purchase of motor cycle/scooter/moped at the following rates:—

	Existing ceiling	Proposed ceiling
For first purchase	Rs. 13,000/- or 8 months' basic pay or the anticipated price of the motor cycle/scooter/moped, whichever is the least.	Rs. 30,000/- or 6 months' basic pay or the anticipated price of the motor cycle/scooter/moped, whichever is the least.
On second occasion	Rs. 10,000/- or 6 months' basic pay or the anticipated price whichever is the least.	Rs. 24,000/- or 5 months' basic pay or the anticipated price whichever is the least.

39. The Committee has recommended the car advance as follows:

- (i) For purchase of new car — 20 months' basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 2½ lakhs or 80% of the cost of new car, whichever is lower.
- (ii) For purchase of second-hand car — 20 months' basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs or actual cost of the car to be certified by notified assessor, whichever is lower.

40. The Committee has recommended Personal Computer Advance subject to a ceiling of Rs. 80,000/- on the first occasion and Rs. 75,000/- on the second occasion at the same rate of interest as applicable to motor car advance recoverable in not more than 100 instalments.

41. The Committee has recommended payment of a Consumer Durable Advance upto Rs. 50,000/- or 6 months' basic pay, whichever is less, once in service period at the interest rate of 12% per annum recoverable in not more than 60 monthly instalments.

**Travelling Allowance and Leave Travel Concession**

42. The Committee has recommended revised Basic Pay entitlement for travel by air as well as for

travel by rail/road without altering the existing entitlement.

43. The Committee has recommended the rates for road mileage as follows:—

- (i) For journey performed by own car/taxi — Rs. 8.00 per KM
- (ii) For journey performed by Auto Rikshaw/Scooter — Rs. 4.00 per KM

*Note:* Taxi charges paid under prepaid taxi charges system managed by Police/Airport Authority, if availed, may be reimbursed in full, subject to production of a certificate.

44. The Committee has recommended the following rates of Daily Allowance for halt at various stations/

localities:—

Basic Pay + NPA	(Ordinary rates)	
	'A' Class cities	Other Cities
Rs. 15000 and above	Rs. 360/-	Rs. 340/-
Rs. 11500-14999	Rs. 310/-	Rs. 290/-
Rs. 9500-11499	Rs. 300/-	Rs. 275/-
Below Rs. 9500	Rs. 275/-	Rs. 250/-

45. The Committee has recommended travel by air to Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Port Trusts by National Carriers or AC 1st Class while availing of Leave Travel Concession. The other entitlements for LTC will remain unchanged.

#### Special pay and special allowances

46. The Committee reviewed the cases of all the Special Pays and Allowances. Taking into account the nature of duties and also the effect of cadre restructuring, the Committee is of the considered view that these Special Pays/Allowances need not be continued after the present incumbents on these posts retire or cease to discharge the additional duties, whichever is earlier.

#### Marine Allowances

47. The existing rates of marine allowances such as Actonnage Allowance, Tonnage Allowance, Length Allowance, Cold Move Allowance and Night Weightage Allowance shall be enhanced by 50% by rounding off the resultant figure to the nearest Rs. 5/- or Rs. 10/-. The revised rates will be effective from 30.6.1998 and the 33% increase already allowed will be subsumed in this enhancement. The enhanced rates will be applicable as per the existing norms.
48. The Committee does not find any justification in the demands for new allowances such as Beam allowance, Tanker/LPG Allowance, Double Banking Allowance and Special Allowance for securing ships to mooring buoys.

49. The existing rates of Mess Allowance will be enhanced by 50% by rounding off the resultant figure to the nearest Rs. 5/- or Rs. 10/- w.e.f. 1.1.1999.

50. As regards Outstation Allowance, the Committee has recommended that the existing rates of payments and concessions will continue to apply and has enhanced the *ad hoc ex gratia* payment from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.1.1999.

51. The Committee has recommended that Away from Base Allowance in Calcutta may be paid @ 1% of the basic pay per day for the period the officer is away from the base w.e.f. 1.1.1999

52. The Committee has recommended that the existing rates of Detention Allowance of 2%/3% of the Basic Pay, in Calcutta, may continue from 1.1.1999 on the revised Basic pay.

53. The Committee has recommended that for Berthing and Unberthing of ships at Haldia and Saugor, the existing rate of Rs. 50/- per act shall be increased to Rs. 100/- per act w.e.f. 1.1.1999 The River Training Allowance may continue to be paid at 15% of the pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- per month w.e.f. 1.1.1999.

54. The Committee has recommended that the existing rates of Mooring/Unmooring Allowance in Calcutta will be enhanced to Rs. 50/- per act of mooring or unmooring w.e.f. 1.1.1999.

55. The Committee has recommended that the existing rate of Continuous Dredging Allowance in Calcutta will be increased to Rs. 50/- per day to all officers w.e.f. 1.1.1999.

56. The Committee has recommended introduction of Group Personal Accident Insurance Policy for the pilots on payment of 50:50 basis both by the Port Trusts and the pilots in all the Ports. However, the existing practice of payment of premium entirely by the Port Trust in Calcutta may continue. The insurance coverage may also cover other categories of officers performing piloting.

#### Demands for upgradation of individual posts in Different ports

57. The Committee has considered various demands for upgradation of pay scales of posts in the hierarchical set up as well as isolated posts in

different ports from time to time. In this Chapter, the Committee has recommended upgradation of

the pay scales of the following posts for reasons given therein:—

S.No.	Name of the Port	Pre-revised Pay Scale w.e.f. 1.1.1992	Recommended Pay Scale Effective from 1.1.1997
		Rs.	Rs.
<b>CALCUTTA PORT TRUST</b>			
1.	Bio-Chemist	4350-7500	10750-16750
<b>CHENNAI PORT TRUST</b>			
2.	Editor	4000-7150	9100-15100
3.	Cost Accounts Officer	4350-7500	10570-16750
4.	Course Instructor/ Course Developer	4000-7150	9100-15100
5.	Bio-Chemist	4350-75000	10750-16750
<b>VISAKHAPATNAM PORT TRUST</b>			
6.	Sr. Hydrographic Surveyor	4800-8475	13000-18250
7.	Hydrographic Surveyor	4000-7150	9100-15100
8.	Dredging Superintendent	7000-9000	17500-22300
<b>PARADIP PORT TRUST</b>			
9.	Hydrographic Surveyor Jr.	4000-7150	9100-15100
<b>KANDLA PORT TRUST</b>			
10.	Cartographer	4000-7150	9100-15100
11.	Hydrographic Surveyor	4000-7150	9100-15100 (Paras 16.1 to 16.15)

58. The Committee has recommended creation of a post of Sr. Hindi Officer in the pay scale of Rs. 10750-16750 in all the ports so as to provide promotional opportunities to the existing Hindi Officers.
59. The Committee reiterates its recommendation for rectification of the anomalies in regard to the pay scales of Harbour Master (Visakhapatnam Port Trust) and Medical Specialist (Calcutta Dock Labour Board) included in the Anomalies Report.
60. The Mumbai Port Trust has represented that while anomalies Report rectified the anomalies in the pay scales of four Assistant Chiefs, viz. Radiology, Surgery, Anesthesia and pathology, it did not include on more Assistant Chief Physician by an oversight. As the case of Assistant Chief Physician is similar to the other cases, this anomaly may be rectified.

#### **Date of Implementation and Duration**

61. Keeping in view the date of implementation of the various recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission and the recommendations of Justice Mohan Committee, our Committee has recommended that the revised pay scales, 100% neutralisation of Dearness Allowance, rates of Non Practising Allowance and Design Allowance should be effective from 1.1.1997; the Committee's recommendations regarding other allowances, viz. House Rent Allowance, Port City Allowance, Fixed Travelling Allowance, reimbursement of conveyance expenses, transport reimbursement, Uniform Allowance, Washing Allowance, Daily Allowance on Tour, Children's Educational Allowance, reimbursement of Tuition Fees, Vadinar Allowance, etc. should be effective from 1.1.1999. the revised rates of work-related marine allowances, such as Actonnage Allowance, Length Allowance, Tonnage allowance, Cold Move Allowance and Night Weightage Allowance for pilots should be effective from 30.6.1998. Increase in other marine allowances, such as Outstation Allowance, Away from Base Allowance, Detention Allowance, Mess Allowance, Continuous Dredging allowance, Mooring and Unmooring Allowance, River Training Allowance, etc. should take effect from 1.1.1999. The Committee's recommendations regarding work on weekly days of rest or holidays, introduction of Group Insurance Scheme, Personal Accident Policy, revised entitlement of Leave Travel Concessions, advances, such as House Building Advance, Conveyance Advance, Personal Computer Advance,

Consumer Durable Advance and reimbursement of newspaper expenditure should take effect prospectively from the date of issue of orders.

62. As our Committee has recommended 100% neutralisation of Dearness Allowances for all, it has suggested that the next pay revision for port and dock officers should be after a period of ten years from 1.1.1997 or co-terminus with the pay revision of the Central Government employees.

#### **Financial Implications**

63. The total additional financial impact of the Committee's recommendations will be Rs. 26 crores per annum. Arrears for 2 years from 1.1.1997 to 31.12.1998 will be about Rs. 40 crores and the payment already made on account of interim relief and work related allowances to pilots will be adjusted while making payment of arrears.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **Chapter I—Introduction**

1. The terms of reference of the Pay Revision Committee for Port and Dock Officers, *inter alia*, stipulate that the Committee is to consider the Report on Cadre Restructuring of Port and Dock Officers submitted by the previous Pay Revision Committee, and make suitable recommendations, along with the general recommendations on pay revision.
2. The Report was examined in consultation with the Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards and was also discussed with the representatives of All India Major Ports and Docks Officers' Federation as well as the Officers' Associations in different ports. (Para 1.2).
3. The Report was considered in the Committee's meetings held at New Delhi on 23.4.1997 and 4.7.1998, at New Mangalore on 15.9.1998 and at Mumbai on 18.9.1998 before finalising its recommendations.

#### **Chapter II—Genesis of Cadre Restructuring**

4. The necessity for cadre restructuring in major ports has been emphasised from time to time by various expert Committees and bodies including the Major Ports Reforms Committee, 1986 (Para 2.1)

5. The features and characteristics mentioned in this Chapter have been kept in view by the Committee while making its recommendations.

#### **Functional Directors**

6. The question of appointment of Functional/Executive Directors in the Boards of the Major Port Trusts was not within the terms of reference of the previous Pay Revision Committee nor within the present Committee's terms of reference. Major Port Trusts are not public sector enterprises and their administration is governed in accordance with the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, which also provides for the composition of their Board of Trustees. A Committee has already been set up by the Ministry of Surface Transport to suggest amendments to this Act and they are looking into this matter.

#### **Chapter IV—Number of Departments**

7. The Cadre Restructuring Report recommended that the number of departments in a port may be restricted to 10 viz. Marine, Traffic, Civil engineering, mechanical Engineering, Finance, Human Resource, Secretary, Materials Management, Planning and Research and Medical with the exceptions for one or two more departments in Mumbai and Calcutta. While this recommendation can be the basis for the general pattern, a flexible approach is considered necessary in the case of certain ports depending on their varying circumstances.
8. The nomenclature of Marine, Traffic, Finance, Medical, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Materials Management Departments is self-explanatory. The present nomenclature of Secretary's Department may be changed as General Administration Department and it will look after the Board matters, general administration, public relations, security, legal and estate works (wherever there is no separate department for legal and estate works) and other general matters including Parliamentary work. Human Resource Department is to be set up by, carving out the functions of other departments for dealing with matters relating to personnel, industrial relations, welfare, training, industrial disputes, conciliation, settlement and personnel policy as well as all service matters such as framing of rules and

regulations, their interpretation, implementation, centralised recruitment to all levels, training and promotion of officers. However, the other departments will continue to be responsible for day-to-day establishment matters, such as grant of leave, advances, recommendations for training, grant of promotion and taking disciplinary action for imposing minor penalty in respect of the employees working in the respective departments. The power of imposition of major penalties in respect of employees will, however, vest with the appointing authority.

9. Planning and Research Department will be named as Planning, Development and Research Department and it will consist of two wings—one will be Electronic Data Processing and the other will be General Research & Statistics. Both the wings will work independently under the guidance and overall supervision of the Head of the Department. This department should be entrusted with the functions of compilation of statistical data, generation of management information, planning and monitoring of development works, traffic projections, preparation of perspective development plans and monitoring thereof, EDP, EDI, management information technology, communication computerisation, O&M, other studies and library.
10. The officers of the Vigilance Department may be taken on deputation by retaining their lien and *inter-se* seniority in their respective parent departments. The Chief Vigilance Officer in all the ports may also be on deputation and work directly under the Chairman.
11. Pending complete integration of dock workers in the Port Trusts, the ports may have a separate Division of dock workers under the Traffic Manager of the Port Trust wherever the merger of Dock Labour Boards has taken place.
12. The existing designations of the Heads of Departments of all the Departments excepting Medical, Marine and Vigilance may be changed as General Manager indicating in brackets the name of the respective department. The existing designation of Chief Medical Officer, Chief Vigilance Officer, Deputy Conservator and Director (Marine)

may continue. The existing designation below Head of the Department may be replaced by the following common designations and common pay scales for them in all the Ports:—

Designation	Scale of Pay
Junior Manager	Rs. 4000-7150
Assistant Manager	Rs. 4350-7500
Deputy Manager	Rs. 4800-8475
Manager	Rs. 5400-9300
Senior Manager	Rs. 7000-9900
Assistant General Manager*	Rs. 7500-10200
Deputy General Manager*	Rs. 8500-10600

\*(for Level I Departments in Group A Ports) (Para 4.12)

13. Mumbai Port Trust may have 13 Departments, viz. General Administration, Human Resource, Finance, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Marine, Traffic (including ex-DLB workers and employees), Materials management, Planning, Development & Research, Medical, Estate, Vigilance and Welfare.
14. While issuing the previous pay revision orders, the Ministry of Surface Transport stipulated that all posts of Heads of Departments in Calcutta Port Trust would be meant for Calcutta Dock system and Haldia Dock Complex. The question of common heads of departments for both CDS and HDC was comprehensively discussed with all concerned and was examined in depth. The Committee came to the conclusion that the uniform set up being recommended for all the Ports cannot be replicated in full for Calcutta Port Trust because of the two distinct Dock Systems working at a distance of about 150 kms. Hence, the exception evolved from the very inception of the HDC may be continued. The Committee, therefore,

recommended that the present system of having separate Deputy Chairman for CDS and HDC may continue.

15. Calcutta Port Trust may have 15 departments, viz. General Administration, Human Resource, Finance, Traffic, Marine, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Hydraulic Study, Medical, Planning, Development and Research, Estate, Operations, Management and Services, Vigilance and Materials Management. The Legal Department in Calcutta Port may be denotified. The deployment of HODs, viz. Operations and Management & Services may be at Haldia and of the remaining 13 Departments at Calcutta. The officers of the Calcutta Dock System and Haldia Dock Complex will be eligible for consideration for appointment at HOD level.
16. Chennai Port Trust may have 10 Departments, viz. General Administration, Human Resource, Finance, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Marine, Medical, Materials Management and Planning, Development and Research.
17. Visakhapatnam Port Trust may have 10 Departments, viz. General Administration, Human Resource, Finance, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Marine, Traffic, Materials-Management, Planning, Development and Research and Medical.
18. Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust may have 9 Departments, viz. General Administration, Human Resource, Traffic, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Marine, Finance, Medical and Legal & Estate.
19. Kandla Port Trust may have 11 Departments, viz. General Administration, Human Resource, Finance, Traffic, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Marine, Vadinar Off-Shore Oil Terminal, Materials Management, Planning, Development & Research and Medical.
20. Cochin Port Trust may have 9 Departments, viz. General Administration, Finance, Traffic, Civil Engineering, mechanical Engineering, Marine, Medical, Materials Management and Planning, Development & Research.
21. Mormugao Port Trust may have 9 Departments, viz. General Administration, Finance, Traffic, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Marine, Materials, Management, Medical and Planning, Development and Research.



22. Paradip Port Trust may have 9 Departments, viz. General Administration, Finance, Traffic, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Marine, Medical, Materials Management and Planning, Development & Research. In addition to the above, Chairman of the Management Committee of the Clearing and Forwarding workers will have the status of Level-II HOD.
23. Tuticorin Port Trust may have 7 Departments, viz. General Administration, Finance, Traffic, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Marine and Medical
24. New Mangalore Port Trust may have 7 Departments, viz. General Administration, Finance, Traffic, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Marine and Medical.
25. Wherever 10 Departments have not been recommended, Divisions with nucleus of officers for carrying out departmental functions may be evolved within six months to one year after the issue of the Government's orders on the current pay revision. In all such cases, a full-fledged department may be evolved by the end of the year 2001, i.e. by the end of the current pay revision term.
26. Major Ports will have to play a very critical role in the context of increasing volumes of imports and exports and of changing trends in international trade and shipping. It will, therefore, be necessary to upgrade and modernise the technology and equipment, to enhance the quality of human resources, to improve the productivity of labour, to acquire ISO certification for multi-farious services, and to adopt much more sensitive approach to the issues of environmental pollution. All this would imply that the cadre restructuring proposed by the Committee cannot be a 'once for all' exercise. The organisational structures of the ports will have to be reviewed periodically as new challenges arise and technology changes.
- Scales of pay of Heads of Departments**
27. According to the terms of reference, the Committee is to keep in view the Government's decision on the classification of Ports while making its recommendations. Classification of Public Sector Undertakings into Schedule 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' is done for fixation of pay scales of Chairmen, Managing Directors and Board-level posts only.
28. Government has proposed classification of Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Jawaharlal Nehru and Kandla as Schedule 'A' Ports and Cochin, Mormugao, Paradip, Tuticorin and New Mangalore as Schedule 'B' Ports. Grouping of Heads of Departments into two levels—level-I and level-II—should also be adopted for determining the pay scales of Heads of Departments.
29. The Cadre Restructuring Report recommended that level-I HOD may be Marine, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Finance, Administration, Human Resource and Hydraulic Study (only in Calcutta). The Cadre Restructuring Report also recommended that Medical, Planning & Research and Materials Management may be grouped in level-II HODs. While generally agreeing with this recommendation for level-I HODs, we recommend the grouping of Medical as well as Planning, Development and Research departments, wherever they are already existing with two separate wings, namely, Research Wing and EDP Wing as level-I departments. The Committee has also recommended that Materials Management department and Planning, Development and Research departments wherever they are to be newly set up or where only one wing is at present with them, may be grouped as level-II departments.
30. The Cadre Restructuring Report Recommended the following pay scales for Deputy Conservators:—
- |                                                                                                            |                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Deputy Conservator, Mumbai/ Director, Marine in Calcutta.                                              | Rs. 10000-400-12000<br>- |
| (ii) Deputy Conservators in other Schedule 'A' Ports of Visakhapatnam, Chennai, JNPT and Kandla.           | Rs. 9500-11500           |
| (iii) Deputy Conservators in Schedule 'B' Ports of Cochin, Mormugao, Paradip, Tuticorin and New Mangalore. | Rs. 8500-10600           |
- Keeping in view the important functions such as safety of shipping and conservation of the Ports performed by Deputy Conservators, their sea experience in the Merchant Navy as well as their existing higher pay scales in most of the Ports

prior to 1-1-1992, the Committee has recommended the following pay scales for Deputy Conservators:—

- (i) Director, marine of Calcutta and Deputy Conservators of all Schedule 'A' Ports. Rs. 10000-400-12000
- (ii) Deputy Conservators of all Schedule 'B' Ports Rs. 9500-400-11500

31. The Estate, Vigilance and Welfare departments in Mumbai, Vigilance and Estate departments in Calcutta and Legal and Estate departments in JNPT may be grouped as Level II HODs and allowed the pay scale of Rs. 8500-10600.

32. The pay scales of Heads of Departments other than Deputy Conservators and Director, Marine in the different Major Ports will be as follows:—

- 
- (i) G.M. (Operations), G.M. (Management Services), Haldia, G.M. Vadinar, HODs of General Admn., Human Resource, Traffic, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Finance and Medical Departments of Mumbai, Chennai, Calcutta, Visakhapatnam, JNPT and Kandla Ports Rs. 9500-400-11500
- (ii) HODs of Planning, Development & Research Department in Mumbai and Visakhapatnam Ports Rs. 9500-400-11500
- (iii) HOD of Hydraulic Study Department of Calcutta Port Rs. 9500-400-11500
- (iv) HODs of General Admn., Traffic, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Finance and Medical Departments of Cochin, Mormugao, Paradip, Tuticorin and New Mangalore Ports Rs. 8500-300-10600
- (v) HOD of Planning, Development and Research Department in Mormugao Port Rs. 8500-300-10600
- (vi) HODs of Materials Management Department in the Ports of Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Visakhapatnam and Kandla and HOD of Planning, Development and Research Department (without computer set-up), Calcutta Rs. 8500-300-10600
- (vii) HODs of Materials Management of Cochin, Mormugao and Paradip Ports Rs. 8250-300-10350
- (viii) HODs of Estate and Vigilance Departments of Mumbai and Calcutta, Legal and Estate Department of JNPT and Welfare Department in Mumbai Rs. 8500-300-10600
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(ix)	HODs of the proposed Planning, Development & Research Department of Chennai and Kandla Ports	Rs. 8500-300-10600
(x)	HODs of the proposed Planning, Development & Research Department of Cochin and Paradip Ports	Rs. 8250-300-10350
(xi)	Chairman, Management Committee, Paradip Port	Rs. 8250-300-10350

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33. The pay scales indicated in the Report are pre-revised pay scales, and the corresponding revised pay scales will be given effect from 1.1.1997 to the HODs who were in position as on 1.1.1997 and also to the HODs subsequently appointed from the date they assume charge of duty.

**A:B:C:D Analysis and re-distribution of Posts in different pay scales**

34. The Cadre Restructuring Report recommended re-distribution of posts in the pay scales of Rs. 4350-7500, Rs. 4800-8475, Rs. 5400-9300 and Rs. 6500-9425 on the basis of A:B:C:D analysis in the ratio of 40:30:20:10. The Report recommended exclusion of isolated categories such as Security, Fire, Legal, Safety, Horticulture etc., out-door Engineers at Mumbai and Calcutta and Marine Officers from the above A:B:C:D analysis. The posts in the regular cadre are only taken into account. The Committee has found that the balance of advantage lies in accepting the above recommendation for re-distribution of posts on A:B:C:D analysis with suitable modifications and marginal improvements.

35. The Committee has agreed with the recommendation made in the Cadre Restructuring Report that the promotional post for the feeder post in the scale of Rs. 5400-9300 may be in the scale of Rs. 7000-9900 since the present promotional pay scale namely Rs. 6500-9425 is not logical; it further recommends that such officers who were earlier promoted from the feeder post in the scale of Rs. 5400-9300 to the promotional post in the scale of Rs. 6500-9425 prior to 1.1.1997 and continued to be in that scale may also be allowed the pay scale of Rs. 7000-9900 w.e.f. 1.1.1997.

36. The Committee has noted a wide gap between the pay scale of HOD and the post next below; so it has recommended that officers next below the HOD should be in the scale of Rs. 8500-10600 in

Schedule 'A' Ports to attract talented, mature and efficient officers.

37. In order to keep the uniformity in the hierarchical pattern of level-I departments of Schedule 'B' Ports and that of level-II departments in Schedule 'A' Ports, the Committee has removed the pay scale of Rs. 7500-10200 below the HOD in level-I departments of Schedule 'B' Ports.

38. The Committee has distinguished between Mechanical Engineers and Electrical Engineers since they have separate promotional channels and has recommended a revised structure of Mechanical Engineers and Electrical Engineers separately upto the level of Senior Managers. Beyond that level both the categories will be merged in one stream and will be considered for further promotion. The Committee has given discretion to the Chairmen of the Port Trusts where the existing practice is to have a common seniority for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers.

39. The Committee has recommended that promotion to the level of General Manager (Planning, Development and Research) may be considered from amongst the officers from both the Research and EDP Divisions.

40. The revised Medical set up recommended by the Committee consists of General Duty Doctors and Specialists. The promotions to the higher posts of General Duty Doctors may be done on the basis of *inter-se* seniority of all the Medical Officers irrespective of their qualifications. The higher posts in the Specialist categories may be filled up by the Medical officers possessing requisite Specialists qualifications and experience irrespective of their seniority.

41. Where there are more than 5 Specialists, there should at least be one Specialist each in the

disciplines of Medicine, Surgery, Obst. & Gynae, Paediatrics and Orthopedics. If the number of Specialists is less than 5, the Specialists may be from any of these disciplines. In case it is not feasible to introduce the discipline of Orthopaedics, suitable arrangements for engaging visiting consultants in Orthopaedics may be made.

42. In some of the Ports, medical facilities are extended to persons other than the port employees for which purpose fees/charges are collected. It is recommended that the amount so collected may be kept in a separate Personal Ledger Account (PLA) for upgrading the Hospital facilities. Suitable arrangements may also be made for laundry and proper cleanliness in the Port Hospitals.
43. With a view to encadring non-cadre posts, the Committee has recommended the inclusion of Assistant Engineer (Electronics) in the cadre of Electrical Engineers, Medical Officer (Health) in the Medical department and Public Relations Officers in the General Administration department. Posts of Cost Accounts Officers have been included in the main hierarchical scheme of Finance Department. Posts of Asst. Architect, Asst. Town Planner, Drawing Superintendent, Sr. Scientific Officer and Senior Marine Surveyor possessing Civil Engineering qualifications have been included in Civil Engineering cadre. Safety Officers with Mechanical Engineering qualifications have been included in Mechanical Engineering Department. In Mechanical Engineering Department of Visakhapatnam Port, a different set up of officers

in Ore Handling Plant has been in existence since 1976 above the level of Assistant Executive Engineer. The hierarchy for officers in Inner Harbour is different. Our Committee recommends a common cadre of officers both for the Inner Harbour and Ore Handling Plant.

44. With a view to improving the promotional opportunities of Personal Assistants/Private Secretaries in the Port Trusts, the Committee has recommended creation of posts of Senior Private Secretaries in the pay scale of Rs. 5400-9300 in Schedule 'A' Ports and in the pay scale of Rs. 4800-8475 in Schedule 'B' Ports. Such Senior Private Secretaries should possess a graduation Degree and proficiency in shorthand and typewriting with a speed of 120/40 w.p.m. respectively. Knowledge of Computer Applications is desirable.
45. On the basis of the A:B:C:D Analysis, the Committee has recommended a revised set up of different departments in various Port Trusts in the Appendices.

#### **Hierarchical set up of Divisions**

##### *Planning, Development & Research Division*

46. Tuticorin and New Mangalore Ports will not have separate Planning, Development and Research Department for the present. The following divisional set up for Planning, Development and Research Division is recommended for these two ports:—

Name of the Post	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts	
		EDP	Research
Manager	Rs. 5400-9300	1	1
Deputy Manager	Rs. 4800-8475	1	1
Assistant Manager	Rs. 4350-7500	1	1
Junior Manager	Rs. 4000-7150	2	2

This Division will function under the Finance Department.

**Materials Management Division**

have Materials Management Department for the present. The following divisional set up is recommended for these two ports:—

47. Tuticorin and New Mangalore Ports will not

Name of the Post	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts	
		Tuticorin	New Mangalore
Manager	Rs. 5400-9300	1	1
Deputy Manager	Rs. 4800-8475	3	1
Asstt. Manager	Rs. 4350-7500	8	2
Junior Manager	Rs. 4000-7150	3	4
		15	8

It is recommended that this Division may function as a part of the Mechanical Engineering Department, and the posts in this Division may be manned by drawing officers on deputation from other departments by retaining their lien in their respective departments for the purposes of promotion, etc.

*For Chennai, Cochin, Mormugao, Tuticorin and New Mangalore:*

Dy. Manager	Rs. 4800-8475	1
Asstt. Manager	Rs. 4350-7500	1
Jr. Manager	Rs. 4000-7150	1

**Estate Division**

48. The need for augmenting the staff in Estate Division in the ports where there is no separate department has been felt and the following set up of Estate Division in different ports has been recommended:—

(Para 7.22)

*For Visakhapatnam, Kandla and Paradip:*

Manager	Rs. 5400-9300	1
Deputy Manager	Rs. 4800-8475	1
Asstt. Manager	Rs. 4350-7500	1
Jr. Manager	Rs. 4000-7150	1

49. The Estate Division will function under the General Administration Department. An officer in the Estate Division may be considered for promotion to a higher post in that Division the highest level in the hierarchy. Therefore, he may be made eligible along with his counterparts in the equivalent pay scale in the General Administration Department for promotion to higher posts in that department.

**Legal Division**

50. The work of Legal Division may be under the General Administration Department in view of the growing litigation work in the ports and various

forthcoming lease agreements for construction of berths by private parties on BOT basis, it would be necessary to have well qualified and

experienced persons in the legal decision. In order to attract suitable persons, the following structure for Legal Division has been recommended:-

(i) for Mumbai

Designation	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
Deputy General Manager	Rs. 8500-10600	1
Senior Manager	Rs. 7000-9900	1
Manager	Rs. 5400-9300	2
Deputy Manager	Rs. 4800-8475	3
Assistant Manager	Rs. 4350-7500	3
		10

(ii) for Calcutta:

Designation	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
Deputy General Manager	Rs. 8500-10600	1
Senior Manager	Rs. 7000-9900	1
Manager	Rs. 5400-8475	1
Deputy Manager	Rs. 4800-8475	2
Assistant Manager	Rs.4350-7500	2
		7

(iii) for Chennai, Visakhapatnam and Kandla:

Designation	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
Manager	Rs. 5400-9300	1
Deputy Manager	Rs.4800-8475	1
Asstt. Manager	Rs. 4350-7500	2

(iv) for Cochin, Mormugao, Paradip, Tuticorin and New Mangalore

Designation	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
Manager	Rs. 5400-9300	1
Deputy Manager	Rs. 4800-8475	1
Asstt. Manager	Rs. 4350-7500	1

51. Persons with legal qualification and experience already available in the Port staff may be appointed on deputation/Promotion basis. If suitable persons are not available from within the Port Staff , only then the post may be filled up by direct recruitment.

#### ***Vigilance Division***

52. The vigilance set-up for the ports has been under examination of the Ministry of Surface Transport in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission and the set-up proposed by them has been examined in consultation with all the Port Trusts and the following vigilance set-up for different ports has been recommended:-

(i) Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Kandla and Jawaharlal Nehru Ports:

Designation	Scale of Pay	No. of posts
1	2	3
Chief Vigilance Officer	Rs. 8250—10350 Port Scale Rs. 14300-18300 Central Govt. scale	1
Vigilance Officer	Rs. 5400—9300	2
Jr. Vigilance Officer	Rs. 4000-7150	2

1	2	3
Vigilance Assistant	Rs. 2650-54300	1
Stenographer	Rs.2650-54301	1
Accountant	Rs.2425-47601	
Peon	Rs.2010-2830	3
		11

*(ii) Mormugao, Paradip, Tuticorin, Cochin & New Mangalore Ports*

Designation	Scale of pay	No. of posts
Chief Vigilance Officer	Rs. 7500-10200 Port scale Rs. 12000-16500 Central Govt. scale	1
Vigilance Officer	Rs. 5400-9300	1
Jr. Vigilance Officer	Rs. 4000-7150	1
Vigilance Assistant	Rs. 2650-5430	1
Stenographer	Rs. 2650-5430	1
Accountant	Rs. 2425-4760	1
Peon	Rs. 2010-2830	1
		7

53. The Chief Vigilance Officer may function directly under the Chairman. Officers and staff may, as far as possible, be drawn from other departments of the Port Trust. The Committee, however, noted that the Government of India has recently issued an Ordinance setting up a statutory Central Vigilance Commission. It has, therefore, suggested that the vigilance set up for major ports may be structured, if necessary, in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

**Human Resource Division**

54. Cochin, Mormugao, Paradip, Tuticorin in New Mangalore Ports will not have separate Human Resource Department for the time being. Hence, the following Human Resource Divisional set-up has been recommended keeping in view the labour intensive nature of port industry and the need for maintenance of cordial industrial relations, as also the proposed merger of Dock Labour Boards with



the Port Trusts:—

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<i>(i) Cochin, Mormugao, Paradip and Tuticorin Ports:</i>		
Senior Manager	Rs. 7000-9900	1
Manager	Rs. 5400-9300	1
Deputy Manager	Rs. 4800-8475	1
Asstt. Manager	Rs. 4350-7500	1
 <i>(ii) New Mangalore Port:</i>		
Manager	Rs. 5400-9300	1
Deputy Manager	Rs. 4800-8475	1
Asstt. Manager	Rs. 4350-7500	1

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55. Human Resource Division will function as a separate Division in the General Administration Department.

56. While creating the new divisions as recommended, additional manpower of Class III/IV will be provided by redeployment of existing staff from other departments and no recruitment will be done for this purpose.

**Direct Recruitment to the Junior Class-I Cadre in the Ports**

57. Keeping in view the acute need for attracting competent professionals to meet the multi-dimensional problems faced by the ports due to the liberalisation of the economy, the Committee has made the following recommendations:—

(i) Induction of executives in all the departments shall not be below Class-I entry level (Rs. 4350-7500).

(ii) Minimum qualification for entry into managerial cadre shall be a 1st Class graduate or a 2nd Class Degree holder with Post Graduate qualification in the general stream or any professional streams (Engineering, Medical, Commerce with Accountancy etc.), Chartered/ Cost Accountant, appropriate MOT Certificate for marine officers etc.

(iii) 66<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>% of the posts at Class-I entry level shall be filled by direct recruitment through competitive examination and interview. The departmental candidates possessing the Degree may be allowed to compete along with open market candidates against the direct recruitment quota and in their cases, the Division in Graduation and age restriction shall not apply.

(iv) 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>% of the posts at Class-I entry level shall be filled by promotion and the selection will be made through written test and viva voce without insisting on the prescribed educational qualifications and age restriction for direct recruitment. However, this would not apply in the case of marine and medical departments where possession of requisite qualifications is essential.

(v) Both the direct recruits as well as the promotees would be required to undergo an in-service orientation course for a month in various departments of the port so that they become acquainted with the different spheres of port working.

(vi) In addition, all the direct recruits and promotees will undergo training programmes at IIPM/NIPM and only on qualifying in the examination prescribed by the Institute at the end of the training, they will be confirmed in service. This should be one of the pre-requisites for confirmation.

**Marine Services**

58. Keeping in view the recommendations made by the Cadre Restructuring Report the suggestions made by the Officers' Federation and various other Officers' Associations, the pay scales for various

categories of marine officers have been recommended taking into account the qualifications required to be possessed by them. The pay scales recommended for various marine categories in all the ports other than Calcutta are as follows:--

Name of the post	Pay scale recommended for Schedule 'A' Ports	Pay scale recommended for Schedule 'B' Ports
1	2	3

**A. DECK OFFICERS**

(i) Entry for uncertified Deck Officers and 4 years Sandwich Diploma holders	Rs. 4000-7150	Rs. 4000-7150
(ii) Entry for 2nd Mate Foreign Going/Home Trade Mates	Rs. 4350-7500	Rs. 4350-7500
(iii) Entry for Mate Foreign Going and Home Trade Masters	Rs. 4800-8475	Rs. 4800-8475
(iv) Promotion for Mate FG/Master HT	Rs. 5400-9300	Rs. 5400-9300
(v) Master Mariners (FG) for pilotage (Pilots) and other marine services with Master (FG) Certificate as prescribed qualification	Rs. 6500-9425	Rs. 6500-9425
(vi) Dock Masters/Master Pilot (Mumbai)	Rs. 7500-10200	Rs. 7500-10200
(vii) Harbour Masters	Rs. 8500-10600	Rs. 8250-10350
(viii) Dy. Conservators	Rs. 10000-12000	Rs. 9500-11500

1	2	3
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## B. ENGINEERING SIDE

(i) Entry for uncertified Marine Engineers and 4 years sandwich Diploma holders	Rs. 4000-7150	Rs. 4000-7150
(ii) Entry for Marine Engineers with Inland Certificate, DMET Graduate Engineers without Marine Certificate, and Mechanical/Electrical Degree Engineers with Post-Graduate one year Marine Apprenticeship	Rs. 4350-7500	Rs. 4350-7500
(ii) Entry for Marine Engineers with 2nd Class MOT Certificate, Engineer-in-Charge (Inland Engineers)	Rs. 4800-8475	Rs. 4800-8475
(iv) Promotion for 2nd Class MOT Engineers, 2nd Class Engineers C1-I Vessel	Rs. 5400-9300	Rs. 5400-9300
(v) Entry for MOT 1st Class Engineers	Rs. 6500-9425	Rs. 6500-9425
(vi) Chief Engineers C1. 1 vessel/Ch. Engineers/ promotion for 1st Class MOT Engineers	Rs. 7000-9900	Rs. 7000-9900

There are a few posts in Mumbai port which do not fall within the above recommended chart and they are as follows:—

S.No.	Designation	Scale of Pay
1.	Sr. Dock Master	Rs. 8250-10350
2.	Dredging Supt.	Rs. 7500-10200
3.	Sr. Dredging Master	Rs. 7000-9900

The Committee has recommended that the existing pay scales may continue for these posts.

59. The Committee considered the representations for upgradation of the pay scale of Berthing Masters possessing Home Trade Certificate. In view of the fact that 8 years sea experience is required for obtaining Home Trade Certificate and also in view

of the fact that only 3 years sea training certificate is required for in-house trained Berthing Masters in Calcutta, the Committee has recommended the following pay scales for Berthing Masters and their promotional categories in Mumbai Port:—

S.No.	Designation	Pay Scale
1.	Berthing Master with Home Trade Certificate	Rs. 5400-9300
2.	Assistant Dock Master	Rs. 6500-9425
3.	Sr. Asst. Dock Master/ Port Department Inspector	Rs. 7000-9900

60. The in-house trained Berthing Masters and their promotional posts in Calcutta may be allowed the following pay scales:—

(i)	For new entrants on completion of in-house training.	Rs. 4350-7500
(ii)	Existing Berthing Masters who were in the Scale of Rs. 4350-8475 and are having less than 5 years service as berthing Masters	Rs. 4800-8475
(iii)	Existing incumbents and new entrants on completion of 5 years service as Berthing Masters as well as Berthing Masters with Home Trade Certificate	Rs. 5400-9300
(iv)	Assistant Dock Master	Rs. 6500-9425
(v)	Deputy Dock Master	Rs. 7000-9900

61. With a view to improving the promotional opportunities among Marine Engineers, it is recommended that the post of Chief Engineer (Marine) may be created in all the ports in the ratio of 1:2 and the Marine Engineers as promoted against the newly created post will continue to perform the same job as assigned to them in the lower grade.

With a view to augmenting the existing marine set up as well as for improving the promotional opportunities of marine categories, the Report has recommended the following measures:—

- (i) At the Ports of Kardia, Mormugao, Tuticorin and New Mangalore, there is a gap between Pilots and Harbour Master, two posts of Dock Masters may be provided in the scale of Rs. 7500-10200.

- (ii) 4 posts of Dock Masters at Visakhapatnam may be upgraded from the scale of Rs. 7000-9900 to Rs. 7500-10200 to fall in line with Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, JNPT and Cochin Ports.
- (iii) The Harbour Masters at the Ports of Kandla, Mormugao, Tuticorin, New Mangalore and Paradip should be in the scale of Rs. 8250-10350 and the Harbour Masters in Chennai and Visakhapatnam may be given the scale of Rs. 8500-10600.

Our Committee also endorses the above recommendation excepting Harbour Master, Kandla Port who will be in the scale of pay of Rs. 8500-10600.

62. With a view to augmenting the Marine Department in Calcutta Port, which consists of 5 independent Sections, it is necessary to create a post of Additional Director (Marine) in the pay scale of Rs. 9500-11500 in lieu of Deputy Director, Marine Department at Calcutta.

63. With a view to augmenting the marine set up in Haldia Dock Complex, a post of Additional Director (Marine) in the pay scale of Rs. 9500-11500 may be created.

64. Keeping in view the prescribed qualifications and nature of duties, the future set up of Radio Officers at Calcutta may be as follows:—

S.No.	Name of the Post	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
1.	Chief Radio Officer	Rs. 5400-9300	1
2.	Dy. Chief Radio Officer	Rs. 4800-8475	1
3.	Sr. Radio Officer	Rs. 4350-7500	8
4.	Radio Officer	Rs. 4000-7150	17

65. Even though the post of Sr. Assistant Manager (Dry Docks) is a promotional post from the post of Assistant Manager (Dry Docks), both are in the same pay scale of Rs. 4800-8475 and Sr. Assistant

Manager (Dry Docks) gets a charge pay of Rs. 100/- per month. In view of the justification for allowing a higher pay scale for the promotional post, the Committee has recommended the following set up for these categories:—

Existing Designation and Pay Scales	Recommended Designation and Pay Scales
1. Sr. Asstt. Manager (Dry Docks) Rs. 4800-8475+Charge Pay of Rs. 100 p.m. — 2 posts	Manager (Dry Docks) Rs. 5400-9300 (without any charge pay) — 2 posts
2. Asstt. Manager (Dry Docks) Rs. 4800-8475 — 3 posts	Deputy Manager (Dry Docks) Rs. 4800-8475 — 3 posts

66. At present, a computer set up consisting of 26 personnel is functioning under the Chief Hydraulic Engineer. It is recommended that this computer set up may be transferred to Planning, Development and Research Department of Calcutta Port Trust.
67. Subject to the above modifications, the marine set up for Calcutta Port may be the same as given in relevant chart in para 9.2
68. At present non-marine officers are working in Marine Departments at various levels and marine officers are working in other departments. In order to protect the promotional opportunities of such non-marine officers as working in the Marine Department, it has been recommended that such officers should be taken on deputation by retaining their lien in their respective parent department.
69. Marine Officers on the Dredgers, at present under different departments, in some ports may be transferred to the Marine Department so that a common pool is maintained with a common seniority list.
70. Marine Engineers in the Mechanical Engineering Department will have their promotion upto the Superintending Engineer (Marine) just like the other two streams of Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering and will be considered for promotion along with other Superintending Engineers (Mechanical and Electrical) to higher post in the Mechanical Engineering Department.

#### Miscellaneous

71. The Committee has agreed with the recommendations made in the Cadre Restructuring

Report for upgradation of the pay scales of the following posts:—

- (i) PS to Chairman, NMPT;
- (ii) PA to HOD in NMPT;
- (iii) Radio Officers at Calcutta Port Trust;
- (iv) Jr. Accounts Officer; and
- (v) Librarians.

These upgradations have been recommended by the Committee w.e.f. 1.1.1997 as they are not anomalies arising out of the implementation of the previous Pay Revision Orders.

72. The Committee has considered the recommendations for upgradation of the existing posts of Assistant Traffic Manager and Statistical & Research Officer at New Mangalore Port Trust from Class II to Class I, and has included Class I posts in the hierarchical structure of Traffic Department and Planning, Development & Research division of N.M.P.T.
73. The Committee has made a distinction between Fire Officers and Safety Officers. Fire Officers are engaged in fire fighting and prevention of fire accidents. Safety Officers are required to be appointed under the provisions of the Factories Act and Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and are to look after Industrial Safety.
74. The hierarchical set up recommended for Fire Officers is as follows:—

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#### Schedule 'A' Ports

#### Schedule 'B' Ports

Chief Fire Officer	Rs. 5400-9300
Dy. Chief Fire Officer	Rs. 4800-8475
Fire Officer	Rs. 4350-7500

Chief Fire Officer	Rs. 4800-8475
Dy. Chief Fire Officer	Rs. 4350-7500
Fire Officer	Rs. 4000-7150

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75. Appropriate action for creation of posts of Safety Officers may be taken by all the Port Trusts in the light of the clarification sought from the Ministry of Labour regarding the posts under the Factories Act and Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986.
76. Port security is entrusted to the CISF except in Mumbai. In Calcutta the CISF is deployed in bonded warehouses only. The hierarchical set up recommended for the Security Division in Mumbai and Calcutta Ports is as follows:—

Designation	Pay Scale	Mumbai	Calcutta
Security Adviser	Rs. 5400-9300	1	1
Sr. Security Officer	Rs. 4800-8475	1	—
Security Officer	Rs. 4350-7500	4	1
Asstt. Security Officer	Rs. 4000-7150	12	3

77. The Trade Promotion Centres at Chennai, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar and Bangalore may be manned by an officer in the scale of Rs. 4000-7150 or Rs. 4350-7500. The Chairman of the Port Trusts concerned may have the discretion to decide upon the level of post and mode of its appointment. The Liaison Officer of the Tuticorin Port at Chennai may be allowed the scale of Rs. 4800-8475 as personal to him if he is eligible for promotion as Senior P.S. and if his services are still required in the Trade Promotion Centre at Chennai.

78. 246 officers in all Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards are working at the entry post from the commencement of their service and are likely to retire in the same post without any promotional prospects. In addition, 158 officers have completed 15 years of their service or more in the same post as on 1.1.1998. However, 15 years service in the same post is too long a period and one promotion should be allowed after 12 years service. With a view to improving the promotional opportunities, the Committee has recommended that Class-I and Class-II officers who have completed 12 years of service may be allowed promotion to the next higher scale as personal to them and on a non-functional basis. The officer so promoted will continue to perform same functions and duties as in the earlier scale. Such promotions may be made after a six monthly review done on 1st January and 1st July every year. The cut-off date for this

purpose will be 1.1.1997; an employee who has completed 12 years of service on any date earlier than 1.1.1997 will have the benefit of higher scale from 1.1.1997 only. This recommendation will not be applicable to HODs.

#### **Dock Labour Boards**

79. Consequent upon the Government's decision to merge Dock Labour Boards with Major Port Trusts, Mumbai, Cochin and Mormugao Dock Labour Boards have been superseded and the process is under consideration regarding remaining four Dock Labour Boards viz., Calcutta, Chennai, Visakhapatnam and Kandla. Even after suppression, officers and staff of Dock Labour Boards (DLBs) maintain their separate identity and it is necessary to consider cadre restructuring of officers of DLBs.
80. The Cadre Restructuring Report recommended that the pay scale of Deputy Chairman of DLB might be at par with that of the Secretary of the respective Port Trust. After merger, DLB officers, staff and workers will be integrated with the Traffic Department and allowing Deputy Chairman the pay scale of Secretary, Port Trust will bring them at par with Traffic Manager, resulting in an anomalous situation. In order to avoid such situation, Deputy Chairman, Mumbai and Calcutta may be allowed to continue in their existing pay scales.
81. The Cadre Restructuring Report recommended changes in the designation of DLB officers as

- Manager, Deputy Manager and Assistant Manager. As the DLB officers are named by existing designation to perform functions under Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Schemes, the existing designations may continue till the Schemes are superseded after merger of DLBs.
82. *Mumbai DLB*: As recommended in the Cadre Restructuring Report, Mumbai DLB will have five posts in the general stream in the scale of Rs. 4800-8475, as against the existing one post. The remaining four posts may be filled by promotion from the categories of Asst. Administrative Officer/ Assistant Secretary/Labour Officer/Welfare Officer.
83. The set-up for Accounts stream will be:
- |                                        |   |        |
|----------------------------------------|---|--------|
| Chief Accounts Officer (Rs. 5400-9300) | — | 1 post |
| Deputy Manager (Rs. 4800-8475)         | — | 1 post |
| Asstt. Manager (Rs. 4350-7500)         | — | 1 post |
84. The isolated post of Hindi Officer in the pay scale of Rs. 4000-7150 may be upgraded to the scale of Rs. 4350-7500.
85. The Executive Engineer in the scale of Rs. 4800-8475 may be given the next higher scale as personal to him on completion of 12 years regular service in the grade.
86. The medical set up of Mumbai DLB will be as follows:—
- |                                        |   |                   |
|----------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| (i) Sr. Specialist/Medical Supdt. (GD) | — | Rs. 5400-9300 (4) |
| (ii) Sr. M.O./Jr. Specialist           | — | Rs. 4800-8475 (5) |
| (iii) Medical Officer                  | — | Rs. 4350-7500 (7) |
87. *Calcutta DLB*: The set-up recommended in the Cadre Restructuring Report for General and Accounts stream has been endorsed.
88. The post of Hindi Officer in the scale of Rs. 4000-7150 may be upgraded to the pay scale of Rs. 4350-7500.
89. The Medical set-up recommended by the Committee is as follows:—
- |                                                |   |
|------------------------------------------------|---|
| (i) Chief Medical Officer (Rs. 7500-10200)     | 1 |
| (ii) Surgical Specialist (Rs. 5400-9300)       | 1 |
| (iii) Medical Specialist (Rs. 5400-9300)       | 1 |
| (iv) Medical Supdt. (GD) (Rs. 5400-9300)       | 1 |
| (v) Senior M.O./Jr. Specialist (Rs. 4800-8475) | 8 |
| (vi) Medical Officer (Rs. 4350-7500)           | 7 |
90. The Committee does not find justification in the demand for conferring Class-II status on Section Officers/Inspectors/Accountants.
91. *Chennai DLB*: The Committee endorses the recommendations made in the Cadre Restructuring Report regarding officers in the General, Accounts and Engineering streams.
92. the medical set-up recommended is as below:—
- |                                                    |   |   |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| (i) Chief Medical Officer (Rs. 7000-9900)          | — | 1 |
| (ii) Sr. M.s. (GD)/Sr. Specialist (Rs. 5400-9300)  | — | 2 |
| (iii) Sr. M.O. (GD)/Jr. Specialist (Rs. 4800-8475) | — | 3 |
| (iv) Medical Officer (Rs. 4350-7500)               | — | 7 |
93. *Visakhapatnam DLB* : The Committee endores the recommendations contained in the Cadre Restructuring Report regarding General Stream, Accounts Stream, Hindi Officer and Engineering Wing.
94. The medical set-up may be as follows:—
- |                                                    |   |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|
| (i) Chief Medical officer (Rs. 7000-9900)          | 1 |
| (ii) M.S (GD)/Sr. Specialist (Rs. 5400-9300)       | 1 |
| (iii) Sr. M.O. (GD)/Jr. Specialist (Rs. 4800-8475) | 2 |
| (iv) Medical Officer (Rs. 4350-7500)               | 7 |
95. *Kandla DLB*: The Committee recommends that the post of Secretary-cum-Personnel Officer may be in the scale of Rs. 5400-9300. The Cadre



Restructuring Report's recommendations regarding General and Accounts streams are endorsed.

96. *Cochin DLB*: The Committee endorses the recommendation regarding General and Accounts streams contained in the Cadre Restructuring Report. (Para 11.39).
97. The post of senior M.O. may be upgraded to the level of Rs. 4800-8475.
98. *Mormugao DLB*: The Committee endorses the recommendations regarding General and Accounts streams contained in the Cadre Restructuring Report.
99. The existing medical set-up and the existing A.E. may continue.
100. With a view to augmenting the Human Resource set-up in DLBs, one post of Manager in the pay scale of Rs. 5400-9300 in Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai and Visakhapatnam DLBs and one post of Deputy Manager in the scale of Rs. 4800-8475 in Cochin, Mormugao and Kandla DLBs may be created and filled in by officers in DLBs with suitable qualifications and experience in personnel management, labour welfare and labour relations.

#### **Date of Implementation**

101. The implementation of the recommendations made in this Report will be with prospective effect, as it will be necessary to frame fresh model uniform RSP regulations in this regard. In many cases, officers may be in position and may work against upgraded/newly created posts after they are appointed against such posts, if they fulfil the requisite qualifications and conditions in accordance with the new RSP regulations with prospective effect.
102. However, there may be cases like HODs who are already in position and whose pay scales have been recommended for upward revision w.e.f. 1.1.1997. Similarly, there may be other officers who are already in position in the posts for which higher pay scales have been recommended. In all such cases, the officers who are already in position will get the benefit of higher pay scale w.e.f. 1.1.1997 or the date from which they assumed the position after 1.1.1997, as the case may be.

103. The pay scales indicated in this Report are effective from 1.1.1992 to 31.12.1996 and they will stand revised by the corresponding pay scales that will be recommended by the Committee in the general pay revision effective from 1.1.1997.

104. The implementation of these recommendations should be monitored by the respective Chairmen at the Ports level and by the Ministry of Surface Transport at the Government level with the assistance of a separate Implementation Cell.

[*Translation*]

#### **LPG Agencies in Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh**

1789. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT (BACHDA): Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals under consideration of the Government to open new LPG outlets in the hilly and difficult areas of the country, particularly in the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether a serious problem of fuel is being faced due to delay in opening such outlets and non-availability of cooking gas for the rural people of hilly areas; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Already, large number of people of hilly areas in the country, particularly Uttar Pradesh are being supplied with LPG through a network of LPG distributorships and extension points. With a view to increase the LPG supply network, extension points are allowed upto a distance of 50 KM radius in all the hilly areas. However, in so far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, in the LPG Marketing Plan 1996-98, 35 additional locations in the hilly areas have been included in the supplementary plan for setting up new LPG distributorships. Further, to meet the fuel requirement of hilly areas, it has been decided to clear the entire waiting list in these areas and accordingly, LPG connections are made available to the consumers across the counter on demand.

**Primary Health Centres in Villages**

1790. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA:  
SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Primary Health Centres in each village in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the approximate number of such villages where primary health centres have not been set up so far and the likely time by which these are to be set up during Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the funds to be allocated by the Union Government for setting up primary health centres in each State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) Primary Health Centres are set up on the basis of demographic norms. According to the approved norms, there should be one Primary Health Centre for a population segment of 30,000 in plain areas and one Primary Health Centre for 20,000 population in hilly/tribal areas. As per 1991 figures there are 587226 inhabited villages in the country. As on December, 1997 there is a total number of 22962 Primary Health Centres.

As many villages have small population, it is not practicable to have a Primary Health Centre in every villages. The Government's effort is to ensure that a group of villages having the requisite population as per norms explained above has a Primary Health Centre within their midst.

(d) The State-wise allocation of funds for Primary Health Care infrastructure for the entire Ninth Five Year Plan (provisional) and the annual allocations for the years 1997-98 and 1998-99 are indicated in the attached statement.

**Statement***Outlay for Health in the States & Union Territories*

(Rs. Lakhs)

States	9th Plan (Provisional) Outlay Health	1997-98				1998-99	
		Outlay		RE		Outlay	
		Health	MNP/BMS	Health	MNP/BMS*	Health	MNP/BMS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	63052.00	13937.00	2923.80	18291.00	2923.60		
2. Arunachal Pradesh	33502.00	3149.00	1021.00	3069.00	1021.00	3520.03	1072.00
3. Assam	38410.00	6561.00	3120.00	6237.00	3120.00		
4. Bihar	83200.00	7245.00	5059.00	5373.00	5059.00	12177.03	7518.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Goa		8122.00	1082.00	187.80	1022.00	187.80	772.00	101.95
6. Gujarat		82225.00	22093.00	12177.00	22093.00	12177.00	23550.00	12132.31
7. Haryana		35134.00	3882.00	4425.00	5985.00	1425.00	5946.00	2700.00
8. Himachal Pradesh		31765.00	5544.00	2659.10	7954.00	2659.10	8965.70	3341.54
9. J & K		NA	7450.00	6460.00	6446.00	6460.00	6200.00	6334.86
10. Karnataka		110000.00	18359.00	12713.00	17246.00	12713.00	19544.33	11785.00
11. Kerala		30940.00	6096.00	855.00	5096.00	855.00	6200.00	775.00
12. Madhya Pradesh		56787.00	9331.00	5604.00	8200.00	5604.00		
13. Maharashtra		91823.00	17391.00	9882.00	17391.00	9882.00	22992.00	7142.00
14. Manipur		3600.00	630.00	271.65	520.00	271.65	309.35	600.00
15. Meghalaya		13000.00	2430.00	1306.50	1896.00	1306.50	2430.03	2000.00
16. Mizoram		11201.00	1651.00	1651.00	1651.00	1651.00	1816.03	1760.00
17. Nagaland		10631.00	2506.00	1017.00	1950.00	1017.00		
18. Orissa		41605.75	4104.00	1907.00	5516.00	1907.00		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Punjab		51159.00	9938.00	3432.00	9567.00	3432.00	16352.00	2579.60
20. Rajasthan		77060.00	13919.00	7005.05	12462.00	7005.05	15289.00	8830.00
21. Sikkim		8000.00	857.00	267.15	759.00	267.15	814.00	275.05
22. Tamil Nadu		78052.00	8909.00	2440.86	11236.00	2440.86	11650.93	3388.14
23. Tripura		8559.00	1371.00	619.00	1371.00	619.00	1407.92	659.00
24. Uttar Pradesh		118500.00	17312.00	12759.00	11511.00	12759.00	40401.00	3103.00
25. West Bengal		97863.90	20633.00	1500.00	10100.00	1500.00	19286.00	6378.00
<b>Total States</b>		<b>1186191.65</b>	<b>206380.00</b>	<b>98263.60</b>	<b>192906.00</b>	<b>98263.60</b>	<b>225344.77</b>	<b>82475.45</b>

**UTs**

1. A & N Islands		7741.00	1559.00	671.00	1800.00	671.00*		
2. Chandigarh		17065.00	3617.00	353.00	3617.00	353.00*	252.70	91.45
3. D & N Haveli		514.00	219.00	207.50	215.25	207.50*	252.70	222.50
4. Daman & Diu		887.00	133.00	97.00	133.00	97.00*	173.00	15380
5. Delhi		110140.00	15240.50	1800.00	15240.50	1800.00*	19700.00	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Lakshdweep		817.46	233.85	151.77	253.85	151.77	388.91	71.00
7. Pondicherry		10000.00	1630.00	240.52	1680.00	240.52	2370.00	303.87
Total UTs		147164.46	22632.35	3520.79	2219.60	3520.79	26432.91	842.62
Grand Total		1333356.11	229012.35	101784.39	215825.60	101784.39	251742.68	83318.07

@: As Recommended by Working Group.

SOURCE:— (1) State Plan Division, Planning Commission.

(2) Annual Plan Document State Government.

\*\* At B.E. level.

[English]

#### Drilling of Gas Wells by Shell

1791. COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works for drilling of Gas Wells by Shell is in the progress in Jaisalmer and Jalore districts of Western Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress achieved in this regard so far;

(c) whether Royal Dutch Company is coordinating with Shell;

(d) if so, modalities of the agreement;

(e) whether the work has been stopped resulting in loss of the State; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) Production Sharing Contract was signed by the Government with Shell India Production Development B.V. Netherlands for block RJ-ON-90/1 falling in Barmer and Jalore districts of Rajasthan and Banaskantha district of

Gujarat. Under Phase-I exploration, the contractor has undertaken the the following activities:—

- acquired, processed and interpreted seismic data 1606 Km.
- acquired and processed gravity data 3329 Km
- 3D seismic survey 12 Sq. km.

Under Phase-II, an exploratory well Guda-1 is under drilling.

[Translation]

#### Opening of Post Offices

1792. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices and sub-post offices opened in Wardha and Nagpur districts of Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) the places where such post offices opened or proposed to be opened during 1998-99?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) The number of post offices and Sub Post Offices opened in Nagpur district of Maharashtra during the last

three years is as follows:

Year	Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices (EDBOs)	Departmental Sub Post Offices (DSOs)
1995-96	Nil	Nil
1996-97	4	2
1997-98	Nil	Nil

No post office has been opened in Wardha district of Maharashtra during the last three years.

(b) The places where post offices are proposed or being opened during 1998-99 are as follows:—

- (1) Tamaswadi, District Nagpur.
- (2) Narasala, District Nagpur.
- (3) Borda, District Nagpur.

**Supply of L.P.G. connections to Distributors in Ambala**

1793. SHRI BAIJNATH RAWAT:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

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

(a) whether the supply of LPG connections is very less to the distributors of Ambala district as compared to the distributors of other districts of Haryana;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring the supply of LPG connections at par in Ambala district with the other districts of the State;

(c) whether any irregularity have come to the notice of the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The release of LPG connections to various distributors in the country including those located in Ambala, is carried out as per the Government guidelines. The LPG connections are released in a phased manner throughout the country depending upon the LPG availability, waiting list, slack available with the distributors and their viability. There is no separate system for allocation of new connections based on individual districts or individual states. There is no irregularity in the allocation of new connections to the distributors of Oil Companies in Ambala District.

[English]

**Hydel and Thermal Projects**

1794. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hydel Power Projects sanctioned during the last ten months in the Government and Private Sectors;

(b) the number of Hydel and Thermal Power Projects sanctioned to Non Resident Indians during the said period; and

(c) the expected power generation from the projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) The details of the projects which have been given techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) during

the last ten months are as follows:

S.No.	Name of Project/ Type	Executive Agency	Capacity (MW)
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>			
1.	Malana HEP (H)	M/s Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Kullu	2×43
2.	Khandwa Naphtha CCGT (T)	M/s Madhya Bharat Energy Corp. Ltd.	171.17
3.	Krishnapatnam 'B' TPP (T)	M/s BBI Power Krishnapatnam Co.	2×260
4.	Vypeen CCGT (LNG) (T)	M/s Siasin Energy Ltd.	679.2
5.	North Madras TPP-3 (T)	M/s Tri-sakthi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	525
6.	Vemagiri CCGT (T)	M/s Ispat Power Ltd.	492
<b>STATE/CENTRAL SECTOR</b>			
1.	Chamera St.-II HEP (H)	NHPC	3×100
2.	Teesta St.-V HEP (H)	NHPC	3×170
3.	Loktak Downstream HEP (H)	NHPC	3×30
4.	Tuivai HEP (H)	NEEPCO	3×70
5.	DG Power Station (T) Ranjat Bay Andaman.	Govt. of Andaman	2×2.5

T : Thermal

H : Hydro

According to available information, project 2 to 6 had applied for foreign equity participation. However, information regarding participation of Non-resident Indian (NRI) in these projects is not available.

#### Dredging Work on Various Ports

1795. SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dredging Corporation of India have the capacity to do the dredging works of various ports in the country; and

(b) if so, the total work done by the Corporation, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir. Dredging Corporation of India does not have adequate capacity to carry out maintenance dredging work of all the major ports in the country. The shortfall in capacity is met by the ports by carrying out dredging works through contracts.

(b) The maintenance dredging works done by Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. during 1997-98 at various major ports is as under:—

Ports	(In million cu. m.)
1. Calcutta	12.00
2. Paradeep	1.90
3. Visakhapatnam	0.52
4. New Mangalore	6.00
5. Mormugao	2.91
6. Jawaharlal Nehru	1.06
7. Kandla	3.67
Total	28.06

#### **Reduction in Intake Capacity**

1796. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India has cut down intake capacity of Government Medical Colleges in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total reduction in the intake capacity;

(d) whether the Government of Karnataka has taken any steps to provide basic amenities as stipulated by the Medical Council of India in these colleges;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Medical Council of India propose to restore the original intake capacity in these medical colleges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Various Medical colleges including Government Medical Colleges in Karnataka were admitting students as per the number fixed by the State Government through an executive order which were in excess than the admission capacity permitted by the Medical Council of India. The sanctioned intake by Medical Council of India and the number of students being admitted in Government Medical Colleges were as



under:—

	Name of the College	Sanctioned by the Council	Admitted by the College
1.	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	150	245
2.	Mysore Medical College, Mysore	100	205
3.	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary	100	140
4.	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli	50	147
		400	737

The Medical Council of India in pursuance of the order dated 1.10.96 of High Court of Karnataka and on receipt of proposal from State Government for enhancement of seats in M.B.B.S. in Government Medical Colleges, inspected all the Government Medical Colleges with a view to determine the admission capacity. On inspection it was noted that while colleges at Bangalore and Mysore were having infrastructural facilities for 150 and 100 admissions respectively, the colleges at Bellary and Hubli were not having infrastructural facilities even for the intake permitted by the Medical Council of India. In view of gross infrastructural deficiencies in the colleges at Bellary and Hubli, Medical Council of India recommended to the Central Government that admissions in these colleges may be stopped with immediate effect unless the deficiencies are rectified and compliance report submitted. The deficiencies were brought to the notices of the State Government and on the basis of compliance report these medical colleges were allowed to continue with the intake fixed by the Medical Council of India i.e. 100 students at Bellary College and 50 students at Hubli College. Further, in view of the finding and recommendations of the Medical Council of India, no increase of seats was permitted over and above the intake already sanctioned by the Medical Council of India and proposals for enhancement of seats in all the above four colleges were disapproved.

(c) A total of 337 seats were reduced in four Government Medical Colleges for want of infrastructural facilities.

(d) to (g) There is no provision in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and the Regulations framed thereunder for restoration of intake once the intake is fixed by the Central Government on the recommendations of the Medical Council of India. Increase of seats is allowed on the basis of infrastructural facilities and as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act and Regulations framed thereunder. No fresh proposal has been received from the State Government for increase of seats in above college.

#### Sethusamudram Project

1797. SHRI K. PARYMOHAN:  
SHRI K. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to execute Sethusamudram Project on the lines of the Konkan Railway;

(b) if so, the options being considered by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the present status of the project and the steps taken by the Government to execute the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Initial Environmental Examination of Sethusamundram Project has been done by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur. The final Report in this regard has been received from NEERI. This Report has been forwarded to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Planning Commission has been requested to provide for an outlay of Rs. 5 crores for this Project in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 for the preparation of Detailed Feasibility and Environmental Impact Assessment Studies.

#### Land Acquisition by HP/BP in Poona

1798. SHRI VITHAL TUPE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Petroleum and Bharat Petroleum have acquired the land of the farmers of village Loni-Kalbhori, district Poona for the purpose of Terminal Station;

(b) if so, the details of land acquired by the two companies;

(c) whether at the time of acquisition of land the farmers were promised to provide jobs atleast to one member of the affected family;

(d) if so, the number of affected families to whom jobs have been provided;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) Recently HPCL have not acquired any land at Loni-Kalbhori, distt. Poona for any Terminal Station. However, the Corporation has an existing Terminal for Mumbai-Pune pipeline at Loni which was setup in 1982. As per HPCL at the time of the acquisition of land, no assurance/promise was given/made by HPCL for giving any jobs to

the members of project affected families. Also there is no outstanding representation from any of the original land owners for any jobs.

So far as BPCL is concerned, the Corporation is in the process of acquiring land. However, the land could not be taken over due to refusal of land-owners, who have also filed writ petition in the Mumbai High Court on 8.10.98 and the matter is subjudice.

#### Population of Sarus and Cranes

1799. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the number of Indian Sarus and Cranes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have also made any study regarding the population of Cranes in Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details regarding the population of Sarus as well as Cranes in the State while comparing it to the last survey made in 1984;

(e) whether population of Cranes has dwindled drastically over the last few years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) No systematic survey of Indian Sarus and other Cranes has been conducted across the country. However, according to ecological survey carried out by one Non Governmental Organisation, the population of Sarus Cranes during 1987-88 was between 12000-15000 for the entire country. State-wise details are not available.

(c) and (d) The Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation has recently conducted Sarus Cranes survey according to which estimated number of birds in the state is between 1700-1800. Reliable figures for 1984 are not available.

(e) and (f) The decline in the population of Cranes is mainly due to draining of wetlands for agricultural purposes and heavy concentration of pesticides in agricultural fields.

**Upgradation of K.R. Hospital, Mysore**

1800. SHRI A. SIDDARAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sought any Central assistance for upgrading K.R. Hospital, Mysore into a Hi-tech Hospital;

(b) if so, the amount sought for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the sanction is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Power Theft**

1801. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of loss of power due to power thefts in the Central Undertakings annually during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have formulated a strategy to deal with the problem; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) As per information available there is no loss of power due to power thefts in the Central Power Undertakings.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**Treatment of Bio-Medical Waste**

1802. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any timeframe has been fixed for the installation of facilities in hospitals for scientific treatment of bio-medical waste;

(b) if so, the details of action plan formulated in this regard;

(c) the details of investment made for the purpose during the last five years, State-wise; and

(d) the assistance earmarked for various projects in this regard for the Ninth Five Year Plan period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 on 20.7.98. In the Schedule VI of these Rules, timeframe has been fixed for providing waste treatment facilities like incinerator/autoclave/microwave system in hospitals which is as under:—

A. Hospitals and nursing homes/  
in towns with population of  
30 lakhs and above.

By 31st December, 1999  
or earlier

B. Hospitals and nursing homes  
in town with population of  
below 30 lakhs:

(a) with 500 beds and above

By 31st December, 2000  
or earlier.

(b) with 200 beds and above  
but less than 500 beds

By 31st December, 2000  
or earlier.

(c) with 50 beds and above but less than 200 beds	By 31st December, 2001 or earlier
(d) with less than 50 beds	By 31st December, 2002 or earlier
All other institutions generating bio-medical waste not included in A and B above.	By 31st December, 2002 or earlier

(c) and (d) 'Health' is a State Subject under the Constitution. It is the responsibility of the respective State Governments to provide financial assistance for providing facilities for disposal of medical waste in the hospitals under their administrative control. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have no scheme under which the financial assistance can be provided to States for disposal of medical waste. However, Central Government have released funds to Central Government hospitals, namely Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated hospitals, Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital for training of Medical, Para-Medical, Nursing and Safai Karamcharis etc. by organising Seminars/Workshops etc. on Hospital Waste Management, procurement of protective gloves, boots, polythene, garbage bags etc. to ensure proper segregation and disposal of Hospital waste.

[Translation]

*Health*

**Research Centre for Neurology**

1803. SHRI JANARDAN PRASAD MISRA:  
SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Research Centre for Neurology;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its location and the total amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(c) the time by which the centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has proposed to set up a National Brain Research Centre (NBRC) under the Administrative control of the Department of Biotechnology, to focus research on Neurosciences and brain related work.

(b) The proposed centre is to be set up as an autonomous centre under the Societies' Registration Act (XXI 1860) and is visualised to be a Centre of Excellence with state-of-art facilities. The major emphasis would be on networking the existing facilities/labs in order to avoid duplication of efforts. The Centre is to be located near Gurgaon in Haryana. The total outlay for the next three years of IX Five Year Plan would be about Rs. 13.00 crore.

(c) The Centre would initially operate from New Delhi. After about a year, it would start functioning from its premises near Gurgaon when one to two laboratories along with basic infrastructure are established.

[English]

*82*

**Sale of Petroleum Products**

1804. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the sales figures in litres of Petrol, Diesel, Naptha and Kerosene sold during the last three years by various oil companies, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Company-wise sales figures of petrol, diesel, naphtha and kerosene during the last three years are given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement***Company-wise Sales Figures of Petrol, Diesel, Naphtha & Kerosene during the Period 1995-96 to 1997-98*

(Figs. in Litres)

	IOC	BPC	HPC	IBP	Total	
<b>PETROL</b>						
1997-98	2652680000	2201160000	1897795000	560167000	7311802000	
1996-97	2548266000	2108034000	1808902000	52489200	6990094000	
1995-96	2402933000	1978222000	1729886000	491028000	6602069000	
	IOC	BPC	HPC	IBP	TOTAL	
<b>DIESEL</b>						
1997-98	21366180000	10065990000	9037490000	3177460000	43647120000	
1996-97	20871290000	9701780000	8718050000	3080660000	42371790000	
1995-96	19264410000	8825740000	8075540000	2861650000	39027340000	
	IOC	BPC	HPC	IBP	Others	Total
<b>NAPHTHA</b>						
1997-98	4493421000	1436193000	844992000	0	143766000	6918372000
1996-97	3743784000	1349640000	514917000	0	283131000	5891472000
1995-96	3668967000	937413000	447435000	0	327141000	5380956000
	IOC	BPC	HPC	IBP	Others*	Total
<b>KEROSENE</b>						
1997-98	7544235000	2027730000	2464630000	655350000	1525552000	14217497000
1996-97	7357910000	1984040000	2413230000	641215000	651752000	13048147000
1995-96	7144600000	1885095000	2314285000	628365000	789761000	12762106000

(i) \*As per the information available, Imported/Marketed by Parallel Marketeers under PMS.

**Computerised Trunk Telephone Exchanges**

1805. SHRI C.P.M. GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computerised trunk telephone exchanges functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of such exchanges proposed to be set-up in the country during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of telephone exchanges expanded during 1997-98 and proposed to be expanded in Karnataka during 1998-99?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):  
(a) Details as per Statement-I enclosed.

(b) Details as per Statement-II enclosed.

(c) Details of telephone exchanges expanded during 1997-98 and proposed to be expanded in Karnataka during 1998-99 are as per Statement-III and Statement-IV enclosed.

**Statement I**

*Number of Computerised Trunk Telephone Exchanges functioning in the country, State-wise*

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Computerised Trunk Telephone Exchanges
1	2	3
1.	Assam	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1

1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	3
9.	Kerala	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1
11.	Maharashtra	4
12.	Orissa	1
13.	Punjab	1
14.	U.T. of Chandigarh	1
15.	Rajasthan	2
16.	Tamil Nadu	8
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3
18.	Delhi	1
Total		36

**Statement II**

*Number of Computerised Trunk Telephone Exchanges proposed to be set up in the country during the current year*

S.No.	Name of State	No. of computerised Trunk Telephone Exchanges
1	2	3
1.	U.T. of Andaman Nicobar Island	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5
3.	Gujarat	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2
5.	Karnataka	4

1	2	3	1	2	3
6.	Kerala	4	12.	Punjab	4
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	13.	Tamil Nadu	2
8.	Tripura	1	14.	Uttar Pradesh	4
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15.	West Bengal	4
10.	Mizoram	1	16.	Sikkim	1
11.	Meghalaya	1	Total :		37

**Statement III**

*Secondary Switching Area-wise details of the telephone exchanges expanded during 1997-98 in Karnataka Telecom Circle*

S.No.	Name of SSAs	No. of telephone exchanges expanded	Total Equipped Capacity added
1	2	3	4
1.	Bangalore	56	59352
2.	D. Kannada	126	20999
3.	Mysore	48	16102
4.	Belgaum	85	8376
5.	Hubli	62	19414
6.	Mercara	41	4976
7.	Bellary	32	5576
8.	Bidar	16	2516

1	2	3	4
9.	Bijapur	57	7656
10.	Gulbarga	28	5168
11.	Raichur	51	5824
12.	U. Kannada	79	10872
13.	Davanagere	42	13372
14.	Hassan	50	7376
15.	Kolar	54	8466
16.	Mandya	38	7864
17.	Tumkur	36	9086
18.	Chickmagalur	58	7520
19.	Shimoga	59	11677

**Statement IV**

*Secondary Switching Area-wise details of the telephone exchanges proposed to be expanded during 1998-99 in Karnataka Telecom Circle*

S.No.	Name of SSAs	No. of Telephone Exchanges proposed to be expanded	Total Equipped capacity proposed to be added
1	2	3	4
1.	Bangalore	51	62720
2.	D. Kannada	148	24281
3.	Mysore	58	16265



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1	2	3	4
4.	Belgaum	103	12179
5.	Hubli	89	21831
6.	Mercara	39	4859
7.	Bellary	16	307
8.	Bidar	21	2991
9.	Bijapur	54	4338
10.	Gulbarga	21	3058
11.	Raichur	36	8405
12.	U. Kannada	43	5826
13.	Davanagere	35	1013
14.	Hassan	58	9995
15.	Kolar	65	8899
16.	Mandya	34	2506
17.	Tumkur	61	5820
18.	Chickmagalur	76	8169
19.	Shimoga	52	5270

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[Translation]

**Non-Operational Medical Equipments**

1806. PROF. JOGENDRA KAWADE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of important medical equipments worth crore of rupees are out of order for the last several months at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the officers and staff deputed for running these equipments are performing their duty;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against them till date;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to make those equipments operational; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) The important medical equipments are functional in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital except the following equipments:

1. Hitachi Ultrasound.
2. Medrad pressure Dye (Injector)
3. Color Doppler Echo Machine (Sonos 1000)
4. Mingograph - 7
5. Hyperbaric Oxygen.

(b) to (d) No officer/staff has been deputed exclusively for running the equipments which are non-functional at present.

(e) and (f) Action has already been initiated to make the equipments functional and these equipments would

also be made operational shortly, except in the case of Hitachi Ultra Sound, which is under process of condemnation.

[English]

**Power Supply to MSEB**

1807. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sources of power supply to Maharashtra State Electricity Board;

(b) the details of power generation and target achieved by each power station during January 1, 1998 to January 31, 1999 in the State; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall in the generation of power in the State?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Sources of power supply to Maharashtra State Electricity Board are their own generation capacity of (10,553.8 MW) which includes private sector, and allocation from Central Sector power stations in the Western Region (1598 MW including unallocated quota).

(b) The details of plant-wise generation target and actual generation in Maharashtra State from 1-1-98 to 31-1-99 are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The main reasons for shortfall in the generation of power in the State are:—

- (i) Backing down of thermal units due to power system requirements;
- (ii) Forced outages due to boiler tube leakages and other faults/expended planned maintenance of some thermal units of MSEB;
- (iii) Less hydel generation due to below average monsoon during August-Sept., 1998.

**Statement**

Station	Generation in MU (Jan. 1998—Jan. 1999)	
	Target	Actual
1	2	3
<b>A. State Sector</b>		
THERMAL		
Nasik	6060	5923
Koradi	6845	6567
Paras	375	286
Bhusawal	3205	3153
Parli	4620	4712
Chandrapur	16655	14034
K Kheda-II	3270	3238
Uran (GT)	6112	5882
Total (Thermal)	47142	43795
HYDRO		
Koyana	3034	3276
Koyana Dam	179	142
Vaitarna	152	162
Paithon	35	24

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1	2	3
Pawan	23	9
Tillari	163	94
Bhira Tail	109	77
Bandardhar	53	2
Bhatsa	65	40
K Vasala	48	56
Veer & Bhatgar	101	79
Eldari	39	52
Ujjani	16	40
Dhom	7	4
Dudhganga	14	0
Karanjvan	6	0
Small Hy.	119	20
<hr/>		
Total (Hydro)	4163	4077
<hr/>		
MSEB (Total)	51305	47872

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1	2	3
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**B. Private Sector**

## T.E.C. (THERMAL)

Trombay	5961	6581
Trombay (GT)	1570	1407
Total (Thermal)	7531	7988
Tata (Hydro)	1637	1283
TEC (Total)	9168	9271
Enron (Thermal)	0	94

## BSES (THERMAL)

Dahanu (Thermal)	3935	3586
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**C. CENTRAL SECTOR**

TAPS (Nuclear)	1610	2481
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## MAHARASHTRA (TOTAL)

Thermal	58608	55463
Nuclear	1610	2481
Hydro	5800	5360
Total	66018	63304

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### Plying of Tank Trucks of Oil Companies

1808. SHRI PITAMBER PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tank Trucks of the oil companies as on December 31, 1998 plying on the roads for bulk LPG transportation, company-wise and zone-wise, separately;

(b) the present requirements of the each oil company of the Tank Trucks, zone-wise and company-wise;

(c) whether the oil companies have engaged Tank Trucks beyond their requirements;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the oil companies are providing adequate preference to SC/ST while engaging their Tank Trucks under the reservation quota, company-wise;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The number of tank/trucks of the oil companies as on 31.12.98 plying on roads for bulk LPG transportation as per their requirement company-wise and zone-wise, are as under:—

Company	Northern/Western Regions	Eastern/Southern Regions
IOC	2388	1833
BPCL	1592	253
HPCL	1226	546

(c) No, Sir. The tank trucks contracted are as per the requirement.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) to (g) Out of the total tank truck requirement, reservation of 15% and 7.5% is made for SC/ST

transporters subject to availability in the tendering process. Only after exhausting the tank trucks made available by SC/ST transporters against reservation the balance requirement of reserved quota is met through general category.

### Manufacture Cost of Petroleum Products

1809. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturing process for Petrol, Diesel and Kerosene involves similar steps and the prices of these products are also almost similar all over the World;

(b) if so, the rationale behind the Government's pricing Petrol more than two-and-half times that of Diesel whereas the ex-refinery price of petrol is Rs. 1.694 per litre and C&F charges at Rs. 640/- kilolitre; and

(c) the reasons of such anomaly in manufacturing and selling cost of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Manufacturing process for Petrol, Diesel and Kerosene are different.

(b) and (c) LPG packed (Domestic) and SKO (PDS) are subsidised petroleum products. Subsidy on petroleum products is not financed through budgetary support but met through Oil Pool Account Mechanism by way of cross subsidisation of products like Motor spirit and Aviation Turbine Fuel.

[Translation]

### Solar Thermal Power Station in Bihar

1810. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Bihar Government for setting up a Solar Thermal Power Station in Fatehpur Tekari in Gaya, Bihar; and

(b) if so, the date on which it was received and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Feasibility reports for 2 x 30 MW solar power projects at Gaya and Chakai were received from Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) in May, 1989 and August, 1989 respectively. It has suggested then to BSEB to modify the feasibility reports based on recorded meteorological data for the sites. No further proposal has been received from the State Government.

In the meanwhile, it has been decided to take up an R & D-cum-Demonstration project at village Mathania in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan. Subsequent projects could be considered after the techno-economic viability of the technology is established.

#### **Maheshwar Dam Project**

1811. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the agency entrusted with the task of construction of Maheshwar Dam Project in Madhya Pradesh and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(b) the date on which the work commenced on the dam and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Ltd. has been entrusted with the task of construction of Maheshwar Dam Project in Madhya Pradesh. As per the information provided by the developer, the total expenditure incurred till date is around Rs 300 crores.

(b) The construction on the dam started on October 1, 1997. The project is likely to be completed by 2003.

[English]

#### **Breast Feeding**

1812. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies conducted by National Coordination Breast Feeding Network of India (BFNI) and other experts have confirmed that breastfed children are

healthier and less prone to infections in comparison to bottle-fed children; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Government for aggressive promotion of breast-feeding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Government are not aware of any organisation called National Coordination Breastfeeding Network of India (BFNI). However, the Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India (BPNI) have confirmed that many studies conducted by various experts prove that breastfed children are healthier and less prone to infections in comparison to bottle fed children.

(b) Steps for promotion of breastfeeding in the country include implementation of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992; awareness programmes on the benefits of breastfeeding; training of health workers on breastfeeding; and implementation of the Baby Friendly hospital Initiative.

[Translation]

#### **Cases of Irregularities during Election**

1813. DR. SUSHIL INDORA:  
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases pertaining to irregularities committed during the election to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies are pending in various High Courts and in Supreme Court of India in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases pending by the end of December, 1998;

(c) the year of the election to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly to which each of the said case is related;

(d) whether delay in giving the decision in such cases makes the whole exercise infructuous; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the status of pendency of election petitions is attached.

(d) to (e) Government is aware of the severity of the problem of long-pendency of election petitions and has referred the matter to the Law Commission to suggest suitable remedial measures.

**Statement**

*Number of Elections Petitions Pending/Disposed of in Various High Courts and Supreme Court*

(As on 16.2.1999)

S.No.	Particulars of Elections	Election Petition in the High Court			Appeals in the Supreme Court		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	General Elections to Legislative Assemblies held in February/March, 1990	182	161	21	34	33	1
2.	General Election to House of the People held in May/June, 1991	86	70	16	16	14	2
3.	General Elections to Legislative Assemblies held in 1991	98	88	10	22	21	1
4.	General Elections to Legislative Assemblies held in February, 1993	177	134	43	25	21	4
5.	General Elections to Legislative Assemblies held in November, 1994	41	35	6	7	4	3
6.	General Elections to Legislative Assemblies held in March, 1995	133	107	26	15	7	8
7.	General Election to House of the People held in April/May, 1996	49	33	16	4	2	2



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	General Elections to Legislative Assemblies held in April/May, 1996	118	52	66	18	4	14
9.	General Election to House of the People held in February/March, 1996	51	4	47	0	0	0
10.	General Elections to Legislative Assemblies held in February/March, 1998	24	6	18	1	0	1
11.	General Elections to Legislative Assemblies held in Nov. 1998.	42	0	42	0	0	0
12.	Bye-Elections to HOP & L.As. (1990 to 1998)	11	0	11	0	0	0
13.	Biennial Elections to Council of States & Legislative Councils (1991 to 1998)	26	0	26	0	0	0
Total		1038	690	348	142	106	36

### Power Generation

1814. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present power generation capacity in the country;

(b) whether this capacity is sufficient to meet requirement of the whole country;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to start new power projects during the next year to make up the shortage of power in the country;

(d) if so, the details of the projects likely to be started in the country during the next year; and

(e) the capacity addition envisaged as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (e) The installed capacity as on 31.1.1999 is 91066.18 MW. For the period April '98 to January '99, the total power requirement at an All India level was 368046 M.U. whereas the availability was 347849 M.U. implying a shortfall of 5.5%. As for peak demand during the same period the requirement was 65956 MW while 58636 MW was met implying a shortfall of 11.1 per cent. The Details of projects likely to be started in the country during the next year (1999-2000) and the capacity addition envisaged as a result thereof

are as follows:

S.N.	Name of project	State/Orgn.	Capacity (MW)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5

**THERMAL**

1.	Faridabad CCGT (GT-1 & GT-2)	Haryana/NTPC	2x143	Central
2.	Unchahar TPP U-4	U.P./NTPC	210	Central
3.	Vindhyachal TPP U-8	M.P./NTPC	500	Central
4.	Kayamkulam CCGT ST	Kerala/NTPC	119.4	Central
5.	Sanjay Gandhi Extn. TPP U-4	MP/MPEB	210	State
6.	Raichur TPS St. III Unit 6	Karnataka/KPCL	210	State
7.	DG Power Station at Kozhikode U-1 to 8	Kerala/KSEB	128	State
8.	Leimakhong DG* Unit 1 to 6	Manipur/Manipur PDC	36	State
9.	Bakreshwar TPP Unit 1 & 2	W.B./WBPCL	2x210	State
10.	Surat Lignite U-2	Guj./GIPCL	125	Pri. Sec.
11.	Torangallu* U-2	Kar./Jindal	130	Pri. Sec.
12.	Cochin CCGT GT 2 & 3 ST	Kerala/BSES	2x45 38	Pri. Sec.

**HYDRO**

13.	Doyang	Naga./NEEPCO	50	Central
14.	Rangit	Sikkim/NHPC	40	Central

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Sewa-III	J & K	9	State
16.	Chennai-III	J & K	7.5	State
17.	Ranjit Sagar	Punjab	300	State
18.	Raighat	M.P.	45	State
19.	Dudhganga	Mah.	12	State
20.	Kyna St. IV	Mah.	500	State
21.	Singur	A.P.	15	State
22.	Kakkad	Kerala	50	State
23.	Kalinadi II	Karnataka	40	State
24.	Person's Valley	T.N.	30	State
25.	Upper Indravati	Orissa	300	State
26.	Teesta Canal Fall	W.B.	22.5	State

[English]

**Legislation for Testing Quality of  
Consumer Products**

1815. SHRI FRANCISCO SARDINHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has made any recommendations for enacting a legislation for testing the quality of consumer products; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) and (b) The Law Commission has made recommendations for enacting a legislation for testing the quality of consumer products in its 105th Report on "Quality Control and inspection of Consumer Goods" which was sent to the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs (Department of Consumer Affairs). The Department of Consumer Affairs has informed that the Consumer Protection Act and the Bureau of Indian Standards Act have been enacted. The Quality Council of India has also been set up under the Ministry of Industry for testing quality of consumer goods.

**Use of CNG in Vehicles**

1816. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI U.V. KRISHNAMRAJU:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:  
SHRI JAYARAMA I. M. SHETTY:  
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have favoured the use of compressed natural gas in all public utility and personal vehicles for controlling the emission of toxic gases;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to adopt long term policy to make use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in public transport vehicles;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps Government or CPCB propose to take to reduce emission of toxic gases in metropolitan cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) to (c) The Government, in order to favour the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) as fuel in vehicles, has initiated the following steps: (a) providing customs duty exemption for CNG kits; (b) allotment of land for setting up of CNG filling stations; (c) conversion of Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) and private city buses to single fuel mode on CNG by 31.3.2001 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi; (d) all pre-1990 autos and taxis to be replaced with new vehicles on clean fuels by 31.3.2000 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi; (e) all post-1990 autos and taxis to be replaced with new vehicles on clean fuels by 31.3.2001 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi; (f) More than eight year old buses to ply only on CNG or other clean fuels by 1.4.2000 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(d) The other steps Government propose to take to reduce emission of toxic gases in metropolitan cities of the country are given in the statement enclosed.

**Statement**

- Supply of improved quality of fuel;
- Checking of adulteration and setting up of independent fuel testing laboratories;

- Use of pre-mixed 2-T oil as per CPCB specifications;
- Phasing out of grossly polluting old vehicles;
- Introduction of a fleet of buses with cleaner fuel for improving public transport system;
- Improvement in traffic management system;
- Augmentation of air quality monitoring programme;
- Identification of congestion problems and exclusion of undesirable form of traffic;
- Removal of hoardings on road sides;
- Launching of Public awareness campaigns on the effects of pollution;

[Translation]

**Recommendations of Talwar Committee**

1817. SHRI RAM SHAKAL:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a six member Group of Minister (GOM) to finalise a total security package for postal employees/extra-departmental agents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have implemented the recommendations of Justice Talwar Committee in regard to service conditions, emoluments and facilities available to extra-departmental agents/employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the date on which these were implemented; and

(f) if not, the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) to (e) The Government had constituted a Group of six Ministers (GOM), including the Minister of Communications, to consider the recommendations of the Justice Talwar Committee (JTC) on Postal Extra Departmental Agents (EDAs). The GOM was serviced by the Department of Personnel and Training.

The GOM after careful consideration of the recommendations of JTC formulated its recommendations and based on these recommendations Government have taken decision to extend a package of benefits to Extra Departmental Agents. Necessary orders in this regard were issued by Department of Posts on 17.12.98. The benefits extended to EDAs are the following:

- (i) Raising their basic monthly allowance by a factor of 3.25 for the period 01.01.96 to 28.02.98.
  - (ii) Thereafter with effect from 1.3.98 placing them in Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) corresponding to the first two scales of pay recommended by the JTC in case of different categories of DEAs and the first scale in respect of the ED Sub Postmasters.
  - (iii) Increasing the maximum permissible amount of Ex-Gratia Gratuity from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 18,000/-.
  - (iv) Increasing the Office Maintenance Allowance from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 50/- per month.
  - (v) An entirely new facility has been extended by way of paid leave of 10 days for every half year for EDAs without the provision of carry forward or encashment.
  - (vi) Further, a provision has been made for lumpsum Severance Amount for EDAs as a form of post employment benefit.
- (f) Does not arise in view of (a) to (e) above.

#### **Petrol and LPG Outlets**

1818. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol, diesel and LPG outlets of various Government oil companies functioning in Dhar and Badwani districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the number of such outlets is adequate keeping in view the population and area of these districts; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to open more such outlets in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) At present, there are 25 retail outlets and 4 LPG distributorships in operation in Dhar District and 5 retail outlet dealerships and one LPG distributorship are in operation in Badwani District of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) In order to cater to the increased demand, there is proposal to set up 7 more LPG distributorship in Dhar District and one retail outlet and two LPG distributorships in Badwani District of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

#### **Corruption in Judiciary**

1819. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:  
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI G. GANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is a large-scale corruption in judiciary particularly in lower courts and poor and needy are deprived of justice as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the number of corruption cases noticed by the Government alongwith complaints received in this regard separately during the last three years and involvement of officials therein, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to weedout corruption from judiciary alongwith action taken on complaints received?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) to (c) The subject matter regarding corruption in lower judiciary is the concern of respective State Governments and High Courts in accordance with the provisions of Article 235 of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the number of cases of

corruption in lower judiciary is not readily available with the Government.

[Translation]

#### Modernisation of Legal Administration

1820. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for modernisation/rationalization of the legal administration;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard;

(c) the details of the amount allocated for the purpose during the year 1998-99. State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have received any proposal from State Government specially from the Himachal Pradesh regarding legal administration and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) and (b) Modernisation/rationalization of the legal administration is a continuing process, involving both the Central and State Governments. Several steps have been taken in this direction including the computerisation of records in various courts. Under the Project "COURTIS", the Government has successfully implemented the computerisation in the Supreme Court and all 18 High Courts. Under the District Courts Computerisation and Networking Programme, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has already covered computerisation in all the 430 District Courts in the country.

Apart, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94. The scheme includes construction of court buildings and residential quarters for the Judges/Judicial Officers covering High Courts and Subordinate Courts. From 1993-94 to February 1999, an amount of Rs. 278.72 crore has been released to various States and Union Territories as central share.

(c) Details of amounts allocated to various States/ Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme relating to development of infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary during the year 1998-99 are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The Government of Himachal Pradesh had requested for an additional central assistance of Rs. 3 crore during the current financial year for the completion of construction of the High Court building at Shimla over and above the normal allocation. However, due to financial constraint, the Government was unable to provide any additional Central allocation to any State including Himachal Pradesh. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

#### Statement

*Statement Indicating the amount Allocated to various States/Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1998-99*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the State	Amount Allocated
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	382.60
2. Arunachal Pradesh	42.00
3. Assam	268.02
4. Bihar	297.48
5. Goa	36.00
6. Gujarat	171.70
7. Haryana	81.89
8. Himachal Pradesh	36.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	38.00

1	2
10. Karnataka	249.33
11. Kerala	166.15
12. Madhya Pradesh	305.87
13. Maharashtra	328.17
14. Mizoram	42.00
15. Manipur	42.00
16. Meghalaya	42.00
17. Nagaland	42.00
18. Orissa	195.09
19. Punjab	87.72
20. Rajasthan	235.64
21. Sikkim	36.00
22. Tamil Nadu	330.02
23. Tripura	42.00
24. West Bengal	492.71
25. Uttar Pradesh	731.61

1	2
<i>Union Territories</i>	
1. A & N Islands	28.00
2. Chandigarh	28.00
3. Delhi	336.00
4. Daman & Diu	17.00
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.00
6. Lakshadweep	17.00
7. Pondicherry	36.00
<hr/>	
Total:	Rs. 5200.00*

\*The amount of Rs. 5200.00 lakhs stands reduced to Rs. 4800.00 lakhs in the Revised Estimates 1998-99.

[English]

**Funds from International Agencies  
for Flyovers**

1821. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any fund from international agencies for constructing various flyovers and improving the condition of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of fund allocated to various States therefrom, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government have received funds from various International agencies for development and improvement of National Highways, including construction of fly-overs. State-wise details are given in the statement attached.

**Statement***Funds received from various International Agencies and State-wise details*

Sl. No.	State	Cost of Completion of EAP Projects			Total
		World Bank	ADB	OECD	
<b>A. LOAN/CREDIT FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES</b>					
		US \$ 306 Million	US \$ 672 Million	Jap. Yen 36915 Million	
<b>B. STATE-WISE PROJECT (Rs. Crores)</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	412.10	400.00	812.10
2.	Bihar	—	188.00	—	188.00
3.	Haryana	379.07	496.32	—	875.39
4.	Karnataka	—	71.15	—	71.15
5.	Kerala	—	148.68	—	148.68
6.	Madhya Pradesh	219.28	—	—	219.28
7.	Maharashtra	270.37	—	—	270.37
8.	Orissa	284.37	—	195	479.37
9.	Punjab	240.00	—	—	240.00
10.	Rajasthan	—	106.23	—	106.23
11.	Uttar Pradesh	—	86.16	637.54	723.70
12.	West Bengal	141.91	236.00	—	377.91
		1535	1744.64	1232.54	4512.18



*[Translation]***Destruction of Forests**

1822. SHRI ARVIND KAMBLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought clarification from the Government of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh regarding the destruction of forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the conclusions thereof; and

(c) the total area of forests destroyed in these states so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) to (c) As per the State of Forest Report, 1997 published by Forest Survey of India, there has been an increase in forest cover in Maharashtra and Gujarat by 2,300 sq. km. and 258 sq. km. respectively and a decrease of 3,969 sq. km. of forest cover has been noted in Madhya Pradesh as compared to 1995 assessment. The states in which depletion of forest cover has been noted have been advised by Government of India to make an indepth analysis of the factors contributing to it and evolve an effective strategy and action programme for arresting the trend and increasing the forest cover in the coming years.

*[English]***Telephone Advisory Committees in Gujarat**

1823. SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the telephone advisory committees constituted in Gujarat, district-wise;

(b) whether Members of Parliament are associated with these committees;

(c) if so, the criteria laid down for their nominations;

(d) whether any representation has been made by the Members of Parliament in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) TACs for Gujarat Circle, Ahmedabad, Banaskantha (PLN Pur), Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Sabarkantha, Kutch-Bhuj, Mehsana, Panchmahal (Godhra), Rajkot, Surat, Surender Nagar, Vadodra Valsad (Bulsad) and Junagarh have already been constituted.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per the existing rulings each Hon'ble MP shall be nominated in one or the other TAC as per his/her constituency/option as the case may be.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(f) As and when recommendations from Hon'ble MPs are received the same are considered.

**Statement**

S.No.	Name of the M.P. S/Shn	TAC for which recommended	No. of persons recommended
1	2	3	4
1.	Harin Pathak	Ahmedabad TAC Gujarat Circle TAC	21 1
2.	Devjibhai J. Tandel	Valsad TAC	13
3.	Mrs. Nisha A. Choudhry	Gujarat Circle TAC	3

1	2	3	4
4.	Shantilal P. Patel	Baroda TAC	1
5.	Buta Singh	Ahmedabad TAC	1
6.	Dr. Vallabhbai R. Kathiria	Rajkot TAC	24
7.	G.J. Javiya	Rajkot TAC	4
8.	Bhavnaben K. Dave	Rajkot TAC	2
9.	Dileep Sanghani	Amreli TAC Gujarat TAC	25 1
10.	Raju Parmar	Gujarat TAC Gujarat TAC	5 4
11.	Somjibhai Damor	Gujarat TAC Godhra TAC Baroda TAC Bhavnagar TAC Mehsana TAC Bharuch TAC Ahmedabad TAC * Dahod TAC	2 8 3 2 3 1 1 21
( * TAC cannot be constituted as the area is non-eligible)			
12.	G.J. Javiva	Jamnagar TAC	1
13.	Chandresh Patel	Jamnagar TAC	21

#### Telecom Facility in Leh and Kargil

1824. SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide telephone facility in some villages of Leh and Kargil districts;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):  
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Village Public Telephones for 10

villages have been planned for the year 1998-99 for Leh and Kargil Districts in Jammu and Kashmir.

[*Translation*]

**Post Offices ISD/STD/PCOs/FAX Booths in Udaipur**

1825. SHRI SHANTI LAL CHAPLOT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village panchayats in Udaipur, Rajasthan which applied for opening of post offices, ISD/STD/PCO/FAX booths in their respective areas during the last three years;

(b) the number of applications out of them sanctioned so far; and

(c) the time by which the remaining applications are likely to be processed and sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): *Department of Posts:* (a) The number of village panchayats in Udaipur, Rajasthan which applied for opening of post offices in their respective areas during the last three years, is as under:

Year 1996-97 = 7 village panchayats.

Year 1997-98 = Nil

Year 1998-99 = 6 Village panchayats.

(b) and (c) The number of post offices opened on village panchayats applications is as under:—

Year 1996-97 = 3

Out of the remaining 4 proposals, there were not justified and panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendra was

opened at one village. As regards the applications received in 1998-99, the target for opening of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in Rajasthan Circle for 1998-99 is 30. The post offices are sanctioned on the norms-based) justification subject to availability resources.

*Department of Telecom:* The report is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Storage Capacity of Oil Depots**

1826. SHRI RAJBANSHI MAHTO:  
SHRI RAJO SINGH:

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

(a) the number of oil depots of Bharat Petroleum, Indian Oil Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum located in various parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) the present storage capacity of each of these depots; and

(c) the extent to which the local farmers are benefited by these depots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The number of oil depots of Bharat Petroleum, Indian Oil Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation located State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The depots have been set up so that they are closer to the consumption areas. This helps in ensuring supplies conveniently, regularly and at the least cost to all customers/consumers including local farmers.

**Statement**

*Depot Data : State-wise/Company-wise  
(As on 1.4.1998)*

(Figs. in K.L.)

State	Oil Co.	No. of Depots	Total Tankage
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	IOC	9	173710
	BPC	7	59265
	HPC	4	55906
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>288881</b>

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	AOD	1	3514
	IOC	—	—
	BPC	—	—
	HPC	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3514</b>
Assam	AOD	5	52668
	IOC	5	43292
	BPC	—	—
	HPC	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>95960</b>
Bihar	IOC	6	69600
	BPC	5	26146
	HPC	4	11901
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>107647</b>
Delhi	IOC	2	56575
	BPC	1	35600
	HPC	1	23679
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>115854</b>
Gujarat	IOC	3	94809
	BPC	4	11785
	HPC	4	20412
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>127006</b>

1	2	3	4
Haryana	IOC	2	64208
	BPC	1	5317
	HPC	2	27480
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>97005</b>
Himachal Pradesh	IOC	1	160
	BPC	2	225
	HPC	2	1010
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1395</b>
Jammu & Kashmir	IOC	3	60676
	BPC	2	13193
	HPC	1	5802
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>79671</b>
Karnataka	IOC	11	136685
	BPC	7	57916
	HPC	7	38412
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>233013</b>
Kerala	IOC	5	38589
	BPC	2	8045
	HPC	2	18485
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65119</b>
Madhya Pradesh	IOC	14	158269
	BPC	8	77224
	HPC	6	45606
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>281099</b>

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	IOC	14	175158
	BPC	9	88466
	HPC	7	65576
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>329200</b>
Manipur	AOD	1	6760
	IOC	—	—
	BPC	—	—
	HPC	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6760</b>
Meghalaya	AOD	1	6252
	IOC	—	—
	BPC	—	—
	HPC	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6252</b>
Mizoram	AOD	1	1506
	IOC	—	—
	BPC	—	—
	HPC	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1506</b>
Nagaland	IOC	1	6855
	BPC	—	—
	HPC	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6855</b>

1	2	3	4
Orissa	IOC	5	40076
	BPC	3	18330
	HPC	3	9524
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>67930</b>
Punjab	IOC	6	81427
	BPC	4	47591
	HPC	2	18880
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>147698</b>
Rajasthan	IOC	8	121244
	BPC	6	63429
	HPC	4	31585
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>216258</b>
Sikkim	IOC	1	1680
	BPC	—	—
	HPC	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1680</b>
Tamil Nadu	IOC	8	128021
	BPC	7	104415
	HPC	3	14298
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>246734</b>
Tripura	AOD	2	7786
	IOC	1	2855
	BPC	—	—
	HPC	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10641</b>

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	IOC	16	203309
	BPC	11	87328
	HPC	6	28815
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>319452</b>
West Bengal	IOC	3	33711
	BPC	2	13002
	HPC	5	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>46713</b>
<b>G. Total</b>		<b>279</b>	<b>2903843</b>

[English]

**New Branch Post Offices**

1827. SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of New Branch Post Offices proposed to be opened in the country during 1998-99, State-wise;

(b) whether some of the sanctioned Branch Post Offices have not been set up in the country till date;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) The targets for opening post offices are allotted Postal Circle-wise. The Circle-wise details of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices proposed to be opened during the Annual Plan 1998-99 is enclosed as statement-I.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Circle-wise details of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices sanctioned so far is

enclosed as statement-II. All the post offices sanctioned during the year will be opened before 31st March, 1999.

**Statement I**

*Circle-wise allocation of targets for opening Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices during Annual Plan 1998-99*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Targets for opening EDBOs during Annual Plan 1998-99
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Assam	50
3.	Bihar	60
4.	Delhi	20



1	2	3
5.	Gujarat	40
6.	Haryana	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	30
9.	Karnataka	10
10.	Kerala	10
11.	Madhya Pradesh	50
12.	Maharashtra	60
13.	North-East	50
14.	Orissa	10
15.	Punjab	15
16.	Rajasthan	30
17.	Tamil Nadu	10
18.	Uttar Pradesh	78
19.	West Bengal	40
<b>Total</b>		<b>598</b>

<i>Statement II</i>		
Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices sanctioned so far during Annual Plan 1998-99
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Assam	Nil
3.	Bihar	Nil
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
9.	Karnataka	7
10.	Kerala	5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	41
12.	Maharashtra	38
13.	North-East	Nil
14.	Orissa	Nil
15.	Punjab	1
16.	Rajasthan	15
17.	Tamil Nadu	4
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1
19.	West Bengal	Nil
<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>

[Translation]

Pollution in Gomati RiverOil Exploration by OIL & ONGC

1828. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the oil produced by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and Oil India Limited during the last three years separately alongwith their production cost separately; and

(b) the number of employees working in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and Oil India Limited as on January 31, 1999 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of production of ONGC and OIL during the last three years was as under:—

(Figs. in MMT)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
ONGC	31.635	28.685	28.249
OIL	2.882	2.863	3.094

The cost of production of oil during the year 1995-96 to 1997-98 in respect of ONGC/OIL was as under:—

(Total Cost = Rs. in crore)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
ONGC	3308.81	3062.60	3503.36
OIL	205.59	197.62	255.23

(b) The number of employees working in ONGC/OIL as on 31.1.1999 were as under:—

ONGC	42,290
OIL	10,288

1829. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement a project with the assistance from British Government to check pollution in Gomati river; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) The British Government has provided grant assistance for implementation of the 1st phase of Gomti Action Plan in Lucknow upto an amount of UK pounds 4.02 million, which covers implementation of only certain emergency works and technical services for preparation of Master Plan for pollution abatement of river Gomti and improvement in sanitation in Lucknow. The British assisted project will end on 31.3.99. The British Government has not extended support for the main programme of Gomti Action Plan at Lucknow.

Strike by AIIMS Doctors

1830. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court gave assurance to the striking AIIMS doctors for calling off their strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to implement the directions?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) to (c) A Public Interest Litigation was filed in the High Court of Delhi against the strike by the faculty of AIIMS. The High Court passed an interim order on 17.2.99 directing the Union of India and Director/Medical Superintendent, AIIMS to file affidavits stating the measures taken to bring the strike to an end. The Court also directed that in the meanwhile measures as are possible in law will be taken positively before the next date so that the strike comes to an end. The strike was called off on 25.2.99. The Court has further passed an order on 3.3.99, which is being examined.

*(English)***Rice Husk Ash**

1831. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Solid Waste Research and Ecological Balance has observed that Rice Husk has the potential to galvanise the electricity-starved rural India and can also be used as a substitute for the cost-intensive super-poyyolana in cement concrete;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Rice Husk Ash exploit also has the export potential; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the research carried out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) Generation of electricity from Rice Husk is already covered under the Programme on Biomass Power Generation of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, wherein financial assistance is provided for setting up such projects. Technology for using Rice Husk Ash as pozzolana has been developed and established in India and several other countries, but it has not yet been utilised at commercial scale in India. However, rice husk as a natural fibre for manufacturing particle board has been exploited in India.

**Expansion and Widening of NH from Guwahati to Dibrugarh**

1832. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for the expansion and widening of the National Highway from Guwahati to Dibrugarh via Nagaon; and

(b) if so, the details and the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The stretch from Guwahati to Nagaon is proposed to be widened as a part of East West corridor connecting Sitchar to Saurashtra. However at present there is no proposal for widening of the stretch from Nagaon to Dibrugarh.

(b) One scheme for four laning of Guwahati bypass in nearly 8 km. at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 crore has been identified for immediate implementation.

**Goitre and Thyroid Patients**

1833. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN AHAMED: SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme propose to conduct a nation-wide survey in regard to impact evaluation of the iodised salt on the prevalence of goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total number of goitre and thyroid patients before and after the ban on non-iodised salt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Impact-evaluation studies are an important component of the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme. As per information available, the surveys conducted by the Directorate General of Health Services, State Health Directorates and other Health Institutions have revealed a significant reduction in the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Statement showing the impact of iodated salt on the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders in re-surveyed districts of different States and Union Territories is attached.

**Statement***Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) in Re-surveyed Districts of Different States/Union Territories*

Name of the Districts	Year of Initial Survey	Prevalence Rate of IDD (In per cent)	Year of re-survey	Prevalence Rate of IDD (In per cent)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b> (Previously one district now divided into 10 districts)	1989	38.00	1991	11.8
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>				
1. Kangra	1956	41.20	1986	09.90
2. Bilaspur	1959	25.70	1995	14.10
3. Sirmor	1959	35.80	1980	28.00
4. Mandi	1981	34.50	1998	13.40
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>				
1. Anantanag	1965	35.00	1985	15.3
2. Badgam - Srinagar	1971	26.6	1985	09.6
<b>Karnataka</b>				
Chickmagalur	1986	41.11	1998	25.00
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
1. Buldhana	1984	49.53	1991	16.9
2. Wardha	1983	54.92	1991	34.5
3. Aurangabad	1973	35.5	1990	17.5
4. Amravati	1983	46.16	1992	30.00

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Manipur</b> (Previously one district now divided into eight districts)	1979	32.00	1986	25.9
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
1. Deoria	1973	65.00	1998	18.8
2. Gondha	1978	65.90	1989	26.6
3. Meerut	1986	24.90	1995	15.96
<b>Chandigarh</b> (Union Territory)	1977	45.8	1997	11.2
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Havell</b>	1987	22.72	1998	12.80

**STD/ISD/PCO Booths**

1834. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of STD/ISD/PCO booths working in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): The Telecom Circle-wise information is given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*Number of STD/ISD Public Telephones As on 31.12.1998*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle Districts	Number of STD/ISD Public Telephones
1	2	3
1	Andaman & Nicobar	99
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16661
3.	Assam	3601
4.	Bihar	8258

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1	2	3
5.	Gujarat	21123
6.	Haryana	4970
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1193
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1458
9.	Karnataka	19353
10.	Kerala	13184
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15134
12.	Maharashtra	23342
13.	North Eastern	1562
14.	Orissa	4024
15.	Punjab	17720
16.	Rajasthan	15270
17.	Tamil Nadu	10152
18.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	18477
19.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	11849
20.	West Bengal	4029

**METRO DISTRICTS:**

21.	Mumbai	11875
22.	Calcutta	9922
23.	Delhi	9633
24.	Chennai	7089

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**Backlog of the LPG Applications  
in North-Eastern States**

1835. SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared the entire backlog of LPG applications in all other North-Eastern States except Tripura;

(b) if so, the reasons for not clearing LPG applications in Tripura; and

(c) the time by which the entire backlog of the State is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government has recently approved release of 1.5 lakh additional LPG connections to clear the waiting list of Union Territories, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and North-East States including the State of Tripura. Oil Companies have been asked to liquidate the entire waiting list of these states, which is expected to be cleared by end June, 1999.

**Request of Kerala Government to Re-assign the  
Fuel Linkage to M/s. RPG Enterprises**

1836. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received representation from Government of Kerala to re-assign the fuel linkage in favour of Kasaragod Power Corporation Limited of M/s. RPG Enterprises in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government of Kerala had requested the Union Government to re-assign the fuel linkage earlier allocated to Kasargod Project of Kerala Government to Kasargod Power Corporation Ltd. of M/s. R.P.G. Enterprise in Kerala. The Central Government has informed Kerala Government that as per the policy, the fuel linkage to

Kasargod Project would be outside the capacity of 660 MW allocated to the State of Kerala and as per the terms of earlier allocation to Kerala Govt., the allocation of linkage to this project cannot be transferred to a new project.

**Telephone and Post Office Facilities**

1837. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages out of total villages in the country having telephone and post-office facilities during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the details of the target fixed for providing said facilities in the country during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) *Telephones:*

The details of villages having telephone facilities during the last three years is enclosed in Statement-I.

*Post Offices:*

Year-wise details of the last three years of villages having post office facilities are given in the Statement-II.

(b) *Telephones:*

The State-wise Annual targets for providing telephone facilities in the country for the first two years i.e. 1997-98 and 1998-99 of 9th five year plan are enclosed as statement-III. For the remaining period of 9th plan the targets have not been finalised yet.

*Post Offices:*

Targets for opening post offices are allotted, post circle-wise at the beginning of each annual plan. The Circle-wise allocation of targets for opening Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices (EDBOs) and Departmental Sub Post Offices (DSOs), during the first two years of the Ninth Five Year Plan are give in statement IV. Plans for 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are not yet finalised.

**Statement I***Details of Villages having telephone facilities during the last three years State-wise and Year-wise*

	State	Total No. of Villages	Villages with Telephone Facility		
			on 1.4.96	On 1.4.97	On 1.4.98
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	A&N	282	91	166	163
2.	AP	29460	18150	20769	22838
3.	AS	22224	5866	7531	10448
4.	BH	79208	10345	13871	18184
5.	GJ	18125	12755	14260	13923
6.	HY	6850	6661	7865	6807
7.	HP	16997	3155	4189	6579
8.	JK	6764	1410	2140	2582
9.	KT	27066	11350	15470	20825
10.	KL	1530	1000	1000	1530
11.	MP	71526	28012	35367	39245
12.	MH	42467	23010	27737	28904
13.	Arunachal	3599	404	507	584
14.	Manipur	2394	396	477	640



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	1	2	3	4	5
15.	Meghalaya	5629	576	662	767
16.	Mizoram	770	439	560	581
17.	Nagaland	1192	356	476	524
18.	Tripura	862	345	477	533
19.	OR	46989	12106	15529	18684
20.	PB	12687	8501	12007	11911
21.	RJ	38634	13561	18612	20694
22.	TN	17991	14430	17038	17638
23.	UPE	75698	25196	30898	29970
24.	UPW	39551	685	4685	18154
25.	West Bengal	37910	7255	10016	12259
26.	Sikkim	427	100	199	203
27.	CA	468	56	421	421
28.	DL	191	191	191	191
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	Total	607491	206401	263120	303582

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**Statement II**

S.No.	Name of State/U.T.	Number of villages having a Post Office (1995-96)	Number of villages having a Post Office (1996-97)	Number of villages having a Post Office (1997-98)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14749	14752	14762
2.	Assam	3507	3578	3536
3.	Bihar	10979	11091	11097
4.	Delhi	111	111	116
5.	Gujarat	8078	8071	8089
	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	33	33	33
	Daman & Diu	13	13	13
6.	Haryana	2582	2280	2293
	Himachal Pradesh	2612	2636	2637
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1436	1419	1431
9.	Karnataka	8295	8347	8235
10.	Kerala	1452	1452	1452
	Lakshdweep	23	10	11
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10080	10110	10151

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Maharashtra	10996	11250	11404
	Goa	201	200	201
13.	North-Eastern			
	Arunachal Pradesh	270	270	270
	Manipur	636	671	671
	Meghalaya	447	446	446
	Mizoram	350	671	387
	Nagaland	280	300	307
	Tripura	651	945	651
14.	Orissa	7551	7488	7509
15.	Punjab	3368	3371	3383
	Chandigarh			
16.	Rajasthan	9491	9494	9527
17.	Tamil Nadu	10342	10429	10370
	Pondicherry	59	52	59
18.	Uttar Pradesh	17915	17999	18053
19.	West Bengal	7351	7360	7478
	Sikkim	127	183	185
	A & N Islands	68	97	97

**Statement III***Plan for Coverage of Villages with Public Telephones from 1998 to 2002*

Sl.No.	Circles	Total Villages on 1.4.98	VPT's on 1.4.98	Villages uncovered on 1.4.98	Target 1997-98	Target 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	A&N	282	163	119	181	53
2.	AP	29460	22838	6622	3000	400
3.	AS	22224	10448	11776	4000	2900
4.	BH	79208	18184	61024	12000	6000
5.	GJ	18125	13923	4202	0	0
6.	HY	6850	6807	43	508	20
7.	HP	16997	6579	10418	2500	1000
8.	JK	6764	2582	4182	1200	1000
9.	KT	27066	20825	6241	300	2500
10.	KL	1530	1530	0	0	0
11.	MP	71526	39245	32281	5500	4000
12.	MH	42467	28904	13563	3000	2700
13.	Arunachal	3599	584	3015	352	230
14.	Manipur	2394	640	1754	290	230

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Meghalaya	5629	767	4862	716	230
16.	Mizoram	770	581	189	153	110
17.	Nagaland	1192	524	668	266	160
18.	Tripura	862	533	329	223	40
19.	OR	46989	18584	28405	8819	2400
20.	PB	12687	11911	776	1245	345
21.	RJ	38634	20594	18040	5000	2540
22.	TN	17991	17638	353	1000	142
23.	UPE	75698	29970	45728	14000	75000
24.	UPW	39551	16154	23397	8000	5500
25.	West Bengal	38337	12462	25875	8000	5000
26.	Sikkim	427	100	327		0
27.	CA	468	421	47	47	0
28.	Delhi	191	191	0		0
Total		607491	303582	303909	83000	45000

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**Statement IV**

S.No.	Name of Circle	Targets for opening EDBOs during 1997-98	Target for opening DSOs during 1997-98	Target for opening EDBOs during 1998-99	Target for opening DSOs during 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	2	10	2
2.	Assam	25	2	50	2
3.	Bihar	40	5	60	3
4.	Delhi	5	2	17	3
5.	Gujarat	25	2	40	2
6.	Haryana	15	2	15	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10	2	10	2
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	1	30	1
9.	Karnataka	30	5	10	4
10.	Kerala	10	2	10	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	37	2	50	2
12.	Maharashtra	35	3	60	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	North-East	25	3	50	3
14.	Orissa	27	2	10	2
15.	Punjab	17	2	15	2
16.	Rajasthan	33	2	30	2
17.	Tamil Nadu	21	2	10	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	70	6	78	6
19.	West Bengal	50	3	43	4
Total		500	50	598	50

### National Waterways

1838. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the National Waterways in the country particularly in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

(b) the names of Ports developed on each Waterways, State-wise;

(c) the estimated and type of vessels that operate in these Waterways; and

(d) the funds allocated for these ports during Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN):  
(a) The total length of National Waterways in the country

is 2716 Km. out of which 205 Km. exists in Kerala. There is no National Waterway in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

(b) None.

(c) Presently, self propelled cargo vessels including oil tankers of capacity upto 350 tonnes and mechanised country crafts operate on National Waterway No. 3

(d) Out of the total tentative allocation for 9th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 32.00 crore for construction of terminals in National Waterway No. 3 has been earmarked during this Plan. As and when this allocation is made by Planning Commission, the same will be taken up for implementation.

### Power Projects in Gujarat

1839. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation capacity of each Power Project in Gujarat;

(b) the number of new hydel and thermal power projects under construction at present in the state:

(c) whether any agreement has been signed between the National Thermal Power Corporation and State Electricity Boards regarding the rate of tariff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The power generation capacity of power projects in Gujarat as on 01.03.1999 is as under:

S.No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3

#### STATE AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Steam:

1.	Utran Old	45.00
2.	Gandhinagar	660.00
3.	Sikka TPS	240.00
4.	Ukal	850.00
5.	Dhuvaran	534.00
6.	Wanakbori	1470.00
7.	Kutch Lignite	215.00
8.	Ahmedabad (Sabarmati)	450.00
9.	Gujarat State Elec. Copr. Ltd.	210.00
10.	Dhuvaran	54.00
11.	Utran CCGT	144.00
12.	Vatva (Ahmedabad) CCGT	99.00
13.	Essar Gujarat CCGT	515.00
14.	GIPCL CCGT	167.00
15.	GTEC Peguthan	655.00



	1	2	3
<b>Diesel sets:</b>			
	16.	Diesel Sets	17.48
<b>Hydro:</b>			
	17.	Ukai	305.00
	18.	Kadana	240.00
	19.	Panam Canal	2.00
<b>Wind:</b>			
	20.	Wind	166.91
<b>Central Sector</b>			
<b>Gas</b>			
	21.	Kawas CCGT	644.00
	22.	Gandhinagar CCGT	648.00
<b>Nuclear:</b>			
	23.	Kakrapar	440.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>8771.39</b>

(b) At present one Hydro Electric Project named Sardar Sarovar HE Project (6x200 + 5x50 MW) is under construction jointly by Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and

Maharashtra. There are 7 Thermal and Gas power projects under construction in Gujarat details of which are given as under:

No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
<b>Central Sector:</b>		
1.	Kawas CCPP St. II GT 1-4 +ST 1 & 2	650.00
2.	Jhanor Gandhar CCPP ST. II GT 1 to 4 + ST 1 & 2	650.00
<b>State Sector:</b>		
3.	Dhuvran Gas based CCPP	110.00

1	2	3
Private Sector:		
4.	Surat Lignite TPS (M/s GIPCL) Unit 1 & 2	250.00
5.	Sabarmati J. Station (M/s. A.E. Co.)	125.00
6.	Vatva Multifuel CCPP (M/s. A.E. Co.)	130/150
7.	'C' Station Sabarmati (Ms. A.E. Co.) Unit 1 & 2	60.00

(c) and (d) NTPC enters into power purchase agreements with the State Electricity Boards for purchase of power. The tariff is, however, decided by the Government of India and varies from project to project.

#### Health Facilities in Karnataka

1840. SHRI B.M. MENSINKAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open New C.G.H.S. dispensaries and Hospitals in North Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided by his Ministry for Hospital projects in North Karnataka during the last three financial years;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish Accident/Trauma hospitals on National Highway No. 4 particularly in North Karnataka;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether rural areas in North Karnataka are provided medical facilities with the help of Union Government; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT

EZHILMALAI): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of present.

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

(c) No financial assistance has been provided by the Government during the last 3 financial years.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of (d) above, the question does not arise.

(f) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

(g) In view of (f) above, the question does not arise.

#### Demand and Supply of Power in Sikkim

1841. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power is being supplied to Sikkim as per the demand;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the power demand of the State?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R.

KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Due to transmission and system constraints, Sikkim is not able to draw its full share of power from central sector power stations. Share of Sikkim from central sector power stations and their actual drawal for the period April 1998 to January, 1999 is given below:

Period	Share from Central Sector	Total drawal from Central Sector
April 1998 to January, 1999	194.9 MU	47.8 MU

(c) After the commissioning of a part of Rangit switchyard and one no. of 10 MVA transformer, 8 MW of power is being supplied to Sikkim directly through central sector 132 KV New Jalpaiguri-Rangit line and NHPC sub-station at Rangit since 25-1-1999. After commissioning of complete Rangit switchyard, more power will be supplied to Sikkim directly through central sector transmission lines and sub-stations.

#### Status of PHCs

1842. SHRI K. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) running mainly with the Central financial assistance;

(b) whether there is any proposal to streamline the present control, supervisory and advisory powers in order to serve the poor villagers, downtroddens, weaker sections, women and children;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Primary Health Centres are established and maintained by the State Governments through funding under State Annual Plans, Health Sector Basic Minimum Services outlay and Additional Central Assistance for Basic Minimum Services. State-wise status of establishment of Primary Health Centres is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) The concerned State Governments/Union Territories have the administrative and supervisory responsibilities for the primary Health Centres. Government encourages involvement of the Panchayati Raj institutions in the implementation of many family welfare schemes, especially for women and children through the primary health care infrastructure.

#### Statement

*Statement showing PHCs required as per 1991 population and in position as on 30-6-1998*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Primary Health Centres		
		R	P	S
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1707	1335	372
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	47	
3.	Assam	726	619	107
4.	Bihar	2637	2209	428

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1	2	3	4	5
5.	Goa	23	18	5
6.	Gujarat	1028	960	68
7.	Haryana	414	400	14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	162	322	•
9.	J & K	196	337	•
10.	Karnataka	1072	1601	
11.	Kerala	721	756	•
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2020	1814	206
13.	Maharashtra	1756	1699	57
14.	Manipur	57	69	•
15.	Meghalaya	77	85	•
16.	Mizoram	20	38	•
17.	Nagaland	54	33	21
18.	Orissa	1062	1352	•
19.	Punjab	476	484	•

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	1247	1646	*
21.	Sikkim	14	24	*
22.	Tamil Nadu	1237	1436	*
23.	Tripura	96	58	38
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3723	3808	*
25.	West Bengal	1726	1556	170
26.	A&N Islands	7	17	*
27.	Chandigarh	2	—	2
28.	D & N Haveli	7	6	1
29.	Daman & Diu	2	3	*
30.	Delhi	32	8	24
31.	Lakshadweep	1	4	*
32.	Pondicherry	10	43	*
All India		22349	22991	1513

(Figures are provisional)

R : Required; P : in Position; S : Shortfall.

\* : Surplus Infrastructure,

— : Nil

**New Telephone Exchanges in Kerala**

1843. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of any new telephone exchanges in Kerala has been delayed due to non-availability of material;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) to (c) In Kerala 56 telephone exchanges have been planned for the year 1998-99. 12 exchanges have already been opened. Others are being set up progressively. Some delay however, is experienced due to delay in supply of reliable transmission media like digital UHF and OFC equipment.

[Translation]

**LPG Agencies in Uttar Pradesh**

1844. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the members in the oil selection board in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the locations identified for the allotment of new L.P.G. agencies in Uttar Pradesh so far; and

(c) the details of the gas agencies allotted in the State during the last three years and current financial year, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Recently Government has constituted 10 Dealer Selection

Boards for Uttar Pradesh. Composition of the Dealer Selection Boards is as under:

- |       |                                                                              |   |          |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------|
| (i)   | A retired Judge of the High Court/District Court                             | — | Chairman |
| (ii)  | An Officer not below the rank of Chief Manager of one/ concerned Oil Company | — | Member   |
| (iii) | An Officer of the rank of Chief Manager of another Oil Company               | — | Manager  |

The two officers of oil companies as Members are to be nominated by the Executive Director or Director (Marketing) of the concerned oil companies not earlier than three days from the date fixed for starting the interviews at a particular location. List of 9 Chairmen of Dealer Selection Boards presently in office is enclosed in the form of a statement.

(b) 517 LPG distributorships are pending for selection in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) 57 LPG distributorships have been allotted in Uttar Pradesh during the period 1995-96 to 1998-99 (till January, 1999).

**Statement**

*List of Chairmen of 9 DSBs in Office in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl.No.	Name of the Dealer Selection Board	Name of Chairman
1	2	3
1.	Lucknow-I	Justice (Retd.) Shri R.K. Gulati
2.	Lucknow-III	Justice (Retd.) Shri S.R. Mishra

1	2	3
3.	Lucknow-IV	Justice (Retd.) Shri G.B. Singh
4.	Agra-I	Justice (Retd.) Shri Kailash Nath Mishra
5.	Agra-II	Justice (Retd.) Shri B.P. Singh
6.	Allahabad-I	Justice (Retd.) Shri Ram Prakash Pandey
7.	Allahabad-II	Justice (Retd.) Shri Radhey Krishan Agarwal
8.	Bareilly-I	Justice (Retd.) Shri Ram Surat Singh
9.	Bareilly-II	Justice (Retd.) Shri S.N. Saxena

#### Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

1845 SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance provided by the Government for family welfare to voluntary organisations in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether the Government have carried out any investigation to assess the utility of such assistance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) A statement sharing state-wise list of voluntary organisations which have received assistance from the Government of India for family Welfare during the year 1998-99, is attached.

(b) to (d) The Ministry from time to time, gets the work done by field level voluntary organisation evaluated by independent organisations. Enquiries into major complaints against non-Governmental Organisations are conducted either by deputing Ministry's own staff or through the State Government agencies.

#### Statement

S.No.	Name of the NGO	Date of Sanction	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4

1998-99

#### ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	Social Action for Social Development, Hyderabad	15.6.98	2,06,175/-
2.	Rural Development Society, Anantapur	29.5.98	1,73,875/-
3.	Vijaya Voluntary Organisation, Mahabubnagar	29.7.98	1,28,700/-
4.	Susi Subramanya Swamy Seva Samithi, Chittoor	30.7.98	76,885/-
5.	Rural Welfare Association Chittoor	4.8.98	97,687/-

1	2	3	4
6.	Rural Organisation for Social Education, Chittoor	8.10.98	2,06,175/-
7.	Rural Educational Forest Reforms Mission, Anantapur	31.7.98	1,73,875/-
8.	Navodaya Seva Sangham, Mahabubnagar	3.11.98	1,09,230/-
9.	Swamy Vivekananda Youths Association, Anantapur	4.12.98	1,09,230/-
10.	Rural Poor People's Welfare Society, Anantapur	22.12.98	1,73,875/-
11.	Rural Social Welfare Association, Mahabubnagar	11.1.99	44,585/-
<b>BIHAR</b>			
1.	Vishal Kala Niketan, Chapra	15.6.98	76,885/-
2.	Magadh Rehabilitation and Welfare Society, Patna	25.6.98	76,885/-
3.	Gramin Samagara Seva Sansthan, Madhubani	10.8.98	44,585/-
4.	GRAVIS Bihar, Vaishali	11.9.98	44,585/-
5.	Shahpur Vikas Samiti, Chapra	7.10.98	76,885/-
6.	Tariyani Sevayatan, Sitamarhi	10.8.98	57,500/-
7.	Tariyani Sevayatan, Sitamarhi	22.5.98	24,033/-
8.	Navjeevan Vikas Sansthan, Madhubani	14.12.98	76,885/-
9.	Vikas Samiti, Jamui	16.8.98	57,500/-



Sl. No.	Name of the NGO and File No.	Date of Sanction	Amount (in rupees)
1.	2	3	4

**1998-99**

## CHANDIGARH

1.	Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development Chandigarh No. W. 11038/2/96 OS	5.8.98	6,77,500/-
2.	Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh No. W11038/1/98. OS	15.10.98	4,87,000/-

## DELHI

1.	ALAMB, Hari Nagar, W-11040/15/96-SCOVA-III	29.6.98	31,067/-
2.	SAMARTH-The Professionals, New Delhi, W-11040/16/96-SCOVA-III	4-8-98	1,05,235/-
3.	Indian Medical Association, New Delhi, W-11040/1/96-OS	25-8-98	10,27,400/-
4.	Nari Utthan Samiti, Maujpur, Delhi W-11040/8/95-SCOVA-III	11-9-98	62,135/-
5.	Voluntary Health Association, New Delhi W/11040/11/96-SCOVA-III	10-9-98	29,067/-
6.	Indian Medical Association, New Delhi W-11040/3/98-SCOVA-I	15-10-98	15,42,000/-
7.	Population Foundation of India New Delhi W-11033/3/98-SCOVA-III	8-10-98	1211100/-

1	2	3	4
8.	Centre for Labour Education and Social Research, New Delhi W-11040/2/98-SCOVA-I	30-10-98	15,00,000/-
9.	Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi, W-11023/1/98-SCOVA-I	27-10-98	15,00,000/-
10.	Voluntary Health Association of India, New Delhi Z-28019/88/98-SCOVA-II	11-11-98 4-2-99	2,68,030/- 1,17,470/-
<b>1998-99</b>			
HARYANA			
1.	Adarsh Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Sonapat, W-11030/1/96-VOP-II	15.5.98	1,09,230/-
2.	Survival for Women and Children Foundation, Panchkula, W-11026/1/98-SCOVA-I W-11026/1/98-SCOVA-I W-11029/8/93-SCOVA-II W-11030/2/98-OS W-11026/3/98-SCOVA-I	14-7-98 13-8-98 8-6-98 15-10-98 4-12-98	7,204/- 30,302/- 1,00,395/- 25,00,000/- 7,572/-
<b>1998-99</b>			
JAMMU & KASHMIR			
1.	Kalamkari Centre (Society), Vocational Oriented Women's Polytechnic, Jammu W-11017/3/98-SCOVA-I	26-10-98	15,00,000/-
2.	J&K Ex-Services League, Ambpalla, Jammu W-11017/2/98-SCOVA-I	27-10-98	10,00,000/-
<b>1998-99</b>			
KARNATAKA			
1.	Sir Maruthi Welfare Society Chitradurga W-11022/10/98-SCOVA-III	17.8.98	1,05,235/-

1	2	3	4
2.	Kanakadasa Geleyara Balaga Chitradurga No. W. 11022/15/96-SCOVA-III	28.8.98	1,05,235/-
3.	Parappaswamy Vidya Samsthe Chitradurga No. W-11022/16/96-SCOVA-III	7.9.98	70,000/-
4.	Vivekananda Rural Development and Training Society, Kolar No. W. 11022/10/95-SCOVA-III	2.9.98	62,135/-
5.	Population Research Centre Dharwad W-11022/1/96-SCOVA-III	24.9.98	3,300/-
6.	KWALITY, Karnataka W-11029/9/93, SCOVA-III	22.1.99	250/-
7.	Society for Service to Voluntary Agencies, Karnataka W-11020/60/94-VOP-II	1.2.99	4,47,000/-

**1998-99**

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Date of Sanction	Amount (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
1.	Society for Rural Development, Gwalior	29.5.98	1,91,480/-
2.	Shyam Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Bhind	1.9.98	1,41,530/-
3.	Late Shri Gendalal Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Morena	3.9.98	1,05,235/-
4.	Sunita Bal Vidya Samiti, Indore	3.11.98	44,685/-
5.	Pragati Mahila Mandal, Morena	12.2.99	2,06,175/-
6.	Sarvajanik Parivar kalyan Evam Seva Samiti, Gwalior	16.10.98	15,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
7.	Dr. Phatak Child and Mother Welfare Society	16.10.98	5,02,000/-
8.	Sanskar Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal	23.10.98	15,00,000/-
9.	Sambhav Social Service Organisation, Gwalior	15.10.98	15,00,000/-
10.	Centre for Labour Education and Social Research, Bilaspur	30.10.98	15,00,000/-

**1998-99**

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO/File No.	Date of Sanction	Amount (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4

**MAHARASHTRA**

1.	Parivar Mangal Trust, Pune R-11013/1/94-OS	13.7.98	5,75,684/-
2.	SOSVA W-11020/60/94-VOP-II R-13017/1/96-OS	24.7.98 3.9.98	14,26,326/- 28,90,833/-
3.	Suvide Foundation, Akola W-11022/8/95-SCOVA I/II	27.8.98	1,50,000/-
4.	Family Planning Association of India, Mumbai, W-11020/-19/94-OS	2.9.98	9,67,137/-
5.	Family Planning and Medical Trust, Mumbai	16-10-98	7,00,000/-

**MANIPUR**

1.	Socio-Economic Development Organisation, Thoubal	29.6.98	62,135/-
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**1998-99****NAGALAND**

1.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Dimapur W-11023/1/98-SCOVA-I	27.10.98	15,00,000/-
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1	2	3	4
<b>1998-99</b>			
<b>ORISSA</b>			
1.	Devidutta Yuva Parishad Nayagarh W-11024/68/94-VOP-II	15.5.98	22,293/-
2.	Upasana Kendra Bhubaneswar W-11024/230/95-SCOVA-III	15.6.98	44,585/-
3.	Jayadurga Jubak Sangh Cuttack W-11024/107/94-SCOVA-III	17.6.98	44,585/-
4.	Pragati Yuba Chakra Cuttack W-11024/89/96-SCOVA-III	26.6.98	76,885/-
5.	Peoples Action for Youth & Leadership Dhenkanal W-11024/73/94-SCOVA-III	24.7.98	77,085/-
6.	Kasturibai Mahila Samiti Dhenkanal W-11024/206/95-SCOVA-III	30.7.98	1,41,530/-
7.	Rural Development Action Cell Mayurbhanj W-11024/1/96-OS	4.8.98	77,404/-
8.	Population Research Centre Bhubaneswar W-11024/18/95-SCOVA-III	13.8.98	3,300/-
9.	Bapuji Yubak Sangha Dhenkanal W-11024/199/95-SCOVA-III	29.5.98	76,885/-
10.	Sidheswara bani Mandir Jaipur W-11024/44/93-SCOVA-III	28.8.98	38,442/-
11.	Voluntary Association for Rural Reconstruction & Social Action Bhadrak W-11024/46/93-SCOVA-III	11.9.98	44,585/-

1	2	3	4
12.	Social Organisation for Voluntary Action Dhenkanal W-11024/160/95-SCOVA-II	24.9.98	44,585/-
13.	Gania Unnayan Committee Nayagarh No. W-11024/213/95-SCOVA-III	9.12.98	44,585/-
14.	Maa Tarini Rural Development Agency Jaipur No. W. 11024/151/94-SCOVA-III	26.6.98	44,585/-
15.	Kalyani Mahila Samiti Baripada W-11024/37/93-SCOVA-III	12.11.98	1,05,235/-
16.	Indira Social Welfare Organisation, Dhenkanal W-11024/147/94-SCOVA-III	26.8.98	1,09,240/-
17.	Orissa Voluntary Health Association, Bhubaneswar W-11024/3/98-OS/SCOVA-II	26.10.98	20,00,000/-

## RAJASTHAN

1.	Bhoruka Charitable Trust, Jaipur W-11026/1/98-SCOVA-I	3.11.98	20,00,000/-
2.	Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Bharatpur W-11026/4/98-SCOVA-I	10.11.98	5,45,230/-

1998-99

## TAMIL NADU

1.	Women & Child Development Society, Kattadoman W-11027/74/95-SCOVA-I	5.6.98	1,41,530/-
2.	Tamil Nadu Science Forum, Chennai W-11028/2/96-OS/SCOVA-I	5.10.98	3,05,000/-

1	2	3	4
3.	Arumbugal Trust, Tirunelveli W-11027/6/96-SCOVA-I	8.1.99	22,290/-
4.	Gramodhdaya Social Service, Tuticorin W-11027/71/95-SCOVA-I	8.1.99	206,175/-
5.	Karunya Kalvi Sangam, Kattavoman W-11027/23/96-SCOVA-I	8.1.99	76,885/-
6.	Gandhi Gram Institute of Rural Health & Family Welfare Trust, Dindigul W-11027/10/98-SCOVA-I	19.5.98	25,00,000/-
7.	Rural Education & Development Society, P.M.T. W-11027/3/98-SCOVA-I	10.11.98	20,00,000/-
8.	Tamil Nadu Voluntary Health Association, Chennai W-11027/4/98-SCOVA-I	16-10-98	20,00,000/-
<b>1998-99</b>			
UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	Cosmic Society for Human Resource Development & Research, Pratapgarh W-11028/82/95-SCOVA-I	5.6.98	77,085/-
2.	Nagrik Sewa Samiti, Bulandshahar W-11028/2/96-SCOVA-I/VOP-II	6.9.98	1,41,530/-
3.	Bal Sadan Avam Balwadi Kendra, Mirzapur W-11028/69/95-SCOVA-I	5.6.98	76,885/-
4.	Peoples Welfare Society, Allahabad W-11028/65/96-SCOVA-I	15.10.98	76,885/-
5.	Nav Jagaran Samiti, Azamgarh W-11028/9/95-SCOVA-I	21.10.98	76,885/-
6.	Indian Association of Child & Women Relief, Lucknow W-11028/15/93-OS/S-I	26.10.98	18,88,565/-

1	2	3	4
7.	Dr. Ambedkar Shiksha Prasar Avam Sewa Samiti, Jalaun W-11028/123/95-SCOVA-I	21.09.98	76,885/-
8.	Institute of Development Research & Public Administration, Allahabad W-11028/116/95-SCOVA-I	31.8.98	1,91,480/-
9.	Jai Karan Bind Gram Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad W-11029/33/93-SCOVA-I	28.8.98	38,443/-
10.	Khush Haali, Lucknow W-11029/4/91-SCOVA-I	13.7.98	29,850/-
11.	Shanti Niketan Balika Jr. High School Samiti, Farrukhabad W-11028/114/95-SCOVA-I	21.9.98	1,41,530/-
12.	Sarvagin Gramodhyog Sewa Sansthan, Azamgarh W-11028/10/95-SCOVA-I	3.1.98	1,03,088/-
13.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Smarak Gramodhyog Pratisthan, Allahabad W-11029/30/93-SCOVA-I	11-11-98	2,09,475/-
14.	Shyam Bal Niketan, Bulandshahar W-11028/21/96-SCOVA-I	4.12.98	1,91,680/-
15.	Manav Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Allahabad W-11028/94/96-SCOVA-I	10.12.98	1,05,235/-
16.	Gramin Mahila Silai, Karhai, Bunai Kendra, Azamgarh W-11028/7/96-SCOVA-I	14.12.98	76,885/-
17.	Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun W-11028/7/96-OS/S-I	15.12.98	5,50,000/-
18.	Ratan Gramya Vikas Samiti, Rampur W-11028/30/97-SCOVA-I	22.12.98	44,585/-



1	2	3	4
19.	Arsi Gramodhyog Sansthan, Shahjahanpur W-11028/123/96-SCOVA-I	9.12.98	44,585/-
20.	Pt. Chhadami Lal Memorial Kalyan Samiti, Farrukhabad W-11028/107/95-SCOVA-I	11.12.98	44,585/-
21.	Indian Association of Child & Women Relief, Lucknow W-11028/25/93-SCOVA-I/OS	8.1.99	11,79,750/-
22.	Modern Kanya Jr. High School, Farrukhabad W-11028/81/95-SCOVA-I	25.1.99	76,885/-
23.	Indian Institute for Development Studies Research, Allahabad W-11028/45/95-SCOVA-1/OS	11.1.99	29,25,986/-
24.	Indian institute for Development Studies Research, Allahabad W-11028/4/98-SCOVA-I	14.10.98	20,00,000/-
25.	Utthan-Centre for Sustainable Development & Poverty Alleviation, Allahabad W-11028/2/98-SCOVA-I	26.10.98	20,00,000/-

**1998-99**

## WEST BENGAL

1.	Child in Need Institute, Calcutta W-11029/8/93-VOP-II Z-28019/56/98-SCOVA-II	6.5.98 14-7-98	29,01,201/- 2,35,000/-
2.	Krishna Rampur Mahila Unnyan Samiti, 24 Pargana South, W-11029/8/96-SCOVA-I	20.7.98	76,885/-
3.	West Bengal Voluntary Health Association, Calcutta W-11029/12/98-OS	15.10.98	2,00,000/-
4.	Tagore Society for Rural Development, Calcutta W-11029/5/98-OS	15.10.98	20,00,000/-
5.	Gana Unnyan Parishad, Calcutta W-11029/4/98-OS	16.10.98	15,00,000/-

*[English]***Posting of Teaching Doctors**

1846. SHRI SURESH WARPUDKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines regarding the posting of teaching doctors on non-teaching duties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Medical Council of India has decreased the number of seats for under-graduate courses;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last five years, Medical Colleges-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to stop drawing of teachers from the Medical Colleges for non-teaching duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) There are no guidelines regarding the posting of teaching doctors on non-teaching duties.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) it is for the concerned college authorities to assign duties to teachers.

**Gas Based Pipavav Power Project**

1847. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:  
SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI:  
DR. VALLABH BHAI KATHIRIA:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has planned to set up a gas based Pipavav power project to overcome the shortage of power in the Saurashtra region of the State for which the Union Government made a commitment to make available gas from the Tapti Fields;

(b) if so, the reasons for diverting the entire gas from Tapti Fields to HBJ pipelines;

(c) whether the Government propose to allocate gas to the Pipavav project from the Tapti Fields or from other sources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) It was decided in 1989 to allocate gas from the yet to be developed Mid & South Tapti Fields to a power project to be put up at Pipavav and take the gas from Gandhar Fields to the HBJ pipeline system. However, subsequently keeping in view the fact that the investment decisions to develop Mid & South Tapti Fields were yet to be taken, it was agreed to allocate the Gandhar gas for two gas based power projects of 600 MW each in Gandhar area and to take the gas from Mid & South Tapti Fields to meet the existing commitments along the HBJ pipeline system. The Government of Gujarat have been advised accordingly.

*[Translation]***Bagasse Based Power Plants**

1848. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any project reports for setting up of Bagasse based power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) 21 Bagasse Co-generation Power Projects aggregating to 106 MW Capacity have already been commissioned in 4 States. Another 27 projects of 207 MW are reported to be under

implementation in 7 States. Project Reports have been received for the setting up of ten bagasse based power plants in four States. Details are given in the Statement attached.

(c) Such projects are generally implemented over a period of 18-24 months. Commencement of implementation, however, depends on financial closure, signing of Power Purchase Agreements, and other approvals and clearances.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Project Reports for Bagasse based power projects*

Sl.No.	States	No. of Reports	Surplus Power Capacity (MW)
1.	Gujarat	2	25.00
2.	Karnataka	5	44.20
3.	Maharashtra	2	21.18
4.	Punjab	1	10.20

[English]

**Agreement between India and Senegal for Solar Energy**

1849. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUMARIA:  
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Senegal in regard to solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said agreement is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-

CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the Republic of Senegal has been signed on 15th January, 1999 on cooperation in the field of solar photovoltaics. The objectives of the Memorandum include collaboration in research & development; demonstration, promotion & commercialisation of the solar photovoltaic and other renewable energy technological applications, on the basis of equality and joint benefit as mutually agreed by the two sides. As a part of the Memorandum, a Solar Lighting Demonstration Project in Senegal is being implemented by India by agreeing to design, supply and installation of this project using systems manufactured in India. The Memorandum has come into force with immediate effect.

[Translation]

**Solar Energy Programme**

1850. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently provided subsidy for water heating system through the solar energy under the solar energy programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether commercial and technical viability of the said system has been taken into account; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Under the Solar Thermal Extension Programme of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources launched in 1984, subsidy was being provided to both individual and institutional users of solar water heaters. The subsidy was discontinued during 1993-94 and replaced by soft loans to users. Presently, under an Interest Subsidy Scheme of the Ministry, soft loans at an interest rate of 5% - 8.3% depending on the category of users are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and five public sector banks. In addition, commercial organizations can avail of 100% depreciation benefit for income tax purposes.

(c) and (d) The commercial and technical viability of solar water heating systems was taken into account while introducing the soft loan schemes. The technology of solar water heating is now fairly mature though improvements are also being pursued. With increasing fuel costs, the commercial viability of solar water heating systems has been found to be steadily improving. Where the solar system replaces electricity, the pay back period for the investment is 2-4 years and where it replaces other fuels, the pay back period is 5-6 years. In addition, there are also environmental benefits arising from the use of solar systems.

#### Internet Service on Life Saving Medicines

1851. DR. ASHOK PATEL:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce "Chemist ki Duniya Cyber Chemist" on Internet for the first time in India for making life saving medicines available to the needy patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the cities in which the said service would be introduced and the timing of the service; and

(d) the time by which the said service is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) (a) and (b) A newspaper report which appeared in the 'Hindu' dated 3.3.1999 with the caption "New Mail- medicines and Cyber Chemist" regarding launching of services by M/s. MAGS International, New Delhi has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

[English]

#### Thermal Power Plant in Mannargudi

1852. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to set up thermal power plant in Mannargudi in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal of the Central Public Sector Undertakings, to set up a Thermal Power Project in Mannargudi in Tamil Nadu, at present.

#### World Bank Loan for Health Projects

1853. SHRI MADAN PATIL :  
SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL:  
SHRI PRABHASH CHANDRA TIWARI:  
SHRI VITHAL TUPE:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide loan for the health projects to be set up in the country;

(b) if, so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) The places where the proposed health projects are likely to be started;

(d) the estimated areas likely to be covered under these health projects;

(e) the number of hospitals/dispensaries functioning with the assistance of World Bank state-wise and Union territory-wise;

(f) whether there has been any review of the on-going projects aided by the World Bank and other foreign agencies; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Fake Law Colleges

1854. SHRI U.V. KRISHNAMRAJU:  
SHRI JAYARAMA I.M. SHETTY:  
SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:  
SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of fake law colleges are functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of law colleges derecognised by the Bar Council of India recently;

(d) whether the Government have taken or propose to take steps to check the activities of such colleges; and

(e) if so, the details hereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) to (c) The Bar Council of India has on inspection found that a number of law colleges are functioning without affiliation of the Universities and/or without Government permission. Many law colleges did not have the approval or affiliation of the Bar Council of India. The Bar Council of India has disapproved number of law colleges, a list of which is enclosed in the form of a statement.

(d) and (e) To check the growth of ill-equipped law colleges which are devoid of basic infrastructural facilities and which do not follow the rules of the Bar Council of India, inspection is carried out by the Council. Appropriate action is being taken on the basis of the report of the inspection and recommendation of the Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India.

#### **Statement**

*List of Law Colleges which have been refused approval of Affiliation by the Bar Council of India, New Delhi*

#### **I. 1996**

1. Madras Law College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
2. Dar-Us-Salam Education Society's College, Hyderabad, A.P.
3. Human Resources Development Society Law College, Hyderabad, A.P.
4. Bharati Vidhyapeeth's Law College, Karad, Maharashtra.
5. K. M. S. Law College, Cuttack, Orissa.

6. Janta Kelwani Mandals' Law College, Jambusar, Gujarat.
7. Kalinga Law College, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.
8. Himmat Nagar Law College, Himmat Nagar, Orissa.
9. M.M.A. Law College, Chennai, T.N.
10. Rohini Kanta Barua Law College, Dibrugarh, Assam.
11. Tinsukia Law College, Tansukia, Assam.
12. D. H. S. Kanoi Law College, Dibrugarh, Assam.
13. Golaghat Law College, Golaghat, Assam.
14. Sibsagar Law College, Sibsagar, Assam.
15. Law College Under Sewa Samiti, Hyderabad, A.P.
16. K.N.R. Law College, Hyderabad, A.P.
17. P.N.R. Law College, Hyderabad (Later on fulfilment of norms approval-1998)
18. Ambedkar Law College, Hyderabad, A.P. (Later allowed on fulfilment of norms,1997)
19. Lalzalien Mamingthan Gangte Memorial Law College, Churachandpur, Manipur (No Admission beyond, 1996-97)
20. M. S. Ramiah College of Law, Bangalore, Karnataka (Later approved on fulfilment of norms approval of affiliation).
21. Royal Academy of Law, Oinam, Manipur).

#### **II. 1997**

1. Sangamitra Law College, Vishakhapatnam, A.P.
2. Shri Shiridi Sai Law College, Ankapalli, A.P.
3. K.H. Patil Law College, Bangalore, Karnataka.

4. Prithvi Law College, Bangalore, Karnataka.
  5. Janta Sikshan Mandal's Law College, Alibag, Maharashtra.
  6. T.K. Tope Law College, Mumbai, Maharashtra.
  7. Babu Jagjivan Ram Law College, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.
  8. Bihar Institute of Law, Patna, Bihar.
  9. Mahatma Education Society's Pillai's College, Panvel, Maharashtra.
  10. Government Law College, Pala, Kerala.
  11. R.G.R. Siddhanti Law College, Hyderabad, A.P.
  12. S.B.V.P. Law College, Vishakhapatnam, A.P.
  13. Shankara Law College, Kurnool, A.P.
  14. Dayanand Law College, Kanpur, U.P.
  15. Osmania Law College, Kurnool, A.P.
  16. Brahmapur Law College, Brahmapur, Orissa.
  17. Santosh Education Society's Law College, Karim Nagar.
  18. K.N.R. Law College, Secunderabad, A.P.
  19. Rajiv Gandhi Law College Hyderabad, A.P.
  20. Y.P.R. Law College, Hyderabad, A.P.
  21. Tagore Law College, Sanga Reddy, A.P.
  22. Jawaharlal Nehru Law College, Nizamabad, A.P.
  23. M.M.A. Law College, Chennai.
  24. Soghra Law College, Biharsharif, Nalanda, Bihar.
  25. Sarvodaya Law College, Bangalore, Karnataka.
  26. Bodhi Vruksha Law College, Humnabad, Karnataka.
  27. Kasturba Law College, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.
  28. K.G.F. Law College, Oorgaum, Karnataka (Functioning under Court's order).
  29. Ramdeo Singh Law College, Munger, Bihar.
  30. Rajendra Prasad Law College, Hazaribagh, Bihar.
  31. Y.M.S. Law College, Kundapur, Karnataka.
  32. Vijaya Law College, Nalgonda, A.P.
  33. Durga Law College, Mahaboob Nagar, A.P.
  34. New Layola Law College, Hyderabad, A.P.
  35. Vidhyapeth Law College, Hyderabad, A.P.
  36. Gangaram Gogia Law College, Hyderabad, A.P.
  37. K.V. Ranga Reddy Law College, Hyderabad (Functioning under Court's Order).
  38. Panineeya Law College, Hyderabad, A.P.
  39. Sardar Patel Law College, Hyderabad, A.P.
  40. Lokmanya Tilak Law College, Hyderabad, A.P.
  41. Shankarjee Memorial Law College, Hyderabad, A.P.
  42. Nizamabad Law College, Nizamabad, A.P.
  43. Satyam's Law College, Tanaku, A.P.
- III. 1998**
1. Institute of Law, Social Justice and Development, Indore, M.P.
  2. Giridih Law College, Giridih, Bihar.
  3. Phulbani Law College, Phulbani, Orissa.
  4. Shatrurnandan Shahi Law College, Bettiah, Bihar.
  5. Swami Vivekanand Law College, Bhopal, M.P.
  6. Chitransh A.D. Law College, Bhopal, M.P.
  7. Sadhu Vaswani Law College, Bhopal, M.P.

8. Rajiv Gandhi Law College, Bhopal, M.P.
9. Indira Priyadarshini Law College, Bhopal, M.P.
10. Government Naveen Girls Law College, Gwalior, M.P.
11. Rishi Galav Law College, Morena, M.P.
12. Maharaja Man Singh Law College, Gwalior, M.P.
13. Late Madhavrao Hegde Law College, Thane, Maharashtra.
14. A.M.C. Law College, Bangalore, Karnataka.
15. B.M.S. Law College, Bangalore, Karnataka. (5 year Course).
16. Seshadripuram Law College, Bangalore, Karnataka ( 5 year Course)
17. K.L.E. Society's Law College, Bangalore, Karnataka ( 5 year Course)
18. Rajiv Gandhi Law College, Bangalore, Karnataka.
19. Jawaharlal Nehru Law College, Shakti, M.P.
20. Jagatsinghpur Law College, Jagatsinghpur, Orissa.
21. K.M.S. Law College, Cuttack, Orissa.
22. NDMVP Law College, Nashik, Maharashtra.
23. Anantapur Law College, Anantapur, A.P.
24. Margadarshi Law College, Karim Nagar, A.P.
25. Justice Kamarayya Law College, Karim Nagar, A.P.
26. Akhila Bharati Law College, Warangal, A.P.
27. Islamia Law College, Bangalore, Karnataka.
28. M.P.R. Law College, Srikakulam A.P.
29. Bapatla Law College, Bapatla, A.P.
30. P.S. Raju Law College, Kakinada, A.P.
31. Govt. P.G. College, Deori, M.P.
32. National Academy of Law, Oinam, Manipur.
33. Sangamitra Law College, Vishakhapatnam, Orissa.
34. National Law College, Chingamakha, Manipur.
35. Sree Neelkant Mahavidhyalaya, Jabalpur, M.P.
36. Pravara Education Society Law College, Pravara Nagar, Maharashtra.
37. K.S. Govindrao Adik Law College, Srirampur, Maharashtra.
38. P.E.S. Law College, Pune, Maharashtra.
39. Padmashri D.Y. Patil Law College, Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra.
40. Besant Theosophical College, Madanapalli, A.P.
41. Government Law College, Bareilly, M.P.
42. Swami Vivekanand Law College, Raisen, M.P.
43. Khalsa Law College, Amritsar, Punjab.
44. Midnapur Law College, Midnapur, W.B.
45. Babullalji Tiwari Memorial Law College, Vidisha, M.P.
46. Aditya Law College, Agra, U.P.
47. Vinayaka Mission's Law College, Salem, Tamil Nadu.
48. Sri Krishna Institute of Law, Tumkur, Karnataka.
49. Lal Bahadur Shastri College of Management & Professional Training, Bhopal, M.P.
50. Maharshi Arvind College, Jabalpur, M.P.
51. Tamil Nadu Law College, Chennai, T.N.

52. Santosh Education Society's Law College, Karim Nagar, A.P.
53. Kalinga Law College, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.
54. Kamla Nehru Law College, Korba, M.P.
55. Nizamabad Law College, Nizamabad, A.P. (No approval beyond 2000).
56. Gokulanand Maharathi Law College, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.
57. Brahmapur Law College, Brahmapur, Orissa.
58. Al-Ameen Law College, Bangalore, Karnataka
59. Jawaharlal Nehru Law College, Sohagpur, M.P.
60. A.V. Education Society's Law College, (K.V. Ranga Reddy Law College),- Functioning under Court's Order.
61. Government Law College, Deoria, M.P.
62. Jammu Education Society's Law College, Jammu.
63. Bharat Education Society's Law College, Bangalore, Karnataka.
64. Indra Priyadarshini Law College, Bhopal, M.P.

[Translation]

#### **Environmental Technology Centre**

1855. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Union has offered to set up an Environmental Technology Centre in our country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the European Commission has mentioned the concept of an environmental technology facility, which could provide

Indian enterprises, small and medium and large and local planners with access to best available European techniques as a possible option for future cooperation.

[English]

#### **Delhi Pollution Control Committee**

1856. DR. SANJAY SINH: will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small units which had been shut down as a result of the action taken by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee;

(b) whether Government propose to exempt such units from the purview of the Pollution Act in view of their financial difficulties;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI) (a) The Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has closed down 118 units after identifying them under 'H' category on the basis of a criteria. In addition to that, the DPCC has also issued closure directions to 682 units for their failure to instal necessary pollution control devices. Out of these, 495 units have been allowed to operate after they have installed necessary pollution control devices.

(b) to (d) The Government has no proposal to exempt any unit from the purview of the Pollution Control Acts. However, Government have formulated a scheme to assist small scale units to set up Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs). Under this scheme, Government have already released Rs. 45.00 crores equally shared by the Central and State Governments as grant-in-aid for construction of 15 CEPTs in 21 industrial areas in Delhi. The other financial incentives, such as, concessional excise duty for procurement of pollution control devices and tax exemptions for shifting of units from non-conforming areas to conforming areas are also available to the small scale industries.

#### **WHO Fellowship**

1857. SHRI JAYARAMA L.M. SHETTY:  
SHRI NADENDLA BHASKARA RAO:  
SHRI AJAY KUMAR S. SARNAIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government have not cleared the list of Doctors selected for WHO fellowship for 1997-98;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the name of the countries they are slated to visit for training;

(d) the criteria for selecting doctors for WHO fellowship and the details of doctors selected more than once for the purpose; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bring transparency in the selection process for WHO fellowship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) (a) and (b) : No, Sir. The nominations for 1998-99 biennium have been cleared and forwarded to WHO for further action.

(c) The country for training is decided on a number of criteria such as area of specialisation, willingness of the institute to accept the candidature, duration of the courses, availability of funds, etc.

(d) The criteria for selection of doctors for fellowship include the following:

- (1) should be a Government servant with the Central/state/UT Administration with not less than 5 years experience;
- (2) should be below 50 years of age at the time of applying and should fulfil the minimum eligibility qualification prescribed;
- (3) should not be recommended simultaneously under another programme.

(4) should not have availed fellowship during the last 5 years.

Adequate representation is to be given to eligible SC/ST officers and women candidates. In accordance with the criteria, no candidate who have availed fellowship during the last 5 years has been allowed to avail of the present fellowship.

(e) The selection is made based on applications received in response to circulars issued to all States indicating criteria for selection, area of possible specialisation and the last date for application. The eligible applicants are thereafter scrutinized by a high level committee and approved at the level of the Minister.

#### Unexplored High Potential Oilfields

1858. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unexplored high potential oilfields in the county;

(b) the number of oilfields from which the oil is being lifted and quantity of oil lifted therefrom, oilfield-wise; and

(c) the name of oilfields from where extraction of oil has not been found commercially viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) None, Sir.

(b) and (c) Statement is enclosed.

#### Statement

1. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC): ONGC is producing crude oil from 11 producing projects in its four regions as details below:-

Region	Projects	Crude Oil Production During 1997-98 (MMT)
1	2	3
1. Mumbai Region Business Centre (MRBC)	(i) Bombay Offshore	19.863

1	2	3
2. Western Region Business Centre (WRBC)	(i) Ahmedabad Project (ii) Mehsana Project (iii) Ankleshwar Project (iv) Cambay Project (v) Rajasthan Project	5.950
3. Eastern Region Business Centre (ERBC)	(i) Assam Project (ii) Dhansiri Valley Project (iii) Cachar Project	2.047
4. Southern Region Business Centre (SRBC)	(i) Cauvery Project (ii) Krishna Godavari Project	0.390

Production operations in Nagaland were suspended in May, 1994.

## II. Oil India Ltd. (OIL)

Production of crude oil by OIL in 1997-98 is as under:

	(MMT)
1. Assam	3.064
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.030

III. Details of production of crude oil from Private/joint venture fields are as under:-

Field Name	Average Production (tonnes per day)
1. Ravva	6600
2. Panna	3250
3. Mukta	205
4. PY-3	1000
5. Kharsang	100
6. Dholka	53
7. Bakrol	25
8. Asjol	0.11
9. Bhandut	0.5
10. Indrora	0.3
11. Cambay	0.2

(c) Of the various oil finds of ONGC, 10 were found to be economically non-viable with the existing technology and prices. However these finds are under review to ascertain if additional physical inputs/technology is required to make them viable. The finds are:-

Basin	Name of the Find
Bomby offshore Basin	CD
	Dhanu (B-12)
	SD-1
	SD-4
	B-15
	B-18
Upper Assam	Bihubar
Cambay	Mahi High
Krishna-Godavari (Offshore) basin	G-2
Cauvery (Offshore)	PH-9

Apart from Bagewala area in Rajasthan, there is no field from where OIL is not extracting oil, barring few very small structures in Assam, due to their commercial, non-viability and low reserves. Under the private/joint ventures operations, commercial viability of a small sized

field viz. Sabarmati is reported to be doubtful and yet to be established.

#### **Indian Hospitals/Medical Centres Abroad**

1859. SHRI NADENDLA BHASKARA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Hospitals/ Medical Centres functioning abroad with Indian Investment;

(b) the total investment made by the Government therein;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up more such hospitals/centres abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Power Projects in the Country**

1860. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the amount allocated by the Government for the power projects during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): The allocations approved by the Planning Commission for the Power Sector for the Year 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 are as follows:-

Sl.No.	State/UTs	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	698.77	619.32	917.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.00	84.50	96.50
3.	Assam	202.95	165.70	162.00
4.	Bihar	413.26	108.86	103.30
5.	Goa	17.60	19.80	19.88
6.	Gujarat	503.23	503.23	620.78
7.	Haryana	261.00	261.25	287.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	138.79	147.25	164.92
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	306.57	374.86	393.84
10.	Karnataka	680.00	581.00	608.09

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1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	450.00	549.05	627.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	800.63	702.69	638.32
13.	Maharashtra	1082.74	1251.79	1457.49
14.	Manipur	44.50	42.18	43.00
15.	Meghalaya	35.65	35.65	91.66
16.	Mizoram	29.60	43.70	35.60
17.	Nagaland	21.41	21.40	21.20
18.	Orissa	261.57	401.95	604.60
19.	Punjab	699.32	682.63	784.00
20.	Rajasthan	811.32	730.00	702.24
21.	Sikkim	25.88	30.88	30.88
22.	Tamil Nadu	766.09	700.00	870.39
23.	Tripura	48.00	33.16	28.66
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1979.81	1243.98	1803.22
25.	West Bengal	614.25	1215.25	1253.95

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1	2	3	4	5
UNION TERRITORIES				
26.	A&N Islands	15.28	15.37	15.37
27.	Chandigarh	9.85	9.85	14.50
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.86	5.36	5.53
29.	Daman & Diu	3.42	3.97	4.37
30.	Delhi	437.75	416.37	298.00
31.	Lakshadweep	1.95	1.98	2.16
32.	Pondicherry	41.01	43.40	45.20

#### ONGC Exploration in Cauvery Basin

1861. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU;  
SHRI CHANDU LAL AJMEERA;  
DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARY:

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

(a) whether ONGC struck a dry well below the sea in Cauvery Basin after hectic drilling for months together;

(b) if so, whether the survey in this regard had failed to point out the potential oilfield;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to make the initial feedback accurate and stop mis-management in the exploration work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR):

(a) Recently, ONGC has drilled an exploratory well

(CDW-1-1A) at a water depth of 771 meters in Cauvery Basin. No hydrocarbon was struck at this well.

(b) and (c) Seismic surveys along with analysis of data obtained through various other surveys indicate possible entrapment situations only. The presence of hydrocarbons or otherwise is established only after drilling of well(s).

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) & (c) above. However, information gathered during drilling will be a valuable geological input for better understanding of the area.

#### Action Plan for TB

1862. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE;  
SHRI SATNAM SINGH KAINTH;  
SHRI AJIT JOGI;  
SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN;  
SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI;  
SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN;  
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI;  
SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA;  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TB is on the rise in the country and especially in States like Bihar;

(b) if so, its incidence during the last three years, State-wise.

(c) whether TB bacteria has developed resistance to earlier common and cheaper drugs;

(d) if so, whether any fresh R and D initiatives have been made to develop new anti-TB drugs to deal effectively with this menace;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the strategy chalked out/proposed to be chalked out to combat the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) The number of new TB cases reported under National TB Control Programme in the country as well as in the State of Bihar has remained more or less the same over the last three years. A

statement indicating the statewide number of new TB cases reported under the National TB Control Programme is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) As per information available, TB Bacilli has become resistant to common drugs such as isoniazid and streptomycin. Drugs resistance is mainly caused by irregular intake of medicines by the patient. Therefore to prevent the emergence of drug resistance, it is necessary to ensure that the patient takes the prescribed drugs regularly till he is completely treated. To prevent emergence of drug resistance, DOTS strategy has been adopted in the country where patients swallow the drug in presence of Health Worker.

(f) A revised National TB Control Programme evolved with the technical assistance of WHO is being implemented in the country in a phased manner. Under this strategy, the patient is required to take the prescribed anti-TB drugs under the direct observation of health worker. To ensure availability of drugs for the complete course of treatment of the patient, drugs are procured in patient-wise boxes.

#### **Statement**

*National Tuberculosis Control Programme  
State U.T.-wise Case Detection during 1996-97 & 1997-98*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1996-97			1997-98		
		Targets	Achievements	Percentage	Target	Achievements	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78620	65680	83.5	98498	74137	75.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1500	2880	192.0	1374	3801	276.64
3.	Assam	23500	20108	85.6	33952	18825	54.86
4.	Bihar	153000	112710	—	127805	11133	8.71
5.	Goa	2000	2974	148.7	1844	2810	152.39
6.	Gujarat	133900	118158	86.7	82369	104635	167.77

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Haryana	29000	35267	121.6	25530	37888	147.54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9000	12084	134.3	7893	5347	67.74
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5240	11014	176.5	11734	26993	230.04
10.	Karnataka	68370	71778	105.0	67582	78883	116.72
11.	Kerala	33800	36829	109.0	42314	19711	46.58
12.	Madhya Pradesh	87220	90858	104.2	101487	77045	75.92
13.	Maharashtra	140000	190630	136.2	118639	202299	170.52
14.	Manipur	2700	6645	246.1	2908	3469	119.29
15.	Meghalaya	2560	4618	180.4	2809	3060	108.94
16.	Mizoram	1000	1223	122.3	1098	1332	121.31
17.	Nagaland	1250	1350	108.0	1934	1628	84.07
18.	Orissa	36860	40850	110.8	47014	24912	52.99
19.	Punjab	41900	48260	115.2	30652	42121	137.42
20.	Rajasthan	45000	69344	154.1	68475	46071	67.28

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Sikkim	1000	2800	280.0	645	1861	288.53
22.	Tamil Nadu	99000	104823	105.9	81128	114165	140.72
23.	Tripura	2830	2528	87.8	4368	2801	59.57
24.	Uttar Pradesh	247000	279789	113.3	21547.8	289431	134.32
25.	West Bengal	69000	74352	107.8	102287	66018	64.54
26.	Pondicherry	3200	3401	106.3	446	711	159.42
27.	A&N Islands	500	635	127.0	1023	1819	177.81
28.	Chandigarh	1000	1711	171.1	220	506	230.00
29.	D & N Haveli	250	300	—	161		
30.	Delhi	42000	42951	102.3	13500	43313	320.84
31.	Lakshadweep	100	160	160.0	82	145	176.83
32.	Daman & Diu	150	244	162.7	1281	3417	266.74
Total		1363500	1454952	106.7	1276526	1309665	102.60

INR : Information not received.

\* Provisional.



*National Tuberculosis Programme*

*Statement showing State/UT-wise targets and achievements with regard to new cases detection during the year 1998-99 (upto December 1999)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Targets	Achievement	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74246	59361	79.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1047	2444	233.38
3.	Assam	25850	14609	56.51
4.	Bihar	97568	15042	15.42
5.	Delhi	12080	35799	206.36
6.	Goa	1406	1380	98.19
7.	Gujarat	47454	53336	112.39
8.	Haryana	19481	31542	161.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5976	3465	57.98
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	8870	12111	136.55
11.	Karnataka	51392	35523	69.12
12.	Kerala	32075	9390	29.28
13.	Madhya Pradesh	77898	19598	25.16
14.	Maharashtra	90164	140316	155.62
15.	Manipur	2214	2351	106.17

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1	2	3	4	5
16.	Meghalaya	2141	2589	120.95
17.	Mizoram	836	1365	163.38
18.	Nagaland	1476	762	51.63
19.	Orissa	35630	16823	47.22
20.	Punjab	23292	31041	133.27
21.	Rajasthan	52337	37406	71.47
22.	Sikkim	491	1059	215.90
23.	Tamil Nadu	61455	88353	143.77
24.	Tripura	3326	1164	35.00
25.	U.P.	164882	183110	111.06
26.	West Bengal	77853	56691	72.82
27.	A&N Islands	339	362	106.64
28.	Chandigarh	780	1608	206.15
29.	D&N Haveli	167	399	239.64
30.	Daman & Diu	122	0	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	63	0	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	975	3191	327.23
<hr/>				
	Total	973877	862185	88.53

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**Reduction of Tariffs on Internet  
Connections by VSNL**

1863. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government for reduction of the tariffs charged by the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited for giving Internet connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to make internet services popular amongst its users; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal envisages to introduce commitment discounts for existing internet subscribers of VSNL to the extent of 20% for the first renewal and 30% for second and subsequent renewal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) VSNL has taken a number of steps to improve the service:

— It has started single number dial-up for internet in major metros. Internet Access has been made easy by introducing State-of-the-art Remote Access Service, based on Digital Modem Chip.

— It is augmenting its International Bandwidth on pro-active basis.

— It has started its shorter e-mail addresses facility in the format username @ vsn.com.

— It has started free web page hosting services for its internet customers.

— It has also launched its start-up-kit with which the user gets many free softwares.

— It has launched its portal site, which serves as the gateway for Internet for its users.

[Translation]

**Rural Electrification in Bihar**

1864. SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 39 schemes for rural relectrification in Bihar involving Rs. 40 crore were sanctioned during 1996-97;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to release the sanctioned loan for rural electrification in Bihar; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 39 Schemes sanctioned under Rural Electrification Programme provide for coverage of electrification for 1089 new villages, energisation of 5872 pumpsets in Bihar besides release of non-agricultural services under various categories.

(c) and (d) The resumption of loaning facilities by Rural Electrification Corporation against these 39 schemes will depend upon resolution of outstanding issues including mutually acceptable repayment schedule, execution of loan documents, in accordance with Rural Electrification Corporation's prescribed norms etc.

[English]

**Power Tariff in Eastern Region**

1865. DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the formula evolved by his Ministry for fixation of power tariff by different regions;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh Power Boards have threatened to stop drawal of power from the Eastern Region due to its high tariff;

(c) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the reasons for high tariff; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the tariff rates of Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The norms adopted for fixing the tariff of NTPC and NHPC power stations are based on the recommendations of the K.P. Rao Committee.

(b) and (c) The tariff for export of power from the Eastern Region to the neighbouring regions was finalised on the basis of weighted average rate of NTPC Power Stations in the Eastern Region during the past six months and was to be valid for the next six months. Accordingly, the tariff for the period January, 1998 to June, 1998 was fixed at 215 P/kwh and for July, 1998 to December, 1998 as 195 P/kwh. The tariff applicable for January, 1999 to June, 1999 was worked out as 230 P/kwh. The increase in tariff was due to lower generation at NTPC Stations in the Eastern Region. As a result of the increase in the tariff, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh asked for suspension of power supply from the Eastern Region. Consequently, it was decided to charge the actual weighted cost of energy exported from NTPC Stations in Eastern Region to neighbouring regions on a month-to-month basis w.e.f. January, 1999. Accordingly, the tariff for January, 1999 was worked out at 191 P/kwh instead of 230 P/kwh fixed earlier. Consequently, power supply to Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh was continued. However, MPEB has stopped drawal of power from the Eastern Region w.e.f. 12.2.1999 and the power being supplied earlier to MPEB has been diverted to Andhra Pradesh temporarily.

(d) Steps are being taken to increase the export of power from Eastern Region to the neighbouring deficit regions. This is expected to reduce the cost per unit of the energy supplied by the NTPC Power Stations in the Eastern region. To facilitate increased transfer of power from the Eastern Region, the following inter-regional

transmission links are under execution:—

- Korba-Budhipar 220 KV III circuit.
- Gazuwaka HVDC back to back station 500 MW capacity between Eastern and Southern Region.
- Sahupuri-Karamanasa 132 KV II circuit.
- Sasaram HVDC back to back station of 500 MW capacity between Eastern and Northern Region.

#### **Social Forestry Projects with Foreign Aid**

1866. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:  
DR. MADAN PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some social forestry projects/schemes are being implemented with foreign aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the amount of foreign aid received for those projects/schemes; and

(d) the details of work undertaken therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) to (c) Eighteen integrated forestry projects with foreign aid are currently under implementation in different States. A statement giving the details of the projects including project cost, project period and amount of foreign aid committed for the project is enclosed.

(d) Forest development through silvicultural operation and afforestation, bio-diversity conservation, human resource development including training, extension activities, forestry research are the main components under these projects. Involvement of people in the project activities is one of the major thrust areas under these projects.

**Statement**

S.No.	Name of the Project	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency	Project Cost (In Rs. cr.)	Aid In Donor Currency (In Million)	Year of Commencement	Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Maharashtra Forestry Project (2328-IN)	Maharashtra Government	World Bank	431.51	108 US\$	1992-93	1999-2000
2	Andhra Pradesh Forestry Project, (2573-IN)	Andhra Pradesh Government	World Bank	353.92	77.4 US\$	1994-95	1999-2000
3	Rehabilitation of Common Lands in Aravallis, Haryana	Haryana Government	EEC	48.15	23.20 ECU	1990-91	1999-2000
4	Afforestation and Pasture Dev. along Indira Gandhi Canal (ID-P-73)	Rajasthan Government	OECD (Japan)	107.5	7869 YEN	1990-91	1999-2000
5	Afforestation of Aravalli Hills Rajasthan, (ID-P-80)	Rajasthan Government	OECD (Japan)	176.69	9095 YEN	1992-93	1998-99
6	Western Ghats Forestry Project	Karnataka Government	DFID (U.K.)	84.2	3.19 Pound	1992-93	1998-99
7	Dungarpur Integrated Wasteland Development Project	Rajasthan Government	SIDA (Sweden)	28.21	80 SEK	1992-93	1998-99
8	Forestry and Eco-Development Project for Changer	Himachal Pradesh Government	GTZ (Germany)	18.7	5 D.M.	1994-95	1998-99
9	Himachal Pradesh Forestry Project, Kullu Mandi	Himachal Pradesh Government	DFID (U.K.)	13.92	3 Pounds	1994-95	1999-2000
10	Madhya Pradesh Forestry Project (2700-IN)	Madhya Pradesh Government	World Bank	245.94	58.4 US\$	1995-96	1999-2000
11	Integrated Gujarat Forestry Development Project (ID-P-112)	Gujarat Government	OECD (Japan)	608.5	15760 YEN	1995-96	2000-2001
12	Rajasthan Forestry Project, (ID-P-104)	Rajasthan Government	OECD (Japan)	139.18	4219 YEN	1995-96	1999-2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project	Tamil Nadu Government	OECF (Japan)	499.2	13324 YEN	1996-97	2001-2002
14.	Eastern Karnataka Afforestation Project	Karnataka Government	OECF (Japan)	565.54	15968 YEN	1996-97	2001-2002
15.	Capacity Building Project for Participatory Management of Forests	Orissa Government	SIDA (Sweden)	8.6	13.6 SEK	1997-98	1998-99
16.	Uttar Pradesh Forestry Project	Uttar Pradesh Government	World Bank	272	52 US\$	1997-98	2000-01
17.	Punjab Afforestation Project	Punjab Government	OECF (Japan)	442	6193 YEN (The loan amount has been provided for 4 years only in the first phase)	1997-98	2004-05
18.	Kerala Forestry Project	Kerala Government	World Bank	183	39 US\$	1998-99	2001-2002

Note:- OECF: Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund  
 SIDA: Swedish International Development Agency  
 DFID: Department for International Development  
 EEC: European Economic Community  
 GTZ: German Funding Agency.

#### **Pending Projects on Internet**

1867. SHRI F.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have put up all the projects pending for environment clearance on the internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government have also been consulted before putting these projects on internet; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARA): (a) and (b) The status of projects submitted

to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for environmental clearance under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification and the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification and pending with the Ministry has been displayed on the website ([www.nic.in/envfor](http://www.nic.in/envfor)). Reasons for pendency and tentative schedule of Expert Committee meetings have also been indicated. Full-text of environmental clearances issued during the last three months has also been displayed on the website.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Equity Participation by NHPC in Hydro Electric Projects**

1868. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Hydroelectric Power Corporation has negotiated with several foreign power companies the issue of equity participation in hydroelectric projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held with Multi-National Companies in this regard;

(c) whether any foreign power company have shown interest for equity in the indigenous projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Discussions were held with multi-national/national companies at their initiative on issues relating to the formation of joint venture company with National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) for execution of specific Hydro-electric projects, with equity participation by these firms.

(c) and (d) The following foreign firms evinced interest in the equity participation and execution of hydro projects entrusted to NHPC on a joint Venture dispensation:

- (i) M/s Kvaerner Energy Ltd., U.K.
- (ii) M/s Statkraft, Norway;
- (iii) M/s Skanska AB, Sweden;
- (iv) M/s ABB & M/s Hydro Sulzer, Switzerland; and
- (v) M/s PSEG, USA.

The discussions were of exploratory nature and there has been no concrete proposal.

**Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges  
in Orissa, West Bengal**

1869. SHRI BHARTRAHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:  
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the existing telephone exchanges proposed to be modernised and expanded in Orissa and West Bengal during 1998-99;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the progress made so far in the expansion work of the Saltara, Barjara, Amar Khanan and Patrasys telephone exchanges at the Bankura district; and

(e) the time by which the said works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details are given in enclosed Statement-I

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

(d) and (e) The details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*District-wise plan for modernisation of electromechanical exchanges by replacement with electronic exchanges during 1998-99 in Orissa and West Bengal*

S.I. No.	District	Name of Exchange	Status
<b>Orissa</b>			
1.	Cuttack	Cuttack	Already
2.	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	Completed
<b>West Bengal</b>			
1.	24 Parganas	Dumdum	Already
2.	Hooghly	Uttarpara	Completed
3.	Calcutta	Tiretta Bazar I Tiretta Bazar II	
4.	Central Howrah	Shibpur II	

*District-wise details of exchanges proposed to be expanded during 1998-99 in Orissa and West Bengal*

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Tele. Exchanges expanded upto 31.1.1999	No. of additional exchanges proposed to be expanded upto 31.3.99
1	2	3	4
ORISSA:			
1.	Balasore	16	Nil
2.	Bhadrak	9	1
3.	Mayurbhanj	6	1
4.	Dhenkanal	6	Nil
5.	Keonjhar	4	Nil
6.	Angul	7	Nil
7.	Kalahandi	6	11
8.	Nuapada	2	Nil
9.	Koraput	4	Nil
10.	Rayagada	1	1
11.	Nowrangpur	1	Nil
12.	Malkangiri	Nil	Nil
13.	Khurda	15	3
14.	Puri	9	1



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1	2	3	4
15.	Nayagarh	2	Nil
16.	Bolangir	10	1
17.	Sonepur	2	Nil
18.	Sundargarh	18	2
19.	Deogarh	Nil	1
20.	Bargarh	11	Nil
21.	Sambalpur	9	Nil
22.	Jharsuguda	3	Nil
23.	Boudh	1	Nil
24.	Phulbani	3	1
25.	Ganjam	20	4
26.	Gajapati	1	1
27.	Cuttack	15	2
28.	Jaipur	7	2
29.	Jagatsinghpur	6	2
30.	Kendrapada	8	1

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1	2	3	4
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## WEST BENGAL:

1.	Bankura	3	19
2.	Birbhum	4	16
3.	Burdwan	36	35
4.	Coochbehar	1	9
5.	Darjeeling	10	5
6.	Dinajpur (N)	6	5
7.	Dinajpur (S)	5	3
8.	Hoogly	36	27
9.	Howrah	29	9
10.	Jalpaiguri	4	12
11.	Malda	6	4
12.	Midnapur	14	62
13.	Murshidabad	8	12
14.	Nadia	10	11
15.	Purulia	1	9
16.	24 Parganas (N)	49	39
17.	24 Parganas (S)	26	18
18.	Calcutta	76	7

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**Statement II**

Sl.No.	District	Exchange	Plan during 1998-99	Progress made
1.	Bankura	Saltara	Nil	Not applicable
		Barhara	Nil	Not applicable
		Amar Khanan	New Exch. of 152 lines	Equipment available & planned to be commissioned by 31.3.99
		Patrasya	Expn. by 64 lines.	Commissioned

**New Telephone Lines and Connections**

1870. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the requirement of the new telephone lines and telephone connections required to be given in the country for the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated investment and financial allocation to be made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is estimated by the Government that during 9th Five Year Plan a total of 237 lakh telephone lines (DEL's Direct Exechange Lines) are to be provided by DoT, MTNL & Private Operators. DoT & MTNL is estimated to provide 185 lakh lines while private operators are estimated to provide 52 lakh lines. The total estimated investment for providing 237 lakh telephone lines (DEL's) would be 106650 Cr. out of which DoT & MTNL's share will be Rs. 83250 Cr. and that of Private operators will be 23400 crores.

[*Translation*]

**Oil Refineries**

1871. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:  
SHRI V.K. KHANDELWAL:  
SHRI SOHANVEER SINGH:  
SHRI SHANTI LAL CHAPLOT:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance the capacity of various oil refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for setting up new refineries during the Ninth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Enhancement of capacity of Koyali Refinery and Baranuni Refinery of IOC, Vizag Refinery of HPCL and MRPL Refinery is in progress.

(c) The details of new refineries projects planned to be set up state-wise, during 9th Plan period under domestic Tariff Area (DTA) in Public Sector and Joint

Sector alongwith the estimated investment and crude processing capacity are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Refinery	State	Capacity (MMTPA)	Investment Proposed (Rs./Crores)
PUBLIC SECTOR				
1.	Panipat Refinery	Haryana	6.0	3868.00
2.	Numaligarh Refinery	Assam	3.00	2497.40 (Revised cost)
JOINT VENTURE				
1.	Central India Refinery	Madhya Pradesh	6.00	5277.00

In addition to above, Government has approved the JV proposals of IOC for setting up a 9 MMTPA grassroot refinery at Abhaychandrapur, Orissa in July, 1998 and the proposal of HPCL for setting up a 9 MMTPA grassroot refinery at Bhatinda in Punjab in November, 1998. The commissioning of these two refineries are expected in the Ninth Plan.

[English]

**Employment to Displaced Persons  
of Ranjit Sagar Dam**

1872. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give employment to the displaced persons of Ranjit Sagar Dam in Jammu & Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Ranjit Sagar Dam Project is being executed by the Government of Punjab. Information regarding the number of displaced persons from Jammu & Kashmir and the benefits provided to them is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Construction of Post Office Building**

1873. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1825 dated June 8, 1998 and state:

(a) whether the reconstruction work of dilapidated building of head post office located in Rajnandgaon of Madhya Pradesh has since started;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA): (a) and (b) Tenders for the reconstruction of dilapidated building of head post office located in Rajnandgaon of Madhya Pradesh have been opened by the Executive Engineer Postal Civil Division Bhopal on 19.2.99 and are under scrutiny. The demolition of the old structure will start by first week of April 1999. The building is likely to be completed by November, 2000.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Internet Service**

1874. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide internet service in Bankura district, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Internet Node is proposed to be provided at Bankura by 26.01.2000.

At present, access to the nearest Internet node at local call rate is being provided by dialling 17226/17227.

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

**Installation of Platforms by ONGC in Krishna Godavari**

1875. SHRI M. RAJAIHAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation propose to install two platforms to develop the Krishna Godavari offshore basin;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target set up for completing the project and estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The project envisages installation of two platforms in Krishna Godavari offshore basin to exploit free gas from two marginal structures at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.93 crore with scheduled completion by May, 2000.

**LPG Connections in Chandigarh**

1876. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are on the waiting list of LPG connections in the Union Territory of Chandigarh for the last many years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the years from which they are on the waiting;

(c) the date on which the connections were released last in the Union Territory; and

(d) the steps taken to clear the waiting list and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The number of persons on the waiting list registered with the LPG distributors of the PSU Oil Companies in the country is 133.5 lakhs including 0.78 lakhs in Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(b) to (d) Government has recently approved release of 1.5 lakh additional LPG connection to clear the waiting list of Union Territories, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, North-East States including UT of Chandigarh. Oil Companies have been asked to liquidate the entire waiting list of these areas and to clear the current pending waiting list including in the UT of Chandigarh by 31.3.99 and thereafter, release LPG connections across the counter on demand.

*[Translation]***Direct Foreign Investment in Road Sector**

1877. SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any progress in regard to the initiative/decision taken by the Government for opening up National Highways for foreign investment at the attractive terms for their speedy development/upgradation; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed particular National Highways for direct foreign investment, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government has permitted foreign equity participation upto 100% on the automatic approval route in Road Sector, provided the total foreign equity in any such project does not exceed Rs. 1500 crores.

(b) The stretches of National Highways which have been agreed to in principle for foreign direct investment are:-

- (i) National Highway No. 5 between Tada and Ichapuram 4 laning in Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) National Highway No. 9 between Hyderabad and Vijayawada — Four laning in Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

#### Disinvestment in Shares of GAIL

1878. DR. SUGUNA KUMARI CHELLAMELLA:  
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have recently made disinvestment in shares of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL);

(b) if so, the disinvestment price fixed by the Government of GAIL share;

(c) whether the price of GAIL share crashed below the low benchmark of disinvestment price band;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether IOC and ONGC also propose to invest on GAIL equity; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission and acceptance, thereof, by Government the pricing of GAIL share was done through

"Book Building Process". Accordingly, the price of Rs. 60/- per share was arrived at on the basis of the demand and the price bids received from various investors.

(c) and (d) The price of GAIL share has moved in the range of approximately Rs. 58 to Rs. 63 after the issue.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir, through purchase of 10% Government held equity.

[Translation]

#### Finance and Technology for Construction of Road by France

1879. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has offered to make available finance and technology for the construction of roads in India and to provide the facility of electronic equipments for maintenance, construction management of roads and collection of toll-tax;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed between the two countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government of France has not offered any availability of finance at this stage. However, a Protocol of Intent has been signed between Government of India and the Government of France on 01.02.1999.

The areas identified for cooperation between the two countries are:—

(i) Exchange of information in the field of road techniques as well as in that of delegated management of infrastructure concessions.

(ii) Promotion and development of Industrial Co-operation and transfer of technology.

[English]

**Distribution of Kerosene through Unemployed  
Educated Youth**

1880. SHRI D.S. AHIRE:

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government have launched any scheme for the unemployed educated youths in the country for distribution of Kerosene;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of youth likely to be benefitted as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Recently a "Prime Minister's Self Employment Scheme of Oil Companies" has been launched. Oil Industry has drawn plan for setting up more than 5000 SKO retail dealership under this Scheme with one retail dealership in every development block. Salient features of the scheme are indicated below:

- (i) There will be one dealership at each Block Headquarters. SKO would be sold at normal rates and there will be no subsidy and it would be made freely without any ration card.
- (ii) The maximum age limit of 'open' and 'SC/ST' category candidates will be 35 years and for candidates of Defence, PH, PMP and Outstanding Sportpersons will be 45 years.
- (iii) Reservation has also been provided for various categories.
- (iv) All the dealerships will be given on partnership basis only. The number of partners may be 3 which should include all partners from the same specified category.
- (v) The retail selling price of kerosene sold under the Scheme will be at cost price plus normal reasonable margin without adding undue overhead costs.

(vi) The dealer commission may be fixed at Rs. 0.50 per litre, to enable the dealer to meet his costs and earn a reasonable income.

**C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensaries**

1881. SHRI MADHAV RAO PAJIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic units and dispensaries under the Central Government Health Scheme functioning in Delhi and Maharashtra;

(b) whether there is just one Ayurvedic unit in East Delhi;

(c) whether just one Ayurvedic unit of CGHS is sufficient in that area;

(d) if not, the reasons for not covering CGHS this unit into a full fledged dispensary;

(e) whether there is sufficient staff in the units/dispensaries (Ayurvedic) of CGHS and the staff working there is fully trained;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether the medicines are supplied in these units/dispensaries as per the demands;

(i) if not, the reasons therefor;

(j) whether the Ayurvedic specialists do visit these units/dispensaries every week like that of specialists of Allopathic medicine;

(k) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(l) the steps taken by the Government to open new Ayurvedic dispensaries in the country and especially in Delhi and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) There are 5 Ayurvedic Units in Maharashtra and 5 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 8 Ayurvedic Units in Delhi.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. One CGHS Ayurvedic Unit is functioning at Laxmi Nagar, East Delhi, and catering to

the needs of following areas:—

(i) Laxmi Nagar.

(ii) Shahdara

(iii) G.K.G.

(iv) Mayur Vihar

(v) Vivek Vihar.

(vi) Noida

(vii) Dilshad Garden

(viii) Ghaziabad.

(d) At present, there is no proposal to convert any Ayurvedic Unit into a full fledged dispensary due to constraints of resource and manpower.

(e) to (g) Trained staff are posted to the CGHS Ayurvedic Units/dispensaries as per the prescribed sanctioned strength as under:—

(i) for dispensary : 2 Doctors, 2 Pharmacists and  
4 Group 'D' Staff.

(ii) for unit : 2 Doctors, one pharmacist  
and one Group 'D'.

(h) Yes, Sir. Ayurvedic Store Depot is supplying the medicines to all the CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries and Units as per their demand.

(i) In view of (h) above, the question does not arise.

(j) and (k) As there is no sanctioned post of Ayurvedic specialist in CGHS Delhi, the question of their visit to the Ayurvedic dispensary/unit does not arise.

(l) There are no proposals to open new Ayurvedic dispensaries under CGHS in Delhi and Maharashtra. However, a proposal to open a new Ayurvedic Unit each in Thiruvanthapuram, Guwahati; Kanpur and Jabalpur has been included in the 9th Five Year Plan which has yet to be approved by the Government.

#### **Appointment of Additional Judges**

1882. SHRI RAVI SITARAM NAJK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has urged the Government immediately to consider the appointment of Additional Judges in various State High Courts for the speedy disposal of pending election petitions by day-to-day hearing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) and (b) The Election Commission while disfavoured a proposal of the Government for establishment of Tribunals for adjudication of disputes, complaints or offences relating to elections in terms of article 323B of the Constitution, has stated that the present provisions of law vesting the authority to try election petitions in High Courts, is good and does not require any change and instead there is need to appoint additional (Ad-hoc) judges in the High Courts to try these cases.

(c) Government has referred the issue of pendency of election petitions to the Law Commission for a comprehensive study.

#### **Telephone Connection on Demand**

1883. SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL:  
SHRI VITHAL TUPE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any target to make available telephone of all categories on demand in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the normal period for the release of telephone connection;

(d) whether the consumers are getting telephone connections within the stipulated period;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government propose to reduce the normal release period for the telephone connections of all categories during 1999-2000; and



(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) and (b) The target of making telephone available on demand is by the end of 9th Plan period (March 2002). For this, it is estimated that additional 237 lakhs telephone connections will be required to be provided during period from 1997 to 2002. Out of this, the target of DoT is 185 lakhs and the balance by private operators.

(c) to (e) The period for providing telephone connections in the country varies from one exchange area to another depending upon the waiting list. There are many exchange areas in the country where there is no waiting period for release of telephone connections since there is no waiting list. However, there is normal period of 15 days for the provision of telephone connection after the release of order for giving connection (OB) and normally telephone is installed within this stipulated period.

(f) and (g) The average release period for telephone connections is likely to reduce since an increased target of providing 45.5 lakh of new telephone connections has been set for 1999-2000 and the expected waiting list on 31.3.99 is about 20 to 25 lakhs only.

[Translation]

#### Recognition to Electro-Homoeopathy

1884. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to recognise Electro-Homoeopathy system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) A Committee of Experts is proposed to be set up by the Government to examine the merits/claims of various Alternative Systems of Medicines.

[English]

#### Reduction in Customs Duty on Crude Oil

1885. DR. RAVI MALLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to reduce the customs duty on crude oil in order to reduce the oil Import Bill; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to reduce the customs duty on import of crude oil from 22% to 20% effective midnight of 27th/28th February, 1999.

#### Marine Ecological Parks

1886. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEDGE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more marine ecological parks and sanctuaries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the details of such sanctuaries already functioning in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) The State Governments have been asked to survey marine habitats for being declared as protected areas.

(c) The following marine national parks/sanctuaries already exist in the country and funds are allocated to them from time to time.

1. Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park — Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Marine National Park & Sanctuary, Gulf of Kutch — Jamnagar, Gujarat
3. Marine National Park Gulf of Mannar — Tamil Nadu
4. Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary — Orissa
5. Malwan Marine Sanctuary — Maharashtra

**Development of Kakinada Deep Water Port**

1887. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has approved the draft agreement proposed to be entered into with Singapore based ISPL's bid for the development of the Kakinada deep water port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount involved in this project; and

(d) if so, the time by which this port is likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) (1) Agreement envisages OMST (Operate, Maintain, Share and Transfer) of the existing three berths at Kakinada Deep Water Port and construction of 4th berth on BOMST (Build, Operate, Maintain, Share and Transfer) basis.

(2) Concession period is for 20 years with provision to extend twice for 5 years each on mutually agreed terms.

(3) Sharing of income from 20% to 22% or minimum guaranteed amounts from Rs. 7.00 crores to Rs. 25.00 crores during the period from 1998-99 to 2018-19 yearly whichever is higher.

(4) Lands are proposed to be given on lease whereas movable assets on outright sale with depreciation as per UNCTAD norms. At the end of concession period, all immovable assets will revert to Government of Andhra Pradesh free of cost and the movable assets at the cost arrived as per UNCTAD norms.

(c) and (d) Concessionaire invest Rs. 3956.00 millions in two phases during the concession period.

**Performance of DoT**

1888. SHRI S.S. QWAI: SHRI PRASAD BABURAO TANPURE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether DoT continues to lag behind the targets in respect of direct exchange lines, village public telephones (VPTs) and trunk automatic exchanges;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Department has tried to prevent its shortfalls by devising vendor rating system;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any studies have been conducted on the VRS models contained from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to meet the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) and (b) DoT has been achieving the target of DELs every year for the last more than six years. In the case TAX lines also DoT achieved the target during the last five years except during 1995-96 due to non-availability of equipment. In case of VPTs, DoT has been lagging behind for various reasons such as non-availability of the various components of equipment.

(c) and (d) Vendor Rating System gives due weightage to delivery performance and thereby helps in reducing shortfall.

(e) No, Sir.

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

**Joint Venture Agreement between Japanese Company & Enron for Supply of LNG**

1889. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mitsui Shipping Line, a Japanese company propose to transport liquified natural gas to India under a joint venture agreement with an Enron subsidiary;

(b) if so, the name of the Enron subsidiary with which the joint venture has been signed; and

(c) the terms and conditions of this agreement alongwith the total expenditure to be incurred on the transportation of Liquified Natural Gas to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) M/s Dabhol Power Company (DPC) have obtained permission from the Directorate General of Shipping for chartering in a foreign flag LNG vessel to transport LNG for the Dabhol Project. They have proposed to set up a Joint Venture for this purpose between M/s. Mitsui OSK Line, Japan, Atlantic Commercial Finance Inc. (an affiliate of Enron) and Shipping Corporation of India (SCI). Financial arrangements and other conditions are under negotiation.

#### **Functioning of CGHS Dispensaries**

1890. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development in their 78th Report on the CGHS tabled in the Rajya Sabha recently has severely indicated the Government on the overall functioning of the CGHS dispensaries;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the state of affairs in the CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development in their 78th Report of CGHS has indicated the Government on overall functioning of the CGHS dispensaries. However, the Central Government takes suitable action to improve its functioning from time to time.

#### **Ayurvedic Cure for Diabetes**

1891. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Ayurvedic formulation is proving to be effective cure for diabetes;

(b) if so, the time by which it would be available for sale in the market; and

(c) its approximate estimated market price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) Vijayasar (*Petrocarpus Marsupium*) heart wood has been used by Ayurvedic Physicians in the management of Madhumeha (*Diabetes mellitus*) since ancient times.

The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha (CCRAS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is carrying out multi centric trials of a drug code named Ayush - 82 containing meshashringi, karvellak, Amra and Jambu.

The Indian Council of Medical Research has initiated Research on Vijayasar (*Petrocarpus Marsupium*).

Marketing and pricing of these drugs will depend upon the final outcome of the research under way.

#### **Merger of Oil India and Bongaigaon Refinery**

1892. SHRI A.C. JOS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Government have set up a committee to examine the feasibility of merger of Oil India and Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals;

(b) if so, whether the committee have since submitted its recommendations; and

(c) if not, the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report and the final decision for merger is to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government had approved the appointment of an Adviser to examine all alternatives and options including those recommended by the Disinvestment Commission. The recommendation of BRPL Board on the Report of Adviser has been received. The report of Adviser broadly covers aspects such as financial analysis, marketing of products, future business scenario and strategic alliance opportunities for BRPL.

To meet the challenge of de-regulation and liberalisation, the Government have appointed a Committee to analyse and study the competitiveness, strengths, weaknesses, future opportunities and the optimal future

structure of IBP, MRL, CRL, BRPL and NRL to face the challenges and succeed to grow in the changing conditions and emerging scenario of the Petroleum Sector. The Committee was asked to submit their report to the Government by 30.12.1998. The report of the Committee is awaited.

#### **Vacant Posts**

1893. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a Postal Service Commission in Karnataka to make recruitments in the Postal Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of vacant posts of Postal/Sorting Assistants in the State; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):  
(a) No Sir. There is not such proposal.

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

(c) The number of vacant posts of Postal/Sorting Assistants in the Karnataka Postal Circle is 266.

(d) The recruitment process to fill up the vacancies is in progress.

#### **Telephone Exchanges with STD Facility**

1894. SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:  
SHRI VITHAL TUPE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Talukas Headquarters in Maharashtra and Karnataka having Telephone Exchanges with STD facility, separately;

(b) the number of Talukas not having this facility, separately; and

(c) the time by which the said facility is likely to be provided in the remaining Talukas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) The number of Talukas headquarters in Maharashtra and Karnataka having telephone exchanges with STD facility are as below:—

Maharashtra	Karnataka
309	175

(b) All Talukas in Karnataka are having STD facility. 13 Talukas in Maharashtra are having no STD facility.

(c) The STD facility to the remaining 13 Taluka headquarters in Maharashtra is planned to be provided during 1999-2000.

#### **Incidence of Leprosy**

1895. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI VAIKO:  
SHRI A. GANESHMURTHI:  
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:  
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Leprosy Elimination campaign has been intensified with the launch of an Intensive Survey in Several States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the prevalence of leprosy in India *vis-a-vis* other countries;

(d) the number of leprosy cases, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(e) the number of leprosy homes functioning in different States, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(f) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government for the treatment and rehabilitation of Lepers during the last three years till date, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(g) the extent to which the National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been successful in combating the disease; and

(h) the future course of action proposed to be taken to tackle this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign. (MLEC) has already been implemented in the 26 States/UTs as indicated in the enclosed statement-I. The proposals of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Manipur, Lakhadweep & Delhi have already been approved for implementation.

(c) The prevalence of Leprosy in India *vis-a-vis* in other countries is given in enclosed statement-II.

(d) The number of Leprosy cases State/UT-wise as on 31st March, 1998 is given in enclosed statement-III.

(e) Since Leprosy treatment being followed is entirely domiciliary based as recommended by WHO the leprosy homes & isolation are not encouraged in the programme. Therefore, the statistic of leprosy homes in different States/UTs is not maintained at national headquarters.

(f) the State/UT-wise financial assistance provided by Union Govt. for the treatment and medical rehabilitation of Leprosy during last 3 years is given in enclosed statement-IV.

(g) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been successful in the country combating the diseases to a great extent in view of following:—

- The largest number of leprosy patients are contributed by India. A total of 9.05 mn. patients were cared with MDT in India alone out of total 10.34 mn. cases cured globally.
- The PR has reduced from 57/10,000 in 1981 to 6.12 by December, 1998.

— All districts in the country have been covered by MDT scheme for free treatment of Leprosy patients.

— 4.5 lakhs additional number of patients were detected by Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign, under which intensive public awareness was created and a large number of general health care staff were provided orientation training on leprosy in all the districts.

— Disability & ulcer care services including RCS have been strengthened.

— Deformity have been prevented in large number of patients by providing early detection and treatment facilities. The deformity rate among new patients have been reduced from 15% in 1981 to 3.7% by 1998.

(h) The action proposed to be taken in future is as under:

— The MDT in Blister calender packs have proved highly effective patients compliance has been very good. Adequate provision will be proposed to maintain regular supply of medicine.

— The training of general health care staff & faculties of all the Health & Family Welfare Training centres is proposed to be done.

— The public awareness activities about facts of leprosy proposed to be continued.

— The stress on Disability & Ulcer care services proposed to be continued.

— It is proposed that leprosy services be integrated with general health care in a phased manner.

— A small nucleus of leprosy staff is proposed to be maintained in each district after integration.

**Statement I**

*Name of the States/UTs where Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign (MLEC) has been implemented*

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh    | 13. Meghalaya            |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 14. Mizoram              |
| 3. Assam             | 15. Nagaland             |
| 4. Bihar             | 16. Orissa               |
| 5. Goa               | 17. Punjab               |
| 6. Gujarat           | 18. Sikkim               |
| 7. Haryana           | 19. Tamil Nadu           |
| 8. Jammu & Kashmir   | 20. Tripura              |
| 9. Karnataka         | 21. Uttar Pradesh        |
| 10. Kerala           | 22. West Bengal          |
| 11. Madhya Pradesh   | 23. Chandigarh           |
| 12. Maharashtra      | 24. Dadra & Nagar Haveli |
|                      | 25. Daman & Diu          |
|                      | 26. Pondicherry          |

**Statement II**

*Prevalence of Leprosy in India vis-a-vis other endemic countries*

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Registered cases by beginning of 1998	Prevalence per 10,000 population
1	2	3	4
1.	India	5,21,523	5.3
2.	Brazil	1,05,744	6.2
3.	Indonesia	29,225	1.4
4.	Bangladesh	13,248	1.0

1	2	3	4
5.	Nigeria	12,878	1.1
6.	Myanmar	13,581	2.7
7.	Mozambique	11,072	6.2
8.	Congo	4,863	1.0
9.	Nepal	12,540	5.3
10.	Ethiopia	8,104	1.4
11.	Madagascar	11,005	6.8
12.	Sudan	4,065	1.3
13.	Phillipines	8,749	1.2
14.	Guinea	4,805	6.6
15.	Niger	2,738	2.7
16.	Cambodia	1,921	1.7

**Statement III***Cases on Record as on March, 1998*

SI.No.	State/UT	Cases on record at the end of March 98	1	2	3
1	2	3	3.	Assam	6531
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43581	4.	Bihar	102272
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	501	5.	Goa	417
			6.	Gujarat	13348
			7.	Haryana	541

1	2	3	1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1260	21.	Sikkim	98
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1519	22.	Tamil Nadu	36151
10.	Karnataka	13780	23.	Tripura	402
11.	Kerala	4576	24.	Uttar Pradesh	69277
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32994	25.	West Bengal	37452
13.	Maharashtra	44690	26.	A&N Islands	121
14.	Manipur	519	27.	Chandigarh	414
15.	Meghalaya	779	28.	D & N Haveli	181
16.	Mizoram	114	29.	Daman & Diu	141
17.	Nagaland	117	30.	Delhi	12173
18.	Orissa	85270	31.	Lakshadweep	26
19.	Punjab	1441	32.	Pondicherry	233
20.	Rajasthan	10604		<b>Total</b>	<b>521523</b>

**Statement IV(a)***Financial Assistance Provided to the States during last three years under NLEP*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	States	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.00	227.75	423.25	200.00	236.29	436.29	207.83	101.00	308.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.50	22.53	41.03	16.00	1.74	17.74	20.00	0.42	20.42



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	20.00	42.45	62.45	20.00	16.56	36.56	21.00	42.00	63.00
4.	Bihar	111.50	314.84	426.34	112.00	262.90	374.90	119.93	353.95	473.88
5.	Goa	0.44	18.71	19.15	0.45	3.94	4.39	1.45	0.48	1.93
6.	Gujarat	16.00	124.18	140.18	16.00	45.11	61.11	19.00	242.16	261.16
7.	Haryana	7.00	51.07	58.07	6.80	1.85	8.65	8.00	0.08	8.08
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	46.60	53.60	6.80	—	6.80	8.00	6.76	14.76
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.45	53.84	58.29	4.45	2.21	6.66	84.83	12.89	97.12
10.	Karnataka	103.00	147.98	250.98	100.00	20.70	120.70	96.00	33.15	129.15
11.	Kerala	76.00	89.35	165.35	76.00	35.55	111.55	77.50	10.00	87.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	129.75	242.95	372.70	135.00	157.54	292.54	138.00	318.33	456.33
13.	Maharashtra	16.00	147.74	163.74	14.00	255.31	269.31	39.99	74.43	114.42
14.	Manipur	5.50	28.52	34.02	3.50	2.47	5.97	5.22	3.05	8.27
15.	Meghalaya	7.93	22.61	30.54	8.00	2.65	10.65	9.00	2.59	11.59
16.	Mizoram	18.00	1.60	19.60	16.00	0.24	16.24	19.00	0.34	19.34
17.	Nagaland	7.00	16.44	23.44	7.00	3.49	10.49	8.00	0.20	9.20
18.	Orissa	158.75	196.99	355.74	150.00	26.40	176.40	168.00	250.94	418.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Punjab	21.00	32.14	53.14	21.00	3.49	24.49	30.00	3.96	33.96
20.	Rajasthan	29.00	66.78	95.78	29.00	50.98	79.98	30.00	22.00	52.00
21.	Sikkim	20.00	2.30	22.30	20.00	0.24	20.24	21.00	1.00	22.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	114.00	268.88	382.88	114.00	404.98	518.98	117.00	36.56	253.56
23.	Tripura	19.00	14.52	33.52	19.00	3.99	22.99	20.00	1.50	21.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	182.62	293.56	476.18	187.00	292.43	480.43	143.25	50.86	394.11
25.	West Bengal	95.00	185.44	280.44	95.00	196.15	291.15	98.00	42.85	340.85
26.	A & N Islands	7.00	0.37	7.37	6.50	0.33	6.83	6.50	1.00	7.50
27.	Chandigarh	0.50	27.33	27.83	0.50	0.63	1.13	0.50	1.00	1.50
28.	D & N Haveli	1.00	2.89	3.89	0.50	0.96	1.46	0.50	0.00	2.50
29.	Daman & Diu	3.00	1.60	4.60	4.50	1.79	6.29	4.50	0.00	5.50
30.	Delhi	0.50	38.76	39.26	0.50	5.00	5.50	0.50	0.00	1.50
31.	Lakshadweep	2.00	1.02	3.02	2.00	0.14	2.14	2.00	0.00	3.00
32.	Pondicherry	2.50	9.42	11.92	2.50	1.00	3.50	3.50	1050	14.00
Sub Total		1399.44	2741.16	4140.60	1394.00	2038.06	3432.06	1528.00	213000	3658.00

**Statement IV***Allocation to District Leprosy Societies during last 3 years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	Allocation to Districts Leprosy Societies during last three years		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178.04	120.94	331.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.00	144.46	27.00
3.	Assam	66.00	117.04	271.65
4.	Bihar	20.00	58.62	335.28
5.	Goa			7.35
6.	Gujarat	51.00	19.24	177.27
7.	Haryana	42.00	14.56	14.57
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42.00	33.49	10.00
9.	J & K	42.00	10.50	5.00
10.	Karnataka	68.00	64.32	283.01
11.	Kerala	26.00	96.20	121.74
12.	Madhya Pradesh	168.00	233.94	511.77

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1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	112.50	191.26	351.16
14.	Manipur	46.00	99.82	30.00
15.	Meghalaya	41.00	17.50	10.00
16.	Mizoram	17.00	30.62	42.00
17.	Nagaland	18.00	39.24	120.49
18.	Orissa	282.00	236.36	276.65
19.	Punjab	101.00	17.68	7.00
20.	Rajasthan	114.00	35.00	5.00
21.	Sikkim	26.00	14.00	27.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	131.00	130.74	0.00
23.	Tripura	9.00	13.62	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	213.35	478.68	636.70
25.	West Bengal	48.00	243.70	299.81
26.	A & N Islands	8.00	10.00	0.00
27.	U.T. of Chandigarh	3.00		

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1	2	3	4	5
28.	D & N Haveli	3.00		5.96
29.	Daman & Diu	8.00	3.50	0.00
30.	Delhi	5.00		
31.	Pondicherry	9.00	16.16	12.95
32.	U.T. of Lakshadweep	9.00		
Total		1958.89	2500.19	3921

### Adulteration in Petrol

1896. SHRI AMAN KUMAR NAGRA:  
SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of adulteration in petrol by certain companies as reported in *Punjab Kesari* of November 14, 1998;

(b) if so, the names of companies involved in the adulteration;

(c) the action being taken by the Government on them;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up a special cell to check adulteration in petroleum products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) As of now, no such specific violation of procedures

has been established as reported. Government, however, maintains a vigil on alleged instances of misuse with a view to take appropriate action. Regular inspection/surprise checks of retail outlets are carried out by the officers of the oil marketing companies to check adulteration and other malpractices. Also special drives are launched by the Industry from time to time for checking malpractices including adulteration.

### Wind Power Projects

1897. SHRI AJIT JQGI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to identify more sites for setting up Wind Power Projects in the country, and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Under the Wind Resource Assessment Programme, 160 locations have so far been identified in 13 States which can be considered suitable for Wind Power Projects. State-wise break-up of the locations is given in the *Statement*

attached. The Wind Resource Assessment Programme is being continued with a view to cover more States and new areas towards identification of further sites for Wind Power Projects.

**Statement**

*State-wise locations Identified for  
Wind Power Projects*

States	No. of Locations
1	2
Tamil Nadu	39
Gujarat	28
Orissa	06
Maharashtra	16
Andhra Pradesh	25
Rajasthan	08
Lakshadweep	05
Karnataka	14
Kerala	10
Madhya Pradesh	05
West Bengal	02
Andaman & Nicobar	01
Uttar Pradesh	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>

**LPG Bottling Plants**

1898. SHRI PRABHASH CHANDRA TIWARI:  
SHRI PRASAD BABURAO TANPURE:  
DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL:

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

(a) the locations where LPG bottling plants are existing with daily production capacity thereof, plantwise in the country;

(b) whether those plants are capable to meet the demand of bottling;

(c) if not, whether there is any plan to set up more bottling plants in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The existing capacity of the bottling plants is sufficient to meet the demand of linked markets. To meet the growing demand and new enrolment planned under IX, Plan, Government has approved the new LPG bottling Plants at different locations in the states under VIII/IX Plan to meet the requirement.

As on 1.1.99 the total installed bottling capacity in the country with PSU Oil Companies was 3867 TMTPA. In order to meet the future packed LPG demand, plans have been drawn by oil industry to augment the LPG bottling capacity in the country from 3867 TMTPA as on 1.1.99 to 7558 TMTPA by the end of IX plan (2001-02).

[Translation]

**Private Power Projects**

1899. SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan and guarantee provided by the Government for the Private Power Projects during the first nine months of the current financial year; and

(b) the expected power generation in mega watts likely to be achieved from the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) So far as the loan is concerned, it is the responsibility of the private project developer to tie up the funds and Government itself does not disburse any loan to the projects. Regarding the guarantee provided by the Government, the Government of India have issued, during the month of August, 1998, counter-guarantee in the case of the Visakhapatnam Thermal Power project (1040 MW) of M/s. Hinduja National Power Company Ltd. in Andhra Pradesh, Bhadravati Thermal Power Project (1082 MW) of M/s. Central India Power Company in Maharashtra and 250 MW Single Unit Lignite based Neyveli Thermal Power Project of M/s. ST-CMS Electric Company in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The total installed capacity from these projects would be around 2372 MW.

[*English*]

#### **Oil Extraction from Well**

1900. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil is not extracted from a large number of wells in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the names of those oil wells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) There are about 379 non-flowing sick oil wells in the country located in Western offshore, Krishna Godavari onshore, Cauvari onshore, Cambay, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Ankleshwar, Kharsang and in the Assam region. These wells have become sick because of various factors like high water cut, sand production, high Gas Oil Ratio (GOR), down hole problems, need for stimulation, blockage of tubing, mechanical failure etc. Such wells are repaired periodically.

#### **Extension of Hyderabad Telecommunications Limited**

1901. SHRI CHANDU LAL AJMEERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend limit of Hyderabad tele-communications to the boundaries of Hyderabad Urban Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the areas to be benefited by such extension; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) As per existing policy, local area of an exchange system covers the areas under Short Distance Charging Area (SDCA). Hyderabad Development Authority area extends beyond Hyderabad SDCA.

[*Translation*]

#### **Out of Order Telephones and STD Service**

1902. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the telephones and STD services have been out of order in Bihar particularly in Bermo district;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for providing uninterrupted telephone service there?

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

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

(c) Following steps are being taken for further improving the service:—

1. Laying of cables in ducts.
2. Upgradation of out-door plant by replacing the old and worn-out equipment.
3. Computerisation of fault repair and commercial services.
4. Replacement of electro-mechanical exchanges by electronic type exchanges in phased manner.

5. Replacement of long spans of dropwires with underground cables.
6. Appraisal of quality of telephone services by an independent outside agency (M/S IMRB).
7. Introduction of WLL technology.
8. Reliable media is being provided to all exchanges by 2002.

[English]

#### Supply of Gas through Pipelines in Delhi

1903. DR. SAROJA V.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to distribute LPG through pipelines in the country particularly in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the cost of the plan alongwith the targeted date fixed for its completion; and
- (d) the budget provision made for the purpose for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no proposal of the Public Sector Oil Companies to supply LPG to customers through cross-country pipelines in the country. However, a pilot project for supply of piped natural gas for domestic and commercial use in the National Capital Territory of Delhi has been undertaken by the Joint Venture of Bharat Petroleum Corporation and GAIL namely "Indraprastha Gas Company Limited.

(c) and (d) The total cost of the above project for Delhi as of November, 1997 is estimated at Rs. 537 crores. The equity structure will be 25.5% of GAIL, 22.5% of BPCL and 5% Govt. of National Capital Territory Delhi. Balance equity will be from financial institutions and public. The project is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2003.

[Translation]

#### Mumbai-Pune Express Highway

1904. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount incurred so far on the proposed Express Highway linking Mumbai-Pune and other cities in Maharashtra;

(b) the time by which the construction work of the said Express Highway is likely to be completed;

(c) whether all the cities and villages falling on this Highway would be linked to this Express Highway;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Mumbai-Pune Expressway project is not the responsibility of the Central Govt. as it is being developed by the Govt. of Maharashtra without any Central assistance. However, as per the information received from the Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) Ltd., who are executing this work, an amount of Rs. 398.50 crores has been incurred on the project upto the end of February, 1999.

(b) MSRDC have intimated that the Expressway is targeted for completion by March, 2000.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per the information received from MSRDC, the expressway will be a toll based and access controlled facility and its use by local and slow moving traffic is not proposed to be permitted. However, towns and villages falling along this Highway would have access to the Expressway through interchanges to be provided at certain locations.

#### Telephone Exchanges

1905. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges sanctioned for the Vardha and Nagpur districts of Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges set up and functional during the said period;

(c) the number of telephone connections allotted in these districts from new telephone exchanges during the said period;



(d) whether the Department of Telecommunications have fixed any criteria regarding the allotment of new telephone connections from the new exchanges;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have noticed any irregularities regarding the allotment of more telephone connections that their capacities in the said district from the new telephone exchanges;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government against the official found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):  
(a) The number of new Telephone Exchanges sanctioned for Vardha and Nagpur districts of Maharashtra during the last three years is as under:

Year	Vardha	Nagpur
1995-96	1	5
1996-97	3	8
1997-98	4	6

(b) Same as para (a) above. All above exchanges became functional.

(c) The number of Telephone connections provided in these districts from new telephone exchanges during the said period is as under:—

Year	Vardha	Nagpur
1995-96	83	343
1996-97	137	2525
1997-98	102	3306

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) As per Departmental Policy, the applicants in each category are to be provided telephone as per their turn according to date of registration. This procedure

is being followed except in cases, where the applicant falls in technically Non-feasible areas. In such cases, the telephone connections are provided at a later date with the approval of competent authority. This is not considered as irregularity.

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

**New Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Hilly Areas**

1906. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme formulated for opening of new post offices, telephone exchanges in hilly areas and the places where survey was conducted for the purpose during the last one year; and

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose during the said period, area wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) *Department of Posts:*

Post offices are opened subject to norm based justification and availability of resources. There are relaxed norms for opening post offices in hilly areas as given in Statement.

*Department of Telecom:*

Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) *Department of Posts:*

The allocation of funds for opening post offices is done for urban areas, rural areas and tribal areas. The allocation for the year 1998-99 is as follows:

Head Opening of Post Offices in	Allocation of funds (Rs. in crores)
1) Urban Areas	0.59
2) Rural Areas	1.63
3) Tribal Areas	1.09

*Department of Telecom:*

Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Statement***Norms for Opening Post Offices*

## 1. Norms for opening Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices:

## 1.1 Population

## (a) In Normal Areas:

3000 population in group of villages (including the PPO village)

## (b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas: 500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

## 1.2 Distance:

## (a) In Normal Areas:

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post will be 3 Kms.

## (b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in Hilly Areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

## 1.3. Anticipated Income:

## (a) In Normal Areas:

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 331/3% of the cost.

## (b) In Hilly, Tribal, desert and Inaccessible Areas:

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

*Criteria for upgrading/opening Departmental Sub Post Offices:*

*In Rural Areas:* The minimum work load of the Extra Departmental Branch Post Office, proposed to be upgraded, should be five hours per day. The permissible limit of annual loss is Rs. 2400/- in Normal Areas and Rs. 4800/- in Tribal and Hilly areas.

*In Urban Areas:* In Urban Areas, the post office should initially be self-supporting, and, at the time of the

first annual review, it should show a 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.

The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 Kms. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above, and 2 Kms. in other urban Areas. No two delivery offices, however, should be closer than 5 Kms. for each other.

Heads of Circles have powers to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases.

A Delivery Post Office in urban Area should have a minimum of 7 Postmen's beats.

**Power Generation from Garbage**

1907. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Australia Government propose to set up a plant near Chennai to generate power from the garbage;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed with Chennai Municipal Corporation in this regard; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on this project and the power likely to be generated therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, M/s EDL India Private Limited, New Delhi, a subsidiary company of M/s. Energy Developments Limited, Australia has been approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu (through International Competitive Bidding) for establishing a power plant in Chennai to generate power from Municipal Solid Waste. No agreement has yet been signed with Chennai Municipal Corporation in this regard.

(c) M/s. EDL India Private Limited have indicated the project cost as Rs. 142.30 crore and the power generation capacity as 14.85 MW.

[English]

**Amendments in the MRTP Act**

1908. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI A.C. JOS:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to amend the MRTP Act to align with the present corporate needs;

(b) if so, the main points of amendment being proposed in this regard and the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament;

(c) whether these amendments will be introduced during the current session of Parliament;

(d) if so, the number of multinational companies against whom investigation has been made by Director General, Investigation and Registrar of the Companies during the last two years separately; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to propose to appoint a Committee to examine the MRTP Act, 1969 and to suggest a modern Competition Law suitable to our conditions. A Bill will be introduced in the Parliament to amend the MRTP Act after the recommendations of the Committee are received and examined by the Government.

(d) and (e) There is no generally acceptable definition of a "multi-national company". As such Government do not maintain any statistics on companies based on so called classification of multinational companies.

[Translation]

**Transfer Vouchers issued by LPG Distributors in Uttar Pradesh**

1909. SHRI BAIJNATH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of transfer vouchers issued by LPG distributors of Indian Oil Corporation Limited from

Ghaziabad area of Uttar Pradesh during each of the last two years;

(b) whether any enquiry is likely to be conducted by an intelligence agency to know whether these transfer vouchers were issued on the basis of bogus connections;

(c) if so, the likely time by which the same is to be conducted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In Ghaziabad District, there are 7 markets comprising of 19 LPG distributors. The number of TVs issued by the distributors of Ghaziabad District in the last two years is as under:—

TVs Issued	
1996-97	1997-98
5355	3569

(b) to (d) During the periodic inspections of distributorship, if any case of release of unauthorised connection against fake document is observed, action is taken against concerned distributor in terms of LPG distributorship agreement and/or marketing discipline guidelines in vogue.

[English]

**Telephone Directories**

1910. SHRI A. SIDDARAJU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone subscribers in Mysore and Chamarajanagar Districts in Karnataka;

(b) whether separate telephone directories are printed for Mysore and Chamarajanagar Districts;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to print these directories in Kannada also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) The number of Telephone Subscribers in Karnataka are as under:

Mysore District	72630
Chamarajanagar District	7656

(b) No, Sir. A common telephone directory is printed for both the districts.

(c) and (d) Sir, according to the present Policy, telephone directories in regional languages be printed when the demand is more than 5% of the working DELS. Presently Kannada Telephone Directory is not being printed in these areas for want of demand Directory is not being printed in these areas for want of demand of such directories.

#### **Review of Fast Track Power Projects**

1911. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently revised the progress made in implementation of fast track power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise;

(c) whether some of the projects are languishing behind the implementation schedule; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) The Government of India in 1994 identified 8 projects for extending its counter-guarantee. Out of these, counter-guarantee has already been issued to the Jegurupadu Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) (216 MW) of M/s. GVK Industries in Andhra Pradesh and Dabhol CCGT (Phase I) (740 MW) of M/s. Enron Power Company in Maharashtra. M/s. Spectrum Power Generation Ltd. withdrew their request for counter-guarantee for the Godavari CCGT (208 MW) in Andhra Pradesh. In the case of Ib Valley Thermal Power Project (Unit 3 & 4) of M/s AES Ib Valley Power Corporation in Orissa, Government of India's counter-guarantee had been accorded to the project. Subsequently, the State Government re-negotiated the project parameters with M/s AES Ib Valley Power Corporation and they were allocated Units 5 & 6 (now renamed as Unit A & B) of the Ib Valley Thermal Power

Project. Fresh techno-economic clearance was issued by Central Electricity Authority for this project on February 26, 1999 on account of the revised project parameters. The case will now be processed for issuance of Counter-Guarantee.

On 16.5.1998, the Government approved extension of counter-guarantee in the case of the Visakhapatnam Thermal Power Project (1040 MW) of M/s Hinduja National Power Company Ltd. (HNPCL) in Andhra Pradesh, Bhadravati Thermal Power Project (1082 MW) of M/s. Central India Power Company (CIPCO) in Maharashtra and 250 MW single unit lignite based Neyveli Thermal Power Project of M/s. ST-CMS Electric Company in Tamil Nadu through a revised procedure. Counter Guarantee has not been issued for the 1000 MW Mangalore Power Project of M/s. Mangalore Power Company. The Government of India has decided that further steps for issue of counter-guarantee for this project could be taken once the decision of the Supreme Court on the SLP filed by Government of Karnataka against the judgement of High Court of Karnataka in the Public Interest Writ Petition No. 10697/97 is available.

Of the above mentioned 8 projects, the Jegurupadu CCGT and the Godavari CCGT have been fully commissioned. The first phase of the Dabhol CCGT (740 MW) has been commissioned on 11.12.1998 but is yet to start commercial operation. According to information available, construction work on the Neyveli Thermal Power project has also commenced recently. The remaining projects are yet to tie up finances from Indian Financial Institutions/foreign banks etc. Prior to achieving financial closure and start of construction activities. In the case of Bhadravati TPP, the major constraints for achieving financial closure are the resolution of the issue of location of captive coal mine in close proximity to the Ordinance Factory and the stay granted by the Mumbai High Court (Nagpur Branch) in regard to acquisition of land by Government of Maharashtra for the coal mining project. Government of India has been monitoring the progress of these projects and has intervened, wherever necessary, to expedite their commissioning.

#### **Establishment of Dispensaries of ISM**

1912. DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries in various hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of hospitals in Delhi where Indian Systems of Medicine dispensaries have been set up;

(d) their track record in discharging the responsibilities, system-wise;

(e) the total funds allocated to them during the last one year, system-wise; and

(f) the future plan for the expansion of these dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) Research Councils have set up specialist Clinics as research projects of Ayurveda, Homoeopathy in Safdarjung and Unani at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital of Delhi.

The Department is formulating a scheme for opening of Speciality Clinics of India System of Medicines and Homoeopathy systems in major Central Government Hospitals.

(d) The response of all three specialist Clinics is very Good.

(e) All three specialist Clinics are being run by three research councils, namely Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy, Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine. A provision of Rs. 65.00 lacs was kept in B.E. 1998-99 for the new scheme.

(f) The proposal of future plan for the expansion of India Systems of Medicines & Homoeopathy dispensaries is under consideration.

#### Functioning of Illegal PCOs

1913. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal PCO booths are being run by nexus with the employees of telephone department in Delhi and Maharashtra particularly in Mumbai;

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

(c) the number of persons arrested in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop such illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) A few such cases have come to the notice of the Department.

(b) Since Jan. 1997, 14 such cases involving 25 employees came to the notice of the Department. Out of which 8 have been referred to CBI and the rest are being investigated departmentally.

(c) 3 (Three)

(d) Dedicated Vigilance Units in Telecom Circles/Metro districts are functioning under Senior officers to deal with such cases of diversion of lines and leakage of revenue. These units keep surveillance and conduct investigations in such cases. On the basis of these investigations, help of CBI is sought in conducting raids and apprehending the culprits, wherever required.

#### Mental Health Care Facilities

1914. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mental health care facilities available in the country at present;

(b) whether there is a need to expand the mental health care facilities; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard during the Ninth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) There are 43 Mental Hospitals having a bed strength of approximately 19,008 and 108 medical colleges and some General Hospitals in the country with psychiatric departments providing mental health care facilities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A budgetary provision of Rs. 20.00 crores has been provided during the Ninth Five Year Plan for the National Mental Health Programme. In 16 States, the Mental Health Programme has been strengthened by providing staff, medicines/stationery, contingencies, equipment, vehicles, training and IEC activities, at the district level. Every year 4-5 states are being covered in a phased manner. The Mental Health Authority has been set up at the Central and in several States.

[Translation]

Bargi

**Bargi Dam Project**

1915. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take action for commencement of the Hydroelectric Project with a generation capacity of 45 megawatts from the Bargi dam;

(b) if so, the time by which the same would be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Bargi Hydroelectric Project having 2 Units of 45 MW each was commissioned during 1988 and is already generating electricity.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

**Structural Reforms in SEBs**

1916. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Power Finance Corporation have finalised investment requirement for State Electricity Boards for their structural reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action plan finalised by the Power Finance Corporation for the current year and 1999-2000, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) The investment requirement for reform & restructuring the State Power Sector are finalised by the respective State Government/ State Electricity Board. However, the Power Finance Corporation in association with external funding agencies such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc., provides financial and technical assistance in this regard.

Power Finance Corporation is also offering interest subsidy for the projects covered under the Accelerated Generation & Supply Programme at 5% below its normal lending rates on the disbursements made during 1998-99 for those State Governments/SEBs who set up State Electricity Regulatory commission by 31st March, 1999. The Corporation has initiated dialogue with State Governments of West Bengal, Assam Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, J&K, Goa, Kerala and Maharashtra for undertaking reforms and restructuring in the States. Seven States namely, Assam, West Bengal, Goa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and J & K have given a written commitment to reform and restructure their power sector with PFC's assistance.

PFC's Action Plan for 1999-2000 indicates:—

- (a) Completion of studies for States of Assam, West Bengal & Punjab.
- (b) Initiate implementation of reforms in these States.
- (c) Assist twelve States mentioned earlier in making SERCs fully-functional.
- (d) Interact with States who have not committed to reform so far & seek their commitment to power sector reforms.

**Establishment of CGHS Dispensaries at Convenient Locations**

1917. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi;

(b) the number of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani CGHS dispensaries functioning in Delhi;

(c) whether representations including those from the Members of Parliament have been received to remove area restrictions in respect of Unani, Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries in Delhi in view of inadequate number of such dispensaries and being situated in at distant and scattered places; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT

EZHILMALAI): (a) There are 17,04,037 CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi.

(b) There are 5 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 8 Ayurvedic Units, 3 Homoeopathic Dispensaries and 10 Homoeopathic Units, and one Unani Dispensary and 3 Unani Units in Delhi;

(c) No such representations have been received. However, individual requests are agreed, keeping in view the convenience of the beneficiaries.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

### **New Health Policy**

1918. DR. SUSHIL INDORA:  
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to announce New Health Policy,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) In view of the new priorities which have emerged in the health sector and keeping in mind the status of attainment of various goals, the exercise is underway to formulate a revised National Health Policy.

[*Translation*]

### **LPG Extraction Plant**

1919. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LPG extraction plant has since started functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the daily installed processing capacity thereof, and

(c) the extent to which the LPG related requirements of consumers are likely to be fulfilled by installation of this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Apart from the Refineries, there are 9 natural gas based LPG extraction plants in the country with a total installed capacity of 1874 thousand metric tonnes per annum. The LPG produced from these plants constitutes 38.74% of the total LPG sales by Public Sector Oil Companies.

[*English*]

### **Emergency Services in CGHS Dispensaries**

1920. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the CGHS dispensaries are well equipped to provide first aid to emergency patients during odd hours:

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the facilities available in such dispensaries viz. oxygen cylinder, life saving drugs etc.; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the emergency services in CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir. All the multishift functioning dispensaries are equipped to provide First Aid facilities to the patients during odd hours.

(b) The Oxygen Cylinder, alongwith other life saving drugs, are available in the said dispensaries.

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

### **Bungling in Import of Medical Equipments**

1921. SHRI FRANCISCO SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale corruption in the issue of exemption certificates for the import of costly medical equipment worth crores of rupees, free of any customs duties was detected by the Chandramouli Committee;

(b) if so, the details regarding the magnitude of duty evasion detected and names of persons and hospitals/ medical Institutes involved in the scam;

(c) the details regarding important observations made by the Committee against the higher ups involved; and

(d) the details of follow up action taken/proposed to be taken against the persons involved and policy changes proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (d) Taking cognizance of Public Interest Petition in the High Court, Delhi alleging irregularities in the issue of Custom Duty Exemption Certificates to private hospitals/diagnostic centres for import of medical equipments, Shri K. Chandramouli, Former Joint Secretary and Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was appointed to investigate the case of certain hospitals/institutions. After investigation, Shri Chandramouli submitted his report directly to the High Court, Delhi on the basis of which departmental action was initiated where called for. The progress is being reported to the High Court, Delhi. Cases of other Hospitals where Custom Duty Exemption Certificates were issued under Notification No. 64/88 dated 1.3.88 are also under scrutiny/investigation by committees appointed by the High Court and the Ministry. The process for grant of Custom Duty Exemption Certificates or withdrawal of same where called for has been streamlined. The said Government Notification has since been rescinded with effect from 1.4.94.

#### **Afforestation along Yamuna**

1922. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan for afforestation of land upto a kilometre on both sides of river Yamuna along the entire stretch of nearly 35 Kms. length of Yamuna in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this forms part of the plan for cleansing of Yamuna; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in implementation of the Yamuna Action Plan indicating the cost incurred therein, stage-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A scheme for afforestation of up to 1 kilometre on both banks of river Yamuna along the entire stretch in Delhi has been formulated by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi at a cost of Rs. 10.5 crore. However, the scheme has not been approved so far.

(c) Afforestation is one of the activities under Yamuna Action Plan which aims at improving the water quality of the river Yamuna.

(d) Under the Yamuna Action Plan of Government, a provision of Rs. 20.61 crore is approved for pollution abatement works in Delhi. These works include two sewage treatment plants, each of 10 MLD capacity, an electric crematorium, community toilet complexes, a bathing ghat and afforestation activities along the river banks. However, on the basis of firmed up proposals received from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, only two sewage treatment plants and an electric crematorium at a cost of Rs. 16.30 crore have been approved. The other schemes including the afforestation component have been dropped. Of the two sewage treatment plants, one has already been completed. The other sewage treatment plant is targeted for completion by June 1999. An amount of Rs. 10.92 crore has been spent on these schemes so far. In addition, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi under its own plan is constructing 13 sewage treatment plants with appurtenant works at an approved cost of Rs. 469.67 crore. Of these, five sewage treatment plants have already been commissioned, another seven are targeted for completion by December 1999 and the remaining one is targeted for completion by June 2000. So far, an expenditure of about Rs. 329 crore has been incurred on these works by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[Translation]

#### **Agreement with Other Countries**

1923. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any agreement with other countries to develop telecommunications;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the fields immediately to be benefitted therefrom?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total of 14 MoUs have been signed with other countries. The details are in enclosed Statement.

(c) The fields immediately to be benefited are:

(1) Research and development.

(2) Manufacturing and Export of telecom equipment.

(3) Investment in telecom sector.

(4) Consultancy and turn key project in these countries.

(5) Training in new telecom technologies.

**Statement**

*List of Agreements MOUs*

Sl.No.	Name of Country	Date of signing	Period of validity
1.	Australia	February, 89	5 years
2.	Canada	January, 96	5 years
3.	Kuwait	February, 92	5 years
4.	Uzbekistan	January, 94	5 years
5.	Israel	November, 94	Indefinite period
6.	Iran	April, 95	Indefinite period
7.	Mexico	February, 96	5 years
8.	Tanzania	December, 96	3 years can be extended by 1 year
9.	Belarus	September, 97	5 years shall be extended by 5 years
10.	Germany	September, 97	Indefinite
11.	France	January, 98	Indefinite
12.	Canada (for CIDA Projects)	March, 98	December, 2002
13.	South Africa	December, 98	5 years
14.	Russia	December, 98	5 years

12.01 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(i) Notifications under Companies Act, 1956

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Draft Notification No. 2/32/98-CL-V (Hindi and English versions) directing that the provisions of sub-section (2A) of section 217 of the Companies Act, 1956 shall not apply to Air India Limited, New Delhi, a Government Company, under sub-section (2) of section 620 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2479/99]

- (2) A copy of the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited (Amalgamation) Order, 1998 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1124(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1998, under sub-section (5) of Section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2480/99]

- (3) A copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1999 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 23(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1999, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2481/99]

**Annual Report, Audited Accounts and Review of the working of National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore etc. for the year 1997-98**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 1997-98 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 1997-98.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2482/99]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2483/99]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 1997-98 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 1997-98.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2484/99]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2485/99]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, for the year 1997-98 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, for the year 1997-98.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2486/99]

[Translation]

#### **Notifications Under Essential Commodities Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): Sir, I on behalf of Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) (Amendment) Order, 1998 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 638(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1998 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2487/99]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2488/99]

#### **Notification Under Environment Protection Act etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

(i) S.O. 334(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1998 making certain amendments in Coastal Regulation Zone published in Notification No. S.O. 114(E) dated the 19th February, 1991.

(ii) S.O. 873(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1998 making certain amendments in Coastal Regulation Zone published in Notification No. S.O. 114(E) dated the 19th February, 1991.

(iii) S.O. 1122(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1998 making certain amendments in Coastal Regulation Zone published in Notification No. S.O. 114(E) dated the 19th February, 1991.

(iv) S.O. 104(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1999 making certain amendments in Kerala Coastal Zone Management Authority published in Notification No. S.O. 1001(E) dated the 26th November, 1998.

(v) S.O. 825(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1998 notifying Pachmarhi Region as an Eco-Sensitive Zone.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2489/99]

- (2) A copy each of the Notification Nos. S.O. 991(E) to S.O. 1004(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1998 constituting National Coastal Zone Management Authority and Coastal Zone Management Authorities for all the Coastal States/Union Territories, under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2490/99]

- (3) A copy of the 2-T Oil (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 1998 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 778(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1998, issued under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2491/99]

- (4) A copy of the Environment (Protection) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1998 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 7 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1999, under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2492/99]

[English]

**Notifications under National Highways Act etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN):  
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the National Highways (manner of depositing the amount by the Central Government with the competent authority for acquisition of land) Rules, 1998 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 12(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1999 under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2493/99]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:—

- (a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2494/99]

- (b) (i) Annual Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Port Trust for the year 1997-98.

- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2495/99]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 1997-98.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 1997-98.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2496/99]

- (6) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:—

- (i) G.S.R. 525(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1998 approving the Mormugao Port Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1998.
- (ii) G.S.R. 603(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1998 approving the Calcutta Ports Trust Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1998.
- (iii) G.S.R. 657(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1998 approving the Cochin Port Trust Employees (HBA) Family Benefit Regulations, 1998.
- (iv) G.S.R. 665(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1998 approving the New Mangalore Port Employees (Recruitment, Seniority & Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1998.

- (v) G.S.R. 666(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 10th November, 1998 approving the Mormugao Port Employees (Children's Education Allowances) Amendment Regulations, 1998.
- (vi) G.S.R. 667(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 10th November, 1998 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (R.S.P.) Amendment Regulations, 1998.
- (vii) G.S.R. 688(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 19th November, 1998 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust (RSP) Amendment Regulations, 1998.
- (viii) G.S.R. 711(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 30th November, 1998 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1998.
- (ix) G.S.R. 717(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 3rd December, 1998 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1998.
- (x) G.S.R. 755(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December, 1998 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust (RSP) Amendment Regulations, 1998.
- (xi) G.S.R. 777(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 30th December, 1998 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1998.
- (xii) G.S.R. 32(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 14th January, 1999 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (RSP) Amendment Regulations, 1999.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 38(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 15th January, 1999 approving the Mumbai Port Trust Employees (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1999.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 42(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 21st January, 1999 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1999.
- (xv) G.S.R. 43(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 21st January, 1999 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1999.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 84(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 10th February, 1999 approving the Amendment to New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 1999.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 86(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 10th February, 1999 approving the Amendment to New Mangalore Port Trust (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 1999.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 87(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 10th February, 1999 approving the Amendment to New Mangalore Port Trust (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 1999.
- (xix) G.S.R. 88(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 10th February, 1999 approving the Amendment to New Mangalore Port Trust (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 1999.
- (xx) G.S.R. 89(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 10th February, 1999 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendments Regulations, 1999.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 90(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated the 10th February, 1999 approving the Amendment to New Mangalore Port Trust (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 1999.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 110(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated 15th February, 1999 approving the Amendment to Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Regulations, 1999.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 122(E) published in *Gazette of India* dated 18th February, 1999 approving the Amendment to Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion), Regulations, 1999.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2497/99]

- (7) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 411(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1998 containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 345(E) dated the 15th June, 1998 issued under section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2498/99]

12.02 hrs.

### RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that hon. Speaker has received a letter dated 25th February, 1999 from Shri Ashok Gehlot, an elected Member from Jodhpur Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan, resigning from membership of Lok Sabha.

Hon. Speaker has accepted his resignation with effect from 4th March, 1999.

12.03 hrs.

### NATIONAL TRUST FOR WELFARE OF PERSONS WITH AUTISM, CEREBRAL PALSY, MENTAL RETARDATION AND MULTIPLE DISABILITY BILL\* — *Introduced*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

[English]

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### Revocation of President's Rule in Bihar (CST)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, with your kind permission, I have to make a brief announcement.

The Cabinet met this morning and decided to recommend to the Rashtrapati Ji, the revocation of President's Rule in Bihar. The President is out of station today and will be returning to Delhi tonight. All formalities in respect of revocation will be carried out after his return.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is very unbecoming of Members.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUTA (Midnapore): I was only seeking your guidance or rather seeking to get information from the Chair. We were told that the former Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Madan Lal Khurana, who has resigned had informed the Chair that he wanted to make a statement in the House about the grounds of his resignation. I believe, if any Member expresses that desire, he should be permitted to do so. I would like to know what has happened to that matter. It has not been listed in the Business. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati): The former Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Madan Lal Khurana, had resigned on the grounds of principles and not for any personal benefit. He had a principled opposition to a stand taken by the Government. We would like to know whether he had given any notice to the hon. Speaker to make a statement in this House. It is because if he wants to make any statement, he should seek the permission from the hon. Speaker and he has to submit a statement. We would like to know whether that statement was submitted to the hon. Speaker and if so, then, I do not know, how it can be quietly returned to him. When it is in the possession of the House, then the House has the right to know as to what has happened to that statement.

\* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2 dated 8.3.99

\*\* Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have come to know that Khurana Saheb wants to make a statement but the entire cabinet, including the Home Minister, has threatened him and asked him to refrain from such an act. He is not being allowed to speak out. Democracy is being murdered. I request you to call Khurana ji here and allow him to make the picture clear on this issue...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is provision under laws. He may please be asked to make his statement.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Better you call him in your chamber. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the main point is that the House should know as to what he wanted to say? May I know or to why no attention is being paid to this matter? It was included in the agenda...(Interruptions) You may call him to your chamber. He has given a notice to you for making his statement...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is not a secret matter. I do not agree with Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, that he should be called to your Chamber.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): He should make the statement. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He was the Cabinet Minister. He should be permitted to make the statement if he wants to. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you have already raised the matter...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI AJIT JOGI (Raigarh): You need not feel scared of him, we are with him. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I believe, Shri Madan Lal Khurana, is present in the House now. He is a senior Member and was the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism. He was a member of the Cabinet also. Nobody prevents him from making a statement if he wants to make a statement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): It was included in the Friday's agenda. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, is it a fact that Shri Madan Lal Khurana has sent a copy of the statement which he wanted to make in the House?...(Interruptions) It was listed in Friday's List of Business. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member has not given any statement.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot insist him to make a statement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet for a minute.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member had given a notice, but not a statement as to what he wants to say in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It was listed for Friday. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It might have been withdrawn with the consent of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILÖT (Dausa): No, No. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Madan Lal Khurana is in the House and he is hearing everything. If he wants to make a statement, he can give a notice.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot insist or compel any hon. Member to make a statement.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Can I insist Shri Lalu Prasad to make a statement here?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Since he is present in the House he can either confirm or deny what you have just stated from the Chair, namely that he gave the notice and that he wants to withdraw it. He can say that.  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Notice must have been include with his statement which he failed to give.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It was listed in the Business.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Khurana is present in the House. If he wants to make any statement, he can make the statement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot insist him to make the statement.

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what happened to the issue of bogus voting in the matter of Bihar? Kindly, let the house know about that issue.  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, it is the 8th of March today. I do not know how many of

our colleagues know that it is an International Women's Day. If they know it...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shrimati Geeta Mukerjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: With your kind permission, she has agreed to speak after me.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: You must clarify it. Since this was listed on Friday's List of Business, it has become the property of the House. Now he should either withdraw it giving reasons thereto or makes the statement.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will verify it and let you know about it tomorrow.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER (Tenali): Sir, I am on a point of order. I would like to read Rule 199(2).

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Ferozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this House want to know  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already said that I will give my ruling tomorrow.

SHRI P.SHIV SHANKER: Sir, Rule 199(2) says:

"A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to Speaker and the Leader of the House at least one day in advance of the day on which it is made."

So, it is listed in the Business of the Day only when a copy of the statement is supplied to the Speaker. It means that a copy of the statement was supplied to you, otherwise it could not have been there in the Friday's List of Business...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I react to it?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Rajnand Gaon): Shri Khurana is sitting in the House. We can ask him as to whether



he is withdrawing it or not. Since it has been listed in the List of Business, he should withdraw it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already said that according to my information, though he has given a notice, the statement was not enclosed with it. I will come back to the House tomorrow.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you raising it again?

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

'SHRI LALU PRASAD (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you may kindly, listen to us.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have now called Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRI SOMANTH CHATTERJEE: Sir, she has agreed to give me the time. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, while the hon. Member has quoted one part of the rule, he has suppressed the other part...*(Interruptions)* You had given him the opportunity to quote the Rule. I am also quoting the same Rule. Why are you not allowing me to quote?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. I have already given my ruling.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when these people quoted the rule, you listened to them. Now, Shri Swain is quoting a rule, kindly listen to him also.

*[English]*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I am also on a point of order. I would also like to quote the same Rule 199. The hon. Member has quoted Rule 199(2) and I wish to quote Rule 199(3) which says:

"There shall be no debate on such statement. But after it has been made, the Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto."

So, the hon. Member did not quote part (3) of Rule 199 which says that the Minister may or may not make the statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are talking about the statement. I have given my ruling. There is no point of order.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, may I take a minute?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA (Calcutta North-East): How can he speak like this? Three times the Chair has called the name of Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have taken her permission.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Under which rule you would like to speak?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, if they are feeling upset, I will speak after her.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that on such an occasion some hullabaloo has taken place.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can expect 'zero hour' in this kind of commotion.

12.20 hrs.

## RE: INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY AND WOMEN'S RESERVATION BILL

*[English]*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, today is 8th March, i.e., the International Women's Day. So, I believe that our Parliament, first of all, will extend its feelings of solidarity to the women all over the world who are fighting for the right causes.

Secondly, today a number of seminars, rallies and many things like that are being held all over India in which women are demanding many things, apart from recent demands for bringing down the prices of essential commodities, for stopping atrocities on minorities, for building strong national integrity by fighting communalism in different forms, etc. These rallies and seminars are raising the demand of passing the 84th Constitutional Amendment Bill for providing one-third reservation of seats for women in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies.

Sir, I draw your attention and through you of the Government and Members of Parliament belonging to all political parties to the demand of the women all over the country to take up the same Bill in this very Session itself.

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SHRI I.K. GUJRAL (Jalandhar): Sir, the hon. lady member has drawn attention rightly of the House to the 8th of March being an extremely important day in our national life. I want to create an impression positively that this is not the demand only of women of India. It is a demand of all democrats of India that the women must get their due in Parliament and Legislative Assemblies, i.e., 33 per cent reservation. The issue that my worthy friend has raised, I want to join my voice with that and I hope that that voice will go unanimously from this House that this matter deserves attention so far as women's empowerment is concerned. Women are playing very vital role in our national life. Therefore, we are all for it and we stand with them. Women must be made to play a role in our national life and political life.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Krishna Bose will speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): I will also speak on it. This is our matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you a chance but do not speak like that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If you do not allow me to speak, expell me. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not do that. You are a senior member. You are a leader. If you behave like this, how can I control the House?

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Mulayam I am telling you that Smt. Krishna Bose has given a notice and her name is in the list, therefore she will speak first.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We are agitating over this issue. ...*(Interruptions)* He has been a Prime Minister therefore he will be called, we are not?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are a senior leader. Did I never give you a chance?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh, what are you saying like this. Whether I said that I will not give you a chance to speak?

...*(Interruptions)*

You can not compel. You should know how to behave, you are a senior leader. Did I not give you a chance, I will give you a chance. You do not behave like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Madhepura): These are the people who want Rabri Devi's ouster. How they will give priority to women. We do not agree to this till the priority will not be given to backward classes and the minorities...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I call Shrimati Krishna Bose to speak.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, may I ask my male colleague to hear me?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She has given notice.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, first of all, I want all my male colleagues to cooperate to at least listen to what I have to say. Shri Gujral has said that this Parliament and all democrats are supporting us but I am sorry to say that I feel that this Parliament is a male club and I feel like an unwanted intruder in a male club. I have that feeling as I stand here. I cannot even speak here. May I speak, Sir? Well, that is my feeling...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Sir, she has to withdraw those words. You cannot allow those words to go on record...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE: OK. I am sorry. Shall I now say what I have to say?...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let me know what are the words which she has used.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, kindly listen to me. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House has objection on it...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what will you listen from them, they are the people who deceive...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, this is disgrace and disrespect to the Parliament...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE: I am sorry if I have hurt anybody. But seeing the way things were going on, that was my feeling. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We have listened too much...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will also be listened. Let him complete her speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are a senior leader, why do you stand up when someone's speech is going on. this is not a proper way.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, when you stand up we feel frightened...(Interruptions). They are rioters...(Interruptions) They are anti Dalit, anti minorities...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE: How can I say anything? If nobody is listening to me, then I can not say anything...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, when you stand up we feel frightened...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, what are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rawale, let her be heard.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE: I want to draw the attention of the House to one or two important points. Today is Women's Day, as Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has already said.

I know that the Government is considering a National Policy for Women which is under consideration of the Cabinet for quite sometime. Today, I would demand to know what they want to do with it. This is my first point.

Secondly, three years back, I stood here, in the same place, and asked the then Prime Minister, Shri Deve Gowda as to when the Bill for giving 33 per cent reservation to women will come and be passed. The Prime Minister promised that in that very Session itself, in early 1996, it would be passed. Now, three years have passed. Much water has flown down the Ganges.

\*Not recorded.

We have seen Prime Ministers coming and going. The people have elected a new Lok Sabha. I want to know when this amendment is coming and when shall we have our proper place in the policy-making arena. I tell this because we feel extremely neglected. I have expressed my feeling although it was strong. But the way people were behaving, I had to say that I felt like an unwanted person...*(Interruptions)* I want to know the reaction of the Government on these two counts. What is happening to the National Policy for Women and what is happening to the Amendment which was due to be passed already?

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Sir, I have given notice to raise an important issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will come back to you.

*[Translation]*

SMT. BHAVNA DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagadh): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, today is 8th March, which is the International Women's Day and the manner in which Shri Laloo and Shri Mulayam Singh have behaved in the House, is not good. You say that Smt. Rabri Devi is a women, we acknowledge this and if any women runs the good administration than she is appreciated and acknowledged by the entire country but if she is not a good administrator nobody appreciates and acknowledges her.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today on the occasion of the International Women's Day, I extend my greetings to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on behalf of all women because under his leadership a number of decisions have been taken or are being taken for the welfare of women which have enabled the women of this country to lead respectable life. I would like to pay my compliments to Atalji for taking a positive view on the establishment of Women Development Bank for making the women economically self-sufficient, implementing incentive scheme for women entrepreneurs and providing part time jobs to women. I really appreciate him for this good cause.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, a Bill for providing 33 percent reservation to the women was introduced in this House few months ago but it has not been passed so far. Therefore, on the occasion of the International Women Day I would request all my Hon'ble colleagues to pass this Bill unanimously.

*[English]*

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Sir, I may be permitted to speak especially on this day, the Eighth March, the International Women's Day...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All the Male Members are also eager to contribute. Why are you opposing?

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I may be permitted to bring to the attention of this august House and the entire nation a matter of grave concern and of great importance.

In the Fifth National Games held at Imphal, Manipur, a very cruel, inhuman and unsportsman like treatment was meted out to the Kerala Team. By means of manipulations, the Kerala Team was deprived or not only the prestigious Raja Balendra Singh Trophy but also natural justice...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH (Inner Manipur): This is a wrong report...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: I have every right to say this on behalf of the Government of Kerala and the people of Kerala. I have given notice...*(Interruptions)* I have every right to speak on this subject. Nobody can prevent me except the ruling of the hon. Deputy Speaker. Sir, shall I proceed?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: The Kerala Team was deprived of not only the prestigious Raja Balendra Singh Trophy but also natural justice. The theme of all games is unity, peace, cooperation and goodwill. But at Imphal, at the last stage, when the whole world knew that Kerala would bag the prestigious Trophy, the Kerala Men's Handball Team was prevented from playing. It is not only that but all efforts were made to disqualify them. But a Technical Committee qualified them. But at the last minute they were removed from the field at the point of a gun...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH: This is a wrong report.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: It is true. It has come in all the national dailies. If you have not come across it, it means that you do not read it. It has come in the dailies. If you have not come across it, it means that you

do not read it. It has come in the dailies. It is true. From the very beginning, we have established all norms in the sports field.

Contrary to Olympic norms, sportsman spirit and natural justice, at the last moment, rules were also changed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No interruptions, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: They were prevented from participating. *(Interruptions)* We are deprived of our rights. ...*(Interruptions)* This has come in all the national dailies. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not interrupt the hon. Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Medal tally was used to count the points. Our boys were allowed to play hand ball game. If they were not prevented at gun point, they would have definitely bagged the prize. On behalf of the people of Kerala and on behalf of all sports loving persons and on my own behalf, I very strongly protest and request the Government to take action in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would request you not to get annoyed. Don't be tense...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There must be some tension during zero hour.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the occasion of the International Women's Day I congratulate the women of India and the entire world. They should get their rights and make progress and development. So far as the reservation of women is concerned, I am of the view that we should not make it a debatable issue. When the International Women's Day is being celebrated all over the world, I extend my warm greetings to them. We should not make it a debatable issue. So far as the reservation for women is concerned, we met the Hon'ble Prime Minister twice. Our intention is very clear that the present Bill will not provide equal justice to minorities especially the Muslims the down trodden and the backward classes. They will be exploited

and lead disgraceful life, therefore, it is my opinion that the present Bill should be amended to provide reservation to minorities, down-trodden and minorities especially the Muslim women on the basis of their population.

Secondly, I would remind this august House that our Party i.e. Socialist Party of India has pursued the women's reservation policy of U.K. and U.S.A. not only today but since 1954. Even in the Parliaments of U.S.A. and U.K. not more than 9 percent illiterate women have got elected. The illiterate women especially of the down-trodden, poor and subdued classes can not get elected in the Parliament as per this present Bill. I am not in the favour of providing 33 percent reservation to women, it should be reduced. It should not be more than 10 percent.

Shri Gujral Sahib was just speaking. When he was the Prime Minister at that time also we strongly opposed this Bill...*(Interruptions)* You are well aware of this fact that the UDF Government of the Prime Minister Shri H.D. Devegowda, also tried to introduce this Bill and at that time also we opposed this Bill. Therefore, I want that until and unless provision is made to make reservation for Muslims, backward classes, down-trodden and minorities even though they may be Christians, this Bill should not be introduced. The study conducted so far that an amendment would be made, that amendment can not be brought about. That is deceit and cunningness. There is no provision in the constitution for the minorities and backwards. Even if we make an amendment, its implementation is doubtful. You tell us because your yourself have been sufferer.

Today there is not Muslim M.P. from half of India.

Today there is not even a single Muslim M.P. from half of India — Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh etc. ...*(Interruptions)* We are of the opinion that this bill should not be introduced. ...*(Interruptions)* Due to beaurocracy the seat would be reserved to humiliate each other on forming the Government by other party. We are of the view that its right should be given to the party but not to the election Commission. The party should get the right to decide regarding reservation and how much reservation is to be given to the women. There should be a provision that a party not effecting this reservation should be derecognised. Election Commission should not get the right to reservation. It is our opinion. We would oppose the bill as long as it is not amended.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I would like to speak. Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI (Rewa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my name is also in the list. ...*(Interruptions)* If debate continues this way ...*(Interruptions)* I have been giving notice for zero hour for the last ten days...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR CHATURBHUI BISEN (Balaghat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, My name has not been called during zero hour for the last one week...*(Interruptions)* you please give your ruling...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called him I will call you too. You please be seated. ...*(Interruptions)*

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please resume your seat?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Gopal, I have called him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I wholly endorse what Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has said on the floor of the House. This is an important day. There are many many issues concerning women. And it needs the support of the entire country. Obviously, the House, representing the country, should express its views very articulately and very seriously and action should be taken.

With regard to the Reservation Bill, we know that different parties have different views. I am entitled to hold my view that it should be passed as it is framed. Let the parties, respectively, express their views. The House will have to take a decision at the appropriate time. Therefore, this is not the occasion. I am not trying here to take the House in saying why it should be passed as it is.

The very important issue today is that the question of our women in this country is very important as also the question of parliamentary democracy in this country. What has happened in Bihar? What action was taken by this Government? The Proclamation was brought here with great bravado and with great gusto, it was passed. What was not represented? It represents the views of the people of this country as if under the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha has no relevance. Therefore, today, knowing all the time that they have no majority in the

House — in Rajya Sabha, they cannot get it passed — they have been spreading all sorts of feelers and going to court for taking action. Even the Prime Minister had to go and invite the Leader of the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)* I have a right to say.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): Sir, what is this?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This Government has run away like a cringing coward...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether this issue is in discussion ...*(Interruption)*

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Does it pertain to the issues of women? We never objected to speaking relevantly. ...*(Interruptions)* He has to confine himself to the subject. ...*(Interruptions)* How can he transgress the subject? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Somnathji, please speak on the subject.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir, what is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, it was a black day for the parliamentary democracy in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this Government has run away. We want to condemn the anti-democratic attitude of this Government. ...*(Interruptions)* They should resign if they have any prestige. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: You did not properly cooperate...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SMT. BHAVNA KARDAM DAVE (Surendranagar): Ladies are being ridiculed on Women's day today. They speak this way on the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, will you please resume your seat?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appeal to you that a few minutes back there was a discussion on Shri Madan Lal Khurana's statement and I supported a view of my colleague from this side that it had been listed in the List of Business on Friday. So, I supported the cause. But I just checked up the List of Business of Friday and it was not listed on that day. So, I appeal to you to withdraw my comment because it is a reflection on the Secretariat. So, that comment because it is a reflection on the Secretariat. So, that comment must be withdrawn from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me dispose of that matter. I have mentioned in the House that I would come back to you tomorrow. Now, the position is this. He has already mentioned...

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Please listen. It is a different issue. What a senior leader like hon'ble Somnath Chatterjee has said, is a serious matter. Murder of the Constitution has been narrowly averted and the full time of the House went in vain.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this? What are you talking about?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The real issue is this.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, this is not the way. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know from you as to who is to be held responsible for this waste of time of the Lok Sabha and waste of expenditure of the Lok Sabha, which was perpetrated here by the Government knowing full well that it is no use of getting it passed here because it will be defeated there. They should explain as to why they brought it here in the first place. It is only waste of time and waste of money of the House. Sir, this Government is the most responsible Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a disrespect to the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I call Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: You please sit down, lady members are speaking.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA KARDAM DAVE: Please, have some respect for women atleast on this day ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan to speak. Nothing will go on record except what Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan says.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is going on here? Please ask this member to go to his seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am feeling a bit pained. We learn the rules from senior members like Shri Somnath Dada. I assumed that he is on his legs in support of Gita Didi on International Women's Day, but I felt sorry on the way things went because we learn from them. ...*(Interruptions)* The way he initiated discussion on the Minister's speech was not appropriate.

I don't feel that we should talk of respect towards women today only because it is International Women's Day today. There should have been a detailed discussion on the issue. But, the way discussion is being interrupted shows the sorry state of affairs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister on the occasion of Women's Day for having respect for women. He declared free education upto higher levels for women keeping in view to make them educated and wise. Not only this, a thought for vocational training was also put forward. I would like the Government to bring forward some scheme in this regard. Likewise, this House has discussed our Prime Minister's concern for the self-respect and safety of women. In this context, the matter of concern is injustice done to women and motherhood in the event of clashes between two castes. I would like to thank hon. Prime Minister and hon. Home Minister for mooted a proposal of capital punishment to the rapists. I would like to request to deliberate upon the laws pertaining to women welfare and bring necessary amendments. A serious thought is also to be given to the bill seeking provision for 33 percent reservation for women...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not make any running commentary. Why are you interrupting her?

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, My submission is that by providing 33 percent reservation for women our only objective is to facilitate their better participation in decision making process. Opinions may differ on the bill, and amendments may be suggested during discussion. If we are able to reach at some consensus in a friendly manner it would be a great occasion to celebrate International Women's Day.

I request the whole House not to divide women on the basis of castes. Motherhood is the only caste of women. But women are being discriminated against and facing atrocities and consequently they are backward. If a women advocates for their participation in decision making, it becomes a demand of the whole womanhood. If a women member of this House speaks in this House, she would speak for whole womanhood and not in terms of the fragments like Muslim, Dalit or backwards. This way she represents the whole women society. I request the whole House to think over this issue from this viewpoint and arrive at consensus on the bill regarding 33 percent reservation for women.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) (U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, today is International Women's Day. Looking at the present condition of women, a lot needs to be done for them. I congratulate the Government on expressing such a goodwill for educating them and elevating their status. I won't go in details of its implementation because that is to be seen in the coming year. I also congratulate hon. Prime Minister alongwith Shrimati Mahajan but I would also like to further add two more things to it. Shri Mulayam Singh's views have their own importance. We should pay attention to his feelings. We should also pay attention to the fact that we are in

the process of implementation of a unique national programme on International Women's Day. I was asking my friend Shri I.K. Gujral as to why he has brought the bill? I know within my limited knowledge that India is a unique country as it is moving such a bill in the Parliament. Mr. Gujral also does not know its reason. He only knows about a core committee which suggested to move this bill and get it passed unanimously. Ms. Uma Bharati, I do not know she is present or not today, also raised the same issue then, which is raised by Shri Mulayam Singh now. ...*(Interruptions)* I mean to say that there are doubts in the minds of the people. The women of poor, backwards, dalits and minorities are still more backward. The way, the elections are conducted these days will lessen their representation in this House. Yes, there should not be any difference between the forwards and the backwards in the eyes of the House. I would like to suggest to Ms. Sumitra Mahajan that differentiating between male and female is equally bad. So, I would like to say that this bill has been moved mindlessly under the influence of weak emotions, without paying any attention to their consequences. Is there any example of one-third reservation for the women anywhere in the world?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: We talk of reservations in our country...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVNA KARDAM DAVE: Will we keep on imitating other countries or start working our own?...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have given a notice.

SHRI PRITHIVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Sir, I will take only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Motilal Vora.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, how can I control all of you together simultaneously? Is it possible? Tell me.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the session is about to conclude. I am submitting a document. ...*(Interruptions)* I have not been given an opportunity to speak so far. New members are not getting opportunity to speak. Only a few members get an opportunity to speak. This should be looked into. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please resume your seat? I have given the floor to Shri Motilal Vora.

...*(Interruptions)*



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: if you question the authority this will happen. Please resume your seat.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Rest of the members do not get opportunity...(Interruptions) You have to pay heed to it. Only a few privileged members are given time. Other members do not get time till evening. This is my only submission. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please resume your seat? I have given the floor to Shri Motilal Vora.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI H.P. SINGH (Arrah): Both the Ministers responsible for running the session are present here. The nation is celebrating the 'Women's Day', and atrocities are being perpetrated against the women...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Rajnandgaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, today, on the occasion of the 'International Women's Day', I congratulate my sisters. The women all over the world should unite. The women should get facilities. Laws should be made to take stringent action against those who commit atrocities against women.

13.00 hrs.

Recently, the hon. Minister and Shri Advaniji had said that capital punishment should be given to those who misbehave or commit rape against women. Unless and until such a law is framed, such types of incidents would continue to rise. Thank you...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.P. SINGH: Sir, I have given my letter to the Speaker much earlier...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI H.P. SINGH: Sir, my view is that just like the translation of other languages, Bhojpuri language should also be translated...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri H.P. Singh, this is not the way. You should not behave like this. The Minister of Parliamentary affairs should control his Member.

[Translation]

What is this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Sir, he is fighting for his language...(Interruptions) He is speaking in Bhojpuri.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So what?

SHRI H.P. SINGH: Sir, Bhojpuri is widely spoken all over Hindustan...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri H.P. Singh, I will take extreme steps against you. This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, he is so much pained that Bhojpuri...(Interruptions) He is speaking thus, as Bhojpuri is not spoken here...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Bhojpuri is the mother of Hindi...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Sir, the topic of my Zero Hour related to the changing the name of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, had announced in a meeting at Port Blair, on 30.12.1943, that Andaman and Nicobar's name would be changed to "Shahid" and "Swaraj"...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Paranje, I thought, you are talking about this matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Zero Hour is going on I have given a notice you have allowed me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was under the impression that you are mentioning about the Women's Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Sir, I have given a notice...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Since you have completed half of your submission, you please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Sir, seven years, before this announcement, Shri Rajjoda Hansraj, a Congress MLA, made a statement, during the tour of 1936, that the name of Andaman would be changed to 'Shahid'.

Sir, I have come to know from reliable sources that the present Government is not in its favour. The reason being advanced for this, is that, the people of Andaman and Nicobar would like to retain the present name...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Paranje, you are not to make a speech. You have to mention the subject. You ask the Government what you want. You are making a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: The truth is that the population of the aborigines in these islands is in three figures only. They are also illiterate. It is regrettable that other people, who settled there three four generations ago only their views are being given importance. Indian freedom fighters suffered a lot in the hands of the English and gave up their life...*(Interruptions)* The views of the 100 crore Indian people should not be overlooked...*(Interruptions)* Hence, my request to you, to review this matter.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now it is over. Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam.

SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Only one minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No one minute. Nothing will go on record now.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is Zero Hour, not matters under rule 377.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Kumaramangalam.

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Sir, let the Government hear this side also...*(Interruptions)*. Let us also be heard. Give us some time ...*(Interruptions)* Give us half-a-minute. Let us also be heard, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Independent members are also entitled to be heard...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, the House is unanimous on the issue of upholding the liberty of women. Women can play a vital part in our national politics. Whereas we wholeheartedly

\*Not recorded.

support the demand of the hon. women Members, at the same time, let me also bring to the notice of this hon. House that the women belonging to Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities must be given a special place of respect. In the capital city of Delhi, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys studying in the Guru Teg Bahadur Medical College have been beaten. They are on war path. They are sitting on hunger strike. Nobody is listening to them, neither the police, nor the Delhi Administration, nor this Government. They must be protected. The boys and girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Guru Teg Bahadur Medical College are on fast. They have been beaten simply because they belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is the most heinous crime in the capital city of Delhi. They must be listened to and the Government must take steps to redress their grievances.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Mr. Dy. Speaker Sir, we should not forget that today we are going to celebrate the day to honour half of the world population. There is no doubt that the women are honoured and regarded all over the world and in our country. But when we talk of giving right to them everyone behaves in different manner. Even they do not get support of women also in this regard. Some males speak about it but they give such reasons to not give them rights. They talk about only giving them respect and honour and not rights. We have to keep this thing in mind today. The common people, weaker section of the society and our mothers, sisters and daughters got their rights in this century. Therefore our colleagues should not backout from their views so that people do not think that we are speaking one thing and doing other thing. I would like to say here with great respect that it becomes very difficult to question those who have considerable and foresight approach. Therefore, I would like to apologise in advance for refuting or saying some thing against their deliberations.

At the same time, it is said here that it has not been done all over the world then why should it be implemented here? Will we always follow others? Won't we guide others? If it never happened anywhere in the world, isn't it possible to implement in our country? If something happens in our country and others follow it, what's wrong in it? South Asia is an example having female Prime Ministers. First time in India a female become Prime Minister and in Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh too have female Prime Ministers. In our country female become party President and Prime Minister more times as compared to other countries. Shouldn't we adopt this thing?

We know that there are female Chief Ministers also. The female Chief Ministers and Prime Ministers have functioned in their own way. Now a question being raised here whether it is not possible to give such an opportunity to those women who come from Backward classes. I would like to know that when we are talking about women of so called Backward classes then we should talk about men of so called Backward Class. How many forward class people and gentlemen came here? Men or women coming from forward classes can ask for tickets and contest elections but the number of voters of forward class remarkably is less than that of Backward classes. In that case the persons of Backward classes will get elected. We have to keep this thing in mind.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Let it be divided...(Interruptions) It should be clear we will not tolerate it...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Shivraj V. Patil speaks.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is asked what is the logic behind it. The logic is clear that those who talk about social justice do not do justice with their own sisters, daughters, mothers and even their better halves. In that case which social justice are they taking about? They do not do justice with their own family members. While they talk about other ones, who will trust such thing? If you do not wish to do it, don't do it but not try to divide the country and the society. If you distribute tickets by dividing women how will you avoid the gentlemen on the same basis. How will you defend yourself when they go to the High courts and Supreme Court on that basis? In that case, is it possible to keep your constitution secular? You, make it clear that it is not to be done. You, say it openly that if it happens so, you will have fear of losing your own seats. If you have such a fear, the people and those who think impartially in this regard have remedy to avoid such fears. They will give it and do it. If you are talking of social justice to hide your fears. In my opinion you are deceiving others as well as yourself.

\*Not recorded.

At last I would like to say that if you do not come forward to do social justice with the half of the population of the society on International Day for Women the people will not trust you for doing justice to others, it seems to me...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Dy. Speaker Sir, we may be allowed to raise this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: So far, the debate that is taking place in this House is about today being the International Day for Women and in this respect, I support the sentiments of all the speakers except one or two who said that there is no other country in the world who has done this reservation. I support very much the speaker just preceding me that India must show the way. Is our own country India not called as 'mother'? Is there any other country in the world where people are calling their own country as 'mother'? Do we not sing *Vande Mataram* here? That is we hailed and we worship our mother *Vande Mataram*.

[Translation]

Pray to mother.

[English]

Therefore Sir, this is a must and in this Session, the Bill which has been pending should be passed. Its remaining pending is an insult not only to women, our mothers but also to all of us in India.

Under these circumstances, Sir, I appeal to you that this must be brought in this House and passed without any debate because enough debate had already taken place. I support whole-heartedly each word of Shri Shivraj Patil. This is a norm which India believes in.

At this juncture, I would also like to point out the hostile discrimination that has taken place against women in Bengal. There are hundreds and thousands of educated women in Bengal. But you will be surprised to know that a women, ...\* has been made as the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): Is it the forum to raise such things?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: When there are hundreds of educated women in Bengal, why should there be such a hostile discrimination? ...*(Interruptions)*\* It has come in the newspapers. There are so many educated women in Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* The hostile discrimination against women in Bengal must be settled once and for all and this illegal thing must be stopped. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): What is this?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How can he make such...\* comments? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is such a sensitive subject that it has already taken more than one hour and twenty minutes. The hon. Minister has to react on this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: There is a hostile discrimination against women in Bengal. This is not garbage. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Hannan Mollah, do not interrupt me.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please ask your Member not to behave like this. I have given the floor to Shri Fatmi.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, I have called Shri Fatmi.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I told you that I would call you. Shri Basu Deb Acharia, I have called Shri Fatmi.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I have also given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot call all of you together.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: You are not calling me. ...*(Interruptions)*

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is going on here? I have given him the floor and I will come back to you.

[Translation]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT (Hamirpur) (U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have also given notice. Please allow us to speak.

SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI (Rewa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are allowing all to speak, would you not allow us?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not given you any promise.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SATHIAMOORTHY (Ramanathapuram): Sir, why are you not giving us any chance? AIADMK is also one of the parties in this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get your chance, but this is not the way to behave. You should not just stand up and start shouting.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have given me time to speak, thank you for it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to conclude early because

[English]

I will call the Minister now.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude within two minutes. We and our party will give full support to the steps taken for the upliftment of the women on this occasion or International Women Day. Today the matter of the International Women Day is different and the chapter of Indian women is different. When the matter of reservation for the women is discussed in this House, many social aspects are left behind at that time. We and our party are straightway of the opinion that whenever it is considered, there should be provision for the Scheduled Castes the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in it.

Consideration should be given to 20 percent people of minorities residing in India, at that time. If you look at the position of the Lok Sabha and the data of the independence till now, at least 65 elected M.P.'s should be here in the Lok Sabha as per 12 per cent population of the Muslims. But, today there are only 27-28 Members in this House. It is not known how many States there are in which there is not even a single legislator. If you implement the reservation for the women, then we demand that the reservation should be made in proportion to their population, 50 per cent reservation should be made. We agree with Mr. Patil that they should be given 50 per cent reservation according to their population, but the 43 per cent people of the backward classes among them should be given reservation, and 25 per cent people of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should be given reservation, and the women of the minorities and especially Muslims having 12 percent population should be given due reservation in that 50 per cent reservation. Only, then, the equal justice will be possible in this country and the people from all sections of the society will be able to come in this House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may speak now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Fatmi, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record now.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today is a very important day...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): We have not been given chance to speak. We want to express the opinion on the part of Shiv Sena. Let us also speak...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: As rightly pointed out, it is being celebrated internationally as the Women's Day. ...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Let us allow to speak on the part of Shiv Sena...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It has been the Indian ethos and culture where we always treated our mothers and sisters as people who should not only be respected...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I am requesting you to allow us to speak...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rawale, please hear the Minister. If there is any question, you can ask later on. Please let him finish.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I am sure I could not have been heard. I would repeat.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, I am also losing temper now.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, today is a very important day, a day which is being celebrated by the world as the Women's Day. It is the International Women's Day. Not only now but historically, our ethos has been one where we respect women. Be they mothers, be they sisters, be they wives, we respect them in every capacity as not just equal but, in fact, more than equal. Empowerment of women in Indian ethos is a part of our culture, part of our history. We do believe that they should not only have a rightful place in the normal society outside, but that in all systems their voice should be heard and their authority should be visible.

Our Government has brought forth the Bill. I must say something after hearing the views of the House. I believe, and our Government does believe, that reservation for women as an affirmative action for seats in Parliament and legislatures is a very fundamental issue on which a consensus must evolve. I support Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee in what she has said. The Bill is pending in this House. I wish to assure the House that our Government is fully serious about ensuring that this Bill is adopted by the House. But, being a Constitutional Amendment and also being a matter of extreme

importance, we need to have a consensus on this. This should not be done based on bickering or acrimony. We should develop a consensus. We are talking about women who are Goddesses, *Devis*, in our society. You cannot do it like this. You cannot bring it down to the level of acrimony and differences.

With regard to the issue of Bihar, I think, it is a little unfair. There are differences...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I have not yielded, please...(Interruptions)...I have yielded already twice...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: With your permission...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I have not yielded...(Interruptions)...Let me finish...(Interruptions)... This is not fair. I would not yield.....(Interruptions)...In have not yielded...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I have not yielded. If it goes on record, I will walk out. This is too much...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he does not yield, how can you speak?

...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I was trying, all the time, to put forward...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I have not yielded, Sir...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: When it is not heard, how can he reply?...(Interruptions)...All the time, I was trying to raise this issue...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I do not understand...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is, he does not want to yield to you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I do not yield and he still goes on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That cannot go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Is this the way the House is going to be run?...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to withdraw in protest. This is not the procedure being followed...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Without hearing our views, how can he reply on that? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I am going to walk out ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, please!

...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: That is not the convention ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT JOGI: Sir, we are the main party in the Opposition...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: No, Sir. How can he say like this?...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, you allowed Members from every party from this side. I have been listening to them for about half an hour. But you have not allowed any member from our side. This is not the way...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, please, for a minute!

...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I need only justice ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please taken your seat.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I need justice. You give that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Every time, it is happening. This is not the way...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is about matters regarding women's reservation of 33 per cent. Now, with regard to Bihar, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, if I am correct, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and others have also spoken.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We also wanted to raise this issue...*(Interruptions)*...I was also raising my hand. When you have allowed members from other parties to refer to that, you should allow us also to raise it because we are the main Opposition party...*(Interruptions)*...Now, you are asking him to reply. That is not the correct thing...*(Interruptions)*

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM: This is the behaviour of the opposition party I ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, please!

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I will withdraw from the House. I will withdraw as Parliamentary Affairs Minister...*(Interruptions)*...It is the worst possible thing...*(Interruptions)*

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM: Sir, when he is not yielding, why is he speaking?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I will not speak. I will withdraw from the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT JOGI: If you have a respect for the Parliamentary democracy, you must yield...*(Interruptions)*...That means, you do not respect the Parliamentary institution and you do not respect the democracy. You do not want to hear the main Opposition party...*(Interruptions)*...The Minister does not want to yield to the main party in the Opposition...*(Interruptions)*...He is our Chief Whip...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, for what we are here. One says listen to me, another says listen to him. Please listen to us also ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. BIKRAM SHARKAR (Howrah): Sir, we are also not given the opportunity to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, can I have a word?...*(Interruptions)*...May I react to what Prof. Kurien has said?...*(Interruptions)*...Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, you have given chance to all the parties to express their views except the main Opposition party...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly hear him. Yes, Mr. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I will not speak in the House if he does not want me to. I will not open my mouth if that is how we are going to be treated. It is better that I do not...(Interruptions)...I go off record now. I will not open my mouth...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After having made the statement by the hon. Home Minister with regard to Bihar...

...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You have allowed every other party to express their views.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have only allowed to speak with respect to reservation of women.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: He is making a statement on Bihar without hearing us...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: With regard to matters pertaining to Bihar...

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please ask Mr. Rajo Singh to go to his seat...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You know the rule of this House that clarification is not sought on any statement made by the Home Minister or by any Minister. If any hon. Member has asked for any clarification on the statement of the hon. Minister, it is not to be given.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If any hon. Member has referred to Bihar, it is not a reference which seeks clarification on the statement of the hon. Minister.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You have quoted the rule that with regard to the statement of the hon. Minister, nobody can seek clarification. This rule is applicable to Ministers also. There is no separate rule for hon. Minister and others. You have allowed three hon. Members to raise the matter on Bihar. I am also speaking on Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: To make the record straight, I have not allowed anybody to seek clarification with regard to Bihar. Let me be clear about this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow any clarification to be asked with regard to Bihar. No clarification on Bihar can be given as per the rules of this House. Therefore, if anybody in his speech or in his reference is bringing Bihar issue, I am not responsible for that. The House cannot be responsible for that.

SHRI RAM NAIK: So, I suggest that whatever remarks have been made on Bihar, they should be deleted from the proceedings. Let it be sorted out properly. Whatever remarks have been made about Bihar by other hon. members, if they are deleted, then it is all right. But if they are not deleted, the Government must have an opportunity to reply to them. They made remarks about Bihar while making reference to the Women's Bill or women's issue. So, the best course would be whatever remarks have been made about black day and all that, those remarks should be deleted and the matter would be over.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How can it be?

SHRI RAM NAIK: That is why, the hon. Minister should have an opportunity to speak on that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If that is all, again other hon. Members will say that they want to refer to Bihar. Therefore, what I say is regarding clarification with regard to any statement made on the floor of the House on Bihar, this House is not entitled to seek any clarification.

SHRI RAM NAIK: My submission is those remarks have gone on record. If the remarks have gone on record, there is only one way out that those remarks should be deleted and the matter is over. Why should we speak on irrelevant issues? The issue is Women's Bill. Today is the International Women's Day. Whatever is spoken beyond that, should be deleted. The matter will be over. It is so simple.



[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do have to tell you and this House; here stands the Chief Whip of Congress who was sermonizing the entire House to lead the whole world just then. And our Minister for Parliamentary Affairs was telling that...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He was addressing the whole world...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Don't try to teach me, I know that, he was telling that...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Speak in Bhojpuri.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: I am speaking in the language I know. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just then he was sermonizing the entire House to lead the whole world. And when our Parliamentary Affairs Minister was speaking, he who knows the Parliamentary proceedings and is responsible for the Parliamentary Affairs. I do not know that..." God knows...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is very bad. This is not the way.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I am speaking this, I take its full responsibility. If you do not want to take it on records, you are welcome, but I am speaking because I have the right to speak. It's your responsibility to take it on the records or not and mine is to speak. ...(Interruptions) I have right to speak and you have right to take it on records or not.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Please speak only what you have to.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: When the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs was speaking, those people stood...(Interruptions) I never intend to challenge the Chair, but I mind that when he was speaking with responsibility...(Interruptions) I was simply telling that whosoever likes, stands without any rule or order...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under what rule you are telling all this?...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I will never address the House. ...(Interruptions) I will not open my mouth in this House. ...(Interruptions) I am not given even the minimum respect. ...(Interruptions) I want to make it very clear.

[Translation]

DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House should be honoured.

[English]

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM: This is what I want to understand. ...(Interruptions) I want to understand under what rule he has been speaking. This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is making a statement. Please do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I will not open my mouth in this House.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Let me tell you. You should ask me...(Interruptions) I said that the Chair should have instructed that when the Parliamentary Affairs Minister was responsibly speaking on behalf of the Government, then he must have been listened to. ...(Interruptions) If they are allowed to speak anything without any ruling, then I humbly tell you that if the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not given any ear to, then many people might suffer the same situation in the House, and this is bound to happen...(Interruptions) I am rightly telling this. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will he permit me? Ask him, do not ask me. Will he permit me to speak in this House? I am sorry, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I will not speak in this House unless Prof. P.J. Kurien, the Chief Whip of the Congress permits me to speak. If he does not permit, I will not speak ...(Interruptions) I am extremely hurt. I am personally hurt. I am personally hurt. I go on record. I never expected this. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: This has happened again and again even the Prime Minister himself yields to...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, generally, when the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs speaks, he should be heard with rapt attention because he is responsible to run the House, not only for the Government but also for the Opposition. If there was any point that my friend Prof. Kurien wanted to make, he should have made it earlier. Or, he could make it after the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs finishes his submission. I do not know why on all and every matter we quarrel in this House. Everybody has a right to have his opinion. It has been the practice in this House—as far as I know the Parliamentary tradition—that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is generally not interrupted. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please keep quiet.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: With due respect, I want to say that I have been raising my hand from the time the Bihar issue was raised to express my party's views. The hon. Deputy Speaker, in his wisdom, did not call me. I have no complaint against that. But when I found that the Minister was going to react on the Bihar issue, I thought,—and I am right, I feel—that my party's view should also be on record and he should know my party's view before he reacted. How can a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs react to Parliament, to Lok Sabha, without knowing the view of the main Opposition party? So, it is my right to ask for his indulgence but that was not given.

Shri Chandra Shekhar was a Prime Minister. I have been in this House for twenty years. I have seen Prime Ministers, including Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and yourself—he was a Prime Minister with Congress support—yielding to ordinary Members a number of times.

I have seen, even Prime Minister yielding to hon. Members. When the matter raised is reasonable, it is the duty and courtesy of the Minister to yield. If he does not want to yield, I have no complaint. But without knowing the views of the main Opposition Party if he wants to make a statement on Bihar, what kind of a democracy is this? This is the reason why you are in this stage now. That is why, you have to withdraw what is adopted here. You ignored the Opposition. You do not know how to run the Government. You do not want to listen to our views also.

If he does not want to yield, I also do not want to say anything. But I have also been in this House for 20 years and I know what are the precedents in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I request the hon. Chief Whip of the Opposition to present his views?

I was not going to make a statement on Bihar. I would clarify that and I was, in fact, going to say something else. Anyway, my only request is this. I have said this last time also. We are all friends; Prof. P.J. Kurien and myself worked together in Opposition Party and in Ruling Party also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have also worked with you.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I would only request him, through you, Sir, that if he feels that he should intervene every time, then let us have an understanding. I have no problem. I will sit down every time I see him jump up a bit. In fact, in future, I will ask him whether I could stand up. It is a different question.

The point is when I am in the middle of a sentence if somebody stands up, it does disturb.

SHRI AJIT JOGI: Is he 'somebody'?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: If you want me to call him 'leader', I will.

The issue is that we must have a certain amount of understanding. I will request that let me be given that understanding. If not, it would be advisable that I keep my silence. It would be advisable and I do not mind. If that is how the Chief Whip wishes to have it, I do not mind. Now, I am yielding to him; let him say what he thinks right.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, as the hon. Minister has said, I have nothing personal against him. I never thought that Bihar issue is going to be raised.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Just hear in this and that side, don't hear us. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, can I have your indulgence?

Even when other hon. Members raised the Bihar issue, I only raised my hand; but you did not call me. I kept quiet, as a disciplined Member. I did not say anything and I did not complain also. But when I saw the hon. Minister reacting to this issue, I thought that it was my duty to bring to his notice the point of view of our Party. That is what I did. If he does not want to yield, I will also not say anything; if you do not permit me, I will not say anything. Now that he has yielded and you have permitted me, Sir. I am putting forth our views.

With regard to Bihar issue, I also associate myself with the views that have been expressed already here. This is not the first time that the Ruling Party tried to undermine the authority of this House. When Prasar Bhatti Bill was passed by this House, the Ruling Party found it convenient not to take it to the Rajya Sabha and to go in for an Ordinance, whereas an assurance was given to us in the BAC that it would be taken to the other House. That was the first time, they undermined the authority of Parliament and taking this House for a ride.

Now, on the Bihar issue, not only this House but also the Rajya Sabha is taken for a ride. We adopted the Statutory Resolution. We opposed it, as an Opposition. What was the decision of the Lok Sabha? The decision of the Lok Sabha was that it ratified the President's Rule in Bihar. How can a Government revoke it without going to Rajya Sabha and without knowing the opinion of Rajya Sabha? This is an example of undermining the authority of Lok Sabha and taking us for a ride.

Likewise, it is the constitutional obligation for the Government to take up the Resolution in the Rajya Sabha also. In the Rajya Sabha, the Government does not have a majority. So, the Government uses the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha to suit its convenience. This tantamount to taking Parliament for a ride. This is most undemocratic and this should be condemned. The Congress Party also condemns this undemocratic attitude of the Government.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think, it is very important for me to point out that today being the International Women's Day this House jointly should wish the best to all the women of India and the world and assure our support and commitment to the empowerment of women and their advancement. I think this should be the first and foremost thing the House should collectively do, notwithstanding the little difference that we have on the Bill.

The Bihar issue was raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee mainly to show some solidarity on an issue where there were some differences between different

political parties. I believe that has been rightly and squarely met by the hon. Member and former Speaker, Shri Shivraj Patil. I do not think I have to voice anything on that. But I do believe that it is unfair to say that this House is being treated without respect merely because a constitutional right that exists in the Constitution was exercised by the Government after the approval of this House.

In fact, the demand of the Opposition was to bring the Resolution on the very first day. There was a pressure on the Government to bring the Resolution on the very first day as the very first item. We responded to the Opposition's demand and brought it as the first item, though the Government had the complete jurisdiction under article 356(3) to wait till the last moment; and the Government could have waited till the last week of March, but we did not do it. I took it on my shoulder and the Government responded and said that we will have it as the first item. We had a complete debate and we had voting also. Thereafter, the Government assessed, and the Government looked at the matter. The Government knows about its position in Rajya Sabha. Then it was decided that there is no purpose, even as the last effort, of talking to the leaders of the Opposition. After that the Government took a final decision. But the point which is extremely important for us to understand is that the House was in no way belittled. Full respect was given to this House. As a matter of record, I should say that it is unfortunate that even the respect that was shown to the House is sought to be belittled in the name of small politics. I think we should rise above this. Constitutionally, what was done in this House was correct. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Why did you not take it up in the Rajya Sabha? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please explain that. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I have explained it. We know that we would not be able to get the Resolution passed in Rajya Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No running commentary please.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why did you bring it in Lok Sabha? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It is because you demanded for it. ...(*Interruptions*) There are procedures

[Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam]

in existence and under law, I cannot speak about Rajya Sabha here. This is the procedure. This is what I have learnt and this is what I have been taught. If you ask me more, I would say that this House has never been belittled. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.50 p.m.

13.50 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.54 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we take up Matters under Rule 377, there will be a statement by the Minister, Shri George Fernandes.

14.55 hrs.

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### **Crash of an Indian Air Force Aircraft near Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, on 7 March, 1999, an AN-32 aircraft of the Indian Air Force crashed while approaching to land at the Indira Gandhi International Airport at New Delhi. The aircraft was on a routine flight having initially taken off from Agra, made a staging halt at Gwalior and then was on its way to Delhi. The aircraft took off from Delhi at 0730 hours. The sortie was uneventful till the aircraft was on final approach for landing on runway 10 at Delhi. The aircraft has crashed about 2 nautical miles short of the runway. There were no survivors.

The reported Runway Visual Range was 100 metres. This was within the pilot's capability. From the immediately available evidence, the pilot was making an ILS (Instrument Landing System) approach for landing on

Runway 10. The aircraft has crashed short of the runway at a point where normally it should have been about 600 ft above ground. An IAF Court of Inquiry, constituting specialists on the aircraft, has been instituted to investigate the cause of the accident. The aircraft Flight Data Recorder and the Cockpit Voice Recorder have been retrieved from the accident site in an undamaged condition. These are expected to provide vital evidence for establishing the cause of the accident.

As per last information, a total of 22 bodies have been recovered from the crash site. Eighteen Service personnel comprising of four air crew, and 14 passengers were on board the ill-fated aircraft, three persons were civilians who were at the place of crash and one person is yet to be fully identified. The next of kin of the service personnel killed have been informed.

The AN-32 is a twin-engined medium transport aircraft of the IAF. It has been in service in the IAF for the last 15 years and has a good safety record. It is a reliable and technically robust aircraft which has flown extensively in the IAF.

The air crew were fully qualified to undertake the mission.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, with your permission, I want to make a submission.

Sir, the Hungarian Delegation which is here is supposed to meet me at 4 o'clock. May I therefore request that Item Nos. 9 and 10 be taken up now and then Matters under Rule 377 be done? It is because they are our guests and I have to meet them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please take up Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1999.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The House shall now take up Item Nos. 9 and 10 together.

14.58 hrs.

**SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION  
 OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT  
 (AMENDMENT) BILL**

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chinta Mohan—Not present

Prof. Saifuddin Soz — Not present

Shri P.C. Thomas — Not present.

Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): Respected Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The main provisions of the Bill are as under:—

At present, the Members of Parliament are eligible to undertake 32 single air-journeys in a year. During such journeys, they can be accompanied by a spouse or a companion. There has been a demand supported by the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament to dispense with the restriction with regard to a spouse or a companion thereby enabling Members of Parliament to take any number of relatives or companions with them on such journeys. We have made the provision in the Bill to enable Members of Parliament to take with them any number of relatives or companions on such journeys within the ceiling of 32 single air journeys in a year. So, the overall ceiling limit will remain.

According to the present provision, Members of Parliament are entitled to travel only in AC 1st Class if no person accompanies the Members in AC 2 tier and by adjustment of the amount of AC 2 tier for such journey in lieu of the companion. While the spouse of a member of Parliament is entitled to travel by AC-1st class or executive class in all railway trains from the usual place of residence of the MP to Delhi and back without any restriction on the number of journeys.

15.00 hrs.

Taking into consideration the difficulties expressed by Member of Parliament, it is proposed to relax the

provisions to enable the Members of Parliament and their spouses only to travel by AC 1st class from any place in India to any other place in India without any restrictions.

In accordance with the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1998, the minimum pension to ex-MPs was enhanced to Rs. 2500 per month with effect from 20.8.1998. This amendment did not cover those ex-MPs who had completed two terms of Lok Sabha and Members of Provisional Parliament. It is now proposed to cover these two categories for grant of minimum pension of Rs. 2500 per month with effect from the same date, that is, 20.8.1998.

There was a demand from members of Eighth Lok Sabha from Punjab State, where the elections could not be held alongwith general elections and were delayed by approximately nine months, to count this period towards pension purposes. It is proposed to allow counting of such period for grant of pension where the elections could not be held in any parliamentary constituency or part thereof alongwith general elections due to terrorism, insurgency or public order problem. This provision would be effective retrospectively.

Former Members of Parliament had been availing free rail travel facility in air-conditioned two-tier class alongwith one companion in Indian Railways on the basis of executive instructions issued by the Ministry of Railways. This facility was annulled by Allahabad High Court declaring it as illegal. Keeping in view the difficulties experienced by ex-MPs to provide services to the people, the facility was restored by promulgating the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Ordinance, 1999 with effect from 18.1.1999. The provision contained in the said ordinance is being replaced by the legislation included in this Bill.

The Bill incorporates decision for fulfilment of the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Salary and Allowances of Members of Parliament and the demands of Members of Parliament from time to time. I hope the House would give its unanimous support and pass it without much of a discussion.

With these few words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

\*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please quote the rule under which you are raising the point of order.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Normally, ordinances are promulgated only on emergency situations. The point here is that even for the sake of enhancement of Members' salaries and allowances, ordinance has been promulgated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please quote the rule.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I may be permitted to say that ordinances are issued for meeting the contingency when the House is not in Session. But here is a case when the Government is resorting to promulgation of ordinance even for the purpose of enhancing the salaries and allowances of Members. It is ridiculous and this will tell upon the people. This is involving our prestige issue.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I may clarify the point. Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear him. Please resume your seat. The Minister is replying to your point.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: They are promulgating an ordinance for raising allowances.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, we have not issued the ordinance with regard to salaries and allowances. It was only for ex-MPs where the court had passed a judgement allowing it with immediate effect because there was no other way...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: That is for ex-MPs. Here, why should you bring an ordinance for salaries and allowances of MPs?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The ordinance was only with regard to ex-MPs...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has answered your point. Please resume your seat now.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: It looks very awkward and it is ridiculous. Even for enhancing the salaries and allowances, they are doing like this. I do not like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajo Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Sir, I support the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Member of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1999 introduced by Hon. Minister. One who has been the member of parliament twice, would get as an Ex-Member pension as you have made such provision in this bill whether it is 11th Lok Sabha or 10th Lok Sabha, are who comes by election as to why he/she is deprived of the facilities if the House is dissolved by any reason because he/she is not at fault. It should be considered.

Hon. Chairman Sir, I would like to tell you about Bihar. A provision for paying pension to ex. M.L.A. has been made in the state about and this provision is for any hon. Member who is elected to the House and takes oath, he/she is paid the pension considering his/her term for five years. Just now our senior members has said that an ordinance has been issued. But ordinance is not issued for raising salary and allowances. Ordinance has been issued because Allahabad High court repeated an ordinance to give railway passes to ex. M.P.s but it did not become an act. Considering the inconvenience to ex. M.P.s the Government issued the ordinance. They have been given the facility by it. It was a commendable work. We are people's representatives. We make all laws. From 11 in the morning till 11 in the night we speak about institutions. We speak that the employees were not given the salary and promotions and transfers were not made properly. We speak that company was not provided this facility etc. But when the issue for providing facilities to our members is taken up. Many of us start opposing that we are empowered to make laws and when the Government brings any motion and make laws by accepting that we no one should object to it. It should be passed today. But it should be borne in mind for ensuing session as you are Minister for Parliamentary affairs you should take this issue to the cabinet or the committee saying that if a member is elected once, his/her term be considered for five years. If the House is dissolved by any reason he/she is not at fault for that. Considering this/she should be provided the due pension for which he/she deserves. When I came here for the first time, it was said on the railway budget that the facility of A.C.—I for M.P.s has been passed but if his/her spouse accompanies as to how she would travel? Then the Railway Minister said that that was not my duty, but duty of others. You brought the provision thank

[Shri Rajo Singh]

you. 32 Air passes in a year are provided. You should make it clear. It would not be that when spouse or any friend accompanies, passes are reduced to 16. It should be made clear. There should be provision for spouse and the member for 32 times. Requesting this to you, I support the bill.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH. Mr. Chairman Sir, Parliament is authorised to take decision under the constitution regarding the facilities and salary of Members of Parliament. Any decision taken by it was not repealed by any High Court or Supreme Court. Situation prevailed for the first time when a proposal for providing facilities to ex-M.Ps was struck down by the High Court. I do not agree that there is any thing wrong to issue an ordinance to restore that in such circumstances I do not agree with Radha Krishnan ji to his opinion. The decision had come when the Lok Sabha was meeting for the last day, Members from all the parties had demanded that the Government should do something to restore it and the Government had done accordingly. We thank the Government for it.

Another point I would like to say that this question should not be raised that once we take oath and our term should be considered for five years. Why let this situation arise at all? Why is this situation not created that Parliament and Legislative assemblies once elected should continue for five years? We should think over it. Some how I know a personal friend he was elected thrice in 1977, 1989 and 1996 but was not entitled to get any facility. It is very unfortunate and ironic situation. By making some provisions, you made it correct.

Everywhere rate of interest has been reduced whether it is private or nationalised bank. One lakh rupees loan is provided to the hon. Members but the rate of interest is 15 percent. You go to any private financier, he and Tata Finance Company for Sumo provide car at four percent interest.

Instruction has been given to Maruti Udyog Limited to provide interest free loan for purchase a Maruti car. When I met as member of Parliament and asked for a car on interest free loan they told that this facility is not available for M.P.'s. because Parliament gives you one lakh rupees loan to purchase a car when I went your office to get one lakh rupees loan on zero percent interest they told that there is 15% rate of interest. I said that 15% rate of interest will be equal to my net salary and no money will be left and we will have to ask some loan from Rangarajan Kumaramangalamji. You should consider this matter also.

I would like to request to honourable House and respected members that today whatever facilities are available to us, are sufficient. So we should not demand any more facility and increment in coming five years because it affects all the classes of our society. They raise their demand to increase their facilities salaries and foodings.

I would like to thank the honourable minister that there was a practice in the House a Bill is used to be presented for amending the rules to provide more facilities to M.P.'s and it is passed unanimously by voice vote. Its impression outside the House goes that M.P.'s have passed the Bill without discussion and relaxing the rules for raising their salaries and facilities. It was criticized. Today a Bill has been introduced after deviating its own practise. This is a good tradition the issue is being discussed. This practise should be adopted in future also. With these few words, I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill and I thank the hon. Minister for giving more facilities through this Bill.

Sir, we would like to request the hon. Minister for further help in regard to postal facility to the hon. Members of Parliament. We are writing a number of letters to the people in our constituency and there are about 10 lakh people in each constituency. We are able to move more closer with the people in our constituency now than the former Members of Parliament only by writing more letters and these days, expectations of the people are also very high. I understand that the proposal to give more postal facilities to Members of Parliament is under consideration of the Government. If that is provided, we would be able to move much more closer to the people of our country. I would be highly grateful if the hon. Minister applies his mind to this aspect and agrees to it, maybe now or even later. It will be useful to all the Members of Parliament to move more closer to the people in their respective constituencies.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I could not restrained myself after listening the views of members. So I have decide to express my views also.

When we look backward we see that the pay-perks of M.P.'s has increased and the Parliament has right to increase or decrease the salary of M.P.'s. So people says principally that now it has exaggerated but it should be in a practical way. Just now Shri Mohan Singh was telling that it is enough and now it should be stopped and should not increased up to next five years. Today how much deerness is going up? If it is seen comparatively, then we realise that in what conditions we are surviving. Earlier we were getting rupees fifty thousands for purchasing a car followed by rupees one lakh for the same at 15% rate of interest. You Just tell me from where we got a car in a rupees one lakh? We got one lakh rupees from Parliament and from where, rest of the money will come? So this amount should be increased upto practical limit. Either we purchase fifteen year old car, which is banned by Govt. of Delhi or raise the amount of loan, so that we could purchase a new car. Today Indica and Santro are coming in the market. So rate of interest has to be minimise and loan should be increased. I can not understand that who had fixed rate of interest at 15%. So our whole salary will be exhausted in interest alone.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we see that we stresses on discussion for increase in our salaries and allowances but nothing is going to happen. So a separate body may be set up by honourable Speaker or hon. Chairman to deal with our pay and allowances. When pay-perks increases after price rise than people realises that we have increased our facilities many of the people among us argues that we are getting more and it should be reduced. It means that they are hypocritic people comes here, whether they should not be asked for a cup of tea. If we did not served a cup of tea, then they criticises us. Is it not a expenditure? We have to pay them from our pocket for their tickets. We have bear the expenses for workers, who comes and stay with us. Vehicles or phones facilities were discontinued in Bihar after imposition of President rule. Notice are being issued to them to vacate the houses. We people also says that Lok Sabha may be dissolved at any time. Just now Rajputji were telling that a law should be enacted for five years term of Lok Sabha because holding election frequently is not good thing. That must be done. I want to clarify that some people are affluent enough if they do not get vehicle, not pay or allowances, no matter, but those people who are from common families and do not have any bank balance should also be taken under consideration. Those affluent people who are availing facilities of salary, allowances, car, house and if they do not get these facilities who have acquired their own property more than that and can acquire more, does not matter. But those people who are not capable to acquire and belongs to ordinary families...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude please.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: People also says about pension that why pension should be paid. It has seen that till a person is M.P., Minister or MLA, it is all right. But when he is not in such a capacity how he will served a cup of tea or manage a car to go anywhere for public service. They are political activist and they do not have any other source of income when their situation has worsen then provision for pension has been made. Now the provision has made that after completion of four and half years the person is entitled for pension. Just now Mr. Rajo Singh was telling that Rajasthan Legislative Assembly and Bihar Legislative Assembly has made a rule that the Legislative Assembly would not dissolved before five years. This rule should also be implemented here. If a member won the election and has taken the oath shall be provide facility of pension considering his full tenure even if Lok Sabha would have dissolved. Because member is not responsible if Lok Sabha dissolved and he comes in the House after winning election once a time.

We all are in support of this Bill because everyone shall support it. Now rule has been made allowing first class AC railway journeys alongwith spouse can travel. But from where shall the sages bring spouse. So this should also be taken care of. We people perform Parliamentary duties and public service and this is a common concept that a person would work effectively only if arrangements and there in a system way otherwise public work will suffer. So the Government should take care of all these matters. Mr. Kumaramangalam is a very genuine person. Now he is in BJP. People say that he is a gentle person. After considering the problems of respected Members of Parliament all conveniences and facilities should be provided, so that they perform better. Common members and representatives of public should be taken care of while passing the Bill. Law does not affect those people who are rich. But those people are acting honestly should be provided protection and facility by law. This should be done in a practical way.

Respected Chairman, Sir, after implementing the recommendations of fifth pay commission there will be a burden of rupees 18 thousand crore on Government which will benefit 40 lakh families. Salary of an individual has gone up to: 45000. what sort of onerous task they perform, which one can not do. But our salary is Rs. 4000/- compared to their salary of Rs. 45000/- Newspapers tell us that members are getting more facilities and conveniences. So there is a necessity to pay attention on these things. Today bureaucrats rule the roost and they obtain signatures of ministers after



convincing then for their own benefit. When issue of our facilities comes up the court orders that ex. MP will not get train fare reimbursement facility. They did not tolerate even M.P.'s convenience of arrivals in Delhi or state capital which is done only one or two times in a year. The court ordered to cancel it. Then an ordinance was felt to be necessary. So people are feeling jealous to see these things and print wrong about us in newspapers. Our standard of living should be investigated into. The fare of Matadoor is rupees five. We save rupees five if we go on foot; this is the mentality and this is the position of poverty. Different types of comments are made when issue of conveniences comes up. So we should be practical. Government should provide all the facilities according to price rising and better standard of living. With these words, I conclude now.

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh): Sir, I want to add two or three things related to facilities available for the M.P.'s and Ex. M.P.'s. I feel delighted on the discussion going on in the House. Sir, the Constitution has provided power to the institutions to take decisions about their own facilities. But Parliament is the only institution where we take decision about ourselves. Judges and Govt. employees do not decide regarding his own salaries. But we have the right under constitution to take decision on the issues pertaining to facilities available for present and Ex. M.P.'s. We feel very embarrassing when issues make us feel that we are going to take decisions about ourselves. But there is no other option. So M.P.'s have to take decision. I want to urge two or three items upon you. M.P.'s are getting some facility sometimes something appears after two or three months or a year and press highlights those issues as if we heavily increasing our pays and perks. But when the Total Bill come up, it is like much noise little water. Press continuously highlights increase in our salaries but the fact is that allowances have gone up rupees one thousand five hundred to rupees two thousand five hundred only. Telephone calls have gone up from fifty thousand to one lakh. No M.P. uses his telephone for commercial purpose while sitting in his residence. Infact they make calls for the person who comes to meet them persons belonging to their constituencies facing problems. Today you have to make STD Calls. I am an M.P. from Chandigarh, so call Charge is lesser because it is minimum distance from here. But those members who are from remote areas, makes STD calls to those people, belong to their constituencies. They have to take care of their problems and difficulties, so limit of rupees one lakh so easily crosses.

Respected Chairman, Sir, so I want to tell something regarding salary. Today hundreds of people come to see their M.Ps and MLA's daily. If you offer even at least a cup of tea to very one you will have to pay at least rupees two or two and half. Total TA and DA would be

exhausted if you offer a cup of tea to hundred or three hundred persons daily. Visitors will criticise, if you do not offer a cup of tea to them. People will tell See, this is the man whom we elected and he is unable to offer lunch or a cup of tea. They shall say, they shall show the members worth at the next hustings.

Respected Chairman, Sir, if we wish that every M.P. should work honestly, you shall have to provide them all facilities. Otherwise it shall became difficult for M.Ps to work with full dedication.

As for Raghuvansh Prasad ji, he is a reputed landlord, and he must be having other source of income. However, those persons who have no factory, no agriculture land and other source of income shall get into difficulty. I agree with Mohan Singh ji ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Did you call me a 'Jamindaar'?

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN: I call you landlord. (Interruptions) Once again I request you, that some attention should be given upon these issues of facilities by committees including five or seven persons from every pary. Controversy upon of trifling issues, occur repeatedly every six or eight months. As such, a unanious decision should be taken once for all considering factors like hike in prices during conving five years. The most important matter is the issue of post. Today parliamentarian write letters to people of their constituencies to officers and minister. As far as ministers are concerned they have the facility to send their letters in their offices and the offices deliver them. Our Parliamentary office does not accept letters written by us to other M.P.'s and we have to affix tickets on letters on our own expense. You write letters to D.C. and S.D.M. and today at least three rupees ticket is used on every letter. So I request the government to formulate a scheme under which all mail of the member addressed to their constituencies or to different offices should go free of cost. So that the expenditure of Member of Parliament may be saved as this is for the service of masses. There is no personal benefit of the member of Parliament in it. They write for people.

Mr. Chairman Sir, similarly, I would like to request that there should be a clear policy for the use of red indicator bulbs on cars. Legislators in Punjab and Haryana are entitled to use such indicators but Members of Parliament are not authorised for the same. Now you imagine what a strange situation is there in that a Member of Parliament who represents larger area than that of a legislator is not entitled to such an indicator while legislators are. People also think why it is so? The Government should formulate a clear policy as regard to it.

Mr. Chairman Sir, once I stayed in King Fisher Hotel in Haryana. I had to pay Rs. 500 for a day. I was told

[Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

that if a legislator of Haryana stays, he has to pay Rs. 40 only. That way my area is very limited. Sometime I have to go to Haryana and Punjab and pay such a huge rent to Government Hotels. If a member does not get accommodation in a hotel in his own state, he can manage because he has his house there but if he goes to some other state, he should get the facility. Suppose Member of Parliament from Karnataka state does not get accommodation in Bangalore, he can manage as there would be his residence there and there is no need for him to go to Government Hotel. So I request that the facility legislators and Members of Parliament from a state enjoy should be provided to each Member of Parliament in all states. It shall be inappropriate if I have to make full payments if I visit Punjab or Haryana. I request that we should think over it and all Members of Parliament should be provided uniforms facilities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say one more important point about road mileage. Members of Parliament who come from nearby states like Haryana, Punjab or Himachal Pradesh, should be provided road mileage. According to present rules, he/she gets the rail fare from the railway station nearest to the place he stays at and this is unjustified. Suppose a Member of Parliament comes to Delhi by car after filling Petrol of Rs. 1000 and gets rail fare, which is very lesser than the cost of Petrol. This is outright injustice with him/her. There should be provision to provide road mileage to the Members of Parliament, representing constituencies near to Delhi. Thinking over this issue please take a decision in one go. Otherwise at different times allowances towards rail, road mileage and Postal facility increase and people shall be given to misunderstanding. This shall lead to controversies. So I would request a decision to be taken in one go so that Members of Parliament could work more effectively and attentively.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on Salary Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill. I would like to put some points before you because I am elected for the first time. First of all I associate myself with the issues raised and views expressed by all senior Members of Parliament on this Bill. I do not have last experience as I am elected for the first time. But my other colleagues who have been elected twice thrice, or for four, five times, have last experience and they have said correctly.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Rajo Babu spoke about 32 air travels. I want to tell that all my 32 air travels are still due because my city Allahabad is not connected by air service. The earlier air service has been closed. Moreover, in view of the accidents that took place in last couple of days, it is very risky to travel in planes. This morning 22 officers of airforce were killed in a plane crash. That's why many members donot want to travel by air. There should be special arrangements for the Members who do not want to travel by air. It should be taken care of. The

second point is that you have made the provision to travel along with spouse in A.C.—I. It is fact that we would have to visit to and fro. It should be made clear whether we are entitled to 16 or 32 journeys.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: That has already been fixed.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Then it is all right.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Shri Gangacharan Rajput had raised an important issue during zero hour. He had said that a member is elected for five years. So after he takes oath as a member, he should be entitled for the pension of Rs. 2500, even if he is unable to complete his term because of dissolution of House or other reasons. What can he do if the Lok Sabha itself is dissolved. People had elected him for 5 years. So he should be entitled for the minimum pension of Rs. 2500/-.

Sometimes I travel in train from Lucknow and I get only one berth. Sometimes I apply for reservation in AC-II they give AC-III. In this hustle and bustle I lost my briefcase, valuable luggage, passbook in Rajdhani Express. So the department of Railways should be given strict directions to the effect that if the Members have applied for reservation, they should be allotted three berths with companion and spouse according to their entitlement. Sometimes we are allotted side berths. We should not be neglected in this way. Similarly you may see the arrangement of accommodation. I stay at 25 North Avenue which is in straitened condition. Recently, tiles were fitted in the toilet. They have laid tiles in guest accommodation, but in my living portion, there is seepage and it is damps. Flats are in bad shape. There should be proper arrangement for accommodation. We donot want our pension to be increased but we should get the facilities properly we demand proper arrangement.

Some hon. Members have spoken about vehicle arrangement. It is true that no four wheeler car costs lesser than Rs. 3 lakhs. If we want a car to be financed, we are asked to arrange Rs. 2 lakhs. Wherefrom we will give 2 lakh rupees. Apart from that 15% interest is charged in Delhi. If we purchase Maruti Esteem, the interest rate is zero. The hon. Members of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly get 2 lakh rupees for vehicle, whereas Members of Parliament, used to get 50 thousand rupees, which is now increased to 1 lack rupees. Members have to pay 15% interest on that amount. I demand the Government to raise the amount to at least 3 lakh rupee and charge 4-5 percent interest ...*(Interruptions)*

I want to raise an important point...*(Interruptions)* hon. Minister, it is a very important issue. Officers in my district do not pay respect to Members. They neglect them whenever we demand vehicle to check developmental work, we are provided vehicles which are in bad shape. Even peons would not like to travel in them. Sometimes we come to know that the vehicle is lying in garage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: We demand from you that the vehicle, which the Member of Parliament is provided to tour his constituency, should atleast be in a good condition. ...(*Interruptions*)

I want to say one more point of importance that no important meeting of 'Janpad' should be called during the session. Secondly no election should be held when the Parliament has been in Session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude now.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Now, there are elections for Area-Vice President...(*Interruptions*) We take part in it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just discuss the relevant point.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am only speaking on the relevant aspect. It concerns the facilities and Rights of the Members of Parliament, therefore, I want to say that...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion is about salary-allowances.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: With all this, finally, I would say that just now we have talked about salary. Many remarks and counter-remarks have been made over it and it leaves very bad impressions on the people. I demand that we will be given salaries equal to those of class-I officers, and such an arrangement should be made that our salaries should also be increased with respect to theirs. These matters should not be raised every now and then, it sends wrong messages in the public. I conclude with these words, you have given me time, thank you very much.

SHRI KALPNATH BAI (Ghosi): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I welcome the amendment regarding Pension. Senior MPs from all parties are present here. I have something to say about the MPs from Lok Sabha. If you go in for figures you will find that those who had come here winning the elections of Lok Sabha in 1996, 290 MPs out of them lost the elections when the elections for next Lok Sabha were held once again in 1998 only one and a half year after. I mean to say, a good 300 MPs lose within one and a half year only. Many MPs in this country could remain Member of Parliament only for one and a half year in their lifetime.

A person aspires to become an MP on some party's ticket only after making sacrifices, suffering agonies, and countless ups and downs for the whole life. And if he fortunately wins, yet he remains an MP only for one and a half year, this is too sad.

Respected Shiv Shankarji is present in the House. He has been the Law Minister of India. We have Mr. Kumaramangalam, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs including Shri Mohan Singh, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad

Singh, top leaders from each party are present here. I had appealed to the Prime Minister of India on the very first day that Lok Sabha should complete its full term of five years and should never be dissolved before it. whosoever wants to be the Prime Minister, let him try his own ways. Rajya Sabha has such a powers that any Bill passed by Lok Sabha, cannot be cleared without their consent. Any MP elected to that House, he may not be eligible to be a village-head he stays there and complete his six-year term, no one can remove him his position before that. I know it, here we find many gems of their own kind, who serve in many walks of life. If Lok Sabha is dissolved even before one and a half year, how they are ridiculed in their constituency, we know it...(*Interruptions*) What sort of propoganda is made all over the country. Today, the Secretary to Government of India enjoys a salary of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. An MP ranks higher than the Cabinet Secretary in protocol but tell it honestly what honour he is treated with if he goes to him for some task? How the Judiciary of India, the District-Judge, the High Court and the Supreme Court have been functioning at the moment, every MP knows it. They threaten the whole country in the name of 'Judicial Activism'. Take instance of Bureaucracy too, one becomes an I.A.S. officer, and remains so forever. An MP is the Chief Social-worker, but faces a pitiable condition. Still today I proclaim that if there is any honest and pure class in India, it is only that of politicians, and MLAs, others come only thereafter. I would appeal to Shri Shiv Shanker, who has been the Minister for Law, that the Lokpal Bill about to be presented, should also apply on the Bureaucracy and Judiciary of India, they too should be brought under its purview, otherwise the Law will be in vain...(*Interruptions*) What goes on there, only God knows. I want to say that the recommendations made by Antuley Committee be implemented and full honour be given to the Members of Parliament.

DR. SUSHIL INDORA (Sirsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill hon'ble Minister Mr. Kumaramangalam has presented, I support it with slight suggestions. Many points have been discussed here. Still a major issue remains to be touched upon and it is 'shelter'. It has been noticed in State Legislative Assemblies more than once that Housing-Loans are provided at negligible interest-rates. We may be having many MPs here, who could not be provided with Governmental houses. I can talk of myself, I am still residing in a rent-paid house. Therefore, I request that we should be provided with a Loan of Rs. Six Lakhs at the least, at four percent interest rates, to buy our houses.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am to support the Bill presented here. MPs from both the sides discussed the inconveniences of their own. I only want to draw your attention towards two of the issues. I want to discuss here as to how the people of the society observe the practical problems of MPs or officials of any rank. As Kalpnathji has said that,

[Shri Radhuvansh Prasad Singh]

whatsoever it may be called but the most-honest class of the country is the politicians' class at the moment, it needs no more explanation.

I want to tell it along with instances, you may conduct a survey of Delhi city, if you chart-up the houses costing Rs. 15 lakh, you may find out the exact number of industrialists who have built them, even of those who possess those houses and are in Government service and also the number of MPs holding their own posts, MLAs or other officials who are in possession of them. The persons belonging to politics, hardly, may be one or two percent in number, who possess those. Similarly, the social or political workers in villages, they adopt short-cuts only to some extent; viz, they may receive bribes only for their trivial matters, at a block officer or an agent sitting under the Judge's seat, take bribes openly, no one goes to doubt their commitment. But a person in politics who spends whole of his time in social-work, receives miscellaneous comments on himself. Only a few out of them, might be misusing power and are to be blamed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request you that as the hon'ble Members have said, a House completing its full five-year term is to be ascertained. This not only is to favour the concerns of MPs alone, about also to the people belonging to each class including vulnerable sections of the society. Every time when there are elections, the society faces the burdens of price-rise. This devastates the people, this spoils their life. The progressive movement to be sought in the country's development, is almost fused during those days of elections. That the House definitely last for five years' term, should seriously be taken by the Government. We also want to acknowledge that what conveniences are provided to the members, are not fairly enough to maintain their expenditures. They will have to seek counsel from the old members, as to how to maintain it. The day I entered the house allotted to me, I paid a lumpsome meter-charge of Rs. 1500. even then I didnot face all this when I was MLA, but now I am facing it after becoming an MP. Here the Members drink water only by paying for it, they give the rent for curtains and chairs from this salaries, and still it is proclaimed that they enjoy magnanimons conveniences. We want to request the House to get the MPs problems probed into. Alright, you provide us with air-journey tickets and AC pass in trains, but can it fulfill the needs of a hungry belly? Meals-provision is a must in air and train journeys.

Many people, friends and well-wishers visit to the MPs from their constituencies. MPs have to arrange for their residentials and farings during winter-season. What

the MPs get, could they manage all it by virtue of that? Many-a-times it happens that the peasants get themselves admitted in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and callbells the door of the MP to arrange for their medicines and expenses. Can you understand their position in getting through all this for their voter and supporters, this seriously to be thought about.

As far the Pension is concerned, in many states like Himachal Pradesh, an MLA enjoys the pension of Rs. 5000 by attaching to the office only once, whereas the MP only Rs. 2500. What type of disparity are you going to bring about between an MP and an MLA? It is then, when an MP represents six Legislative Assembly Constituence all in all and you just pension him a trifling Rs. 2500? Do remove this disparity, and, especially, Mr. Kumaramangalam is here, he is a very nice gentleman. Even if he talks ticklish, talks it with a fairly rich smile and makes it soothing. I request the Government to keep under consideration the practical hardships of the MPs minding their convenience, and to make all-party leaders to sit together for this, to analyze their condition by forming a committee and provide them with suitable facilities.

To concludes if any misdeed by the media or officials or by any means, is committed to defame the politicians, it should be stopped by making such a reputation that until any allegation is made proof, the defamator must be taken up with sternest action, such a regulation should be framed. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Ferozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support whatever the hon'ble Members have said here. While supporting this Bill, I would like to add two more aspects which could not find any mention in the debate. I would like to say that this House has the Bill unanimously supported which has been brought to provide facilities to Ex-MPs and the members. This is the serious situation that an M.P. elected from the rural or urban areas has to buy water for drinking here. The power supply made available to him here is not available in his house located in his village. For how long can he monitor the bills? The officials of C.P.W.D. send the false bills pertaining to year 1992 amounting up to fifty thousand rupees, one lakh rupee, two lakh rupees or even five lakh rupees. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. He is requested to pay attention to our feelings. Whenever an M.P. speaks against Governance or administration, he should be paid attention. I want to say about the telephone. I myself have been a victim of this ...*(Interruptions)* Whenever death sentence is awarded to somehow, the Judge talks the culprit as to why is being given the death sentence but there is no such notice or circular of the bill given to the Member of Parliament

regarding the bill pertaining to year 1992...(*Interruptions*). We were sent the bill of six lakh rupees. How shall we pay this amount? Shall we sell our land? How should we manage?...(*Interruptions*). We are told that these are the orders of the court. Shri Satya Pal Jain has just said that the telephones are used for the service of the people false bills are being served to mislead the Members of Parliament. 40 per cent members in this House are getting false bills...(*Interruptions*) There are some people who have misused I.S.D. facility when Shri Rajesh Pilot was the Minister he had got arrested the mafia people involved in the business. The Members of Parliament have received the false bills amounting to 10—15 lakhs. Then the press and media refer to the court orders...(*Interruptions*). You are aware to the conditions of M.P.s and the Minister after their defeat in the elections. When the Ex-M.P.s go to the officers of the C.P.W.D, they even try to take away their clothes. So, it is my request to the Minister that because of the false electricity and water bills we get, these facilities should definitely be declared free and this proposal should be considered seriously though the Minister, if so desires, may decrease our salary in lieu thereof.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Mumbai North-Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the problems of the M.P.s are so many that they cannot be explained in brief. However, I shall conclude in two minutes I am saying that when the elected M.P.s come here, they should get the residence within two months. One year has elapsed but I have not got the residence as yet. Such a law should be enacted that the member of Parliaments gets his residence within two months after he has been elected and the M.P. who has lost the election should vacate the residence within two months. But they don't vacate even after a year. There should be a rule about it...(*Interruptions*) The pension should be at least 10,000 rupees because the prices are on the rise and the M.P.s performing their duty well. The Parliament should not be dissolved early. Every Member of Parliament, should get pension, even if he remain a Member of Parliament even for one day. Should try to bring about some amendment in this regard...(*Interruptions*) The number of free telephone calls should be increased from one lakh to two lakh. This is our demand...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, these are some of our demands in brief. Please consider them. The Government should consider the points we have raised. I believe that the Minister would try to answer them well.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, earlier we were getting 50,000 rupees loan for the purchase of a

car. It was increased to one lakh rupees later on. When this amount was 50,000 rupees, I had taken the loan...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: A lot of discussion has taken place on it.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: We all know that we get one lakh rupees. But despite my making requests for the four times their reply that one lakh rupees would not be given. They say that you had taken fifty thousand rupees once, now another fifty thousand rupees can not be given.

[*English*]

I have already brought it to the notice of the hon. Speaker and the Secretary-General. Actually, it is only Rs. 50,000 and not Rs. 1,00,000. I am not getting it and, therefore, I am bring it to your notice.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am firstly grateful for the short, brief, quick and clear participation by the hon. Members. As a matter of principle, on the advice of all the leaders, we have decided to bring this Bill up in the normal course and not on the last day...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is replying now.

SHRI B.M. MENSINKAI (Dharwar South.): I will take one minute only. In the Bill, the word 'Pension' has been used which I feel is very shameful. Instead of 'pension', the word 'honorarium' can be used. When I was a Member of the Karnataka Legislative Council, I was getting Rs. 2,700 as pension. There also, I fought for the change of this word 'pension'. Here, we are getting Rs. 2,500, which is less than what is given in the States. So, this has to be amended.

The second point is, based on the price index, the Government increases the salaries of the Government servants. In our case also, while framing the rules, the same ratio has to be adopted.

Thirdly, in section 8AA, which is being inserted, no term has been prescribed. It will be good if it is stated, though I have no objection if the wording remains the same.

[Shri B.M. Mensinkai]

My only point is that instead of using the word 'pension', the word 'honorarium' should be used. Further, the amount of honorarium could be increased. So far as salaries and allowances are concerned, as the hon. Member Shivraj Patil suggested, there should at least be some parity between Members of Parliament and members of the judiciary. Whether it can be adopted is something which can be considered by you.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDER SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Antuley Committee had made some recommendations in respect of members of Parliament and ex-Members of Parliament. If we accept all the recommendations of that committee, there will be no clash.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, being a Member of Parliament for quite some time now, with the blessings of the people of my constituency as well as the leaders here, I am aware of the feeling that the Members have on these matters.

We have brought in a very short and brief Bill. It only deals with the facilities with regard to ex-Members of Parliament and some travel facilities, qualifying some people who were disqualified due to delay in elections on grounds of terrorism etc. It does not deal with the whole gamut which, of course, many Members have rightly pointed out. Some have pointed out wrong billing. I will be grateful if it could be brought to my notice in detail. I shall definitely take it up. I do know that wrong telephone and power billings are happening. If it could be brought to my notice, I will take it up with the concerned. The issue of car loan is also very important. Whether it is really Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 1,00,000, we should verify it. But since the hon. Member brought it to my notice, I will definitely check it up as to how that happened. If there is any error, we shall look into it. The intention is that Rs. 1,00,000 should be made available. With regard to 15 per cent interest, when you talk of zero per cent interest in respect of Maruti loan, I would like to point out that there is an interest built into the price itself. But this is a genuine loan, and this is not a price adjustment technology. That being so, when we are talking about the 15 per cent loan, we are talking about the lowest rate of interest in which there is a subsidy element coming in. However, all these matters, I believe, need to be looked into in-depth by the Committee which we have got, the Joint Committee. I have not had the opportunity to sit with Committee after taking over this Department. I would sit with the Committee and the leaders with all

the views that have come here and discuss it with them. This is a very brief Bill meant to set right something which happened due to a judgement of the Allahabad High Court. This does not deal with the whole arena. I would request that this be passed. I will discuss it with the Joint Committee and the leaders and will come with something more comprehensive at that particular period.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU: Sir, the Minister did not talk about the postcards and postal stamps.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I understand the problem of the hon. Member. This is an issue which will be taken up with the Joint Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I make a request through you to the House that Item Nos. 11 and 12 — Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Bill — be taken up after Item Nos. 13 and 14 — Patents (Amendment) Bill?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Those who have come in the House with preparedness are to make a speech on it...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Please listen to me completely.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: What should I listen? The Act that is original and being opposed is wanted to be introduced later on, so that adequate number of members may not remain present in the House...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KUMARAMANGALAM: Whether we are in adequate number.

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, literally, the Order Paper is being changed. It is not correct.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, the hon. Minister for Urban Development who has to move the Bill...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: He was very much here some time back.

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: He was waiting. The Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain has to meet him at four o'clock. He had given time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: This should be taken up tomorrow. We are opposing over it that is an important Act and will affect the question in toto. We are opposing it. Today, you are repealing the Urban Land Ceiling Act you will repeal the Rural Land Ceiling Act tomorrow.

People are being murdered in Bihar. You want to solve that matter. Please give me an opportunity to speak. Therefore, it should be taken up tomorrow. This should not be taken up at that time when nobody is here in the night. Please take up the Rule 377 first and thereafter Patent...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall take up Matters Under Rule 377 first, Patents (Amendment) Bill next, and then the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Bill.

SHRI ANIL BASU: No Sir.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: We can have voting tomorrow.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, there is a lot of objection to the Patents (Amendment) Bill. A Bill of this type cannot be taken up as per the whims of the Treasury Benches.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Both are important Bills. What is the need getting them passed forcibly? You take up the Goa Budget first.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we can take it up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: We object to it...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore) (WB): Sir, Patents Bill is a very important Bill.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: This is not my suggestion. It was accepted by the House. It was discussed in-depth among leaders. It is not necessary for me to refer to the meeting, the BAC meeting, the report of which is adopted by this. It was decided that we would finish the Ordinances today and start tomorrow with the Motion of Thanks on President's Address, and then we will do the Railway Budget, and in fact, it is by sitting two hours extra that we will manage. We did not want to sit on 19th at all.

[Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam]

We did not want to sit on 13th. But we have said that we will sit on 13th, in the event, it is required to passing the Railway Budget. We have done a lot of home work. All of us put together adjust the timing. I do understand hon. Members' views. But I can assure them that I will not definitely do anything which they do not. But they must understand that we have to go through business. We have had a lot of adjournments. It looks very embarrassing to the whole House if we do not do business...*(Interruptions)*. So, I request that we take it up in this form and move ahead.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: You should take up the item related to Goa Budget first.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: No, Sir. We do not agree...*(Interruptions)*...When there is a lot of urgent business to be conducted, then what is the requirement of giving an appointment to someone who is not a Member of this House?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: What is this? This should not be the behaviour?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you should take up the Goa Budget first. Let it be passed, we do not object it. But Urban Ceiling Act should not be taken up in a heactic way.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It would not be taken up in a haste. Let it go on please.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE: Sir, we are not agreeing...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats...*(Interruptions)*

Now, we are taking Matters under Rule 377.

16.10 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to accord early clearance to the proposals of Uttar Pradesh Government to declare State Highways as National Highways particularly the Kanpur-Sagar via Hamirpur Highway.**

[Translation]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT (Hamirpur) (U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is dilapidated condition of highways in U.P. Highways have been constructed here in a very less number. The Uttar Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal to Union Government to declare various highways as national highways in which Kanpur Sagar via Hamirpur is the main one.

Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government that the said highways should be declared as national highways soon and necessary funds be allocated for construction of these highways.

- (ii) **Need to provide adequate funds for construction of Jetpur-Somnath National Highway in Gujarat.**

SHRIMATI BHAVNA DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Somnath temple is historical and International fame in my Parliamentary Constituency Junagarh in Gujarat, where lacs of devouts, pilgrims and tourists come every year. Therefore, it is necessary to review the facilities related to coming and going of pilgrims and tourists from time to time keeping in view of this historical temple, not only Government of India have accepted theoretically to include the approach roads leading to the Somnath temple in National highway, but have accepted to take necessary action for the same also.

Therefore, I would like to request the Minister of Surface Transport through you that the adequate funds should be provided to Jetpur-Somnath Highway in order to declare it as national highway so that the construction work related to this National Highway should be started from the next financial year.



16.14 hrs.

[PROF. RITA VERMA in the Chair]

(iii) **Need to provide compensation to the people displaced due to construction of Swarnrekha multi-purpose Irrigation Project in Bihar.**

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): Madam, I want to draw the attention of the House to the Swarnrekha multi purpose Irrigation Project. It was aimed to generate power and provide irrigation facilities in the tribal areas by this scheme and crores of rupees have been spent on this project but work has been left out midway for want of money and due to which many villages get submerged. The displaced families have not been rehabilitated so far whereas their lands have been acquired that used to be the source of their livelihood and compensation has also not been given to the persons living in such submerging villages. People have suffered harm more and benefitted less due to this irrigation project.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to give compensation to the members of the displaced families who have not been provided compensation so far. Jobs should be provided to the members of the displaced families immediately and inquiry be made into the irregularities done in the name of providing jobs and rehabilitation by constituting a committee of the Members of Parliament.

(iv) **Need to ensure early functioning of telephone exchanges in Pune District, Maharashtra.**

SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL (Khed): Madam, Chairperson, I want to draw the attention of the Government through you to the policy regarding providing telephone facilities to the villages. As per the policy of the Government all villages of the country should be provided with telephone facilities by the year 2000 A.D. But there are still approximately 70 percent such villages in the country where there is no such sort of facility whereas only one year is left with the Government in stipulated period. Madam, there are approximately 60 percent villages in Pune district where such facility has not been provided so far. Approval regarding extensions have been given with regard to many villages but necessary materials and money have not been provided to start the work. Thus these extensions have remained only on paper. The existing extensions are inadequate to meet the demands of the area. Therefore, I request the Government through you that necessary materials and money should be made available to all the approved extensions of Pune district.

(v) **Need to construct a railway bridge over the by-pass on National Highway-34 at Shantipur, West Bengal.**

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): I like to bring to your kind notice one important matter of my Constituency which is pending for a long time.

Shantipur is a very congested municipal town in the district of Nadia, West Bengal. National Highway-34 which goes through Shantipur to North Bengal, leads to Assam. Shantipur is an old town of intellectuals and birth place of many of our distinguished persons. There is about 2 lakh population inhabiting in this town and NH-34 passes through this heart of the town. This is very narrow and congested. After concerted efforts of mine and of the people of the area, a by-pass has been constructed. Lack of bridge results in congestion and traffic jam for which people are agitating. Environment is also getting polluted and some uncommon disease is also prevalent due to environmental pollution.

I request the Government to look into the matter seriously so that the railway authority should initiate action to construct the railway bridge over the by-pass at the earliest.

(vi) **Need to reopen the way going to civil lines at Allahabad Railway Junction (U.P.)**

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Madam, the beauty of Allahabad Junction, the historical and religious district of Allahabad, in Uttar Pradesh is waning. At present the Allahabad Junction station has two sides—the city side and civil lines side. The elite class people live in the civil lines side of the district. Even, common men of the district move freely by this side. In front of the civil lines side there is a historical place even known as Gandhi Smarak, where ashes urn of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi were placed. Many leading leaders of our freedom struggle had made their speeches there. Now, all the National leaders have been coming here and delivering their speech from this Gandhi pelpet. But the main road of the civil line has been blocked, which belittles the beauty of this historical place of Allahabad. The fact is that the bungalow of the D.R.M. is also located at this side. It is worth considering as to how justified it is to spoil the beauty of Allahabad Railway junction in the name of the beautification of the bungalow.

[Shri Sailendra Kumar]

I demand from the Government that keeping in view of the historical importance and beauty of the Allahabad Railway Junction this road should be immediately opened.

(vii) **Need to review the decision to discontinue Kanyakumari Express train running between Chennai Central and Kanyakumari.**

[English]

SHRI C. GOPAL (Arakkonam): Madam Chairperson, the Kanyakumari Express Train Nos. 6721 and 6722 running from Chennai Central to Kanyakumari were introduced on 21.10.1993 with two A/C 2-tier coaches, eleven 3-tier sleeper coaches, four general compartments and two parcel coaches. Later, one more A/C coach was added. These two trains are running through Arakkonam, Katpadi, Salem, Erode, Karur, Dindigul, Madurai Kamaraj District, Tirunelveli District and Kanyakumari. These trains are very much convenient for the people from the places mentioned above.

The railway authorities have now announced that these two train services will be stopped from the 19th April, 1999. If they are stopped, it will cause a great inconvenience to the people of Arakkonam, Vellore, Katpadi, Ambur, Salem and Erode. The authorities have also stopped some of the electric trains running from Chennai to Arakkonam thereby causing inconvenience to the public. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Railways not to stop the services of the Kanyakumari Express Train Nos. 6721 and 6722 running from Chennai Central to Kanyakumari. The railway authorities may be directed to run another new train from Chennai Egmore to Kanyakumari through the Tiruchirappalli broad gauge line.

(viii) **Need to provide more funds to the State Government of Haryana for providing relief to the people affected by the flood in 1998.**

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL INDORA (Sirsa): Mr. Chairman Sir, usually water saves life but in its outrageous quantities it can cause disasters also. The country fell prey to it last year. The states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana witnessed disasters due to the outrage of floods. The Hon'ble Prime Minister himself visited many a state and provided immediate relief after assessing the situation there. But no compensation has yet been provided for the disasters that were there in Haryana. The Centre had sent a team to assess the situation there. It found that 11 lakh hectares of agricultural land have been affected in the state. The losses were

assessed at Rs. 2971 crores. The Government was requested to provide the minimum Central assistance of Rs. 757.20 crore immediately so that the affected people could get relief. The Government had made assessment of the agricultural produce but no assessment has yet been made of the losses suffered by the people working in allied agricultural areas. With the agricultural produce being affected, the agricultural labourers, Mandi labourers, commission agents and other agents etc. also get affected due to this natural calamity.

Therefore, I request the Government that an assessment of the loss suffered by the people working in all these areas be made and relief be provided to them also, and the Government should provide immediate relief for this purpose to Haryana.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, if the House permits it ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): One of our party members is absent. His matter was an approved one. If you permit, I can speak on his behalf. I have that paper in my pocket.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What of it if you have it in the pocket!

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Chairman Sir, my name is also there in the list regarding Matters under Rule 377, you have not called my name.

(ix) **Need to set up a gas based power station at Aonla in U.P.**

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Madam Chairperson, under Rule 377, I want to bring the following subjects to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister through this House:

H.B.J. gas pipeline has been laid for power supply in my constituency Aonla in Distt. Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, but its benefit has not reached the residents of this area. The local people strongly demand that an H.B.J. gas based plant be set up in Aonla constituency also so that the power crisis could be solved there.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to set up a gas based power plant in Aonla constituency as early as possible so that the power crisis in the area can be resolved.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (*Vaishali*): Madam Chairperson, our one subject was approved under Rule 377, but you have not called my name. The names of our two party members have been called. They are absent. I urge you to allow me to read out my subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I should have the paper at least. We will allow you tomorrow. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji, you please take you seat.

As the Hon'ble Minister Shri Ram Jethmalani ji has not been able to come, if the House permits, the discussion on Patent Bill be started.

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU: No. How can he ignore this House? This House is the supreme body.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am taking the permission of the House to take up item No. 14 in place of item No. 12 of the order paper.

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU: The order paper is there from the beginning. Why should he do like this?

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: As the Hon'ble Minister is not present, I am requesting, and want to have the permission of the House.

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU: How can this House run in this fashion? The hon. Minister is ignoring the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is doing his Ministerial duty.

[*Translation*]

You please don't make noise.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (*Deoria*): Madam, we are not shouting, we are requesting.

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU: Our Objection is that when the order paper has been approved by the hon. Speaker, it is done with the full consent of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. So, the Minister cannot leave this House for an appointment outside.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not have anything to do with outside appointment. Shri Anil Da, you are such a senior Member.

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU: No. This is gross violation of the order and dignity of the House. It is contempt of the House.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, will you, please listen to me? He is having meeting with Deputy Prime Minister of a foreign country. He is performing his ministerial duty. It does not involve any matter of contempt of the House. I am seeking permission of this House because discussion on Patent Bill has been listed in agenda paper. Had it not been there in the agenda paper, why should have I sought this permission?

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO (*Machilipatnam*): If the Minister concerned is not present, let another Minister make it.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (*Rajnandgaon*): It is the question of joint responsibility. Any other Minister can put it before the House.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Let another Minister put it. Why do you want to change the order now? If the order is changed, we also should be prepared for it. What is the harm in another Minister putting it before the House now?

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is like as usual; am I doing any new thing?

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Madam, four Cabinet Ministers are sitting over here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not like that, the minister will turn-up very soon.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: No. Patents Bill is a very serious Bill. It has to be discussed thoroughly; there should be a detailed deliberation in this House. Even on shifting of items, hon. Members of our party have not been consulted. How can we agree to it?

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, sufficient time has been allocated for this matter. Nothing to worry in this regard. If something happens unexpectedly and that requires the Minister to leave the House, then, I think, there is nothing new in it. Motilal Vora ji, you people have run the Government for quite a long time. You should, rather, extend your support to us in this job.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, you see, let us follow the order paper before taking-up any new item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Basu Deb Acharia ji, it is not like that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No, Madam, matters should be taken-up according to the order paper.

[English]

Members from our party are not ready to participate in it.

[Translation]

Now, all of a sudden, you are taking-up this matter. How is it possible?...*(Interruptions)*

Let us first take-up the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Bill...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are always ready. What preparation do you require for it? Let us first take-up this matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We are not ready to speak on this Bill. Had we prepared ourselves to speak on this Bill, it would have been a different matter but right now my speakers are not available here. They are busy somewhere else. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You at least, let the Minister give him statement first.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is not fair. It should not be like this. ...*(Interruptions)* It would be a wrong precedence. ...*(Interruptions)* You may please take-up the matter pertaining to Goa first...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Please take-up the item No. 15 first...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The minister concerned is also not available here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Such a change can not take place suddenly.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is the question of "suddenly"? We are taking-up only the item no. 12 to 14

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Madam, Chair person, the State Minister is present here. If you wish, you may allow the discussion.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Madam, I would like to submit one thing. If the items are changed at the eleventh hour, it would be very difficult for us to field our speakers. If you take up the Patents Bill all of a sudden, our speakers cannot speak on this because we have not informed them. So, even if we want to accept your request, it is not possible for us. We are satisfied with the hon. Minister of State.

16.32 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
DISAPPROVAL OF URBAN LAND (CEILING  
AND REGULATION) REPEAL ORDINANCE  
AND  
URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION)  
REPEAL BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up items 11 and 12 together.

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN (Trichur): Madam, Chairperson, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Ordinance, 1999 (No. 5 of 1999) promulgated by the President on 11th January, 1999."

There is a provision in our Constitution to promulgate ordinance in extraordinary circumstances.

This provision is being misused by the Government. It is a fraud on our Constitution. Legislations have very great importance. How can this Government promulgate an Ordinance, especially when the Ordinance intends to repeal what is considered to be a model Urban Land Ceiling Act? I can understand the anxiety of the Government to help the real estate people. The Ordinance intends to help only the real estate magnates. The housing problem is not there because of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. If you repeal the Urban Land Ceiling Act and allow the real estate people to get hold of the land in the cities and towns, I have no doubt that the real estate people will exploit and loot our people. Real estate people have already captured almost the entire housing sector in the big cities. When the Urban Land Ceiling Act was there, there was a guarantee for the common people and the middle class that they would get a piece of land. If you repeal this Act, this means the poor people and the middle class would not be able to own a piece of land in cities. If the ceiling is repealed, the whole of the land available in cities will be captured by the real estate people. To solve our housing problem, the Government has to think otherwise and not think in terms of repealing the Urban Land (Ceiling) Act. The Government should come forward to take hold of all the available land in the cities and corporations and have a Housing project. I have no objection even for private sector participation but allowing them to withhold the land available within the cities by repealing the Urban Land (Ceiling) Act is a measure which cannot be agreed upon. The fact that the

Government has implemented the measure by an Ordinance, I should say, is a crime against the people. Is it a legislation which is to be implemented by an Ordinance?

The Government certainly has a right to promulgate Ordinance in an extraordinary circumstance. Repealing the Urban Land (Ceiling) Act by an Ordinance, to put it mildly, is a fraud on our Constitution. When the makers of the Constitution incorporated this provision of promulgating ordinance by the Executive, they did not visualise that such legislations will also be brought by an ordinance. The Executive is misusing its power by getting away with the Urban Land (Ceiling) Act by issuing an Ordinance. The Executive is by-passing the right of Parliament and the right of the Members of Parliament to threadbare examine and scrutinise the legislations brought forward by it.

The Government has now come with a *fait accompli*. It has already been repealed and the Government is implementing the programme. What can the Treasury Benches now do? I really sympathise them. This legislation is a *fait accompli*. Since the Government has implemented it and gone further with it, can we change it now? If at all we are able to change it, our friends will not allow us to do so because of their obligation to the Treasury Benches. How can the Government put the House in such an embarrassing situation? Is it a routine legislative process? In a Parliamentary democracy one should not by-pass the Parliament. It was such an important and vital Act which our country had with the help of which the middle class people had some chance to get a piece of land in the cities but now the Government is depriving them of this opportunity. How can it be justified? By imposing such a legislation the Government is putting this august House in an embarrassing position. Madam, this kind of an act by the Executive should be resisted by this august House. The Government cannot impose such a legislation on us. Not only this, a number of other important legislations involving Constitutional issues, have been imposed on us by way of Ordinances.

We have many ordinances now-a-days. In this Session how many Ordinances are to be accepted by us? They are not one or two or three but many. All the legislations before us are implemented through Ordinances before the House is convened. Now, they are asking us to pass them. Madam, whatever be the housing problem now prevailing in our cities, that housing problem could not be solved by such an Act and by depriving the common people their right of getting a place of land at a reasonable price. That right is being stolen now. That is the meaning of repealing the Urban Land Ceiling Act.

[Shri V.V. Raghavan]

The Government is going further. They are even talking of agrarian reforms. Even on that the Government is thinking of doing away with the ceiling Acts in rural areas. They want to amalgamate the lands and give the land to big companies. In continuation of this Urban Land Ceiling Act, they are extending it to the whole of India, thus, depriving the common masses their right for a piece of land. Whatever be the attractive projects of housing, this kind of Act is anti-people. You have no right at all to implement it by Ordinance. Without the approval of Parliament and without giving us a chance to scrutinise it and without giving us an opportunity to express our opinion in this august House, bringing Acts like this, *fait accompli* imposing such Acts on us, is not a right thing to do.

I appeal to the august House just to point out to them and just to ask them that these kinds of Executive steps are against the Parliamentary practices and the rights of Parliament. For that sake, point it out on that merit. If the Executive goes on to bring such Ordinances and impose such vital Acts on us, *fait accompli*, that would be against the Parliamentary practices. Our rights will be curbed. So, please disapprove this Ordinance just to point out to the Executive that we are not here to approve all the acts which they do against the spirit of the Constitution. Even though there is a provision in the Constitution, they are acting against the spirit of the Constitution. So, my humble request to all the Members is to disapprove this Ordinance.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): Madam, Chairperson, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

Madam, first of all, I must very profusely apologise to you and to all the Members of the House for being absent at the time when this item was called out. I have no excuse save and except to say that an appointment had fixed very long ago with the hon. the Deputy Prime Minister of England at 4.00 p.m. today in my office and it was impossible to cancel that appointment because a huge delegation was accompanying the hon. the Deputy Prime Minister. They have come at our invitation to assist us in some of the housing projects, in some of the water clearance and pollution removal projects and other kinds of infrastructural projects in which we are vitally interested and in which we are short of our own capital and we need capital assistance from abroad. Kindly do pardon

me, but in any event I hope I have not wasted any time of the House because both these items are taken up together.

I think the hon. Member's attack has been mainly on why this measure was brought in the shape of an ordinance and, according to him, why was parliamentary scrutiny eliminated in the process. Madam, for the last fifty years, I have myself been a student of the Constitution and I have always proudly proclaimed that I consider myself a worthy disciple of late Dr. Ambedkar. I have tried to understand not merely the text of the Constitution but what the hon. Member calls the spirit of the Constitution. It is the spirit of the Constitution which I have imbibed over the years and if the hon. Member would take the trouble of looking into my past speeches either in this House or in the other House, he may find that I have always complained of the misuse of ordinance making power by the executive almost in the same vein in which the hon. Member has spoken just now. While I appreciate what he has said and endorse fully that an ordinance must be resorted to in very extreme circumstances of urgency, I plead not guilty to the charge of having violated the spirit of the Constitution in this case because I believe that an ordinance was an absolute necessity and it would have caused tremendous injury to public interest if the ordinance had not been passed.

I will now proceed to explain but while I proceed to explain why an ordinance was imperated, I will have to explain my own perception of why this law is necessary and why this law was necessary particularly on the date on which we passed this ordinance. The two items therefore are inevitably inextricably intertwined and they have to be discussed together. Therefore, with your permission and with the permission of the House, I also move that the Bill be taken into consideration and I seek the leave of this hon. House that the Bill may be taken into consideration so that I can speak on both, the disapproval of the Resolution as well as the merits of the legislation which I am commending that the hon. House might pass.

Madam, the Bill had already been introduced. I am assuming that the leave is granted by the House to consider the Bill so that I may deal with both the items together.

First of all, hon. Members may kindly realise that the law which we are seeking to repeal is a law pith and substance of which in constitutional language is outside the legislative jurisdiction of the Central Parliament. The law deals with land, the use of land, the holding of land, the purposes for which the land has to be used and land

is, under the Constitution, wholly and exclusively a State subject. It is neither in the Central List nor in the Concurrent List.

This legislation was passed by Parliament not because Parliament had the jurisdiction to do so but it was passed under a special Article of the Constitution under which the Centre can legislate if two or more States request the Centre to pass a legislation on a particular topic on which they want uniform legislation to be introduced.

Madam, my understanding of the Constitution and the constitutional spirit of which the hon. Member spoke, tells me one thing that if two or more States require that the Centre should legislate, and the Centre proceeds to legislate, equally it is the moral, the political and to my mind, the constitutional obligation of the Centre to repeal that law when two or more States ask that the law be repealed. In fact, we have no option. The Option will consist in defining the will of those who have actual jurisdiction over the subject matter of this law. When two or more States want the autonomy to be restored to them, we are bound to restore it to them, and the repeal of this law by this House is not going to bring about the repeal of this law in any State which chooses to continue the existence of this law. The repeal of this law today by the Parliament or the repeal of the law by the Ordinance has only one small territorial effect and that the repeal becomes effective in the Union Territories and it becomes effective only in those States which, hereafter, pass what the Article of the Constitution calls, an "Adoption Resolution."...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Shri Ram Jethmalani, will you yield for a moment? I will put only one question...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will always yield to you. I am sitting down. Otherwise, you cannot speak...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: When I speak for democracy, I am only putting a very small question...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Shri Radhakrishnan, I want to yield. Will you allow me to sit down ...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Madam, the hon. Minister has been elaborating about the spirit of the Constitution. I fully appreciate his point. Here, the question is only two small States in India, Haryana and Punjab, have passed it. None of the States like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar have passed any Resolution. Only two small States and the Union Territory for which an Ordinance was issued have passed it. If an Ordinance is issued, it should be applicable to at least some two major States. That is not available in the instant case. When the Minister speaks about federalism and the spirit of the Constitution, it would have been better had two or three major States in India passed a Resolution and asked the Central Government to issue an Ordinance. In this case, he has not followed that principle. On the basis of a Resolution passed by two States, and that too on a matter which is exclusively within the right of the States, that he is legislating...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Now, have I your permission to get up?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: No. That comes within the jurisdiction of the Chair. I agree with your knowledge...*(Interruptions)* But I am pained to say that it is against the letter and spirit of the Constitution...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palakkad): Shri Ram Jethmalani, you can get up now!...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: How graceful can you be in according such a permission!...*(Interruptions)* It is very nice.

Madam, in the eye of the Constitution and in my own eyes, there are no major States, there are no minor States...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: It is a question of population...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: There is no question of population. The original Article which enables this legislation to be passed by the Centre does not say that two big States should request the Centre. Any two States make a request and the Central Parliament acquires the jurisdiction to legislate on that subject. If two minor States could have originally asked for it, the two minor States will have the right to ask for it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Shri Jethmalani, morally this is not correct. But logically you are correct. This is a rape of the Constitution...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Basu, please do not disturb him. You have all the time to make your submission.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If I am logically correct, then I am correct on all scores...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt like this. Please let him have his say.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The second aspect of the matter which the hon. Members keep forgetting is that this repeal does not affect the large majority of people that you have in mind. Those States have still to pass an adoption Resolution. We are only restoring to them their original autonomy and jurisdiction which have been forfeited by their initial request.

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN: What about Delhi?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: In Delhi, it will come into effect. There is no opposition in Delhi. In Delhi, I am entitled to legislate directly and I am legislating directly because in Delhi land has not been transferred.

Now, when you bear in mind the absolutely limited objective of this repeal that we are restoring autonomy leaving it to every State to decide the future of this law in their own State. For example, I had a very strong letter written to me by the Chief Minister of Bihar and I wrote a letter to the lady, explained to her that, 'Lady,' if you are in love with this law, this law will remain in your State. Who am I to take it away from your State? But some day, when other States come to adopt it and when they see the development of housing and when they see how the poor people are being served by the repeal of this law, then I am quite sure that those who are opposed to it and are prepared to characterise it today as anti-people will come and thank me and say that this is the first thing that had happened in the last 50 years in favour of poor people of this country.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Mr. Minister, kindly enlighten the House as to how far it is implemented in Kerala. You may please enlighten the House because our friends have been opposing it vehemently. We would like to know as to how far it is implemented in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)* All right, in West Bengal also?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Madam, early last year, one of the Members from my party had moved a Resolution. The Resolution said that in the opinion of

this House the Government should have a Housing Policy. I would have just got up and told the hon. Member and requested him to withdraw that Resolution by telling him that the Government is considering the Housing Policy and the Housing Policy will be put before Parliament for consideration and close scrutiny in the near future. But I did not take that step. I encouraged the hon. Member to go ahead with his Resolution because I wanted every section of this House to have an opportunity to explain their attitude to this legislation and the problem of housing in general, which is unfortunately facing the country.

This debate went on before this House on at least four different occasions and I am very glad that three Members who have now signed the disapproval Resolution had participated even on that occasion in the debate. Now, I want particularly to mention about my great friend, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan for whom I have the greatest respect. He also claims that he has some respect for me but he rarely shows it.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I am sorry that I always show respect to you.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: He is sorry for that.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Madam, I want to remind the hon. Member what he said on that occasion. What he had said? What is the purpose? Is it to ruin the poor? No land was distributed to the poor people. The slum area people did not get any house and they did not get any allotment of land. The entire land was allotted to the rich people.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: What does it mean?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Mohan Singh, I am old but I am not a fool.

What that means is that in spite of the existence of the Urban Land Ceiling Act on the Statute Book from 1976 onwards, no land was distributed to the poor people. The slum area people did not get any house. They did not get any allotment of land. The entire land was allotted to the rich people. By repealing this law, I want to annul this sorry state of affairs which have existed because of that Act.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: How can you do that?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Now let us go into the question of 'how'? We will go into the question of 'how'.



But before that, let us clear up at least one fog in our mind and that fog in the mind is that at least with the presence of the Act, the poor were never served. Now, we will see why they were not served and we will decide here and now how we should serve them in future. But at least one thing is quite clear that after 26 years of the prevalence of this statute, the poor remained poor and only the rich profited. I want all Members of this House and particularly my venerable friend, Shri Radhakrishnan to realise the implications of what he said. The implications of what he had said in the House is that the law was meant for purpose (a); that purpose (a) was not fulfilled and a directly contrary purpose was fulfilled. I leave it to the imagination of the Members of this House. Why did this statute get derailed from the noble purposes which were supposed to prompt it into evil purposes which are anti-poor? The only answer is that the statute, however, good and laudable in its original intentions, was corruptly used, was corruptly exploited and it was used in a manner of hurting the poor and only to satisfy and to fill up the pockets of a few selected rich who could pay the monies under the table and earn their exemptions from the provisions of that statute. I wish to erase this and this Government is determined to put an end to this sorry state of affairs. We will first remove all opportunities for corruption. So long as this statute remains, copious opportunities for corruption that this Act provided will continue to exist.

Madam, I mean no disrespect to anybody. Some of the Members here probably have perceptions which I do not share, but we are all humans. Sometimes I go wrong; sometimes other go wrong. I have nothing against anybody. But I am prepared to say this out of my experience—I have been a member of the Bar for the last 50 years—that this Act was more corruptly used than any other statute, including the Penal Code, including the Prevention of Corruption Act, including the Customs Act and the Excise Act. No other statute has been so used for corrupt purposes, to fill in the pockets of a totally small band, but a band which was cut to grab as much property. Thousands of crores of rupees have gone under the table as a result of this statute and we want to put an end to it.

Madam, my friend, Shri Mohan Singh also spoke on that occasion and I have read the whole of his speech. The hon. Member said everything which is sensible. I am quite sure that he will not go back on whatever he had said on that occasion. He described the state of affairs which I have seen with my own eyes. The hon. Member, Shri Mohan Singh narrated about his experience of the slums in Mumbai and said that naked women are sitting on the railway tracks, on the roadsides, unable to hide their shame, unable to get water, unable to clean

themselves? Why? Why has this happened? Why have slums grown? Why have our people been forced into the slums, into that life against which even beast will protest? They have been put there because the laws of the market were interfered with, the land was pocketed by the corrupt rich, the corrupt bureaucrats and the corrupt persons who were in a position to grant exemptions under this statute and the poor remained where they were.

Madam, I would request the hon. Member to kindly see the purpose of this great statute on which he is singing praises. In the Union Territory of Delhi, the public of Delhi were told that 345 hectares of land is vacant, that land will come in the hands of the Government and the Government will solve the problems of every poor man living in this city, either on the pavement or in the slum and everybody will get a house. That was the proclaimed intention. Out of 345 hectares of land, does anybody in this House know how much land was actually acquired by the Government? It was 345 hectares on one side and 1.9 hectare on the other. Is it not ridiculous performance? Does it not show the absurdity of the statute? Does it now show that nobody was serious about enforcing the statute except to make money for himself or herself? That is precisely the state of affairs which must end. What happened to the price? What happened as a result of this statute? You do not have to go to Harvard to learn your economics. You do not have to be a great economist to realise that the volume of corruption must ultimately be added to the price of commodities. Thousands of crores of rupees, which were made by the corrupt, ultimately found a reflection in the price of land. The price of land rocketed to the skies. There were flats and apartments which were built for the rich people. The price of land was so high that even the rich could not afford to buy them because by that time the rich themselves had become slightly poor. And their affording capacity and their spending capacity had gone.

Forty thousand beautiful apartments constructed in the city of Pune are lying vacant because not even the rich can afford them at the prices at which they were built. This is the great result of this statute.

Ultimately, I am not an economist. But I know a good bit of economists. I do not say that I know more economics than them. But one thing is certain that economists were agreed upon economic conclusions. As has often been said that if you put the world's economists from end to end, they will never reach a conclusion. Therefore, I am entitled to think of my common sense and not go by economic theories. My common sense tells me that that this land be released from litigation, and this land be released from the hands of corrupt

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

lawyers, who have made for themselves millions of rupees in supporting the claims of the people and tying up this land in litigation.

I have talked to the Members of Parliament in Andhra Pradesh. I have been told that twice the amount of price of land, which the Government has been able to take possession of, has been spent by the Government on paying its lawyers to defend the litigation about this land. This litigation is all prevalent. It is pending in every part of India. It is pending in every High Court.

SHRI NADENDLA BHASKARA RAO (Khammam): Under the Urban Land Ceiling Act, we spent about Rs. 250 crore just to have 200 acres.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: He is my prosecution witness number one. This is the state of affairs. It is a fact. But I know what is happening in Maharashtra. I know what is happening in other States. The corrupt have made money. The pettifogging lawyers have made money. The poor are where they were and that is the unanimous verdict of even those who are today signatories to the Resolution for disapproval. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am never tired of stating this publicly that I was a successful lawyer. I have made money at the Bar. But I have made money not from the poor but from the rich. Ninety per cent of my practice has always been free practice as some Members of this House will be able to certify.

SHRI NADENDLA BHASKARA RAO: Including Urban Land Ceiling cases.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: No urban land; now I will not. That will require defending a Minister.

My friend said: "Why do you not talk of the bigger States?" Tamil Nadu is a very big State. We have a party from Tamil Nadu which is one of our great allies. But Tamil Nadu has its own law. They are not Governed by the Central Legislation and the repeal will not affect Tamil Nadu.

My friends from West Bengal are so vociferous in their opposition. We talked to West Bengal. What did they tell us? They told us, "You can go and repeal by all means. But we are free to pass our own law."

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Now, who says that you are not free to pass your own law. By all means, you pass your law. You stick to your economic theories. You stick to your old methods of doing things. But I must tell you, in fairness, that in spite of the law, some of the excellent things which are now happening in West Bengal after I have taken over and after the new policy was announced, are remarkable.

We talked of the partnership between the private sector, the financial institutions, and the Government. I must compliment the Government of West Bengal that in the partnership venture, about twenty minutes' drive from the city of Calcutta, they had built houses because the price of land is totally subsidised. I had gone and saw those houses. That is a pride of place to watch. The structure cost of those houses is only about Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000. An excellent one bed room apartment with a living room, a bathroom, and everything inside is being sold today at about Rs. 1,30,000. I had seen that. But I wish to assure this whole House that once the construction activity starts in a big way, as I hope it will, not only the whole economy will revive but the cost of construction of an apartment will reduce itself to Rs. 30,000. Therefore, you leave out the land component in Rs. 30,000, you will have an apartment ready for a poor person, a poor person who is prepared to spend a lakh of rupees for getting a hut in a slum where the charges are much more. So, that will be the result of this legislation once the land and land stock is free. Hon. Shri Mohan Singh has asked 'how'? I want to tell the hon. Members that the simple economics is that when land gets into the free market, and the land stock becomes available, the prices will fall. The prices skyrocketed because they were in the clutches of the monopolistic hands of the corrupt Governments and bureaucrats. As soon as they are released from their clutches, the land stock will improve and the houses will be made available at affordable prices. It is because the cost of construction is not much, it is only the land component which is much more.

Madam, I do wish to claim and nobody in this House will be able to deny this that ever since I had started talking about the repeal of the Act, the price of land has started falling. Today, if you go to the satellite towns in Maharashtra, like Thane or Boriville or other places, the price of land has already falling by 40 per cent.

Now, let me come to other parts. Madam, I have said Tamil Nadu has its own Bill. As far as West Bengal

is concerned, they have said that so long as the freedom remains, you do what you like at the Centre. I had explained to Bihar that if they want that Act, and if they are in love with it, it will remain with them. Let them please keep it as long as they want. The other States had asked for copious amendments. We are not in a position to enact those copious amendments because we require the concurrence of all the States. Some States do not want those amendments. They want a plain repeal. If two or more States want the repeal, we are constitutionally bound to give it to them. That is my understanding of the constitutional spirit.

Madam, it is not as if this Government had taken a new decision. Earlier Governments were all confronted with the ills which this Act had produced. But I regret to say that they did not have the moral courage to repeal this Act. But let me again say that hon. Shri Gujral, when he was the Prime Minister, during the short term of his office considered this and his Cabinet had actually, in November, 1997 okayed the decision to repeal this by an Ordinance. But somehow realising that they were probably on their way out, considering the political instability which we all have to take into account everyday, they could not do it. After all if I am likely to be replaced tomorrow, why should I do like this? But in substance, I will remove this even if I have to go tomorrow. In substance, the policy and the contents of this statute were considered by three previous Governments and all of them were not in a position to defend the continuance of this Act. They had all decided that it should be repealed. But somehow, for reasons beyond their control, including the fact that they probably thought that there will be opposition from some of their own allies, they could not do it. Again we had taken into account the politics. So, we are really, Madam, enforcing the decision of the previous Governments.

I talked of the mindboggling failure of the Act. I have given you illustrations, but with me figures are available of every State. In every State, thousands of acres of hectares of land were declared but nothing was got at. What we did was that when we introduced the original measures here before this House, I had provided in that Bill that all those properties which have vested in the Government even though the Government has taken the possession of those properties, if the construction activity has not actually started on those pieces of land, those land must revert back to the original proprietors; of course, on refund of compensation and so on.

The Standing Committee to which this Bill was referred to, ultimately gave its final report only in the end

of December 1998. That report came just before Christmas Holidays and that brought us into 1999 when the report came. The report merely suggested one change and that change was, "Do not return all land on which no construction activity has taken place, but return all those lands which are tied up in litigations, which have been declared excess but of which the Government has not been able to take possession." So, those lands which are not in the possession of the Government will hereafter not be acquired. That is the amendment which we made. That is why we withdrew the first Bill and introduced amended Bill to carry out the unanimous wishes of the Standing Committee relating to my Department.

Madam, 45 Members, across the board, representing all political parties, have sat and considered this for several months. I think, it was referred some time in June or July and they gave their report only in December, after long and prolonged consideration. Ultimately, the only suggestion they made was, 'that repeal it but do not take charge of land of which the Government has physically taken possession.'

I have differences with that view point, but as I have always said that I am a human and I have no monopoly of wisdom, who am I to say that the Standing Committee of 45 Members may not be right; I may be wrong. I have, therefore, very gratefully, very respectfully accepted their advice and I am asking for a repeal, but I am not asking that we continue to retain all those lands on which no construction activity has started. I would have preferred it but those lands will remain.

Madam, between the poor and the middle-class now, who have suffered more. The poor man is at least able to go and construct his own hut in a slum. Some times, he pays price to the slumlord and manages to get some kind of accommodation. It is the middle class, the low income group, the class in the Government office, the poor widow who are not able to get into the slum and pay that price, who are today really left without a shelter, without a roof to call their own. It is not merely women living in the slums, who are found on the Railway track in the early hours of the morning, it is the poor women belonging to the middle income groups, the low income groups, who are living in the houses which are practically as bad as slum houses that they have suffered and it is for the benefit of those people that we are now going to repeal this Statute. Why and how?

The latest policy of the most important financial institution under my control, HUDCO. Today, I am able to tell this august House, I am instituting a new scheme today supposed to be at 5 o'clock. But I do not know

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

how to get to that inauguration function. Today, we have decided that hereafter the HUDCO will give, not merely to cooperative societies and companies, but we shall give to the poorest individual, a clerk, who so long as he has got a salary from which he can pay his instalment, we are prepared to grant loan at cheap rates of interest, where the liability to repay will be spread over 15 years, 20 years, 25 years, if you like. Every poor middle class man will have the opportunity of getting a house. He will be able to get a house because construction activity will start and once the construction activity starts, there will be a glut of housing and that housing shall be available to the poor and the low income groups.

Madam, I have said that we are not experts. Therefore, we should either rely upon our common sense or we reply upon some who call themselves experts. Madam, I have the pleasure of knowing a gentleman who, unfortunately is not a Member of my Party but he is the Member of the Congress Party. He is Mr. Jairam Ramesh, a spokesman of the Congress Party and I believe that he is an economist in his own right and an economist of good repute; and he is an economist who knows his economics very well.

Madam, he wrote a full-blooded article in *India Today*. It says:

"Never judge the policy by its intent but always assess it by its consequences. Nothing could illustrate more vividly than the Urban Land Ceiling Regulation Act of 1976...."

According to Mr. Ramesh, this statute is the most conspicuous example of a statute which was declared to be a statute with good intentions but produced nothing; a mountain of good intentions produced a mouse by way of labour. He says:

"The objectives of the Act, as it is usually referred to, were laudable. It was to prevent concentration of urban land and to promote housing for the poor in cities but in actual practice, the Act has reduced the supply of land, inflated land prices, served as a dampener on housing and construction activities and impeded the timely closure of sick companies in places like Mumbai, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Kanpur in a manner that would protect the interests of labour and generate new economic activity. Clearly the Act is bad law and worst economics."

I would urge upon every Member of this House who accepts the *bona fides* of this gentleman, according to me a great economist, who is a spokesman of the major Opposition Party to the Government, this is what he has

said about the Urban Land Ceiling Act; and I have here a plethora of articles written by economists in the economic newspapers which had all unanimously and universally welcomed the repeal of this statute.

In 1991, I was a member of the Janata Party and I remember sitting in the Rajya Sabha and the great Mr. Manmohan Singh, the Finance Minister in the Congress Government got up and made a speech. Madam, when I heard his speech, I could not believe my eyes, I could not believe my ears and said; "My God, what am I hearing from a spokesman of the Congress Party, a Finance Minister in the Congress Government, a party which is wedded and has been wedded to the Avadi Resolution and the kind of socialist economics, which we were hearing of for so many years."

I broke ranks with my party, got up and said on the floor of the Rajya Sabha and complimented Mr. Manmohan Singh. I said: "This is the first time that in the history of this Parliament I am having a whiff of fresh economic breeze which is now blowing from directions, from which I least expected.

Ultimately, let us forget the old methods of thoughts, which were instituted, generated, put into practice by very great men but even those great men can go wrong. Let me tell this august House that China which stands as the last citadel of communism today, in July last year decided to privatise construction industry and the Chinese Prime Minister made an announcement, 'that hereafter do not look to the Chinese Government for a single house; all houses will be provided in the private sector.'

We all live to learn; we must change our attitude. In 1991, that great Party changed its attitude. We have fallen in line and what we are doing today is a corollary of the 'Manmohan Economics' which was instituted but not carried out with full force and faith. Because it is there, there was some brake which was operating upon in their political judgement.

The political judgement could not be executed. As I told you three Governments thereafter have decided to repeal this but never had the political and the moral courage to do this.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Now you want to implement it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Now, Madam, that takes me to something much, much more vital. Everybody knows today that the economic situation is not too good. This morning I heard the Steel Minister telling the other

House that the steel industry is in a bad shape, the cement industry is in a bad shape. Let me not advertise our weaknesses to others but let me say this in one sentence that our economic condition is not something of which we have to be proud. That economy has to be revived. It is suffering from a dual illness which is called stagflation. Stagflation has overtaken our economy and the economy has to be revived from the clutches of that mortal disease. How shall we do it? Who teaches us? What is the correct solution in this state of affairs? The only solution offered is by that great economist, Sir Maynard Keynes. It is called Keynesian economics. When America was faced with that depression of 1929 and 1930, when brokers on the Stock Exchange were jumping from the tenth floor, from the eleventh floor and committing suicide, when you bought a share of Goldman Tyres, along with the share certificate, they gave you a pistol or a revolver to commit suicide and when you went to a hotel, the clerk at the reception asked you that do you want the room for living there or for committing suicide, he offered the solution.

Ladies and Gentlemen, that kind of economy which had gone into that kind of a mortal depression and a fatal depression was revived by Keynesian economics. What did Maynard Keynes say? All that he said is, "Please now get into housing, build houses, build infrastructure and your economy will revive." And the economy revived. Keynesian economics stands as good economics even today. Read any book on Economics. That principle of Keynesian economics remains valid today and I think it is valid whatever might be said by anybody who has got those hang-overs of 1844.

I have asked the cement industry. I have asked the steel industry. In fact, a young man has made a calculation that there are 289 industries which are connected with housing alone. Revive the housing industry and 289 other ancillary industries will revive.

Madam, through you, I wish to appeal to this House that please allow me to try this new economic theory. It is not new. Its application may be new. But please allow me to try it. If I fail, be sure that I shall not remain a Housing Minister ever or any Minister of any kind. But remember please, your previous remedies have all failed. I want a chance and I want an opportunity. Repeal this evil law and make the land free so that I can freely use the land for building the houses which I want for the poor people of this country. The rich people have always spent it their own way. They have always been able to survive. They do not require any assistance. Their palaces and their big houses have been built and they have been occupied by them. No rich man is living on the footpath

or in the slum. I am out here to create the housing stock for the poor people of this country but please do not deprive me of the instruments. If you keep this evil law which has come to be rightly called ulcer, if you want to continue with this ulcer, please go on with this ulcer. But I must tell you that the whole economy of this country will go to sleep, will go very well to sleep if you do not allow me to revive this industry by putting money into housing and attracting capital into the housing industry.

I have already said that the Standing Committee in which the critics of the Bill were very-very amply represented, examined it for six months. They ultimately came out with a unanimous report and with one recommendation. We have accepted that recommendation. Now comes the question with which I started. The question is: why an Ordinance? I had no intention of bypassing this House. I knew that the Ordinance ultimately comes before this House. It is not even an Ordinance under article 356 or a Proclamation under article 356 that at least temporarily some Government is removed.

This Ordinance was passed in December because of our pledge to the poor people of this country that we would finish two million houses by the end of the year and the year is coming to an end. I have called meetings after meetings, of builders, of entrepreneurs, of developers throughout the country and invariably I have got the advice to repeal this law and to remove all suspicions that this law would never remain. Then we will start the construction industry. I accept this advice which I received from them.

I have called the FICCI, the Associated Chambers and I have called the federations. There is no city in which I have not called all the builders of India and some of these builders or those who have something to do with the building industry are present in this House. The unanimous advice which I received was to repeal this law and to see how the construction starts. I repealed it by an Ordinance because otherwise the 19th of March would arrive and I would not have been able to give an assurance to the building industry to give kick start to the economy. But I told all the assembled people there that an economy does not kick start itself. It is a transferred epithet. It is transferred from those who are practitioners of economics. You have ultimately to kick start yourself to be able to make a start and I have been assured that all these builders and entrepreneurs will promptly kick themselves as soon as they are assured of the repeal.

SHRI A.C. JOS (Mukundapuram): This is the fifth Ordinance that is being debated in this House. Six Ordinances are there in this House. Does the hon.

[Shri A.S. Jos]

Minister remember, as an hon. Member of the Rajya Sabha and as a member of the Bar, his objecting the promulgation of Ordinances as a fraud on the House? These are the same arguments put forward by the other side when we or any other people were there! Or does the hon. Minister agree that when he came to power he had the same thing?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I do not know whether the hon. Member was present when I started. I do not think that he was present. I said that I would explain the urgency of it. I explained it throughout my speech why it was urgent. I explained why the Ordinance was necessary because the housing industry may not kick start.

SHRI A.C. JOS: That is the same argument which the hon. Minister did not accept.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am sorry, but a similar argument I had made sometime back but the hon. Member never accepted it.

I appeal to this House with all the earnestness that I can command that it must throw out this Disapproval Resolution, allow that statute, the evil statute to be removed from the Statute Book which it has soiled for last more than a quarter of a century and allow the housing industry to start their work and we will see that those people who are critics today will come and tell me that those who came to scoff have come to pray.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Ordinance, 1999 (No. 5 of 1999) promulgated by the President on 11th January, 1999."

"That the Bill to repeal the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.S. Rao.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA (Kota): The Minister should have spoken later.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghavan has already moved. What do you want to say now? He has already spoken.

[Translation]

I do not used to call everybody's name. I have called the names orderwise, therefore, you can not speak before them.

[English]

SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA: I was present here. You did not call my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was in that order.

SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA: The Members who have not spoken may be allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will happen after all the speakers have had their say.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have a query to make. I hope that we are closing today at 6. p.m.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Probably we will be sitting till 8 o'clock. Shri Ram Naik ji what decision has been taken?

SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA: Majority of the people in the country are poor. I am representing here my public. I am raising my voice here for such crores of people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Shiv Shankar ji, try to persuade the hon'ble Member, please. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Let him speak for poor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not to question of poor or rich.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shiv Shankar, you must come to my help.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Madam, I want your permission to remain absent for 15-20 minutes as I have to inaugurate a conference.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): It has been decided in the Business Advisory Committee that the Bill which is being discussed now, that bill and thereafter the Patent Bill, both should be passed today. If required, we shall sit late.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the discussion be started on this bill.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is for the House to decide. The House may be extended up to 8 o'clock. But that does not mean...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA: This bill is meant for capitalist class, there is no mention of poors in this bill. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go in records.

SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA: ...(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shiv Shanker, please ask your member to maintain decorum.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't know the rules, please read the Rule book

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Meena, you are casting an aspersion on the integrity of the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Madam, Chairperson, the hon. Minister has made a lot of efforts, used all the languages at his command and the law to say that the existing law is a failure; how it led to corruption; how it led to increase in prices; and how the Governments have failed to acquire the land under the Act.

17.38 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA in the Chair]

I have heard every sentence of the hon. Minister. He spoke so contradictively from what he has mentioned in writing in the Bill that he has presented and from his speech.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons he said and I quote:

"The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 when proclamation of emergency was in operation with a laudable object it was brought in."

Now, he said during the course of his answer that it is anti-poor. He quoted several suggestions of the Standing Committee wherein he said that the Committee has recommended and it has a total support of making a repeal of the Act. I wish to quote in this regard what the Committee has said:

"According to para four of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, one of the objectives of the Bill is to provide an affordable living accommodation for those who are in a state of undeserved want and are entitled to public assistance..."

However, nowhere it is stated in the Bill as to how the Government propose to achieve this objective, particularly when it will be having no control on the surplus land once the Act is repealed."

What he said is totally contradicting the Report. I shall quote some other instances. At some other place, the Report says:

"While the Committee note that by repealing the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976, the market forces will

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri K.S. Rao]

be free to play so far as the land prices are concerned"—which we are also not disputing—"people belonging to the economically weaker sections and low income group categories should not be left to the mercy of the market forces."

That also is against what he has proposed.

In another para, that is, para 2.13, when asked whether the land declared surplus under the Land Ceiling Act has any direct link with the provision of the shelter to the economically weaker sections, the Secretary stated: "it is a fact that there is no direct link"

Similarly, in another para, when the Committee pointed out that after the Land Ceiling Act is repealed, the land may not be available for construction of houses for the weaker sections of the society, the Secretary stated: "When the land is set free, the owner or the developer of the land will have to approach the Government for clearance." Then they have to make separate laws to insist that a part of that particular land must be given for the utilisation of the weaker section. Like that, in every para, the Report of the Standing Committee clearly indicates that by repealing of the Act, no good purpose is being served to help the poor and the economically weaker sections of the country, except that there is unanimity that the existing Act has failed to achieve its targets, which I am also of the same opinion. But unfortunately, the learned Minister has thought of repealing or totally cancelling the Act because he found that some corruption is there, because he found that some loopholes are there, because he found that some lacunae are there. He gave an eloquent lecture that he wanted to root out corruption. For the purpose of rooting out corruption by virtue of the loopholes in this Act, he wants to repeal it! I just want to know from the hon. Minister of State now available, whether the same thing would be adopted for DDA where there is enough corruption, which everybody knows? Will they wind up the DDA? Will the same Minister suggest to the Law Minister, if there is corruption in the courts, to wind up the entire Judiciary in the country, without finding amendments or rectifications or improvements for the proper functioning of the Judiciary? Similarly, since 1958 or even more, it is known that there is corruption in PWD where the projects are being executed. Will the Government think in terms of winding up the entire PWD in the country? Is this the only solution that the Act should be repealed merely because there are certain loopholes?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS: If corruption charges are against the Minister, will the Ministry be dissolved?

SHRI K.S. RAO: The same thing my friend is telling. It is not that I am supporting the loopholes of the Act, it is not that I do not want any amendments in the Act, but my humble request is that the Minister and the Government could have considered where the loopholes are, now to rectify them and what are the amendments to be brought in to ensure that the laudable object of the Act is fulfilled. He never said in the Objects of this Bill what is the laudable object. He has only said that since there is corruption because of the failure of the Act, so I am repealing the Act. But what are they going to achieve now? What he is telling is not the truth. He is saying that after he has mentioned that he is going to repeal the Act, the prices of the real estate have come down in the country. This is not correct. It can be enquired from any city, whether it be Mumbai or Bangalore or Delhi—of course in Delhi the prices have come down slightly but these have not come down on that ground. A lot of people had purchased the flats in earlier years with a speculative mind. Now there are no buyers of those flats, so the rates have come down.

Now, the prices of land have not come down in Hyderabad. The speculative pricing was not there in Hyderabad for the last 10, 15 or 20 years. The rates have not gone as much up in Hyderabad as they have gone up in Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai or Delhi. That is why, rates have come down in Delhi, Bangalore and Mumbai but not in Hyderabad. So, his statement that the prices of real estate have come down because he uttered that he was going to repeal the Act is incorrect. It is totally far from truth. Let him not be under the impression that he is serving this country or he is bringing down the prices because he is repealing the Act.

Sir, I will quote several contradictions which he has made. He said 'the economy of the country is in such a bad shape that none of us can be proud of.' Their own Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha, while presenting the Budget has said that he is proud of the economy. Whom should we believe? The Government is the same. One Minister says that he is proud that the economy of this country is wonderful, very strong and nothing to be worried about and nothing to feel ashamed of, but this Minister says that it has nothing to be proud of. I will read the objectives of the Bill once again. It says:

"The proposed repeal, along with some other incentives and simplification of administrative procedures, is expected to revive the stagnant housing industry."



It also says that the repeal will provide affordable living accommodation. How will it revive the housing industry? Now, the total land which is said to be available as excess vacant land in the country is 2.2 lakh hectares. Out of that, 60,000 hectares of land is already exempted under the existing law. The land left is only 1.5 lakh hectares. By repealing this Act, is the rich man, who has got this land, prepared to sell it just free or at 30 per cent of the price? All this land is mostly available in the heart of the city or in and around the city, but not at the outskirts of the city, beyond the urban agglomeration. If this Act is repealed tomorrow and land is made available, the capacity to purchase this excess vacant land lies only with the rich people. Those people will not construct houses for economically weaker sections. You can even assess with a business mind that the profit that a businessman derives by constructing a house for poor man is meagre because the poor man has not got the capacity to purchase.

When he says that the prices of flats in Mumbai have gone beyond the reach of the middle class man or even the rich man, I would submit that it is all because of the speculation, because of the capacity to purchase. The capacity to purchase is only with the rich man and not the poor man. So, by the repeal of this Act, all this excess land will obviously go into the hands of only the rich. The rich man, keeping in view his personal benefit and to make more and more money, will go for constructing a five-star hotel. He will go for constructing units which can yield better results, like flats which can fetch him crores of rupees. He will not construct units for weaker sections. Then, as usual, the poor man is left to his own fate, which he has criticised. Right from the beginning, he has been left like that, or else, he has to go beyond the urban agglomerate and live away from the society.

Sir, the hon. Minister can also say one word about how it is in favour of the poor and how it is going to serve the objective. An eloquent speech has come from the Minister just to repeal this Act and not one word, convincingly, on how it can be used for the poor. Let any one Member be convinced that the repeal will reduce the prices or it will be useful for the poorer section of the society. Could he not come forward with an amendment saying that he will provide another clause that when the excess land holder comes to the concerned office, no corruption process will be allowed to be used? The Government can clearly say that 70 per cent of the land be used for the benefit of weaker sections and 30 per cent be used in whatever manner they want. Then, the poor man will have an opportunity to live in the heart of the city. He will not be sent out of the city.

He can also have the satisfaction and you do not have to segregate the society and throw away all the weaker sections away from the city. I will also read some of the reasons as to why it was a failure. Clause 11 (1), in regard to the existing 1976 Act, says that "Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 will be paid per square metre of excess vacant land." Will any owner be prepared to give away his land for Rs. 5, when the land cost is Rs. 1,00,000 per square metre? Is it rational? Instead of correcting that, you want to repeal the Act. You want to pay Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 1,00,000 or Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 5,000. Now, he is being permitted to sell it if not at the rate of Rs. 1,00,000 but at least at the rate of Rs. 70,000. What are you achieving by repealing this Act? You should amend the Act.

Clause 11(9) refers to the disposal of cases. Why is there corruption? Under section 6 (1), when the excess vacant land holder submits an application to the officer concerned, the officer has no guidelines to dispose of the case in a month or six months or one year. All that has been said is 'as expeditiously as possible' which could mean 25 years. In other words, a case will not be disposed even within 25 years. Naturally, corruption sets in. You have to find a way to avoid corruption and not repeal the Act.

The Act also says that there will be penalty for not filing. If I have excess vacant land, I am obliged to submit an application and inform the Department that I have got so much excess vacant land. If I do not do that, the penalty is twice the cost of the land. But what is the cost of the land? Nobody knows about it. Then why should I give a report that I have got excess vacant land? If at all the Government comes to know that I have got excess vacant land, the penalty that will be given is twice the cost of the land which is not known. You yourself are giving an opportunity for the man, who is holding excess vacant land, not to reveal it, and you yourself are forcing him to conceal it from you. Now, you want to repeal the Act. In what manner are you rectifying or are you going to help them? I do not understand as to how this repealing can be supported on any ground.

I will read some other things. The objectives of this Act are to prevent speculation, profiteering, to permit equitable distribution of land, to subserve the common good and to acquire excess vacant land. Now, you do not want to do any of these things, not even one. Then, how do you say that the earlier Act is anti-poor and this Act is pro-poor? You are concentrating so much on corruption and to remove corruption, you are repealing the Act. Please think it over.

[Shri K.S. Rao]

The moment your Government came, you have brought in the Essential Commodities Act. On that day, all of us said, even considering that the Essential Commodities Act as it exists is a draconian law, still the business community is resorting to adulteration. When 350 people belonging to the farming community committed suicide, the House discussed the issue. If you bring an amendment and reduce the punishment—making it bailable, reducing the period of imprisonment and reducing the amount of fine—how do you expect the businessmen to maintain their character and total integrity? When we opposed it, you did not agree and it was referred to a Committee. Now, you have taken back that Bill and said that you will bring a more stringent Bill. If you are going to bring a more stringent Bill, why did you bring an amendment to that? The same would be the case with this Act also. Please think it over. Wisdom prevailed on you and you have taken back the Essential Commodities Act, which was presented at the time of your coming into the Government, and now you are telling the Parliament that you will make stringent provisions in the Act. Why do you not think in the same way here also? The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act is also the same. It is not that I am supporting the earlier Act. We agree that there are loopholes. It has not performed its duties. It has not achieved its objectives. Let us find a way to reach the objectives, but let us not repeal it. No amount of eloquent speeches or control over the law or the language will help the poor.

The Minister has referred to several things including China and housing activity being privatised there. Privatisation is different and repealing the Urban Land (Ceiling) Act in this country is different. Whatever Act we make must be made in such a way that it suits to our country and our country's conditions. What are the conditions in China and what are the conditions here? What is the way they govern and what is the way we govern? We cannot say that simply because China has accepted privatisation, we repeal the Urban Land (Ceiling) Act. What is the connection between these two?

The Minister has stated very proudly Congress spokesman Jai Ramesh's calling this Act a bad law and worst economics. I also say that there are loopholes in it and that the Act did not serve its purpose. Does it mean that Jai Ramesh supported the repeal of the Act? Did he say that it is pro-poor now after the repeal? Did he say that it was anti-poor at that time? No. Everyone of us agrees that there are defects in the Act. Let the Minister think over it. Let us correct those defects. Let us achieve all those objectives which could not be achieved because of the loopholes in the Act. It is not simply

because it was made by a Congress Government or some other Government that I am supporting the Act and opposing this Bill. One should go by the facts.

The Minister has said that there will be a big boost to the economy after the repeal of the Act. How will there be a boost? Will there be millions of houses that will be coming up following repeal of the Act? By just repealing the Act no land would be available to the poor. Land would be available to the rich. The hon. Minister himself said that in Pune, forty thousand flats which were built for the middle, upper-middle and rich classes were kept unsold. Releasing of land will only help another rich man to construct some more houses which will also lie unsold. How will they come forward to construct houses? What is the industrial activity that is going to go up? I can accept if the Minister says that they would give away 70 per cent of the land to the poorer sections and the Government will encourage a private party to construct millions of houses on that land. Let him say so. Then there will be increased activity. By releasing the land to a rich man there will be no increased industrial activity. Flats meant for the rich are lying unsold in various palces in Mumbai. Everyone of them in Mumbai knows that all those people who had purchased flats for speculative purposes have kept them under lock and key. They are not even giving their flats on rent for the fear of their not getting them back. No activity is going to be increased by just repealing the Act. Can the Minister tell me one point on which the repeal of the Act would be of help to the poor or would increase the activity?

In every paragraph of its report, the Standing Committee said that it was not in favour of this Bill. They never supported it. The Minister said that they are all asking for the repeal. They did not say so. They expressed their apprehensions on every point. They also said that no analysis had been made by the Government to find out whether the repeal of the Act would help achieving the purpose.

The Minister has said that the earlier Governments had no moral courage to bring it, as if he is the only man who has the courage to repeal the Act. Courage is there not in repealing Act; courage must be there in seeing what would help the poor and the nation. If the Minister does something in that direction, we will admire him, whichever party or Government he may belong to. Saying that the other people did not have the courage to repeal the Act may not be right.

I suggest to the hon. Minister to consider once again bringing some good amendments to the existing Act instead of repealing it. He can remove all those clauses

which encouraged corruption. He can specifically say that all those excess vacant landholders can simply declare the details of such land and take away a part of it automatically. Similarly, if he puts the penalties at a very high level, they themselves would come forward. Otherwise, he can take away the land without paying any compensation.

18.00 hrs.

Such stringent measures will help but not this. The liberalisation is required for constructing the houses in the acquired land. It should not be once again by leaving the land to DDA. Even in Delhi, you left the entire land to be acquired by DDA. In what manner DDA is helping any citizen of Delhi? DDA will acquire the land for Rs. 10 lakh and sell it out for Rs. 2 crore. In the process, how much corruption will take place there? In what manner will it be going to help any citizen of the country?

But the same thing, if you liberalise and allow the people to purchase the land straightaway from the land owners, the land owner will get more money and at the same time, the land will be available at a lesser rate. But you put the restrictions and incorporate some other organisations in between and encourage corruption. If you eliminate such things, we will be happy. So, liberalisation is required there and but not in repealing the Act.

Sir, the hon. Minister said another point when an hon. Member was suggesting about two small States had sent resolution to repeal the Act. Taking that as an incentive, he is therefore repealing the Act. He also said that the Constitution does not say 'minor' or 'major'. He did not say this in that context. But simply because two small States say that, will you put that and apply the same thing everywhere without asking all other States?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is 6 o'clock now. If the House agrees, we may extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Is it the sense of the House to extend the time of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir, it may be extended upto 7 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The time of the House is extended upto 7 o'clock.

Shri K.S. Rao, please conclude now.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Yes, Sir, I am concluding.

In the end, I would request the hon. Minister not to think in terms of repealing the Act but think in terms of bringing necessary amendments to see that this Act is useful, to see that this Act helps achieving the objects, as he himself has said about its laudable objectives.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now my friend Shri Rao has quoted the recommendation of the committee extensively but I do not understand why he has left all the things incomplete. If they understand this thing then all statements made to accept the recommendation or the doubt created in accepting it, would not have created any problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Paragraph 2.18 of the report, many comments have been made in regard to success and failure of the Act. The Committee note:-

"That during the last 22 years the Government have acquired 19082.2 hectare land under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. Out of which 10909.85 hectare land is used under this Act. Remaining 8172.37 hectare land could not be used due to one reason or the other. As per the provisions of the Bill, the land acquired from a person should be returned to him, if the same has not been used."

The committee feels that the land which is yet to be used for the implementation of the Act and is actually in the occupation of the Government, the same should not be returned to the person concerned from whom it has been acquired.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while quoting the above recommendation, I would like to say that they have accepted this act that it may lead to corruption. I would like to say that corruption is of many types. But the corruption established by the Act has paved way for new norms and milestones. The way corruption has risen in small offices, it is really very amazing. Earlier the lumpsum bribe was asked for but after the implementation of land ceiling Act, bribe is being asked for as per the size of land. This Act has given a great boost to bribe seekers.

I have no hesitation to say that the amount spent by the Government for the acquisition of land for the quantum of land is much less than the money accumulated by those officers and their staff who gave its permission or acquired the land.

[Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act, the price of urban land has increased manifold. The farmers have been robbed. A farmer who cultivates his own land, is robbed in the nearby area of the city and it has become virtually impossible for a common man to construct a house there. The prices of land have been soaring. This I would like to mention because my friend has mentioned about the poor people who is not only robbed but also the poor farmer. The imperialism of loot has not produced any fruitful results. It has given benefits to capitalist class, landlords and those indulged in corrupt, bureaucracy. Not only this, the entire civic amenities system of the city has been disturbed. This is due to this fact that illegal construction of structure, the entire burden has come on the civic amenities, with the result, where the Urban Land Ceiling Act has been enforced, the entire infrastructure and civic amenities have collapsed. If you visit any big city you will find that the sewer line is blocked and the drinking water is not available there. The roads are in bad shape. The main cause of this is that all these illegal colonies have not been constructed under any planned scheme. The manner by which the land has been acquired, has no answer. Huge amount has been taken as bribe from the people. Small pieces of land have been acquired, with these small pieces neither the colonies can be constructed nor the poor people may get benefit. Due to its ill effect the land has not been acquired on mass scale and whatever land has been acquired, has no sense. That land has been left useless and barren. Illegal occupation is being done on it. Not only this, the fake Juggi-Jhonpri have been shown on open fields to get relaxation on paper. The way the corruption is on peak, it has no reply. I have no hesitation to say that whatsoever compensation is being paid under this Act, if instead of this, the land of the farmer is acquired under Land Acquisition Act, he would certainly get compensation and the amount of compensation will be nominal and that too would be paid in Bonds of five years instead of being paid in cash. Those who are posing well-wishers of the poor farmers, if they visit the houses of those poor people, they would find that they have been deserted by this Act and not getting wages and their fate has been hampered by this Land Acquisition Act. It was anti-farmer law. The farmers will feel relieved if this law is repealed.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Whether they will get their land back?

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Yes, they will, I am going to tell that. He has just talked about the relief to the poor. But the rich will be benefited and the poor would not get relief. Government of India has issued a circular along with it and if you have a glance at it, you

will find that whatever has been said in the recommendation of this committee, is correct.

But perhaps my friends are forgetting this. They say that the rates have not fallen in Mumbai. The rates will fall in Mumbai when this law is enforced there. This law will be implemented in Haryana, Punjab and Delhi only. The rates will come down there when it is adopted by Mumbai Government. The Minister will not be able to do anything in that event and the rate will also not come down when the Government of West Bengal or Governments of other states want to exploit the poor by the way of this law and do not want to allow the building activities and infrastructural by coming into capitalists pressure. The rates will come down only when this law is implemented. To buy land and keep it vacant has become the profession of the people of those States where land is lying vacant after enactment because they want to sell it when the prices are high. The tax is imposed on vacant land lying in the States, local bodies will be given money for the development of land and infrastructure. Thus the opportunities and resources will be available to improve the worsened condition in the cities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, some of my friends have said what will happen to the E.W.S. and L.I.G. houses. I want to ask how many houses of E.W.S. and L.I.G. have been constructed and allotted to the poor under this act during these twenty two years by acquiring the land. The fact is that map of a colony of a colonizer is to be passed. This condition, may be staked that a particular number of tenements will have to be constructed in a particular percentage of land. And if he is ready to construct its maps will be passed and its layout will be accepted and its building plan will also be accepted. The F.A.R. may be increased. Further, they may be provided some facilities. I want to congratulate the Kalyan Singh Government in Uttar Pradesh. Mr. Lal Ji Tondon who is a Minister in his Government declared to increase the F.A.R. and said that we might increase the F.A.R. for the colonizers who wanted to construct houses for the poor. F.A.R. was increased for the existing houses. Having been increased the F.A.R. and thus encouraging the builders. A condition was put that we might compensate that in the F.A.R. if houses were constructed in a particular percentage for the poor. What is difficulty in it. But it will be possible only when building activity takes place.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of change of land use. Nowadays, change of land can be done by notes. It weighs by the notes. When you are going to change the land use in the Master Plan instead of weighing by notes, it should be ascertained that the land which is meant for small cottage industries or other social activities or green strips is used for house construction by anybody,

will be banned. These houses will be constructed for economically weaker sections and low income groups. By making this provision space for land use can be kept. You are requested to establish Bank for land on that ten thousand acres of land which is in your possession and could not have been used by now. Government should acquire the land wherever it is available at the cheap rates, and constructing the Bank for land. Cheap rated land should be acquired and cheap houses can be made available to the people on the basis of this act.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there may be a one-way out for the colonies to be constructed that provision for commercial activities should be provided therein. Only then you can say that small shopping arcade and a market will have to be constructed in the colony and money came out of this way, the houses will have to be constructed from that and this will only be done when you have will-power. Development authorities are there in every big city and you should acquire the land through development authorities, but it should not be done on the cost of the farmers and by flouting the laws. The land should be acquired under the provision of Land Acquisition Act under the law and after that houses should be constructed for the poor.

Nobody debars from doing so. But it is not correct as to what we are doing in the name of socialism and the law. We are marching towards 21st century and no society can hold such in high esteem. No democracy loving country of the world can permit to do so.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, two million units are required in the country by the end of this year. This requirement may be met if these three-private sector financial institutes and the Government invest unitedly. The Minister had also told that 279 industries would get a boost this way. I am of the opinion that it would be beneficial. People will get employment and the economy will be revived. B.J.P. had taken a decision to do so manifesto and memorandum of governance and decided that they would construct and allot the houses to the poor and would solve the housing problem of the country. I would like to congratulate Mr. Jethmalani and the Prime Minister Shri Atalji and his colleagues to march ahead very seriously and committedly towards fulfillment of their promises they had made.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Infrastructural facility should be made available to this industry. This is my view that the urban population of the country was 21.7 crore according to the 1991 census. There is an-influx in the cities of this time. People are coming into the cities from villages in search of employment and it seems that this migration will not stop and 43 crore people will come into cities by the year 2010. A.D. when it is such a big problem, it is not wise to keep the land unused after having been acquired ten thousand acres of land thereby hampering the development of all cities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say that the standing committee has also suggested some precautions as recommendation about this law. I have studied some of them also. I, therefore, would like to ask the hon'ble Minister to take precautions. Under section 20 of the law. The state Government has been exempted from the rule. Under the rule state Government, while exercising its discretion, had quit the land of the people under restrictions and orders. The very restrictions would continue. Due to this, the people will not be able to take full benefit. The State Government did not quit the land of some people but it returned the land of those people which could not be occupied by the Government because they were successful in making approaches and meeting corrupt beaurocrats and making the benefit of the law by giving circumstantial emanated lures. But if the State Government has quit the land of some people with some conditions by using its discretion, these conditions should not be imposed on them so that they can make the best use of the land.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a scandal in the name of farm house. If somebody says that he is making a farm house and there is a land in the name of farm house there. The land remain lying there in the name of farm House. The land will be misused if there is land for big farmhouses in the cities. On one side the poor will be in the dire need of land and on the other side the land would remain lying for farm houses. It is not good.

Sir, the land vested with the Government under Section 10(3) is restored by the process of refund through a bill when it becomes a law. Regarding process it has only been said that the land would be refunded/restored when the compensation amount given by the state Government is refunded. The process for restoration should be automatically by fixation of law and it should be clearly mentioned, so that it could not become a bliss for lawyers and officers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Yes Sir, I am concluding. The process of refund of the land of farms should be automatic where the compensation amount has not been taken. Under Section 4, the pending cases before the Judicial tribunal, authority would automatically terminate but the rights of a revision which the State Government has, will not terminate. There should be a provision for their abatement.

Under Section 4, the sufferers of previous orders regarding disputes related to possession, had their grievances through appeal, revision and writ according to suitability would automatically finish but the order would continue. That too, shall finish, has not been cleared. This would put the oppressed farmers at a loss This action should not be done away with. The objection of those who have challenged the validity of possession should not be accepted .....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: I am concluding now. After taking the land into its possession by the Government ... (*Interruptions*) under Section 10 (5) the Government takes the possession but it is on papers only but actually the Government does not have the possession. The land then should be refunded to the land owner. It has a provision that the land which is under the possession of the Government, will remain with the Government and the rest will be refunded to the land owner. Possession on paper have not been made on the spot which can be certified through Patwaris survey book. This is my suggestion that there should not be injustice to the farmers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: I am concluding in a minute. I have gone through the committee's recommendation in which it has been said that they should give their opinion on abatement regarding Section 20 but I feel that the committee has not probably gone through that point. I would like to say that although this point was before the committee yet Parliamentary standing committee had not expressed opinion regarding abatement of Section 20. What has been said about section 20 will be accepted by the Government because that point has not been discussed.

With these words I support the bill and urge the Government to correct the mistakes. Anomalies committee of standing committee or suggestions given by me, should be considered. If there is a need of amendment, it should be made. If there is need of rules and regulations, they should be made in order to remove those drawbacks. They should make it full by way of notification. This is my request. This is a revolutionary change, that will give it a new direction. With these words I welcome it and support it.

18.24 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Tenth Report—Presented

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, with your permission, I beg to present the tenth report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) REPEAL ORDINANCE AND URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) REPEAL BILL—Contd.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, I am in full agreement with my friend, Shri K. S. Rao, who was speaking very elaborately on the basic question regarding repeal of this Act. The hon. Minister who is a very good lawyer also spoke very elaborately about making the land free. But he has not spelt out to this House for whom he is making the land free. He has not told us whether land will be made available to the poor residing in the slums and cities or whether land will be made available to the middle class and lower middle class people. It appears that land will be made available in cities and big towns to the real estate owners, speculative and foreign investors. Hon. Minister in his speech at Pune a few days ago has said that 100 per cent foreign equity will be allowed in the housing sector. This will enable them to purchase land, buy plots and houses. But will that provide accommodation to the poorer sections of the society? We want to believe in such things. The basic philosophy of this Government is to make everything free. They want free Education. The role of the Government is continuously being withdrawn from the field of education. In the industrial sector, the Government want to do away with the public sector companies. Prime public sector companies are going in for disinvestment and are handing over companies to the private sector. They are making free all the wealth, all the assets of this country to the richer section of the people while the poor and the middle class people are made to suffer.

The Minister has very eloquently advocated the urgency to promulgate the Ordinance. The Ordinance was promulgated on 11th January, 1998. Before that, it was referred to a Standing Committee in July, 1998. Excepting two State Governments, the States of Haryana and Punjab, which adopted a Resolution in their State Assemblies requested the Central Government to repeal the Act. No other State Government, not even the BJP ruled States passed such a Resolution in their respective State Assemblies. I would like to know what was the urgency to promulgate this Ordinance. I would say that the urgency was to make the land free for the real estate owners, multinationals and foreign investors so that they can build big houses on that land. As a result, the poorer

section of the society, which is at present living in the cities, will be pushed out of the periphery of the cities.

The most vital question now is, how to increase the purchasing power of the poor section of our country. There is a continuous sinkage in the purchasing power of the poor. If there is a more and more sinkage in the purchasing power of the poor, there will be a recession in the industry, a recession in the economy and hence we will be more and more dependent on the foreign financial institutions. For running our affairs well, we are going to the foreign banks. So, the foreign banks have asked us to repeal this Act and that is why perhaps we are going to repeal it. Otherwise, there is no necessity of it.

For the last seven years an amendment to this Act was under consideration of the Government but no comprehensive amendment was arrived at. The Government did not try to arrive at a comprehensive amendment. Instead of removing the shortcomings, plugging the loopholes or removing the weaknesses of the Act, the Government has now come before the House with a *fait accompli* legislation to repeal this Bill. By this act of the Government, no purpose would be served for the poor or the middle-class people.

The Hon. Minister has mentioned that there will be an instant boom in the whole economy as the builders will come and they will build big buildings and flats. But who will purchase those flats or buildings? Has the poor section of the society the capacity to purchase these flats? So, the whole thing is, whatever land is available in the urban areas that will be made available to the real estate owners, developers or to the foreign investors. These people will build multi-storeyed buildings for the richer section of the society only and the slum dwellers or the people belonging to the poorer section of the society will be driven out of the cities. They will not be benefited by the repeal of this Act.

Similarly, there is a campaign going on that the Government will do away with the Land (Ceiling) Act in the rural areas. Sir what is the experience we have gathered? After the Independence when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, Prof. Proshanto Mahalanobis was the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Prof. Mahalanobis was a noted economist and a world famous statistician. Pandit Nehru asked him to make an assessment as to how much rural land would be available for vesting it in the hands of Government. After making a full assessment, he said that six lakh hectares of land will be available in the rural India. Had that six lakh hectares of land been distributed among the rural population in the 1950s and 1960s, half of the

population could have got immediate benefit. If necessary infrastructure and financial help are provided to all these poor people, then the purchasing power of half of the population could be raised.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL): How could it be? Are you really firm at your statistics that six lakh hectares of land could benefit half of the population?

SHRI ANIL BASU: Yes. At that time, what was the population?

SHRI SOMPAL: In 1947, it was 36 crore and 80 per cent was living in India then how six lakh hectares of land could benefit half the population?

SHRI ANIL BASU: I am sorry, it is six crore hectares. I am really grateful for your interruption. I stand corrected. So if six crore hectares of land could be made available and distributed among the rural population and necessary financial help could be provided to them, then their purchasing power could have increased. That would have directly affected the industrial reconstruction of our whole economy. Whatever problems we are facing, we did not have to face them had we went in for land reforms at that time.

But what were the weaknesses at that time? The weaknesses were also mentioned by one very renowned personality of our country that it was due to lack of political will to implement land reform Acts. Whenever there is a political will to implement an Act, it could have been done as had been done in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura. There the lands were distributed among the rural poor which had given a boost to the whole rural economy and the economy of these States.

Similarly, in the Urban Land Ceiling Act, wherever weaknesses, loopholes and shortcomings are there, they could be removed. But instead of removing those weaknesses and shortcomings, you have come before the House for repeal of the Act. I apprehend that through the repeal of this Bill nobody, except the speculators, real estate owners, promoters and foreign investors would be benefited. The most harmful effect of it would be on the poorer sections of the population. They are still coming to the cities and are staying in some huts or slums or some rooms. That type of opportunity would be taken away from them. Now, whatever benefit the poor people have got in this country they have got this only through Government investment. Only through Government investment, the low income group flats were built for the

[Shri Anil Basu]

people of the lower income group. Unless there is a Government intervention and Government investment, nobody could help the poor. We have seen from our experience that developers and speculators never help the poor. The poor people, and low income group people were never benefited due to the charity of these people.

Only through Government intervention and investment, some opportunities were given to the poorer sections. Otherwise, the private builders would have come up in the building sector. The Minister is very jubilant while saying that he is getting the land free and that the land cost will come down and then, a lot of people will be there to buy land. He has gone from city to city and met the builders and developers who will be coming in a big way. He has found that there will be an instant boom in the whole economy. That is a dream and not the real condition of our economy. The purchasing capacity of the people is shrinking day by day. There is inflation and more and more shrinking in the purchasing power. In that case, the private builders, the developers and other foreign investors will come, get the land and throw the poor people out of the purview of the cities.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to consider withdrawing this Bill and coming out with a comprehensive amendment in this House so that the amendment can be discussed in the present Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on my legs to say a few words in the opposition of the bill. I listened to Mr. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat very attentively. He opposed the intent of the bill but supported it in a sentence keeping in mind his party discipline. I am happy and Mr. Man Mohan Singh and Mr. Ramesh would have been very happy to find that there is a person like Shri Jethmalani who is the spokesman of their policies even in the Bharatiya Janata Party Government.

I would like to thank Hon. Minister for Urban Development for finding a new way to frame a new legislation to combat the problem of urban house construction. It is a part of deep rooted conspiracy on the part of the rich to make a suitable environment under its cover, for a movement to get the rural land ceiling legislation abolished. Had it been possible for the Government of India to implement Indira Awas Yojna for the poor without exercising land ceiling in the villages and without allotting surplus land to Harijans? Hon. Minister for Urban Development in his speech gave an impression as if slums in all the cities would be rehabilitated after the implementation of this legislation as slums grown up at large scale in all cities have to be

abolished through this legislation. Were there no slums in 1976 at the time of its enactment? Had this House passed this legislation to bring an end to the problem of the slums, then? It is an irony that the Congress Party relishes in deputing those as its spokespersons who decry those very legislations which were passed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the welfare of the poor in their times. Hon. Minister for Urban Development made a significant point; he disclosed that any land acquired under Ceiling Act wherein housing activity has not so far started, would be handed over to the owner. In my opinion this is the only reason to move this bill and that is why the repealing of this legislation is being contemplated.

This is not a good trend. Housing activity will start in a big way if things come under the control of private builders. I strongly oppose the Minister's assumption of the residential areas and lands as its only object. Don't we need schools, hospitals and parks for children. Would you ensure that the private builders will take care of these facilities while starting constructions after getting back their land. You are repealing this legislation at the behest of only two states, wherein problem of residential accommodation is the least while this legislation was enacted on the request of 11 states. Even today the states with ceiling act have more land as compared to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Urban land ceiling is misused by the rich due to sections 20 and 21. If you are going to bring changes in these sections, then only it can be meaningful. But, how can you do that by giving complete freedom to the rich? It is beyond my comprehension. Would you hand over the land to people and again start Vinoba Bhave's *Bhoodan Andolan* afresh and request the rich to donate their lands? There wouldn't have any need for such legislation if the rich were able to change their feelings towards the poor but the poor are not in the agenda of the Government.

Sir, once I went to the Prime Minister's office and saw a classic sentence by Gandhiji. Mr. Nehru went to Gandhiji after independence for his guidance to run the state. Gandhiji advised him to think over any document before his signature on it, keeping in view the welfare of poorest of the poor of society and if the document is otherwise, do not ratify it. This sentence is enshrined behind the chair of the Prime Minister. If you intend to help the poor who are in distress and in need of support, then it will be according to the convention of the country to pass the legislation at the earliest. I know from my personal experience that Lucknow Development Authority acquires pieces of land of poor farmers for housing activity. The legislation was enacted to utilise urban land also for housing activities. But this objective could



not be achieved due to bureaucracy. Consequently, the agricultural urban land acquired at a very low rate from the farmers was used for housing schemes.

Sir, let me put forward an example from L.D.A. The private builders after acquiring pieces of land from poor farmers sold them to other private builders at throw away rates instead of starting construction activity. They deposited only 1/10 of the land with L.D.A. They constructed a palatial building, sold it to the people and ran away. As on date the private builders owe Rs. 350 crore to L.D.A. I would like to say something about Ghaziabad Development Authority also. You are advocating global investment in the housing sector of the country. A Singapore company came with a scheme two years back claiming to have a feeling of Singapore in Ghaziabad itself to its prospective customers. Advertisements to that effect were published in the newspapers. That company purchased land from G.D.A. at low rates. This company came to India without any capital and flew away with the money collected from the customers. The Government is claiming greater activity in this sector after the implementation of this legislation. Hon. Minister stated that land prices have fallen. But, my contention here, is that the prices have fallen only in terms of white money and not in terms of black money. Suppose there is a flat worth Rs. 12 lakh in the G.D.A. and the Ansals have the same flat at the price of Rs. 20 lakh; the G.D.A. flat needs the whole price of Rs. 12 lakh in white money while the Ansal's flat can be purchased only in Rs. 5 lakh white money with the rest of Rs. 15 lakh in black.

In this way a novel profession of black money worth Rs. 15 lakh starts. Therefore, I want to say that this donation is the black money not a white one. If any law is framed against the rights of the poor, it is our fundamental duty to oppose it vehemently. I am to say that this law is in the interest of rich people, this is brought for the fulfilment of their vested interests. Therefore, I oppose it and request the hon. Minister with folded hands so that his good sense should prevail afresh and it is urged that the extracts of Mahatma Gandhi's saying written behind the chair of Prime Minister in Prime Minister's office should be remembered and something must be done in the interest of the poor. with this request I oppose it.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was not surprised at all when Hon. Minister was advocating to repeal the old Ceiling Act. He has said in his speech that he takes more fees for pleading for the rich people, therefore is habituated in advocating in the favour of rich people.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You please say this conscientiously.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is a learned man. I do not know how much fee does he take from rich people. I am a man who pleads in favour of poor without taking any fee. Production is made in the available land in our country and in the whole world and all the rules and regulations are there. They keep their cattle in that land and also feed them from the yields of that land. All rules-regulations are related with them. Due to these rules animals and birds are able to meet their needs and feed themselves to survive. But if all the rules and regulations are cancelled and the rope with which animals are tied is untied, then neither men nor birds, animals will be able to feed themselves from that land. This regulation is implemented at that stage so that there is equal distribution of the yields among men or animals, birds. In other words, it must be ensured that there is none who has excess and surplus land or wealth and nor there should be any person who has no land or wealth. If somebody is poor, efforts should be made to undo the poverty. This rule is implemented on that principle. Even if this urban Ceiling Act is implemented in rural areas, this has to be done under this very philosophy.

During discussion Members were saying that there was more corruption in it, therefore they wanted to repeal that. I would like to know as to in which stringent rule there is no corruption. The more stringent is the law, the more damaging attack will be made on selfish elements and they will try to escape from the provisions of rule by bribing persons concerned. Be it the rule of I.P.C., Cr. P.C. or customs, smuggling, it is of 'FERA', the more strict is the rule the more likelihood is regarding the greasing the palms of officers concerned. There should be an arrangement to stop corruption. It will not be right to say that this rule should be repealed because of corruption. What will happen to the poor if the rule is repealed? He says that there is corruption, therefore we are replacing it. They say that the poor did not get accommodation, they are bringing this legislation. It has been said that the rich persons have been prevented from acquiring excess land beyond the ceiling by framing this law. We will recover the surplus land from them. If there is no ceiling and it is made free the house of the poor will also be bought.

AN HON. MEMBER: If there is jungle rule all things will be managed.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You want to abolish the law in jungle rule. We want the rule of law. The person who is in favour of abolishing law is saying that they want the rule of jungle. We want the rule of law and you want to abolish it. The rich people make farm house by snatching land from the poor in towns.

[Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

He said that the poor will get house by abolishing urban land ceiling. I did not like this formulae. Houses of poor people will not be constructed by this method. I did not like three arguments which I heard here. It has been said that we have become pro-poor. From when have we become so? You are going to abolish pro-poor law. This is not a good logic. All the three arguments of Hon'ble Ministers are not convincing to me. Rawatji has suggested in his speech that the law should be amended. I want to say that law itself is going to be abolished there then what amendment will be made? He has congratulated the Prime Minister and the Minister for this matter. He has not congratulated State Minister. There is no end of sycophancy...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANGARU DATTATREYA): Shri Raghuvanshji was a Minister in the United Front Government. This was the decision of his cabinet that Urban Land Ceiling Act should be repealed. They had also recommended so. Perhaps he forgot it. Today he is remembering this. I do not know whether you were aware of this matter or not when you were in the cabinet but I know all things regarding the Act. I have consulted the officers.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We are speaking in your favour.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Still you can go through with this Act minutely. This is a Act for poor. K.S. Rao has neither supported nor opposed it. He is sitting on the fence.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He was saying all the matters clause-wise...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): I did say that it has to be amended.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: You have to say clearly. whether you suppose or oppose this Bill...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Rao was saying that there was lacuna in every law. Discussions might have been taken place during formation of law. Intellectuals are always in favour of rich people. He has spoken about amending the lacuna. He did not said to

abolish the law itself. This law has been framed in favour of rich people. They have got extra freedom to keep as much land as they want.

I do not agree with you that even if you say it that this was the decision of the cabinet. It has been decided in your cabinet, you became able to get it passed while we are opposing this Bill. Then you may ask as to when we were opposing it, how the Bill would be passed. Now you are in majority but we are registering our protest by participating in discussion. You know that decisions of cabinet are not disclosed outside. Ministers take oath for secrecy. You are abolishing old pro-poor laws and bringing anti-poor Bill. You want to acquire entire urban land and made the poor be driven out. We want that the houses of poor people be constructed as they are made under the Indira Awas Yojana. You construct houses of poor people by acquiring surplus urban land like that. Your expenditure is there. When land is acquired, you say that there is economy. If any person wants to purchase land, the Government want to take that land by making expenditure. Too much money has been spent while enacting laws on robbers, criminals in courts. There is no production rather there is expenditure in implementing justice. Likewise laws have to be implemented for protecting the poor and acquiring land from rich people. Since it involves expenditure, but by saying that the Government is observing austerity measures will not work. It is my request for amendment in the old law so that there is no scope for corruption and I am against abolishing this act.

PROF. JOGENDRA KAWADE (Chimur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the bill introduced by Hon'ble Minister to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Bill. A plot is being hatched very clearly against the poor in this country.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir actually, we have taken a decision in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee—it has been adopted—that we would sit up to eight O'clock. We have also targeted that we would complete the two Ordinances which are remaining. One is the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Ordinance and the other is the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

That is what I am saying .. (Interruptions) ...please let me say.

[English]

I do not think that it would be possible for us to finish the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance. But I do think that we should target and finish at least the Urban Land Repeal Ordinance. May I request that the sitting of the House be extended by one hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Otherwise you will have to sit every Saturday ..(Interruptions).

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Madras South): No, no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended till this Bill is finished.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): You are giving the chance to others, please allow me also to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mohan Singh ji has already spoken, he is of your Party.

[English]

Prof. Jogendra Kawade is the last speaker. After he finishes, the Minister will reply.

...(Interruptions)

19.00 hrs.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Sir, it is a very important Bill...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very important Bill. Only one Member from each Party will be allowed to speak.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I do not mind if the House is extended till the Bill is passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The B.J.P. has withdrawn the name of their Member who was to speak.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, please have the sense of the House that till this Bill is disposed of, the House will sit. After that, we will see.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House that the time of the House may be extended till this Bill is disposed of?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time is extended till this Bill is passed.

Now, Shri Kawade will speak. Then the Hon. Minister and then Shri Raghavan will speak.

Now, Shri Kawade.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important subject. I also want to speak on it...(Interruptions) All may be allowed to speak on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All cannot get the opportunity. There are 12 persons to speak.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. JOGENDRA KAWADE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was to be brief otherwise too. You have extended the time limit so I will take a minute or two more.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I have already said in the beginning that I rise to oppose the Urban Land Ceiling Repeal Bill introduced by the Hon. Minister. The Urban Land Act of 1976 was framed under a policy centering around the poor of this country, but today its repeal is being discussed. This Government, our Hon'ble Minister are only plotting to repeal this Act in the name of the poor, showing it as a revolutionary step so as to fill up the coffers of a few capitalists, builders and real estate agents of this country. Jungle rule is often discussed here. The law is there to remove jungle rule from this country, to provide relief to the poor, land to the landless and houses to those who do not have. This law has some drawbacks, we can effect some changes there. It can be amended, but in place of this Act when they try to bring the rule of a few people in this way, we would never tolerate it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this ordinance has been brought, I am sorry for it, I am unable to understand as to what emergency had come up so as to promulgate the Ordinance for the Urban Land Ceiling Repeal Bill that has been introduced. What calamity was there, we are unable to understand. What crisis was approaching our country, we can not understand. The poor are mentioned simply for doing good to the capitalists. The work of enriching the capitalists is done in the name of the poor. This ordinance was promulgated since the Hon'ble Minister and his Government had no confidence as to how many days they would continue to be there. Therefore, whatever days are left, let the few of our capitalists, builders and real estate people enjoy the benefits during that period! The Repeal Bill has also been introduced for these people and the black marketeers.

[Prof. Jogendra Kawade]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Hon'ble Minister said something which, I think, he should not have said. Hon'ble Minister is a scholar. We treat him in a high esteem. But the elderly and former leaders of our country have made some mistakes. As he said, our elderly leaders had framed the laws for the welfare of the country. But if the persons responsible for implementation of laws would not be honest then what would the leaders or the law do? Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, while opposing the Bill, I would make an appeal to the Hon'ble Minister and the Government that they should not try to take away the rights of the poor and remove the former Act by bringing in the Urban Land Ceiling Repeal Bill. If you want to have any changes or amendments in it then do have them. But keeping the poor in mind, do talk of their good. That's all I want to say

**SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT (Hamirpur) (U.P.):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on my legs to support this Bill. Our senior colleagues Bhai Mohan Singh ji and Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji have just now stated that the Bill is anti-poor. I agree with them to some extent. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji has levelled allegations against our hon. Minister that hon'ble Ram Jethmalani ji had been high profile lawyer advocating the big persons. That is why he is pleading for big personalities even today. In response to it I would like to say that Hon'ble Ram Jethmalani is a man who knows how to draw money from big pockets. Earlier he used to do it for himself, but now he is making law to get money from them to benefit the Government. It is known to all that the economic condition of the country is very poor, it has been so for the last 50 years. We are not anti-poor; we, too, are pro-poor. However, the basic thing which all political parties will have to think over deeply is how to improve the miserable condition of the poor. Over the last 50 years we have been making allegations and counter allegations. The reason of plight of the country lies in our economic policy which the Congress party has been following till today. At this moment, the House is being chaired by a senior Communist leader. I wish to quote Karl Max's ideology here. At the outset of independence, the fabric of Indian society was feudalistic. According to Marxist theory feudalism preceded capitalism which is followed by socialism. Socialistic fabric of the society cannot be set up without achieving capitalism set up. Over the last 50 years we have been making futile endeavours to establish socialism in the country. As long as capitalism is not set up in the country, how will socialism be achieved. Bhai Mohan Singh ji knows it. That is why our Government is moving ahead in this direction and it is not only our Government but also the United Front Government and the Congress Government led by Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao had endeavoured in this regard and our economic policies too, are getting

formulated accordingly. Our Government is moving on in the same direction. Therefore all political parties should consider seriously in this respect. The Bill which has been introduced to obliterate the Urban Ceiling Act, will strengthen the economy of the country. We will be able to sell the Public sector lands. We will be able to modernise factories by selling the entire factory lands. By this Act corruptions like taking bribe to the tune of rupees fifty thousands to get N.O.C. for buying lands would come into an end. Foreign investment will be enhanced aimed at yielding more money for the upliftment of the poor and constructing buildings for them. That is why the Bill has been introduced. Our intention does not stand only to make individual capitalists prosperous but also to strengthen the country's economy, otherwise no alternative exists here.

Mohan Singh ji also raised the issue of Rural Ceiling Act. I would say just a thing in the context that next step of the Government may be of like that. You have distributed lands among the rural people one bigha each. What's use of it? Farmers could afford neither sophisticated tools, machines nor high quality seeds or fertilisers. They pawned their lands to big landlords. What's the use of this distribution; is the poverty uprooted? The Hon. Rural Development Minister is sitting here, I would like to request the Government to introduce the Bill to abolish the rural land ceilings. This is my own opinion. I am saying on my own part—not on behalf of the Government. In my submission the rural land ceiling must be abolished; otherwise the poor will not be able to get benefited from it. Big pieces of lands have been reduced to smaller ones. The poor farmers so far could not get due benefit from the rural ceiling.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are not supporters of feudal system. We support your ideology. We want to bring socialism in the country. But it is possible only when the capitalism comes first. If you do not allow capitalism here, how will you imagine of socialism? So with these words I support the Bill and I conclude herewith.

**SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR (Karol Bagh):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to strongly oppose the Bill. The hon'ble Minister has introduced the Bill to repeal the Urban Ceiling Act. There is a question mark on the intention of the Government. People like us who wish to think about the interest of the poor, aspire to build a classless and egalitarian society behind the introduction of the Bill, have apprehensions about the intentions of the Government. However pretensions were revealed when Shri Rajpoot ji pointed out that the Government would introduce the Bill to abolish Urban Land Reform Act followed by Rural

Ceiling Act. I as well as all those who are opposing the Bill got it clear that the apprehensions prevailed had turned out to be true regarding the intention of the government to put an end to the Land Reform Act, Rural Ceiling and abolition of Feudalism Act. I think aims of the hon'ble Minister are the same as are reflected from his initiatives.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it gives us a great pride that we all are Indians and are born in such a country as have abundant fertile land. But the irony prevails in our long history that we could not be able to make proper use and are justifying the arbitrary distribution of our land. That is the reason disparity has been existing in our country. That's the reason that distribution and social or inequality lying here. I would like to ask those who often criticise the Congress after independence that they should introspect themselves first before deliberating any ifs and buts. It was none other than the Congress respectively which introduced two important Bills the Abolition of Feudal Act and the Urban Land Ceiling Act one after the another in post independent India for the proper use and distribution of land. The former one had blew bugle to bring about a social change in rural areas while the latter one meant for somewhat another kind of social revolution aimed at achieving peace, prosperity and preservation. The Bill was not merely an act, but it was an initiative to bring about a social and peaceful revolution. You have stated that you have brought up a revolutionary land notwithstanding, we think you have undone the revolution which was already commencing. Closed the door and did not allow the revolution to set in. You stopped the rays of new hope hatching conspiracy to push our society into darkness. You are a great lawyer and I have great regard for you, but, at the same time, I would suggest you to plead for the poor. You give up pleadings for the big money-makers like builders, and cement and steel traders. You should start advocating the poor.

I would like to say one thing more. It has been mentioned in the aims and objectives of the Land Ceiling Act, 1976 that it has been introduced for a commendable object. You also accepted it that now you wish to obliterate the Act because its improper implementation resulted into numerous incidents of corruptions and price hike of the land. This thing is applied to almost all the laws as well as the revolutionary acts which are pro-poor aimed at erasing the status symbol of a person and opposing capitalists. Since the entire set up is in the grip of capitalists. They are always in a position of misguiding the poor to be out manoeuvred and making a campaign to prepare a mandate in order to abolish pro-poor acts. Such powers still exists in the society. However, for all

these drawbacks, Congress Party has always taken a stand to oppose this anti-poor policy and has safeguarded the interest of the poor. But it is this Government which has abandoned the poor on their own fate. These are the allegations which I am levelling against this Government.

You are not pro-poor. You are anti-poor. I would like to request you to withdraw this Bill. About more than 300 slumdwellers are residing in Delhi alone. If you have real understanding of the pains of slum dwellers please ask the builders, cement and steel traders to construct multi-storeyed buildings there and rehabilitate them. But please don't talk of repealing this Act. I oppose strongly this Bill.

19.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

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SHRI YARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am constrained to oppose the Bill because it is a total repeal. If it had been in the nature of a substantive amendment, we would have certainly supported the Bill.

The hon. Minister is a very learned person. He is very intelligent. He has ably argued his case also. But I am constrained to submit that he is living in a fools' paradise. Why? With all due respect to him, I would say that he is living in a fools' paradise. (*Interruptions*). He was telling us that the entire economy has gone ruin because this Act is there. He has the audacity to tell us that there is an industrial unrest because this Land Ceiling Act is there. He was also telling us that the price of lands has gone up because of the Act. He had also told us that the cost of building flats has gone to Rs. 5 lakh or 6 lakh because of this Act. And once this Act is repealed, then we will be living in a heaven. That is his assumption. I must congratulate him for having submitted such a good picture before this House. I applaud him, but he is not going to achieve that end. What is the basic issue? The basic issue is the concentration of real estate in a few hands in the city. Until and unless he can curb that power, he is not going to succeed. So, he should bring in a legislation, taking away all the surplus lands and all the urban lands which are in the possession of big landlords and big industrialists. Once this Act is repealed, then their hands will be free and they can do anything with their lands. The real estate is accumulating in their hands which they can sell and can dictate prices and the poor man will be at his mercy. So, my learned friend, Shri Ram Jethmalani, has to curb the power of

[Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan]

the person who is holding all these real estates in the great cities. Can you bring that legislation? If this Act is repealed, what will be the net result? These people will be free to act. He cannot control them and he cannot do anything against them. All his aspirations and hopes for the poor people will be at a loss.

So, I would appeal to him to bring in a legislation to curtail the centralisation of urban real estate. Moreover, I must tell the hon. Minister that for the apartments and for the flat system so much land is not required. Skyscrapers are built, for which a small piece of land will be sufficient because they go upwards. Land is not at all required for flat system or for apartment system.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Yes, I am concluding.

So, Sir, this is what I have to tell you at the outset.

With regard to the Ordinance, I must tell one thing. Ordinance is always a committed legislation. In the House, there will be no free and fair discussion. The people on the other side, that is, the ruling party, are perturbed. They cannot express their opinion because some steps have been taken under the provisions of the Ordinance. That is why I say it is always a committed legislation, for which Ram Jethmalani Ji, you should not be a party. You and I argue for cases. you and I argue for the spirit of the Constitution being enshrined. But unfortunately, this Ordinance will bring a committed legislation, which is not conducive to Parliamentary democracy. So, you should not be a party to that.

Sir, they are creating a very-very bad precedent because on the strength of two small States they have brought this legislation. Suppose on a future date some two small States in India pass a resolution asking the Central Government to repeal the Abolition of Sati Act in India and suppose the Minister's successor brings such a Bill, then will he be able to prevent it? India is composed of 25 States, big and small. The Government has given credence to only two States. It may be correct that in the Constitution, the minimum that is required is two, but the Central Government should not take a decision on the basis of the minimum. They represent the entire country. They represent all the 25 States of India. They represent the metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Calcutta, Bangalore and Chennai. All these cities are there. This Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act is very much pertinent to these cities also and, therefore, they should also pass a resolution. But in this case that has not been done. So, my submission is that what they have

done is not at all a healthy practice. What they have done is definitely against the spirit of the Constitution. The hon. Minister is a Constitution expert. I would humbly request him not to embark on a subject which is exclusively the right of the States.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. We are included in the list and we have given the notice in writing. Despite if we are not being allowed to speak. So what is the arrangement to allow us to speak here?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question what you have raised is not a point of order.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: My request is that...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That may be a request, but not a point of order. Do you mean to say by point of order that you are a Member and opportunity is not being given to you. Even though you put up a proposal to the Bill, you will not get opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I have called your Party Member Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Sir, that's your right. We are making submission to you as to how shall we get time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You, please sit down.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Give him time later on.

SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA: Only two Members from our party have been able to speak while the other parties have outnumbered the speakers of our party. On the basis of the ratio of strength in our party my name should be included.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O.K. Meenaji, you too, will get an opportunity.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, the hon'ble Urban Affairs Minister has now

introduced the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act Amendment Bill. I rise to oppose it. As is stated earlier by hon'ble Members that the Bill, which you have introduced, will cause distress and crisis to the poor and middle-class families. The Bill is in favour of only the high class people. Therefore, it is against the public interest, and not in the interest of the common people.

The another thing is that the majority of the people living in slum clusters in cities or countryside, belong to scheduled castes, Other Backward Classes and the poor.

You think that the slum cluster dwellers should be displaced and the place be cleansed. But the great problem arises here as to where will you rehabilitate them. If you visit any village, you will find that there is a small cottage where all the members of the family, be they mother-in laws, father-in-law, son-in-law or daughter-in-law are sleeping in the same room of the cottage. This is a great problem of the country, especially for those hailing from other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes.

The Supreme Court's ruling has come into light. About two thousand factories are being closed down in Delhi in the name of pollution. Similarly, many industries have been closed down in Agra. With the introduction of this Bill the owners of these factories will be able to earn profit by selling their land on high prices and poor will hardly be benefitted from it. There is need to make amendmend in this Act pertaining to this Act of 1976. While you are going to repeal the Act now. If there is any drawback in this Act, it can be removed through Amendment. With the proposed Bill, the land-mafias will be benefitted. You acquire the lands of small farmers on nominal prices and distribute them among rich people who in turn make money from this land by building flats there and selling these flats on high prices. This causes a sheer exploitation of the poor people, farmers and the people belonging to scheduled castes. Therefore this Bill is nothing but a diaster for the poorer.

If you glance at the Urban areas, you will find the offices of Development Authority, Awas, Vikash Parishad and Government housing Boards. They construct houses after demolishing the houses of all poor and people belonging to scheduled castes and backward castes. According to a ruling of the Supreme Court, all poor labourers will be destitute, they will not get food and facility of shelter. If there is some irregularity in the Bill, it must be amended and not that the whole Bill be forlorn.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am concluding with these words and thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the Bill, moved by Hon. Urban Affairs Minister. I want to make a request to you that my friend Mr. Mitrasen Yadav should be given an opportunity to speak on this Bill for at least two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He will also speak.

SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have listened carefully to those hon. Members who have putforth their views on this Bill. Care was taken about different communities during the time of constitution formation. This shows the concept of welfare state. I am sorry to say that the concept of welfare state is going to finished by this Act. Different works are being done by the Government, amendments are being proposed and I am not in a position to educate the Government how to govern but lacs of people have elected me; therefore I have the right to speak on behalf of them. Is there transparency in this Bill? I do not think so. If we talk about the villages from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Assam to Rajasthan Border, what justice or injustice we are going to do with the crores of poor people living in these villages. We will have to think upon it. It is not proper to run foreign made motor vehicles on Delhi's roads and talk from builders, millionaires, cement and steel manufacturers. This is not going to serve the interests of the poor. What we are going to do for poor? Will we provide them houses on cheap rate? If there is any lacuna in law, then we will have to see that how we can do something for the poor. Did this country get independence only so that children of poor people do not even get sitting mats for study in school. Did we struggle for the independence of India so that we may not even be able to provide jobs to the poor? Today crores of youth are unemployed in this country. You are also aware of my view and I am also aware about your sentiments but I will say only that if you go by the capitalist system to govern this country then India will never progress. Only a small group of people will progress. Have you forgotten what Mr. Lohia had said in this House. He had said that there should not be the ratio of 1 to 10. I do not want to say about a man getting one time meal. I will say that he does not get food for months together. What is its remedy? A law was framed in 1976. Who had formed this? I am not saying about the sentiment of Mr. Minister and others. But I must say that the party which supports capitalism and its allies will have to think about it. I am not in a position to instruct the Samta Party. The Railway Minister is not here but at least I would like to say that if we cry for the public and while crying for the poor, we become Member of Parliament, we will have to work with the same spirit. If there is defference in our saying and doing, India will

[Shri Ram Narain Meena]

not march ahead properly and we will not be able to take favour of the poor. If you go to a village today, you will find that the condition of the economy has worsened and the condition of the co-operation societies has too worsen after coming to power of this Government. Our co-operative there has been put aside, can you forget Mr. Nehru? It was Mr. Nehru who laid the foundation of India, got made big dams and thought about the poor and introduced cooperative movement system in favour of the poor. It was Mr. Nehru who discussed about socialistic system. Today, we are talking to follow the footprints of America. We do not have any right to talk about them by sitting in this Parliament, if we can not provide shelter, education and food to the poor. I would like to request you though the Minister to reconsider it. If there is any drawback in the law it should be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*

Big builders can never provide houses to poor. They will further deteriorate the condition. So, I request you to remove the flaws existing in the law and pass the Bill considering the concept of welfare state, in favour of the poor, so that country could go ahead.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important bill. I oppose this bill. Welfare Government of any country has some policies. One most important duty is to fulfil the basic needs of citizen of our country with concessions and conditions. When public welfare Government was envisaged, someone asked Mahatma Gandhi as to what is real India? He told that real India is like me. He meant to say that you can envisage the entire India by our naked body and half lom pin. The most basic need of India is, "fooding, clothing and housing". Mr. Rajput was raising this slogan on that day and today he is saying that socialism can not come under capitalism comes. Some day Mr. Rajput was opposing this slogan. We do not have any objection if Mr. Jethmalani has brought this law because your Government, Ministers and party have such sort of character that is exploiting the country by bringing the capitalists and foreigners in this country. Basically it is obvious from this bill as to what you want in this country. You have been pointed out—that urban land and urban ceiling act should be repeated, and feifdom should be brought here. You should conclude by saying so. If this issue is published in the newspaper tomorrow that Bhartiya Janta Party wants to repeat the ceiling Act and bring the feifdom nobody will permit you to enter the villages...*(Interruptions)* I want to say that you have made different types of rules to provide the houses for the poor. Houses are allotted in the poor villages to the poor. You have started self employment schemes for them ...*(Interruptions)* Our Government have equally made efforts as to how the gap between haves and have nots

should be minimum. ...*(Interruptions)* I do not want to repeat the suggestions given by our friends on this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* there are merits and demerits. It all depends on the Advocate whether he speaks in favour of merits or demerits. If you want to convert demerits. If you want to convert demerits into merits, the enforcement of this Ceiling Act should continue. A good number of factories have been closed in all the metropolitan cities and the public land is lying unused. If this Act is abolished, millions of people will take advantage of it and crores of people will the deprived of houses...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I oppose this bill.

*(English)*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): Sir, I am duly grateful to all those who have participated in this debate. In fact, I had anticipated all that has been said and I had already dealt with almost every viewpoint in my initial speech before the House. But, Sir, there are three or four points to which I shall give pointed replies.

I hate to speak in the 'first person singular' and I never refer to my own self. But, at least two hon. Members referred to me personally and said "What does this man know of poverty? He has only been acting for the rich." Sir, to this charge, I plead not guilty. Hon. Members probably do not know that at the young age of 24, I started life in a refugee camp in Bombay with a ten rupee note as my only property. I have experienced poverty. I have experienced slum life. I have lived the hardest possible life that any Member can think of. And today my only ambition in life is to return the debt of gratitude and cooperation which I received from the poor people of my country. Yes, I have made money from the rich. But there has been no poor man who ever came to my office and went back because he could not pay my fees. Everybody knows in this country that 95 per cent of my practice has been free practice.

Sir, some people have become the self-appointed representatives of the poor. They beat their breasts about the life of the poor. But the unfortunate part is that they love the poor so much that they do not want the poor to become rich. They want the poor to perpetually and perennially remain in a state of poverty so that they can continue to have the opportunity of beating their breasts. Sir, if I have agreed to sponsor this Bill and I have suggested this Bill, it is because I want that the poor people should get out of the slums and live in respectable, affordable houses.

Somebody accused me of being a supporter of the corrupt rich. It is the corrupt rich who are today holding the land because by bribery and profuse bribery they manage to get hold of those exemptions from corrupt politicians. Today they have cornered the land and that is why the land prices have gone up.



If today, anybody is unhappy about this Act, it is those corrupt people who have obtained exemptions from this law and are cornering the property which they want to hold on.

Sir, a Paper, *The Times of India*, which is by no means a very friendly Paper either to my or to this party says this in its editorial: "Few except for manipulative property speculators will lament the phasing out of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act."

Sir, I do not wish to attribute motives. I do not think, you are intentionally doing it. But you are doing it because you are the victims of wrong economics. The new market forces and their operations, their potency and their efficacy, you do not appreciate. Today, unconsciously and I am deliberately saying 'unconsciously' because I do not wish to charge you with consciously doing what I am saying, you are doing. You are unconsciously supporting the most corrupt elements of this country who have obtained exemptions from the land law by profuse practice of bribery. My Government stands for the poor. I stand for the poor, and that is my only justification for sponsoring this measure.

Sir, my friend, Shri Radhakrishnan, as usual, has said something. I have great respect for him. But he thinks that I am living in a fool's paradise which is a very polite way of saying that I am a fool...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I did not mean that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He did not mean that.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, if I was living in a fool's paradise, I think, I will be perfectly happy. My regret is that I am living in a crook's paradise and it is a crook's paradise which I want to end. It is the crooks who have cornered all the immovable propertiness in the country. And, who are the other crooks? The other crooks are the corrupt politicians and the bureaucrats who have assisted them to corner this land. I wish to disposses all of them. I want to get the land back into the free market. In this regard, I have advised all the State Governments. I have written to them that 'please pass laws, and you must tax all vacant land which is not used for housing of the poor.'

SHRI K.S. RAO: Do you dictate to the State Governments?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I do not. I am only advising. If they do not want to do that, let them stew in their own juice. But it is my right to give advice to people. I have told them that 'tax all vacant land which the people keep for the purpose of speculation, for future profits and do not wish to use the land for the purpose of relieving the acute housing shortage in the country.'

Sir, I am glad that not one Member, who has opposed this Bill, has been able to say honestly with any degree of intellectual conviction that the present Act has done anything for the poor. All of them are saying, and you have also said: "We want this Act to be amended." Even Shri Radhakrishnan has also said: "I would have supported it if there was an amendment." The two dissenting Members in the Standing Committee have said: "We want this Bill to be amended." But Sir, the intellectual insolvency of those who oppose, consists in the fact that though they all talked vaguely of amending rather than repealing but no one produced the sensible amendment of this Act and said that 'this is an alternative to the repeal of the Act, even today.'...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.S. RAO: Do you mean to say that all the Members in the Standing Committee are not intellectuals and they have no clear idea of the Act?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You are again misunderstanding. I said that not one person who has talked of amending the Bill has been able to produce one sensible amendment and said that 'treat this amendment as a substitute for a repeal.' But we have carefully applied our mind to the question of repeal. The question of repeal of the Bill produces terrible Constitutional complications because as I have said that, we have no powers to directly legislate on this subject. All the States, in which the Act is enforced, must agree upon those amendments, send us those amendments and then alone, we can pass those amendments with the concurrence of all. We have no constitutional competence to enact legislation by way of amendment for every State. If Uttar Pradesh wants one kind of an amendment, another State wants another kind of amendment. So, this Parliament has no power to enter into this kind of competence of legislative amendments being made, which will operate only in small territories like one State or the other.

So, Sir, amendment is out. We have considered this measure and we have found that there are no amendments which will deal with the corruption which this Act has produced. After all, you cannot legislate character by amendments. Unfortunately, that is not possible.

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

Lastly, I wish to advance an argument which hon. Members should understand. It produces a compulsion of the highest political and economic times. As I said, I do not wish to talk about the bad economic position of my country. But I hope hon. Members have noticed one important arithmetic that Rs. 195,000 crore have to be paid by way of service charges on the mind bogging debt into which this country has emerged and your total revenue receipts are Rs. 102,000 crores. So, Rs. 93,000 crore is short. Where is the money in Government coffers to go on building houses? The Ninth Plan records that we require Rs. 150,000 crore for the purpose of being able to wipe out the current deficit apart from the deficit which arises year to year. That money is just not available and we have to build houses without budgetary support and that can only come with the new policy.

The new policy is that the private sector must be inducted into the construction business. The private sector has been inducted and hon. Members here even said "Yes. We have no objection to the private sector." But what do you mean by saying that you have no objection to the private sector? If the private sector has to revive the economy, you have to listen to some of their advice. The private sector today is unanimous that you must repeal this Act before the private sector will be induced to participate in the construction activity in a big way.

I appeal to all Members of this House that the old experiment has failed. I do not wish to attribute motives. I do not wish to attribute corruption or incompetence. But the fact remains that the old measure has failed to serve its purpose. Now allow us to try a new experiment. If this new experiment fails, we will possibly revoke it again and probably revert to the old system. But please do not interfere with this new progressive line of thought and action.

I commend, therefore this Bill for the passing by this House and pass it by a profuse voice vote so that we do not have to waste time on a division.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Is the hon. Minister of the opinion that repeal is the only solution wherever there is a failure in the Act? Wherever there is a failure, should there be only repeal and no other thing?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: May I request you now to withdraw that disapproval resolution?

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapur): I want to have some clarification from the hon. Minister because he is fully determined to go for the repeal of the Act and he has not allowed with an open heart all others to speak. He

believed in it all these 15 years. He wanted to repeal it and he has done it.

He said that we have been voting unconsciously also. Nobody votes unconsciously. We do not do that. We vote with conscience, whether we oppose or support a measure. The hon. Minister is a learned and elderly person. He was emotional. The hon. Minister should not be emotional. He is an experienced person and has a broad outlook. He should try to convince the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I would assure the hon. friend that I will not be emotional. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN (Trichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was a treat to hear Shri Jethmalani's wonderful speech. He has shown us a very easy way to do away with corruption. If this Bill is repealed, corruption will be rooted out. He has painted the picture of a very flourishing economy for us. If this law is repealed, our economy will flourish. I was thinking that this year's Nobel Prize went to the wrong hands. Instead of Dr. Amartya Sen, it should have been given to Shri Jethmalani for his new economic theories. He was elaborating on his experiment how the Indian economy will flourish. I think, our hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Yashwant Sinha has to have a very close interaction with the hon. Minister of Urban Affairs and Employment. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Anyway, I request you to withdraw your Statutory Resolution now. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN: You have done justice to your profession as a lawyer but you have done injustice to the House. Your name will go down in the history of Parliament that you have piloted an Ordinance which you would not have done. Anybody else could have done it but a lawyer at the stature of Jethmalani should not have brought in this Ordinance. If you want to experiment with your new ideas on housing, why are you doing so through an Ordinance?...*(Interruptions)* I am speaking very politely. Six Ordinances have come up in this very Session and they are all most important legislations. If, as Shri Jethmalani put it, it was so nice a legislation and so nice an experimental project, why should he not have brought it before the House and given us a chance to have a scrutiny of the Bill here? Why did he do it through an ordinance?

This Ordinance has been good to the commercial section. The cement industry and the commercial sections have profited by this Ordinance and this is my objection. Your action of promulgating an Ordinance is not at all justified. You have imposed a legislation on us. This is my complaint. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Treasury Benches are full because they have to support this measure. You have brought this legislation as a *fait accompli*. The House has to accept it now. But we, on our part, do not want to accept it. So, we oppose it. We appeal to the House only for upholding the rights of Parliament. The House has to disapprove this Ordinance. I appeal to hon. Members only for upholding our right to legislate, with our own mind that this 'Ordinance Raj' should not be allowed to go on. For that reason, I appeal to you to support my Resolution disapproving the Ordinance.

**20.00 hrs.**

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER (Tenali): I consider that there is much sound and fury for nothing. As my friend has put it, the hon. Minister was quite emotional and made his arguments forcefully. But the fact remains that so far as the subject is concerned, the Central Government does not have any power whatsoever to legislate. If this Act is repealed, unless the States themselves pass a Resolution, nothing will happen. So, what he was saying is that benefits will not flow unless the States themselves pass a Resolution. As of today, only two States have come forward.

Therefore, we feel that we are not convinced with the arguments. There was no necessity for repealing the law. The States themselves could have done it by withdrawing the Resolution. The Resolution that they had earlier passed could have been repealed and in that State, this law would not have been applicable. It was far better to leave it to the States to repeal the law, rather than taking it upon ourselves.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Shri Shiv Shanker, I am sorry to interrupt you. Generally you are right; but you are absolutely wrong when you are enunciating the constitutional provision. The States cannot amend or repeal while the Central legislation remains.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I am sorry. When this law was passed here, unless the States had passed a Resolution, it could not have come into force in those States. Equally, they have the power to withdraw that Resolution by repealing it. I am sorry to say that you are enunciating like this. You know law and I also know a little bit of law. So, let us differ. But since we feel that this is not an opportune time for the purpose of going in for this law, we prefer to walk out.

**20.02 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri P. Shiv Shanker and some other hon. Members left the House*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this bill is not in the interest of the poor people. Therefore we on behalf of the Socialist Party oppose this bill and walk-out from the House.

**20.02 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Shaileendra Kumar and some other Hon'ble Members left the House*

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This bill has been introduced to favour the capitalist class and suppress the poor people. Therefore, we on behalf of the Rashtriya Janta Dal oppose this bill and walk out from the House.

**20.03 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and some other hon'ble Members left the House*

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Protesting against this repeal, we would also like to walk out.

**20.03½ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri V.V. Raghavan, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN (Trichur): No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Ordinance, 1999 (No. 5 of 1999) promulgated by the President on 11th January, 1999."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

That Clause 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

The house now stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

20.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 9, 1999/  
Phalgun 18, 1920 (Saika)*

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